



PERU

Milena Arias Schreiber, University of Gothenburg
& Joanna Alfaro, ProDelphinus



Why SSF?

SSF are one of the two major fisheries in Peru in terms of capture volumes and the major one in terms of employment. SSF vessels can have a maximum storage capacity of 32.6 cubic meters and a length up to 15 meters. They are subdivided in two others: artisanal fishery and small-scale fishery.

Artisanal fishing activity is permitted along the Peruvian coastline; unlike the small-scale fishery for Peruvian anchovy which is exclusively permitted between 5 and 10 nautical miles. In 2018, an estimated population of more than 67 thousand artisanal fishers was reported along the 10 regions that conform the coast of Peru, with the region of Piura as the one with the largest population of artisanal fishermen (ca. 22 thousand fishers). It is estimated that an average of 1348 artisanal fishing organizations currently operate in Peru.

The main fishing gears used by small-scale fisheries are:

- **Hand lines:** are used from land or at sea and consist of a nylon line with one or more hooks with bait. In many cases, the captured fish is for self-consumption;
- **Gillnets:** these are rectangular nets with floats on the headrope and weights on the footrope or bottom line. They usually are multi-specific and not very selective.
- **Longlines:** consists of a main line with secondary branch lines containing baited hooks. The catch is usually more selective than gillnets.
- **Purse seines:** these are surface nets that catch schools of fish by closing the bottom of the nets using a leader line. Catch is usually over school fish and more selective.

What are SSF?

Small-scale fisheries (SSF) are legally defined through Regulation/Decree/Ordinance.

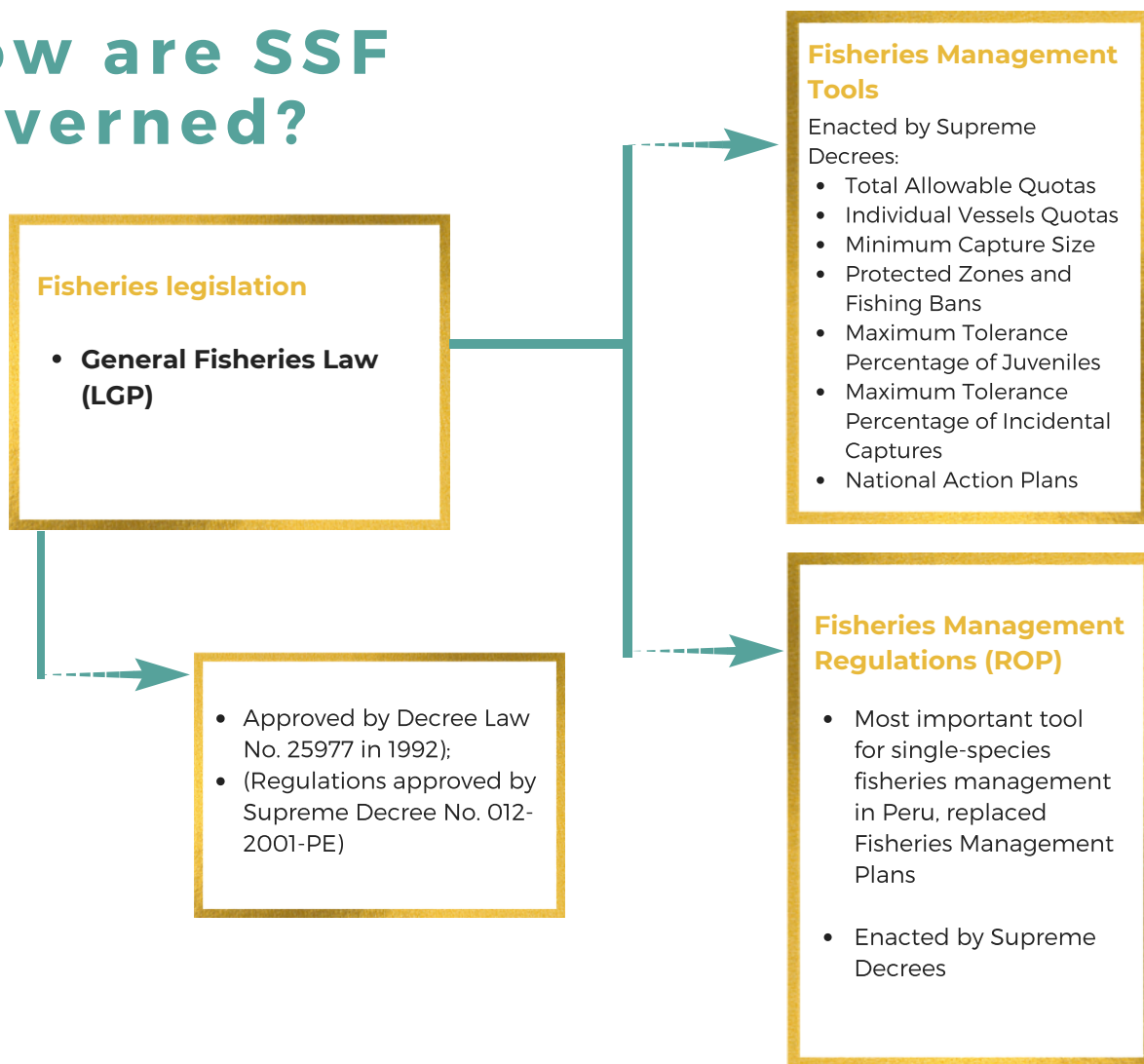
"artisanal & small-scale fishery

Regulations of the General Fisheries Law enacted by Supreme Decree N° 012-2001-PE, Article 30.

Artisanal fishing is carried out by natural or legal persons without a fishing vessel or with the use of fishing vessels of up to 32.6 m³ of hold capacity and up to 15 meters in length, with a predominance of manual labor.

Small-scale fishing is carried out with fishing vessels of up to 32.6 m³ hold capacity using modern equipment and fishing systems and do not carry out fishing that falls under the definition of artisanal.

How are SSF governed?



Who governs SSF?

Peruvian government agencies in charge of fisheries governance:

- **Ministry of Production (PRODUCE)**
 - Peruvian Marine Research Institute (IMARPE)
 - National Fund for Fisheries Development (FONDEPES)
 - Institute of Technological Production (ITP)
 - National Institute of Fish Health (SANIPES)
- **Regional Governments (GORE)**
- **Port authority and Coast Guard General Directorate (DICAPI)**

Responsibilities:

- To design and implement policies and regulations for fishing activities, as well as management measures for specific fishing resources.
- To ensure compliance with fisheries management regulations.
- To lead the implementation of scientific and technical research.
- To provide technical and financial support to the artisanal sector, as well as supply infrastructure for artisanal fishers.
- To intensify competitiveness and develop innovation capacities in the fishing sector.
- To supervise sanitary conditions in fishing facilities and processes.
- To carry out control and surveillance in Peruvian waters.
- To develop and implement information systems for fisheries management.

What principles govern fisheries?

Legislation: **Yellow** **Blue: Policy**

Yes



No



Not clear



Not specific to fisheries



Human rights & dignity



Respect of cultures



Non-discrimination



Gender equality & equity



Equity & equality



Consultation & participation



Rule of law



Transparency



Accountability



Economic, social & environmental sustainability



Ecosystem approach to fisheries



Social responsibility



Other SSF relevant principles



What legal and policy instruments are SSF specific?

Specific provisions for SSF

- **Exclusive fishing area or priority access to fishery resources for SSF**
 - Supreme Decree No 005-2012-PRODUCE, Article 2.
- **Registration requirements for SSF**
 - Regulations of the General Fisheries Law enacted by Supreme Decree N° 012-2001-PE, Article 28 and 29.
- **Labour rights or social benefits for SSF along the value chain**
 - Law N° 30636
 - National Trust for Fisheries Development
 - Supreme Decree N° 010-92-PE
- **Capacity building program for SSF**
 - Strategic National Plan – Ministry of Production. Page 8. Adopted by Ministerial Resolution No. 295-2019-PRODUCE

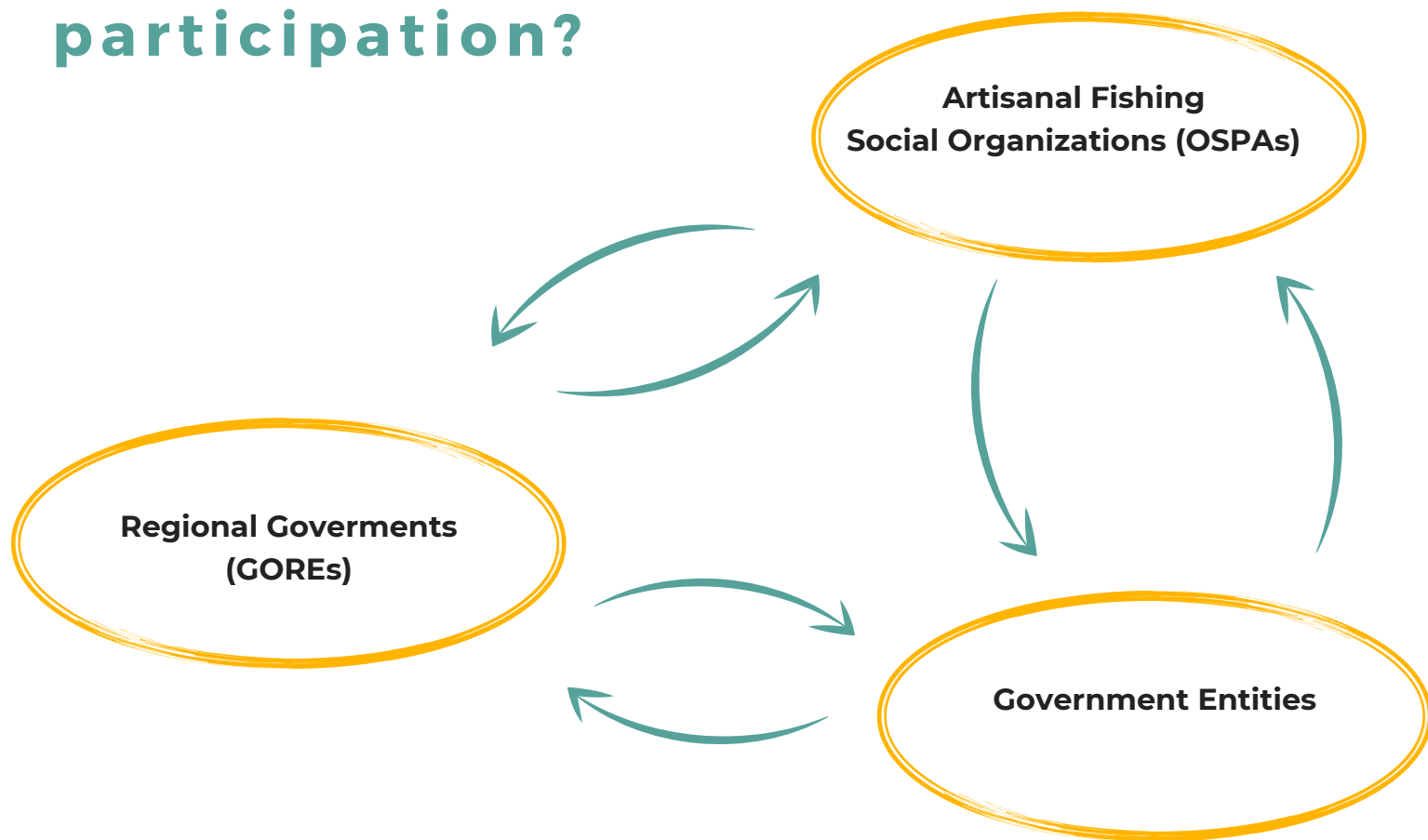
No specific provisions for SSF

- Tenure and related rights for SSF
- Social development, employment and decent work for SSF along the value chain
- Responsible trade in fish and certification of fishery products from SSF
- Legal protection of women in SSF, along the value chain
- Special treatment to women in SSF
- Protection of SSF from disaster risks/ climate change, and/or recognition of SSF vulnerability in disaster risk/climate change policies and strategies

Topics generally not considered

- Recognition of SSF as professional workers, along the value chain
- MCS measures and others aimed to deter, prevent and eliminate IUU applying to SSF

What are opportunities for interaction & participation?



Representation of SSF in governance

OSPAs, who are legally recognized and endorsed to the competent government entities, have the right to participate in any decision-making that concerns the area where they exercise their activities. Through their legal representatives, they can also be part of various dialogue arenas in search of solutions to diverse problems in the fishery sector.

Fishers' participation in management, including co-management or decentralised fisheries management schemes

Fisheries regulations are required to go through a public consultation process; however, it is unclear how the results of these processes are evaluated or considered. Since 2004, Regional Governments (GOREs) are legally sharing the management of small-sale with the centralized government but this management is de facto centralized and top-down.

Holistic form of governance or reform

SSF governance in Peru is highly sectorial lacking a holistic form of governance.