



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

### 1. Basic Project Data

#### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Argentina
<b>Project Title:</b>	Governance Strengthening for the Management and Protection of Coastal- Marine Biodiversity in Key Ecological Areas and the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EEP in Spanish)
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/ARG/025/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5112
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	FAO-Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS) and Federal Fisheries Council (CFP in Spanish)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	66 months
<b>Project coordinates:</b> ( <a href="#">Ctrl+Click here</a> )	n/a

#### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	16 September 2016
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	15 June 2017
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	30 June 2021
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	30 November 2022
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	n/a

#### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	3,534,786
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<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	USD 15,821,620
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):</b>	USD 1,861,147
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021<sup>5</sup></b>	USD 7,574,466

### Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	15 December 2020. Zoom meeting of Project Technical Consultative Committee (TCC)
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	June 2019
<b>Actual Mid-term review date:</b>	September 2019
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)<sup>7</sup>:</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	June 2022 – November 2022
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>8</sup></b>	Yes

### Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	Satisfactory
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	Moderately Satisfactory
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Medium

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

<sup>6</sup> The MTR should take place about half point between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

<sup>7</sup> Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

<sup>8</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

**Status**

<b>Implementation Status</b> <i>(1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR
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**Project Contacts**

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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<sup>9</sup> Since 12<sup>th</sup> July Tito Díaz was appointed as new Representative ad interim, and, as such, new Budget Holder of the project.

## 2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

*(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) <sup>10</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>11</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>12</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b>						
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Improved protection of marine ecosystems with globally significant biodiversity in key areas by supporting the Namuncura /Burdwood Bank Enforcement Authority for managing the Marine Protected Area (AMP in Spanish) and its	Increase of the AMP coverage area by 9.000 km <sup>2</sup> .	Area covered by AMP: approximately 4% of the total EEZ areas and territorial sea is preserved (65.000 km <sup>2</sup> ).	Only as of the fourth year.	9.000 km <sup>2</sup> of Frente Valdés area added as a new MPA.	The environmental and socioeconomic baseline document for the Frente Valdés area was prepared through a collaborative process with the researchers who provided information. The document was presented to the Federal Fisheries Council, which has supported the proposal to generate the AMP Frente Valdés as established in CFP record n°8/2021 ( <a href="https://CFP.gob.ar/actas/ACTA%20CFP%208-2021.pdf">https://CFP.gob.ar/actas/ACTA%20CFP%208-2021.pdf</a> ). Participatory workshops will be coordinated with the fishing sector, government actors and the academia to fine tune the proposal for the new MPA.	S

<sup>10</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>11</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>12</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

transition zones, and creating a new protected area, established beyond the 12 miles of Territorial Waters	GEF BD METT score for Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank MPA.	GEF BD METT score for Namuncurá: 21.	GEF BD METT score for AMPNBB in Spanish (Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank Marine Protected Area): 26.	GEF BD METT score for AMPNBB (Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank Marine Protected Area): 45.	As reported in the previous PIR, 100% of the Project goals were met in the second year of the project. The product will be redirected to monitoring the implementation of the new management plan within the SNAMP. Workshops were planned to define biological indicators for monitoring conservation subjects and for sustainable fisheries management. Support will be provided to strengthen the governance of the National Directorate of Marine Protected Areas of the APN (National Park Administration). It is worth highlighting the robust and continuous articulation that the project has developed with the DNAMP-APN, the authority responsible for managing the MPAs.	HS
	GEF biodiversity METT score of the other new MPA to be created.	GEF BD METT score for the other new AMP to be created: 0.	Only as of the fourth year.	GEF BD METT score for the other new AMP to be created: 33.	N/A. The environmental and socioeconomic baseline document for the Frente Valdés area has been prepared.	S
<b>Outcome 2.1<sup>13</sup>:</b> EEP tested in a pilot fishery to protect marine biodiversity and ecosystem services and support EAF jobs	Impact level of trawl fishing on benthic communities and demersal species defined.	Impact of trawl fishing on benthic communities and demersal species to be defined in year 1. Few studies have been carried out on	Areas for scallop regeneration duly protected allowing for an evident ongoing recovery of the resource.	Impact on benthic communities and demersal species controlled and reduced.	The management plan for the Scallop EAF (Patagonian scallop = <i>Zygochlamys patagonica</i> ) is already under execution. The contract of the consultant hired to advance with the participatory process <b>and</b> drafting of the Management Plan is underway. However, there are still some delays in the process. Socio-economic indicators were assessed and validated with the stakeholders. The guidelines for the preparation of the management plan and the diagnostic	S

<sup>13</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the Technical Consultant Committee (TCC) and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 established by PRODOC were

		accompanying benthic fauna. Nonetheless, it is necessary to systematize information collection and learn about the impact on biological diversity.			document for the scallop fishery were established by the stakeholders, and will be validated in a participatory workshop in the second half of 2021. However, there are still some delays in the process. As an input provided by the Project, the capture efficiency value of 0.5 was increased officially to 0.67 by the CFP, thus introducing more precautionary management measures in the fishery. Based on the results provided by the Project, the operation of commercial size capture selectivity cylinders was adjusted to minimize the impact on commercial scallop sizes. The institutional framework to analyze and monitor the evolution of the fishery has been strengthened by the CFP and the Benthonic Fishery Monitoring Commission, in which the Project participates and supports. The rating has been revised in relation with the previous reporting period to better reflect the progress towards the final target.	
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Enabling conditions and capacities built at the national level for the effective implementation of EAF.	Effective implementation and adoption of EAF by the CFP.	EFP has not been adapted to the national fisheries context or adopted as a supplementary fishery management instrument, and National capacities are	Only as of the fourth year.	The EAF approach and some of its elements have been adopted by the CFP as a supplementary instrument for fisheries management.	N/A. At least fourteen EAF expert meetings were held. More than 130 people from public and private institutions and the fisheries sector were trained in EAF and its implementation. Strengthening of capacities of key stakeholders in areas related to gender and vulnerable groups were achieved through diverse actions fostered by the Project, including a number of training courses. A Selectivity and Bycatch workshop was also held. The Project promoted the creation of and actively participates in, the Bycatch	S

unified into a new outcome 2.1, also changing its redaction to “Those responsible for fisheries implement effective EAF practices”. Its indicators, baseline level, mid-term and end-of-project targets are described in section 7; its progress will be rated into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

		still very limited.			<p>Reduction Monitoring Commission (CFP) and in the Benthonic Fishery Monitoring Commission. Also, the Project supports the National Actions Plans (NAP) of marine birds, mammals, turtles and chondrichthyes.</p> <p>The Project is well represented and strengthened by the active participation of MAyDS in the CFP. The current MAyDS authorities have adopted a very proactive role that improves the chances of achieving the project's objectives set out in the Prodoc.</p> <p>The rating has been revised in relation with the previous reporting period to better reflect the progress towards the final target.</p>	
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<p><b>Outcome 2.3<sup>14</sup>:</b> Monitoring and information management systems improved, including socio economic data and information on selectivity, good practices and mitigation measures, to facilitate decision-making on the application of EAF in the public and private sectors</p>	<p>Monitoring and information management systems improved, including socio economic data and information on selectivity, good practices and mitigation including gender and vulnerable groups' perspective. Measures, to facilitate decision-making on the application of EAF in the public and private sectors</p>	<p>Current information systems lack the elements required for guiding EAF application. There is no ecosystem and socioeconomic-based monitoring system that supports decision-making on fisheries management.</p>	<p>Only as of the third year</p>	<p>CFP decisions and follow-up committees by type of fisheries use information on ecosystem and socio-economic indicators in their decision-making.</p>	<p>Several agreements with INIDEP, CONICET, National University of Mar del Plata and the NGO (Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, Fundación Mundo Marino, Aves Argentinas) are being executed for the implementation of better practices and mitigation tests for bycatch and for the improvement of fisheries techniques and gear selectivity. At least 10 fisheries authorities, 5 associations, 15 fishing companies amounting to 130 stakeholders were trained on these aspects. Socio economic indicators were developed in a participatory approach through the Project, thus filling an important gap. The project supported the monitoring and follow-up of the National Plans of Action of sea turtles, seabirds, sea mammals and chondrichthyes (2 workshops). Gender and vulnerable groups' considerations are now incorporated in all processes of the project. The Working Committee to strengthen measures to reduce bycatch in fisheries is actively operating with the Project's technical support. Work to strengthen the EAF at provincial level is ongoing in all of the five marine coastal provinces of the country.</p>	<p>S</p>
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<sup>14</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. As PRODOC's outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 were unified into outcome 2.1, numbering of outcome 2.3 changed into 2.2. Its redaction slightly changed, becoming "*Information management and monitoring system has the necessary capabilities to provide socioeconomic data and information on selectivity, good practices, and mitigation measures facilitating decision-making on the application of EAF in the public and private sectors*". Indicators, baseline level, mid-term and end-of-project targets of outcome 2.2 are described in section 7; its progress will be rated into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.



<p><b>Outcome 3.1<sup>15</sup>:</b> Project implementation is results-oriented and project outcomes and lessons learned will be applied in future operations.</p>	<p>Relevance Coverage Effectiveness Efficiency Quality Sustainability Institutionalization Inclusion of a gender and vulnerable groups approach.</p>		<p>65% of outcomes achieved.</p>	<p>100% of outcomes achieved</p>	<p>Considering the overall progress made in outcomes 1 through 4; after the seven PPRs over the four years of project implementation, 65% of the outcomes have been achieved. Institutional changes in different government ministries/secretaries and the implementation agency affected the original timeframe of project execution, due to electoral processes at the national and provincial level (August to December 10th). The mobility restrictions derived from the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in delays and changes in the work dynamics and activities to be carried out this year. Nonetheless, the specific dissemination, planning and M&amp;E outputs are being achieved adequately and on time.</p>	<p>S</p>
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<sup>15</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. Advances towards outcome 3.1 will be measured by two indicators described in section 7; its progress will be rated into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

### 3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs <sup>16</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>17</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>18</sup>					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance <sup>19</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
1.1.1.: One (1) new AMP geographically designed and delimited, with a participatory management plan outlined for of "Front Corridor of Chubut", accounting for at least 25% of its total area (37.000 km2).	Q4 Y3	Not applicable according to PRODOC. However, progress was made in signing through agreements and in funding to assist in the creation of a new AMP. Campaigns were planned for the environmental and socio-economic baselines.	Progress was made in signing agreements and in funding to assist in the creation of a new AMP. Scientific research cruise was carried out in Frente Valdés for assessing oceanographic and biological information in order to build an environmental baseline. Outlining fisheries socio-economic information from Frente Valdés is in progress. Work was carried out with APN, and at least 4 participatory workshops were held. A guideline	The results of the biological and oceanographic research cruise for "Frente Valdés" were presented at an <i>ad-hoc</i> workshop. It brought together scientists from national research institutes, who shared preliminary results that will serve as inputs for the environmental baseline and the management plan for the proposed MPA. National and provincial fisheries authorities also participated and stressed the importance of sharing such information.	The environmental and socioeconomic baseline document for the Frente Valdés area was prepared through a collaborative process with researchers who provided information. The document was presented to the Federal Fisheries Council, who endorsed the proposal to generate the AMP Frente Valdés. Participatory workshops are planned to be coordinated with the fishing sector, government	n/a	65%	

			for the sustainable management plans of AMP document was achieved.	Two consultants - one specialist in marine biodiversity conservation and one specialist in spatial analysis - have been hired and are preparing the document of the environmental baseline of the Valdés Front, which will contribute to the identification of areas of ecological and biological importance for conservation within the Valdés Front area".	actors and academics to define the MPA.			
<b>1.1.2.:</b> Support to the implementation of the Namuncurá Burdwood Bank MPA (NBBMPA) Management Plan.	Q2 Y3	Financing of TAG workshops, agreement for building the Geoportal and collection of information related to historical oceanographic	Financing of TAG workshops, a Geoportal of oceanographic cruises information, integrated into the SHN data geoportal, interoperable	Technical support was provided to the environmental law enforcement authority to organize at least 4 technical workshops with the objective of re-zoning of this MPA;	As reported in the previous PIR, the 100% of the Project goals was met in the second year of the project. The product will be redirected to monitoring the	n/a	100% of the Project goal was met in the second year of the project. The product will be	Expected project target was achieved in the second year of the Project (Q2 Y2).

<sup>16</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>17</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>18</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>19</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		<p>and biological campaigns.</p>	<p>with biological and sea data systems was built, and an environmental guideline for the productive activities of MPA is in progress. Training in space marine planning was carried out for national and provincial government agencies. The AMPNBB Technical Secretariat applied a METT, in December 2017 and obtained a score of 36. A new MEET was applied in June 2019 and obtained a score of 50.</p>	<p>as well to prepare a list of indicators that allow for the evaluation of the state of the ecosystem's health and the adequacy of the new management plan for the MPA. Metadata Information related to Oceanographic Campaigns at the SIHN Geoportal was incorporated and can now be accessed through the AMP portal (<a href="http://geoportal.dns.net:8084/#/burdwood">http://geoportal.dns.net:8084/#/burdwood</a>). A consultant specialist in hydrography and oceanography was hired and is working to develop a bathymetric grid for the MPANBB. These activities correspond to the generation of critical information for the monitoring program of the Management Plan of the MPA</p>	<p>implementation of the new management plan within the SNAMP. Workshops were planned to define biological indicators for monitoring conservation objects, and for fisheries management.</p>	<p>redirected to monitoring the implementation of the new management plan of the MPA.</p>	
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				MPA Technical Secretary applied METT in December 2017 and obtained a score of 36. A new METT was applied in June 2019 and a score of 54 was obtained. 100% of the Project goals was met in the second year of the project. The product will be redirected to monitoring the implementation of the new management plan within the SNAMP.				
<b>1.1.3.:</b> One (1) sustainable financing plan designed for the Front Corridor of Chubut AMP. <sup>20</sup>	Q4 Y4	Work with APN on guidelines for the sustainable management of AMPs and future activities. Lessons Learned from AMPNBB funding.	Not applicable according to the PRODOC. However, a guideline for the sustainable management plans of MPA's was prepared. This document includes a guideline for the	Not applicable according to the PRODOC. However, a series of guidelines for the sustainable management plans of MPA's was prepared. This document includes a guideline for the	Currently, the document of the basic and sustainable Financing Plan is being prepared to implement and manage the National System of Marine Protected Areas. This will be a	n/a	75%	This output was modified since AMPNBB has already an allocated Budget: "Output 1.1.3 One (1) Sustainable financing plan designed for the Front

<sup>20</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the wording of output 1.1.3 became "*Document of tools for the sustainable financing of MPAs*", to which the achievements of the 4<sup>th</sup> PIR refer. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

			sustainable financing of MPA's	sustainable financing of MPA's.	document with the basic guidelines for the financial sustainability of the system's MPAs.			Corridor of Chubut AMP".
<b>1.1.4.:</b> Institutional, regulatory and operational capacity framework reinforced for the management of AMPs and transition zones. <sup>21</sup>	Q4 Y4	Work with APN on drafting guidelines for the sustainable Management of AMPs and planning and management tools for AMP and future activities.	A guideline for the preparation of sustainable management plans for MPA's was prepared. In addition, an environmental guideline for productive activities within MPA's is also in progress.	The environmental guideline for productive activities in the MPA had to be changed to fit a context change in the MPA management, since the MPA category does not allow extractive activities. A document was prepared containing technical specifications for carrying out environmental impact assessments of hydrocarbon-related activities is being prepared, to contribute to a more adequate EIA	A document with technical specifications to carry out environmental impact assessments of oil exploration and exploitation projects on the Argentine continental shelf and areas adjacent to the AMPNBB was created. Based on this document, it will prepare a methodological guide of minimum technical specifications for environmental	n/a	65 %	The product "A guideline for the sustainable management plans of AMP document was achieved" was a target planned for the 3rd year of the project (regarding the new results framework of the project approved on December 2018).

<sup>21</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the wording of output 1.1.4 became "*Strengthened institutional and regulatory framework for the management of MPAs and adjacent areas*", to which the achievements of the 4<sup>th</sup> PIR refer. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

				<p>tool for the current MPA context. This change in the ToR approved by the LTO, is in accordance with the request made by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development; as well as by APN to better assess the impact of oil exploration and exploitation projects on the Argentine continental shelf and areas adjacent to the AMPNBB. Changes were motivated by the fact that the new categorization of the AMPNBB restricts to carry out anthropic activities within the MPA. It is expected that such guidelines are ready by July 2020. Also, the Project contributed the guidelines for the preparation of sustainable management plans</p>	<p>impact studies of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects. The hiring of consultants in charge of providing training to strengthen MPA planning is in process. The preparation of a document was planned to strengthen the governance of the SNAMP. These contracts are being coordinated with the National Directorate of Marine Protected Areas of APN.</p>			
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				for MPA's, which is now available at: <a href="https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/agua/areas-marinas-protegidas">https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/agua/areas-marinas-protegidas</a> .				
<b>1.1.5.:</b> One consolidated network of research organizations, governmental agencies and Civil Society Organizations (OSCs) with capacities enhanced and working together on sharing of scientific analysis on marine biodiversity and threats to its conservation and best management practices for improved management effectiveness of AMPs. <sup>22</sup>	Q4 Y4	Participation in meetings of government institutions who are members of the AMPNBB Governing Council with the scientific sector (INIDEP and CENPAT). Building of the NBBAMP Geoportal, integrated into the SHN data geoportal, interoperable with existing biological and sea data systems.	Ongoing governmental meetings with institutions that are part of the AMPNBB Governing Council and with the Scientific sector (INIDEP and CENPAT). Geoportal of oceanographic campaign information integrated into the SHN data geoportal and interoperable with existing biological and sea data systems.	The TORs are being prepared to hire a consultant to map the social use of turtles, birds and marine mammals prioritized in the respective MPA. This will be a basis for further sustainable management and protection of biodiversity in such ecological sensitive areas. The 2nd Workshop of the "Federal Network to prevent and for Assist Standings of Marine Fauna", was held. The Project presented the draft of the document	n/a A virtual workshop of "Exchange to advance towards an integrated oceanographic information system" was carried out. 32 participants attended, representing the academic sector (CONICET-CENPAT, CONICET-CADIC and INIDEP) and governmental institutions (MAyDS, SSPyA,	n/a	65%	

<sup>22</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the wording of output 1.1.5 became "Research organizations, governmental and non-governmental agencies with enhanced capabilities for the exchange and joint analysis of scientific aspects of marine biodiversity to improve the effectiveness of

			<p>Database on stranding's of marine fauna is in progress.</p>	<p>“Procedure and Protocols of best practices for the care of at risk coastal and marine fauna”, in order to get the pertinent feedback from the workshop attendees. The document has been finished and distributed to the participants (provincial, municipal and OSC administrations).</p>	<p>MINCyT, MD and APN).</p> <p>The thematic mapping of seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles from the database of prioritized species and the collected geographic information acquired from the data sources of the experts is being generated by a GIS expert consultant. This product has been validated by experts in exchange and consultation workshops. Gathered and mapped information will soon be made visible at MAYDS’</p>			
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*the management of MPAs and key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea”, to which the achievements of the 4<sup>th</sup> PIR refer. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.*

					<p>Environmental IDE website (<a href="https://sinia.ambiente.gob.ar/geovisor.php">https://sinia.ambiente.gob.ar/geovisor.php</a>).</p> <p>Mapping of benthic species and habitats in four priority areas of the Argentine Sea is being generated from the collection and organization of basic information from different governmental and academic institutions by an expert oceanographer consultant. This product will be validated by experts in consultation and exchange workshops. This information is also expected to be made visible soon at MAYDS'</p>			
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					Environmental IDE website ( <a href="https://sinia.ambiente.gob.ar/geovisor.php">https://sinia.ambiente.gob.ar/geovisor.php</a> ).			
<b>2.1.1.1:</b> Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Plan (EAFMP) for the Patagonian scallop fishery ( <i>Zygochlamys patagonica</i> ) adopted by all stakeholders (Patagonian scallop fishers and fishing companies, INIDEP, CFP, SSPyA, SGAYDS, and science institutions)	Q4 Y4	Financing and agreements with INIDEP, the private sector and academia. Campaigns carried out for assessing biomass, selectivity and efficiency of Patagonian Scallop. Baseline documents. Progress in outlining socio-economic indicators.	The EAF has been formally presented to the CFP and entrepreneurs (EAF Workshop) along with the initiative for its implementation. The working group (WG) for the preparation of the scallop EAF-MP has been constituted. Important progress is being made in defining socio-economic indicators that will soon be validated by the WG. Four campaigns were carried out to gather biological, ecological and fishing information. The diagnosis of the scallop fishery, a new model for the	Socio-economic indicators were developed and were selected and presented in a virtual workshop with stakeholders for validation. The consultancy for the writing of the EAF Vieira MP is ongoing.	The management plan for the Scallop EEP (Patagonian scallop = <i>Zygochlamys patagonica</i> ) is ongoing. The contract of the consultant hired to advance with the participatory process and drafting of the Management Plan is in force. The guidelines for the preparation of the management plan and the diagnostic document for the scallop fishery were approved by authorities, and will be validated in a participatory workshop in the second half of year 2021.		75%	

			<p>management of the fishery and the evaluation of selectivity measures to reduce the impacts of current fishing practices, are now available. The mechanisms for surveying social and economic variables in the scallop fishery are also available. Socio-economic surveys are being carried out (to both employers and workers of the sector) to elaborate indicators that will be used in the EAFPM.</p>				
<p><b>2.1.2.:</b> Good catch and management practices for the Patagonian scallop fishery, validated through a participatory process, including zoning and regulation of this activity, fishing techniques and</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>Financing and agreements with INIDEP and the private sector. Document estimating selectivity prepared and work with INIDEP to identify good management and capture practices</p>	<p>Best capture and management practices in scallop fishing, are already under validation by both the academic sector, government authorities, CFP and companies. Fishing</p>	<p>As an input provided by the Project, the value of the capture efficiency of 0.5 to 0.67 was replaced by the CFP in the scallop fishery.</p>	<p>The goal of this output will be achieved once the Vieira Patagonica Ecosystem Management Plan is approved. The participatory process to have this plan is ongoing, but it was delayed due</p>	<p>65%</p>	

<p>selectivity devices which minimize the impact on non-target species and the benthic community.</p>		<p>for the scallop fishery are being validated.</p>	<p>techniques and selectivity devices that minimize the impact on non-target species and the benthic community, were tested. 34 people (50% women) have participated in the elaboration of Good Practices for the scallop fishery (training and workshop).</p>		<p>to the COVID19 pandemic among other reasons. The project continues to support the meetings of the Patagonian Scallop Monitoring Commission, created by the CFP with the participation of businessmen, government and academia, which met on July 28, 2020. Currently, the CFP establishes capture and management allowed practices for the fishery, the zoning and regulation of the activity, promotes specific fishing techniques and selectivity devices that minimize the impact on non-target species and the benthic community.</p>			
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<p><b>2.1.3.<sup>23</sup>:</b> Minimum EAF contents established and adopted by CFP and mainstreamed in the regulatory frameworks for fisheries management</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>Not applicable for this period. It is, however, pertinent to inform that SGAYDS representatives at the CFP are also members of the UEP (Project Implementation Unit), attend formal CFP meetings and are in permanent contact with SSPyA. CFP standards related to EAF were adopted (Res CFP 3/2017: LEPs – fishing scarecrows)</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a. The commitment of the Environmental Authority to the CFP has been strengthened, incorporating higher-ranking authorities, which strengthens and consolidates the possibility, commitment and scope required to achieve the objectives set forth in PRODOC.</p> <p>The current MAYDS authorities have assumed a more proactive attitude in this regard, and a link with the Enforcement Authority has been strengthened, generating confidence to achieve the objective.</p>	<p>In order to achieve this product, a) a Working Commission was created to Strengthen Bycatch Reduction Measures in Fisheries in order to propose tools to reduce it, review current legislation, improve the use of bycatch resources and minimize discards; b) LoA was signed with INIDEP, which contains (b.1) Development and comparison of selective devices for hake in the shrimp fishery. (b.2) Test with systems that allow reducing the bycatch of juvenile hake in</p>	<p>30%</p>	
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<sup>23</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the numbering of output 2.2.1 became 2.1.3, as outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 unified into a new outcome 2.1. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

					<p>the hake fishery.                  b.3) Trials with systems to reduce the incidental catch of rays in the hake fishery.                  b.4) Trials with systems to reduce the incidental capture of large sharks caught by the southern fishing fleet.                  The CFP has accepted modifications in the management of the scallop fishery that were made based on experiences financed by the Project and endorsed regulations<sup>24</sup> for this (first LoA INIDEP-FAO signed on 2018, products 6 to 12).</p>			
<b>2.1.4.<sup>25</sup>:</b>	Q4 Y2	Not applicable to this period.	The activities to be carried out		An expert has been hired		40%	

<sup>24</sup> [https://cfp.gob.ar/resoluciones/Resolucion%203%20\(04-03-20\)%20CMP%20Vieira%20UM%20F%20y%20G%202020.pdf](https://cfp.gob.ar/resoluciones/Resolucion%203%20(04-03-20)%20CMP%20Vieira%20UM%20F%20y%20G%202020.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the numbering of output 2.2.2 became 2.1.4, as outcomes 2.1 and



<p>Analysis of market incentive options (increase in business sector profitability) for applying EAF.</p>			<p>were defined with the application authority: hiring a consultant for the feasibility analysis of market incentives and the development of tools for the use of market incentives.</p>		<p>and, with collaboration of the SSPyA and the CFP, is carrying out a survey on promotion campaigns for fishery products at international level; diagnosis and current status of the positioning of Argentine fishery products at international level and certifications; proposals for lines of action for brand development; design of a communication campaign aimed at strengthening the development of the distinctive sign and the positioning of Argentine fishery products at a national and international level.</p>			
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2.2 unified into a new outcome 2.1. Its redaction slightly changed to “Analysis of market incentive options (increase in the business sector profitability) for applying EAF with a gender approach”. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

<p><b>2.1.5.<sup>26</sup>:</b> Staff of the institutions involved in fisheries management (INIDEP, PNA, SSPyA and equivalent provincial authorities and provincial environment agencies) and fisheries trade unions have developed capacities in the practical application of EAF, including options for sustainable fisheries certification, from a gender perspective and with the participation of youth.</p>	Q4 Y3	<p>Agreements with SSPyA authorities, and experts. Meetings on EAF. EEP consultant contracts Strengthening the Project and key stakeholders in gender and vulnerable group matters.</p>	<p>More than 100 people from more than six public institutions and fishing associations have been trained in the EAF application (workshops / training in EAF, Recreational Fishing Workshop, and use of scarecrow lines). An EAF Workshop was done.</p>	<p>More than 100 people from public institutions, public authorities, and companies, fishing associations, academia and CSOs have been trained in the EAF application. A Bycatch and Selectivity Workshop was also held.</p>	<p>Several virtual meetings and a survey have been held to establish training requirements in EAF, with consultations with the private sector, captains, crew members and provincial enforcement authorities. Based on them, the development of specific training is being finalized. Contacts have been maintained with the National School of Fisheries to incorporate EAF content into the curriculum. The planned face-to-face meetings were severely affected by the COVID19 outbreak. The</p>	85%	
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<sup>26</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the numbering of output 2.2.3 became 2.1.5, as outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 unified into a new outcome 2.1. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

					project strategy was to promote and to ease virtual meetings in the cases where it was possible.			
<b>2.1.6.<sup>27</sup>:</b> Fishery-related implementation authorities (SSPyA, provincial fishing authorities, PNA) have strengthened their capacity to implement efficient management, control and surveillance mechanisms (satellite system, landing control), by applying EAF	Q4 Y4	Strengthening of SGAYDS and SSPyA with the purchase of computer equipment. Training to reinforce control and surveillance mechanisms.	Training activities on management, control and surveillance systems of the EAF, directed to inspectors, delegation staff, SSPyA, provincial fisheries authorities, PNA, ARA (Argentinian Army) were planned. Training activities on how to improve the traceability of catches and products, contributing to the reduction of illegal fishing, not regulated and	ToR for hiring a Monitoring and Surveillance expert consultant have been approved. MAYS, SSPyA and FAO have advanced in an agreement to organize a FAO-led workshop to identify gaps and improve monitoring, control and surveillance systems.	The ToR have been approved and the consultant has been selected to advance on these issues. Nevertheless, the consultant rejected the offer, resulting in the identification of a new consultant (recommended by the LTO) whose ToR are about to be approved.		20%	

<sup>27</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the numbering of output 2.2.4 became 2.1.6, as outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 unified into a new outcome 2.1. Its redaction changed to “*Fishery management authorities have control and surveillance capacities to implement EAF*”, to which the achievements of the 4<sup>th</sup> PIR refer. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

			Not Declared in the provinces of Rio Negro, Tierra del Fuego, Chubut were also planned.					
<b>2.2.1.<sup>28</sup></b> : The SSPyA fisheries information system mainstreams easily accessible and relevant socio-economic variables for applying EAF	Q4 Y2	Financing and agreements with UNMDP for outlining socio-economic indicators. Agreements were signed to work with Chubut and Buenos Aires provincial fisheries directorates, and consultations were held with companies and OSCs to identify the socio-economic elements of scallop fisheries and the survey thereof.	Socio-economic surveys are being carried out (to employers and workers of the sector) to elaborate indicators that will be used in the EAFPM (Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Plan)	Socio economic indicators were presented to the authorities and companies in a virtual workshop. Socio economic indicators for the hake fishery are being developed.	Meetings have been held to discuss and validate socioeconomic variables to apply EAF, with the participation of businessmen, fishermen, captains, trade unionists, government officials, and academia. Progress is being made with the National Directorate of Fisheries Coordination and Inspection of the SSPyA, in the acquisition of equipment to improve data collection		50%	

<sup>28</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the numbering of output 2.3.1 became 2.2.1. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

					through an electronic fishing agenda.			
<b>2.2.2.<sup>29</sup>:</b> A monitoring and information system for applying EAF in the Argentine Sea.	Q4 Y4	N/A: Milestones will be defined as from year 2.	It was agreed to create a permanent working group to address the issue between national and provincial authorities. A consultancy to strengthen the Fisheries Statistics System of the SSPyA for the incorporation of the socioeconomic variables into the system will soon start.	n/a	Work has been done to improve INIDEP's on board Observers Program, together with the academy and government officials. The requirements of observers from the different provinces have been identified and a workshop held in August 2020, "Towards a better monitoring of fisheries and the marine ecosystem". Progress is being made in the development of Argentina's use maps in marine space and the elaboration of risk maps of the interaction of		40%	

<sup>29</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the numbering of output 2.3.2 became 2.2.2. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

					superior fauna with fisheries.			
<b>2.2.3.<sup>30</sup>:</b> National Evaluation of: i) efficacy of fishing techniques and selectivity devices; ii) mitigation of the impact of these techniques and devices on the ecosystem; iii) inclusion of the recommended measures for the implementation of EAF in the Argentine Sea	Q4 Y4	Project financing and agreements with OSCs ( <i>Aves Argentinas</i> & FVSA), CCT-CONICET-CENPAT and CCT-CONICET- IIMyC for implementing good practices and by-catch mitigation tests for marine birds and mammals. Support to NPAs – marine birds and mammals.	Some activities planned for year 1 continue. For example, the financing of the Working Committee to strengthen bycatch reduction measures in fisheries (CFP Res. 8/2019) and the technical evaluation of selective devices for scallop fishing and for coastal gillnet artisanal fisheries.	Letter of agreement to work on improved fishing selectivity of fisheries such as those of hake, shrimp, sharks and rays, have been signed with INIDEP, and are currently under execution. An agreement with CONICET is being executed for the implementation of better fishing practices and bycatch reduction tests. At least 100 stakeholders, of which 10 were fisheries authorities, 5 representatives of associations and 15 fishing companies' members, were trained.	The Project developed, together with INIDEP, training workshops on good fishing practices. Work is also continuing with the Letter of Agreement to work on improving fishing selectivity of hake, shrimp, sharks and ray fisheries. With CONICET, through a Letter of Agreement, work continues on the development of best fishing practices and tests to reduce bycatch in species such as spider		65%	

<sup>30</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, the numbering of output 2.3.3 became 2.2.3. Its redaction slightly changed to “*Evaluation of the effectiveness of the EAF in the Argentine Sea by: i) addressing the efficacy of fishing techniques and selectivity devices; ii) assessing how these techniques and devices mitigate the impact on the ecosystem; iii) including the recommended measures for the implementation of EAF in the Argentine Sea*”. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

				The project promoted the monitoring and follow-up of the National Plans of Action for sea turtles, seabirds, sea mammals and chondrichthyes (2 workshops).	crab, hake and anchovy. The project promoted the monitoring and follow-up of the National Action Plans (NAP) for sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals and chondrichthyans and with the monitoring commissions of several fisheries. Many Letters of Agreement activities have been delayed by the COVID19 outbreak.			
<b>3.1.1.</b> <sup>31</sup> Dissemination of EAF notions and project objectives and outputs among different target groups.	Q4 Y4	3 options for disseminating information: Monthly progress report (prepared and sent out to key stakeholders) webpage and quarterly	3 options for disseminating information: monthly progress report (prepared and sent to key stakeholders), webpage and quarterly	The selectivity and bycatch workshop was held at INIDEP. Also, then Network of Communicators for the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) was created and	Audiovisual materials to communicate the concept of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (a documentary and a video for RRSS	n/a	70%	We were able to incorporate a reinforcement in graphic design to meet the project's needs in terms of

<sup>31</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, wording of 3.1.1 slightly changed to “Dissemination of EAF notions and project objectives and outputs among different target groups, shaping the Project's communication strategy”. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

		<p>newsletter (contents prepared), 2 communicational outputs completed. Whatever is generated is communicated and disseminated by SGAYDS through its press, communication and outreach team.</p>	<p>newsletter was sent and updated by SGAYDS. 2 communication products were completed. News are regularly sent to the press through SGAYDS and FAO to national media, and through INIDEP to local press and fishing specialized journalists. In addition, there is an active Communication network with the participation of CCT-CONICET CENPAT, CADIC, INIDEP and SGAYDS, focused on delivering an EAF campaign.</p>	<p>launched at the 1st National Congress of Fisheries Engineering in Puerto Madryn, where screening and talk-debate of a documentary on EAF took place. Audiovisual material to communicate the concept of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries; along with some experiences in Argentina, was prepared and disseminated. Several press notes were also published in specialized media about the project and the Ecosystem Approach to fisheries.</p>	<p>on hake/prawn selectivity) are in process. A proposal for updating the content of the project's web page was presented to MAYDS' communications team. A graphic designer was hired by the project to advance the development of communication products (e.g., recreational fishing best practices guidelines report; Update of project report templates and presentations). Several press notes about the project and Ecosystem Approach to fisheries were also published in specialized media.</p>		<p>communication and visibility.</p>
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<p><b>3.1.2.<sup>32</sup>:</b> Project planning and monitoring system operational and providing systematic information on annually scheduled activities and targets, and progress made in achieving project outcomes and outputs.</p>	<p>Q1 Y1 to Q4 Y4</p>	<p>1 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and 1 Project Progress Report (PPR) prepared. M&amp;E plan and system and instruments for data collection prepared.</p>	<p>1 2019, the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) was approved by the Technical Consultative Committee (TCC), and 2 Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) were prepared. An adjustment of the Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) was done at the 2018 Technical Consultative Council meeting, to include the gender perspective and to strengthen the focus on vulnerable groups. Adjusted LFM approved by the TCC. Training in M&amp;E done, with participation of most partner institutions.</p>	<p>1 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) approved by the Technical Consultative Committee (TCC), and 2 Project Progress Report (PPR) approved. Preparation of ToR for hiring a Monitoring and Evaluation consultant.</p>	<p>1 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) approved by the Technical Consultative Committee (TCC), and 2 Project Progress Report (PPR) approved. A vacancy was opened to hire a Monitoring and Evaluation consultant but the hiring is currently delayed. The 2021 operational plan added a new product based on the inclusion of gender perspective in the production of the Project's technical content.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>The implementation of the instruments for data collection and M&amp;E activities represents a challenge for all partner institutions and consultants. In response to the recommendations of the mid-term review, and with the support of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, a product was included that considers actions to incorporate gender perspective in the project.</p>
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<sup>32</sup> Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, a new output was created to incorporate gender perspective to the Project. As a result, numbering of outputs 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 changed to 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 respectively. Implement status measured by new indicators (described in section 7) will be set into 5<sup>th</sup> PIR.

<p>3.1.3.: Mid-Term and Final Review Evaluation.</p>	<p>Q4, Y2 y Q4, /Y4</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Mid-Term Review Terms of Reference prepared. Data collection phase planned between August and September 2019</p>	<p>Mid-Term Review finished. Data recommendations are being attended.</p>	<p>18-month extension of the project requested and approved by the GEF. Following recommendation number 4 from the MTR, the project LFM was revised and adjusted. This was validated by the TCC and endorsed by the implementation agency, after consultation with the GEF, considered minor amendments to be reported in the present PIR. In the adjusted version, a new output was created to incorporate gender perspective to the Project.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>85%</p>	
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#### 4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

O 1.1:

- The environmental and socioeconomic baseline document for the Frente Valdés area was prepared through a collaborative process with the researchers who provided information. The document was presented to the Federal Fisheries Council Acta CFP 8/2021 (9 April 2021).
- The fishing sector intervenes, participates and contributes in the meetings where the environmental and socioeconomic baseline document for the Frente Valdés area were presented and discussed.
- A document with technical specifications to carry out environmental impact assessments of oil exploration and exploitation projects on the Argentine continental shelf and areas adjacent to the AMPNBB was prepared. Based on this document, the project will be prepared a methodological guide of minimum technical specifications for environmental impact studies of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects.
- Support is being provided to strengthen the governance of the National Directorate of Marine Protected Areas of the APN.
- A virtual workshop of "Exchange to advance towards an integrated oceanographic information system" was carried out and counted with 32 participants who attended in representation of the academic sector (CONICET-CENPAT, CONICET-CADIC and INIDEP) and governmental institutions (MAyDS, SSPyA, MINCyT, MD and APN).
- The thematic mapping of seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles from the database of prioritized species and the collected geographic information acquired from the data sources of the experts is being generated by a GIS expert consultant. This product has been validated by experts in consultation and exchange workshops. Gathered and mapped information will soon be made visible at MAyDS Environmental IDE website (<https://sinia.ambiente.gob.ar/geovisor.php>).

- The mapping of benthic species and habitats in four priority areas of the Mar Argentino is being generated from the collection and organization of basic information from different governmental and academic institutions by an expert oceanographer consultant. This product will be validated by experts in exchange and consultation workshops. This information is expected to be made visible at MAYDS Environmental IDE website (<https://sinia.ambiente.gob.ar/geovisor.php>).
- It is worth highlighting the robust and continuous articulation that the project has with the DNAMP-APN, the authority for the application of the MPAs.

O 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3: Enabling conditions and capacities built and monitoring and information management systems improved:

- EAF Vieira Management Plan (VMP): The activities agreed with the stakeholders, were leveraged by workshops and meetings organized by the Project. Progress is being made in preparing the EAF Vieira MP. A workshop for revision of Vieira fishery was held through a participatory approach. The outcomes of that workshop are being considered in the development of Vieira management Plan. The Project has facilitated the process and participated in a peer review. As an input provided by the Project, the value of the capture efficiency of 0.5 to 0.67 was replaced by the CFP in the scallop fishery.
- Agreements were made with CFP and SSPyA and a meeting on selectivity and bycatch was held.
- The working group of experts on selectivity and bycatch continued to advance in new topics such as: traceability of fishing gear, analyzing the results of INIDEP research cruises, in the development of new, more selective fishing gear and in the preparation of the issues to be analyzed by the Selectivity and Bycatch Technical Commission created by the CFP. On these issues, in the artisanal fishery of the province of Buenos Aires, (between San Clemente del Tuyú to Nueva Atlantis), we are working with the provincial government and artisanal fishermen to implement regulations that allow the reduction of incidental capture of marine mammals.
- A consultation with companies and SSO, to validate socio-economic indicators of scallop fisheries and surveillance, was made (Product 7 Participation in the Workshop "Socioeconomic variables in the scallop fishery").
- There has been an improvement in the implementation of good practices and reduction of bycatch from the activities carried out with funding from the Project (turtles, mammals, seabirds) contributing to the National Action Plans for the conservation of these taxa.
- The project promoted the monitoring of the National Action Plans of sea turtles, sea mammals, birds, chondrichthyes (4 workshops were organized and facilitated).
- Strengthening the National Action Plan of birds through a) design of a waste management strategy in southern freezer ships; b) disclosure of the benefits of using streamer lines on freezer ships; c) exchange spaces where the private sector (companies and captains) participated for the first time (workshops on EAF, selectivity & bycatch, workshops to follow up on the National Action Plan for birds; d)

analysis of the interaction of seabirds with the fishery of herring in the period 2011 - 2018; and e) incorporation of the social approach in various surveys of fishermen and entrepreneurs.

- The project funds the research, monitoring, and evaluation of mitigation measures to decrease interactions of marine birds and mammals with the fisheries for southern freezer trawlers, midwater trawlers, and king crab vessels.
- Progress was made in the knowledge of the levels of capture rates of marine mammals in the crab fishery (Product 8, Preliminary report estimating the catch rates of marine mammals in the crab fishery from 2004 to 2018).
- A Work Commission (CFP) to strengthen measures to reduce bycatch in fisheries (within its framework of ecosystem approach to fishing) is actively working with the support of the project.
- 2<sup>nd</sup>. LoA with INIDEP focused on selectivity and bycatch in hake and shrimp fisheries, selectivity devices for sharks and rays and in training on the subject at provincial level; incorporating also the private sector in the research cruises in which these devices are developed, thus improving mutual learning from both sectors.
- The Project continues to work on the development of good practices, selectivity of fishing gear, incidental capture of mammals and seabirds, turtles, and chondrichthyans and bycatch (FMM, IIMyC LoAs).
- The Project is working on developing tools for the implementation of some issues of the EAF in the hake, spider crab, shrimp and scallop fisheries.
- The Project continues working in industrial, artisanal and recreational fishing.
- The Project is developing, under an EAF approach, maps of the use of fishing resources and risk maps for better management of the fisheries.
- The Project is developing a report that contains guidelines for the implementation of EAF based on the Project Learnt lessons.

#### O 3.1: Results-oriented project implementation:

- Progress in communication outputs: a graphic designer hired by the project to advance the development of communication products; audiovisual material to communicate the concept of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and experiences in Argentina are in process.
- The 2021 work plan created a new product based on the inclusion of the gender perspective in the production of the project's technical content.

**What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

- Institutional changes in MArDS and FAO Argentina significantly affected the original timeframe of the AOP 2020. Particularly on the National Project Director and FAOAR representative.
- Coordination within and among governmental agencies, as well as negotiation between execution and implementation agencies, affect the implementation of the annual Work Plan.
- The strong participatory approach taken by the Project, which has made all efforts to engage and involve all stakeholders, is still critical to achieve the creation of a new MPA in the Frente Valdés.
- The communication and dissemination strategy of the Project is partially compromised by the restrictive communication procedures and policies of MArDS.
- Bureaucratization results in delays on administrative procedures that impact on achieving the Project outcomes.
- The mobility restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (since the end of March 2020) resulted in delays and changes in the work dynamics and key activities that have to be carried out this year.
- Non-presenciality has established restrictions that have impacted on the management of the Project.

### Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	<b>FY2021 Development Objective rating<sup>33</sup></b>	<b>FY2021 Implementation Progress rating<sup>34</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>35</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator/Antonio De Nichilo</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor, or no shortcomings. The actual appropriation of objectives of the project by stakeholders, has allowed for the gradual achievement of objectives.
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Project's execution is delayed but progress is being made in all different outputs, thus contributing to the global environmental objectives. Mid-Term Review's recommendations were taken into account for the current annual plan. There are still some challenges ahead but measures have been incorporated to improve overall implementation.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>36</sup></b>			<i>Optional Ratings/comments</i>

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<sup>33</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>34</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>35</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<sup>36</sup> The OFP validated the PIR by email, but did not provide a specific qualification for the Project.

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>37</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Despite a number of unpredictable factors, such as changes of key official counterparts, that delayed many administrative processes; and in spite of the restrictions imposed by the CoVid19 pandemic, the Project has made very important progress towards achieving major targets. The MTR recommendations were comprehensively analysed and corrective measures incorporated in the current operating plan. The outputs whose targets are still lagging, are the focus of special attention and follow up to guarantee full completion before the project finishes. Some of the achievements made by the Project at this stage, have been transformational, since they have already been officially adopted by key government areas, such as the Fisheries federal Council and the National Directorate of Marine Protected Areas. There has been an important progress in preparing and presenting to key stakeholders, the base line and scientific justification for the creation of the new Frente de Valdés MPA.
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	The project has made significant progress in terms of results, especially in the normative process of expanding marine areas under legal protection, which has also involved coordination with multiple relevant stakeholders, including the fishing productive sector. This has also had positive effects at the level of ownership of the results and their sustainability once the project has concluded. The project also updated its logical framework as recommended by the MTR to provide a better monitoring of the progress. At the output level, and as it can be seen in the present PIR, there have been delays in several activities due to the covid pandemic19 and also due to changes in key personnel both in the counterpart ministries and in the national representation of the implementing agency. To overcome these delays, the project has had to be extended to allow for adequate completion of the outstanding deliverables.

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<sup>37</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.



## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

### Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>38</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
LOW	Both the social and environmental classifications are still valid for the project. The actual appropriation of objectives of the project by stakeholders, has allowed for the gradual achievement of objectives. There have not been any significant environmental changes and hence project activities in the field have not been impeded. The delays in the realization of some of the activities have been rather intrinsic (political and administrative) and extrinsic remain because of COVID-19 outbreak.

*Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.*

## 6. Risks

### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</i></p>

<sup>38</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>39</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>40</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
1	<i>Difficulties for accommodating the objectives of the many stakeholders within the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EEP).</i>	M	<i>Promote dialogue between, and with, the different actors in search of consensus. Improve communication and dissemination of the Project. Training on Ecosystem Approach.</i>	<i>Participation of the stakeholders has increased since the beginning of the Project, as their objectives are matching with the EAF objectives.</i>	<i>Some international market regulations for exporting fishery products promote the mainstreaming of EAF. This pressure favours matching EAF objectives with those of the stakeholders.</i>
2	<i>Not to achieve the creation of the AMP “Frente Valdés, Chubut”, as pointed out in the MTR findings</i>	M	<i>The MAdS, as the executing agency, can only prepare a proposal to create an MPA, to present to the National Congress. A revision of the Project Logic Framework will be proposed to change the wording of the result 1.1.</i>	<i>A revision of the Project Logic Framework was proposed to change the wording of the result 1.1. In consultation with GEF this proposal was rejected. Besides, support from CFP was achieved on behalf this MPA creation. Furthermore, the private fisheries sector is actively involved in this process.</i>	<i>The MTR found a design error, since protected areas are created by a law in the legislature.  The MTR noticed a reluctance from the CFP and provinces about the proposal to create an MPA, but this position has been reversed.</i>

<sup>39</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

<sup>40</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period”.

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>39</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>40</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>3</b>	<i>There is scarce socioeconomic information and it is difficult to access it. This represents a risk for EAF implementation and AMP Management Plans.</i>	L	<i>The project addresses this gap through the identification of socio-economic indicators in fisheries and the incorporation of this information in the Fisheries Information System. The project will obtain baseline information through scientific surveys.</i>	<i>A Letter of Agreement with UNPSJB is in progress to address this gap.</i>	
<b>4</b>	<i>Regulations derived from the effects of COVID-19 implied delays and changes in the work dynamics and activities to be carried out this year.</i>	L	<i>Reprogram the 2020 activities with the stakeholders involved in their execution according to the expected delay.</i>	<i>2020 and 2021 activities were reprogrammed.</i>	<i>Strengthen safe work protocols (virtual meetings, teleworking, social distancing, etc.).</i>

**Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):**

<b>FY2020 rating</b>	<b>FY2021 rating</b>	<b>Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period</b>
M	M	The project only faces moderate risks, because we believe that there is a 26% to 50% probability for assumptions to materialize and/or continue throughout time.

## 7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p><b>Recommendation 1:</b> to MAyDS and FAO. The recommendation is to supplement the project’s implementation arrangements by setting up two working groups, within the structure of the Technical Consultative Committee. One to address Marine Protected Areas (MPA), and another to focus on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). These working groups would allow an open, ongoing, informed and transparent dialogue on the project, and would particularly allow the following:</p> <p>a) Inform and address project progress in Marine Protected Areas, as suggested at the high-level fisheries meeting held in April 2019, and in the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. The outcomes of the oceanographic research cruises and other technical studies within the project could be presented and discussed, settling any disagreements and highlighting points of agreement. The Working Group on Marine Protected Areas could become a forum to hear the different voices of stakeholders in favour of and against the creation of Marine Protected Areas along the Chubut Front, start negotiations and agree on the boundaries and zoning.</p> <p>b) Sensitize key stakeholders, mainly those that can have a great impact on achieving the project’s objectives (e.g., private sector fisheries) to reach a common understanding on Marine Protected Areas and their similarities and differences with other conservation strategies, as well as on the adoption of EAF, among other relevant topics.</p> <p>c) Discuss and agree on a work plan with coastal provinces</p> <p>d) Rebuild trust with the provinces and private sector</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:</p> <p><i>“TCC will hold a plenary meeting to address components 1, 2 and 3. For specific cases a meeting will be convened to address relevant matters that will then be referred to an ad hoc group in charge of solving them. These groups will be made up of the pertinent (and strategic) stakeholders. These requests can be made by the PEU or TCC. Create two ad hoc working groups within the TCC: one to address matters concerning MPAs and the other, EAF. Each one shall:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Inform and hold conversations (hearing all voices) on the matter they were asked to address, within the purview of TCC.</i></li> <li><i>• Based on observations, propose recommendations for discussion and approval by TCC.</i></li> <li><i>• Sensitize key stakeholders, mainly those that can have a significant impact on the achievement of project objectives (e.g., private sector fisheries), to reach a common understanding on Marine Protected Areas.</i></li> <li><i>• Rebuild bonds of trust with the provinces and the private sector.”</i></li> </ul> <p>Substantial changes have not yet been implemented to observe an impact. TCC members were informed of this recommendation at the fourth commission meeting, held in December 2020. The working groups will be summoned when needed.</p>

<p>The working groups would be made up of high-level or technical members, according to the kind of topics to be discussed and the current membership of the Technical Consultative Committee, and will include the participation of guest stakeholders and agencies that are key players in the topics to be addressed. Frequency of meetings will be defined as per the topics requiring dialogue and discussion.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation 2:</b> to MAyDS and FAO. The recommendation is to immediately start lobbying with legislators and other relevant political stakeholders on the proposal to create the new Marine Protected Area along the Valdes Front. The Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development and FAO should come into contact with decision-makers who can pass laws at the national and provincial levels. Dialogue could be informal and should start with awareness-raising on the importance and challenges of creating an MPA along the Valdes Front Corridor. The Working Group on Marine Protected Areas mentioned in Recommendation 1 could be harnessed for this purpose. This lobbying should be supported by Non-Governmental Organizations that are experts in the matter. This action would be even more relevant if the NGOs dealing with conservation are taken into consideration, particularly those that are a part of the international network known as Forum for the Conservation of the Patagonian Sea that has been supporting proposals and projects aimed at creating new ocean-related MPAs. This Forum has also been carrying out important efforts to sensitize key stakeholders within the National Executive and Legislative Branches, as a part of its mission to contribute to enhancing and strengthening the management of the national Marine Protected Areas in the region, and thus contribute to achieving Aichi Target 11. Furthermore, with a view to ensuring the timely and efficient attention of the Project’s National Director and its Technical Coordinator (CNTP) to project activities, it is recommended that FAO comes into closer contact with the new authorities of the Ministry for the Environment and</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:</p> <p><i>“1. Strengthen dialogue between FAO and national MAyDS authorities, and endorse the objectives set within the project.</i></p> <p><i>2. Establish (MAyDS, through the National Project Director and CNTP) relationships with key public stakeholders at the national and provincial levels (from the legislative and executive branches, including APN), NGOs and the private sector to set up a dialogue and awareness-raising forum on the importance attached to the proposal for creating an MPA.</i></p> <p><i>3. The possibility will be assessed to set up a specific Dialogue Group for this purpose with key stakeholders.</i></p> <p><i>4. Once the process for consultation and generation of a baseline has been completed, a proposal will be submitted to the pertinent Committee members at the House of Representatives for their information and potential support.</i></p> <p><i>A consultant is being hired to create a multi-stakeholder platform at the political level, to present all baseline studies and scientific justification (already prepared) to the Maritime Affairs Commission of the Argentinian Congress, in order to accelerate the eventual approval process for the new MPA.</i></p> <p><i>Comment:</i></p> <p><i>With regard to Non-Governmental Organizations, the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development has long-standing experience in working with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). More specifically, during Project implementation several Letters of Agreement were signed with civil society organizations (many are members of the above-mentioned Forum, e.g., Fundación AquaMarina, Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, Aves Argentinas/Birdlife International, Karumbé) to work on technical matters, and they have been invited to participate in several meetings.</i></p> <p><i>The “Forum for the Conservation of the Patagonian Sea” played a leading role during the previous Ministry for the Environment administration, with regard to how MPAs were treated. Former administration was characterized by an extremely conservative vision, with no mainstreaming of important EAF elements, such as participatory mechanisms for proposal analysis. This brought</i></p>

<p>Sustainable Development to endorse project-related commitments, including co-financing, and ensure rapprochement with the Argentine Under-secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture, the Federal Fisheries Council and other partners.</p>	<p><i>about great resistance in the fisheries sector (management and private sector) which still remains regarding their capacity to participate in these processes.”</i></p> <p>Substantial changes have been implemented to observe an impact:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The dialogue between the new MAyDS authorities and FAO was strengthened and specific meetings of the Project are being held.</li> <li>2. Meetings have been held with some key public stakeholders at the national and provincial levels to present the MPA baseline document. As planned in the 2021 Annual Operational Planning (AOP), meetings with the private sector and NGOs are planned to dialogue and raise awareness about the importance of the proposed creation of the AMP.</li> <li>3. A specific dialogue roundtable between key stakeholders is planned for this purpose. A presentation to the CFP was carried out on April.</li> <li>4. According to the AOP 2021, work will be done on the proposal at the end of the year, so its presentation before the House of Representatives is planned for 2022. As planned in the AOP 2021, the Project is hiring a consultant who will be in charge of starting the dialogue with the thematic groups of the chambers.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Recommendation 3:</b> to GEF and FAO. Considering the importance of having a Results Framework that is complete, effective and robust for appropriate project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the recommendation is for the Global Environment Facility not to approve projects that have Results Frameworks that are incomplete, lack indicators, assumptions and mid-term targets. Furthermore, it is recommended that the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, FAO Argentina and the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean design projects having a Results Framework based on technical foundations for building a logical framework matrix.</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:</p> <p><i>“Discuss and develop an update of the Results Framework with the Project team, FAO RLC, an FAO Hq. officer, the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and the FAO-GEF Unit in Rome, to be submitted to GEF.</i></p> <p><i>Establish a meeting schedule with the FAO-GEF Unit in Rome to coordinate the working methodology so regular reviews of changes to be included in the Project can take place.</i></p> <p><i>Appoint focal points at FAO AR, the FAO-GEF Unit in Rome and FAO RLC to provide a timely response to this Recommendation.”</i></p> <p>The Project team, FAO Argentina, FAO RLC, the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and the FAO-GEF Unit have closely worked to update the Results Framework, which after consultation with the GEF biodiversity Focal Point, was partially approved by FAO as GEF implementing agency.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 4:</b> to PEU &amp; FAO. The recommendation is to strengthen and again supplement the PRODOC’s Results Framework and reinforce the project’s monitoring, through a counter-proposal including SMART indicators and assumptions, in agreement with the targets established within the PRODOC’s Results Framework for each output and outcome. In this</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:</p> <p><i>“Review the PRODOC’s Results Framework to supplement the New Results Framework drawn up within the project (linked to Recommendation 3).</i></p> <p><i>Support amendments to the Results Framework with the pertinent TCC minutes and, should there be any subsequent changes, submit them to the Committee’s approval.</i></p>

<p>regard, the support of the FAO Office of Evaluation could be requested, as well as that of the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit as a Liaison. Furthermore, to reinforce Project follow-up, the recommendation is to develop an Excel tool allowing: Project progress monitoring pursuant to the reinforced Results Framework; the follow-up of co-financing using a homogeneous and robust methodology; systematization of project outputs, workshops, meetings and training sessions; appropriate systematization and follow-up of the project's financial statements; and the follow-up of project risks as spelled out in the PIR, and documentation of the adaptive measures implemented. Additionally, the recommendation is to hire an expert in Monitoring &amp; Evaluation to design and operate the tool in support of the Project's National Technical Coordinator (CTNP).</p>	<p><i>Review indicators and set forth new SMART indicators for each output of the original PRODOC'S LFM.</i>  <i>Agree upon by consensus and validate with TCC and GEF.</i>  <i>Draw up and implement a project co-financing and progress monitoring tool by hiring an expert in Monitoring and Evaluation to design and implement the tool, in support of the Project's National Technical Coordinator (CTNP)".</i>          PRODOC's Result Framework was reviewed and updated. Indicators were reviewed and new SMART indicators were established for each product of the LFM PRODOC'S, thanks to the support of the FAO Office of Evaluation.</p> <p>Amendments to the Results Framework were supported with the pertinent TCC reports, as the Committee approved upon by consensus these changes.</p> <p>The vacancy to hire an expert in Monitoring and Evaluation was opened; the hiring is pending.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 5:</b> to MAyDS, SSPyA &amp; CFP (Federal Fisheries Council). The recommendation is to formally institutionalize the management documents prepared in a participatory manner within the project, and agreed upon by consensus among the competent agencies, so that they are duly adopted through customary administrative procedures. For this purpose, it is necessary to have the Project Executing Unit design an effective strategy to promote this process with greater determination, which will directly contribute to the sustainability of project benefits. Among them, is the Output on "Guidelines for outlining Marine Protected Area Management Plans".</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:  <i>"Identify project management documents that must be adopted. Formally submit to the relevant government agencies, management guidelines stemming from the project, highlighting the benefits of mainstreaming them in the respective official mechanisms, and requesting their official adoption. If needed, present potential areas of the legal framework that might need amendment to facilitate guideline adoption.</i>  <i>Design and agree upon by consensus with key stakeholders a methodology/steps to achieve adoption in a reasonable time frame.</i>  <i>Implement the methodology and monitor adoption of management-related documents."</i></p> <p>All documents generated within the Project are shared with the relevant institutions. This means that institutionalization is being held as these institutions may use the documents or its contents to generate regulations or make decisions.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 6:</b> to PEU, FAO and MAyDS. With the purpose of making the review and authorization of project outputs more agile, the recommendation is to outline, agree upon and implement an effective mechanism to make this process more agile, ensuring the timely contribution of the Argentine Under-secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SSPyA) and the LTO. This could be achieved by identifying specific stages at which the process experiences</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:  <i>"Prepare, agree upon and implement an effective mechanism to make the output approval process more agile, in collaboration with PEU, FAO Argentina and the LTO.</i>  <i>Hold a meeting with the national counterpart to identify bottlenecks that hinder more agile procedures and formalities and agree on the solutions thereto."</i></p>



<p>delays. According to the nature of the causes for delay, review times could be diminished, ensuring strict compliance therewith and/or the number of necessary reviewers or authorizations could be simplified.</p>	<p>A mechanism to make the output approval process more agile was prepared, agreed upon between PEU, FAO Argentina and the LTO. Despite the attempts to make it more agile, significant delays are still noticeable, probably due to changes in authorities at both MAyDS and FAO Argentina.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 7:</b> to PEU and MAyDS. The recommendation is to design and implement a comprehensive, effective communication strategy agreed upon by consensus, involving the new communications unit of the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development, to thus improve the project's visibility. Additionally, it must be confirmed whether, according to FAO communication regulations in force, the project can develop an exclusive, interactive website which is, overall, necessary to strengthen the implementation of Component 3.</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:  <i>"Prepare a comprehensive communication strategy for the project.</i>  <i>Agree upon by consensus on the strategy with the MAyDS communications area (and the existing communications network at several relevant institutions)</i>  <i>Approve the strategy within the framework of the TCC by approving the AOP.</i>  <i>Implement the comprehensive communication strategy to provide visibility to the project.</i>  <i>Assess the feasibility of generating a specific project website on the MAyDS web page."</i></p> <p>A communication strategy for the project was prepared, which was approved by the TCC through the approval of the AOP. Besides, it was shared with the MAyDS Communication and Content areas. Nonetheless, though an active communication between these areas and the Project is promoted, little feedback is received which results in having difficulties implementing the strategy.  Work is being done on updating the Project section at MAyDS web page.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 8:</b> to MAyDS and FAO. With a view to ensuring the effective mainstreaming of the gender perspective in the project, it is recommended that the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity be asked to provide their expert support in this field. Moreover, the suggestion is to consult with FAO Fisheries Division experts to draw lessons learned on the topic. This would reinforce progress made by the project in this field and would provide clarity on the activities to be carried out within each project output or outcome, so as to appropriately mainstream the gender perspective when deemed advisable.</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:  <i>"Design and outline a strategic plan on gender with the support of the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the FAO Fisheries Division and the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity, and the outputs of Sandra Cesilini's consultancy mission.</i>  <i>Validate and approve the strategic plan at the TCC.</i>  <i>Implement the strategic plan on gender within the project."</i></p> <p>A strategic plan on gender was prepared with the support of the FAO Argentina gender focal points and the new Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity. It was included on the updated Results Framework and LFM, and approved by the TCC through the approval of the AOP.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 9:</b> to MAyDS, FAO and PEU. The recommendation is to perform a financial analysis to determine whether, in fact, there will be any remaining resources stemming from the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:  <i>"Carry out a financial analysis through the Task Force and the national project team with regard to the committed activities, prioritizing those that will lead to achieving the project's core</i></p>

<p>dollar and from savings in the disbursements foreseen in the PRODOC to pay the fees of consultants hired by the Project, which have been lower than expected; and, if so, outline a new plan for the forthcoming years of project execution and determine the use that could be made of the remaining resources.</p>	<p><i>objectives, either by hiring a consultant or through the Project Task Force.</i>  <i>Draw up a plan for the forthcoming years based on the extension to be requested."</i></p> <p>An administrative-financial consultant was hired on April. The financial analysis will be done on the second semester of 2021.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 10:</b> to MAnyDS, FAO and PEU. It is suggested that no later than July 2020 the opportunity and convenience of managing an extension of the project be analyzed in accordance with the progress made to ensure the fulfillment of the projected objectives. Initially, an extension would be recommended at no additional cost for one year</p>	<p>As reported in the management response, actions to be taken and/or comments on this recommendation were:  <i>"Request a project extension of at least 18 months, with the support of TCC, taking into consideration the impact of Covid19 and the new goals that have been established.</i>  <i>Extension is to be requested by the FAO Office in Argentina to the FAO-GEF Unit in Rome."</i></p> <p>With the support of TCC, a project extension of 18 months was requested, as the MTR suggested a 12-month extension and the management response asked for an extra 6-month because of COVID-19. It was approved by the FAO Agency..</p>

#### Adjustments to the project strategy.<sup>41</sup>

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Project Outputs</b>	Yes	<p>As informed in section 3, outputs' numbering and text changed, as the Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) was revised and reformulated following the MTR recommendations. Adjusted LFM was approved by the TCC and partially approved by the implementation agency after consulting with the GEF in June 2021.</p> <p>The complete reformulated Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) is attached as Annex at the end of this document.</p>
<b>Project Indicators/Targets</b>	Yes	<p>As per MTR's recommendation, PRODOC's Result Framework was reviewed and updated. All indicators were reviewed and new SMART indicators were established for each product. The list of all new indicators is shown below.</p>

<sup>41</sup> The complete reformulated Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) is attached as Annex at the end of this document.

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target
<b>Component 1: Strengthening the Management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)</b>				
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Improved protection of marine ecosystems with globally significant biodiversity in key areas by supporting the Namuncurá - Burdwood Bank Enforcement Authority for managing the Marine Protected Area (MPA) and its transition zones, and creating a new protected area, established beyond the 12 miles of Territorial Waters.	<b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> 9.000 km <sup>2</sup> increase in the area covered by the MPA.	Area covered by MPA: approximately 4% of the total EEZ areas and territorial sea is preserved (65.000 km <sup>2</sup> ).	-	9.000 km <sup>2</sup> along the Valdes Front are added as a new MPA.
	<b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> GEF Biodiversity METT score for the Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank Marine Protected Area (NBBMPA).	GEF BD METT score for Namuncurá: 21	GEF BD METT score for Namuncurá: 26	GEF biodiversity METT score for Namuncurá: 45
	<b>Indicator 1.1.3:</b> GEF biodiversity METT score for the other new MPA to be created.	GEF biodiversity METT score for the other new MPA to be created: 0		GEF BD METT score for the other new MPA to be created: 33
<b>Output 1.1.1.</b> One (1) new MPA geographically designed and delimited, with a participatory management plan outlined for the “Chubut Front Corridor”, accounting for at least 25% of its total area (37.000 km <sup>2</sup> ).	<b>Indicator 1.1.1.1:</b> A bill for a new MPA on the Valdes Front prepared and approved by MAyDS.	No formal instrument has been developed for the creation of the new MPA.	An environmental and socioeconomic baseline document completed.	A bill for the creation of the new MPA formulated.
<b>Output 1.1.2.:</b> Support to the implementation of the Namuncurá Burdwood Bank MPA (NBBMPA) Management Plan.	<b>Indicator 1.1.2.1:</b> Management Plan for the NBBMPA implemented through the Biennial Operating Plan approved through 2019.	0% implementation of the Management Plan passed on 12/20/16 by the NBBMPA Executive Board	At least 50% of the Management Plan implemented.	1 (one) Management Plan implemented.

	<b>Indicator 1.1.2.2:</b> Percentage of the monitoring programme activities established in the new Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank I and II MPA Management Plan implemented.	0% of the monitoring programme activities established in the new Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank I and II MPA Management Plan implemented.	At least 25% of the monitoring program established in the new Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank I and II MPA Management Plan to be implemented.	At least 50% of the monitoring programme established in the new Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank I and II MPA Management Plan to be implemented.
<b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Document with tools for the sustainable financing of MPAs.	<b>Indicator 1.1.3.1:</b> Document with tools for the sustainable financing of MPA prepared	Coastal Marine Protected Areas (CMPAs) are currently underfinanced and have few chances of sufficient funding in the long term. Sustainable financing strategies for CMPAs in Argentina have not yet been consolidated. There is a proposal for creating a CMPA conservation fund for the Province of Chubut and COFEMA issued a positive opinion on the proposal.	Meetings with the enforcement authority to reach an agreement on the scope of the document and the profile of the consultant. Consultant hired.	One (1) document prepared.
<b>Output 1.1.4:</b> Institutional and regulatory framework reinforced for the management of MPAs and surrounding areas.	<b>Indicator 1.1.4.1:</b> Number of documents for the management of MPAs and surrounding areas promoted by the Project.	No data.	At least one (1) document prepared for the management of MPAs and surrounding areas promoted by the Project.	At least two (2) documents prepared for the management of MPAs and surrounding areas promoted by Project.
	<b>Indicator 1.1.4.2:</b> Public administration agents related to MPA administration trained in methodological and operational tools for management.	No data.	Meetings with the enforcement authority to reach an agreement on the scope and content of the training and the profile of the consultant. Consultant hired.	At least 40 trained agents.

<p><b>Output 1.1.5.</b> Research organizations, governmental and non-governmental agencies with enhanced capabilities for the exchange and joint analysis of scientific aspects of marine biodiversity to improve the effectiveness of the management of MPAs and key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.5.1:</b> Geographic Information System (GIS) that contains information from oceanographic and biological campaigns, and environmental information available in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p>Although there are several research projects and programmes promoted by different academic and research institutions and also relevant information on some species (those of commercial interest), knowledge of the biodiversity of the Argentine Sea is insufficient, not applicable to management, very segmented and lacks an ecosystem approach. The existing databases and bibliographic databases in the different institutions are not always available to decision-makers. As a part of the project preparation, a GIS, which serves as a basis for MPA management, was developed. The Sea Database became operational at the Ministry of Science and Technology (MINCYT).</p>	<p>Meetings with institutions related to processing information from oceanographic and biological campaigns in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea. GIS expert consultants hired.</p>	<p>One (1) Geographic Information System (GIS)</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.5.2:</b> Government website that includes updated, visible and accessible information at metadata level on the oceanographic and biological campaigns carried out in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea until the end of the Project.</p>	<p>Meetings with institutions related to the information processing of oceanographic and biological campaigns in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea. Government websites selected.</p>	<p>One (1) government website.</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.5.3:</b> Percentage of environmental information on key ecological areas of the Argentinean Sea collected by the end of the Project and incorporated in the website "Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales" of the National Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Environmental IDE).</p>	<p>50% of the environmental information of key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea gathered and incorporated into the Environmental IDE.</p>	<p>100% of the environmental information of key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea gathered until the end of the Project and incorporated in the Environmental IDE.</p>	

	<b>Indicator 1.1.5.4:</b> Number of technicians involved in the management of MPAs and surrounding areas and trained in the use of GIS.		GIS training content proposal approved. Consultant hired.	At least 20 people involved in MPA management and trained in GIS and information systems.
<b>Component 2: Mainstreaming the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the national policies and regulatory frameworks for coastal and marine fisheries management.</b>				
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Those responsible for fisheries implement effective EAF practices.	<b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Number of companies adopting EAF in their operations.	Regulatory frameworks include ecological, social and economic considerations for certain fisheries but these must be mainstreamed in all management measures.	At least two (2) industrial fishing companies (high-seas and coastal) and one (1) artisan fisheries undertaking identified and contacted. Active participation in the Project's workshops and meetings. Agreements entered into.	At least two (2) industrial fisheries companies (one high-seas and one coastal) and one artisan fisheries undertaking adopt selective practices developed together with the Project.
	<b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Minutes of the Federal Fisheries Council (CFP in Spanish) spelling out the commitment to adopt EAF in its regulations.		Preparation of a management plan including an ecosystem approach to fisheries.	At least one (1) minutes in which CFP sets forth its commitment to the overall EAF guidelines.
<b>Output 2.1.1.</b> Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Plan (EAFMP) for the scallop fishing area adopted by all stakeholders (scallop fishermen and companies, INIDEP, CFP, SSPyA, MAyDS, and science institutions).	<b>Indicator 2.1.1.1:</b> An EAFMP for scallop fisheries adopted, and at an initial stage of implementation during the last six months of the Project.	Management measures approved by CFP (defining limits of management units, fisheries exclusion zones, total allowable catch). CFP Resolutions 15/2012, 6/2014, among others.	Variables and protocols agreed upon for collecting ecological, biological and socioeconomic information. Four campaigns to gather ecological and biological information and analyze it. Collection and analysis of socioeconomic data. Impact of current fisheries practices identified.	One (1) EAFMP for scallop fisheries.

<p><b>Output 2.1.2.</b> Good catch and management practices for the Patagonian scallop fishery validated through a participatory process including zoning and regulation of this activity, fishing techniques or selectivity devices that minimize the impact on non-target species and benthic community.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.2.1:</b> Number of good catch, management and research practices, including zoning, adopted by the Patagonian scallop fishery.</p>	<p>This fishery is under the ITQ regime providing sustainability and leading, together with other management framework characteristics, to the MSC certification. Catch methods, fishing techniques or selectivity devices that diminish the impact on biodiversity are being developed by INIDEP, but the private fisheries sector must appraise them on site using their own fleet.</p>	<p>Good fisheries management practices identified and agreed upon by consensus in a participatory process, including fishing activity zoning and regulation. At least one good scallop catch and management practice undergoing validation.</p>	<p>At least three good research, catch and management practices for scallop fisheries validated.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1.3.</b> minimum EAF contents established and adopted by CFP and mainstreamed in the fishery management regulatory frameworks.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.3.1:</b> Federal Fisheries Council (CFP) Resolutions supporting the adoption of EAF and its minimum contents as a supplementary instrument in managing fishing across all fisheries, agreed upon by consensus with key stakeholders (companies, trade unions, academia, fishery management units).</p>	<p>Fisheries management regulatory frameworks established by CFP do not include EAF minimum contents or approaches.</p>	<p>At least two workshops to establish guidelines on the minimum EAF contents agreed upon by consensus.</p>	<p>CFP issues resolutions to adopt minimum EAF contents (selectivity instruments and measures, discard reduction, fair and equitable labour for fishermen including a gender perspective)</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.3.2:</b> Number of management measures that include some of the minimum contents of EAF in the different fisheries.</p>		<p>At least two Letters of Agreement the Project is working on to develop minimum EAF contents for the different fisheries.</p>	<p>At least three management measures for the different fisheries mainstreaming EAF aspects.</p>

<p><b>Output 2.1.4.</b> Analysis of market incentive options (increase in the business sector profitability) for applying EAF with a gender approach.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.4.1:</b> Market study to increase the fisheries business sector profitability, including the gender approach.</p>	<p>There is no systematic analysis on accessible market incentives/certification scheme for fisheries adopting EAF. There is no updated information on the sector's businesses.</p>	<p>At least two meetings with SSPyA to agree by consensus on the profile and contents of the consultancy missions carried out.</p>	<p>Market study.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1.5.</b> Staff of the institutions involved in fisheries management (INIDEP, PNA, SSPyA and equivalent provincial authorities and provincial environment agencies) and fisheries trade unions developed capacities in the practical implementation of EAF, including options for sustainable fisheries certification, from a gender perspective and with the participation of youth.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.5.1:</b> Number of unionized fishery workers trained in the implementation of EAF, disaggregated by sex and institution they belong to.</p>	<p>Training activities have taken place only in Rio Negro Province within the framework of ECOPEs (the province's sustainable fisheries ecosystem).</p>	<p>Reinforced capacities (training, equipment) for at least 25 people from fishery trade unions (20%, women and 80%, men).</p>	<p>Reinforced capacities (training, equipment) for at least 50 people from fishery trade unions (20%, women and 80%, men).</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.5.2:</b> Number of government officials trained in the application of EAF, disaggregated by sex and institution they belong to.</p>		<p>Reinforced capacities (training, equipment) for at least 25 government officials (60%, women and 40%, men).</p>	<p>Reinforced capacities (training, equipment) for at least 50 government officials (60%, women and 40%, men).</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1.6.</b> Fishery management authorities have control and surveillance capacities to implement EAF.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.6.1:</b> Number of officials and technicians from INIDEP, the federal and provincial governments, trained and equipped to strengthen management, control and surveillance mechanisms, disaggregated by sex .</p>	<p>Control and oversight of fisheries governance calls for streamlining and also appropriate capacities to ensure greater efficiency and coverage, mainstreaming minimum EAF contents.</p>	<p>At least 50 trained officials and technicians (40%, women; 60%, men).</p>	<p>At least 100 trained officials and technicians (40%, women; 60%, men).</p>



<p><b>Outcome 2.2.</b> Information management and monitoring system has the necessary capabilities to provide socioeconomic data and information on selectivity, good practices, and mitigation measures facilitating decision-making on the application of EAF in the public and private sectors.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> Information management and monitoring system operational with the necessary capacities.</p>	<p>The current systems do not provide enough socioeconomic information so as to guide the implementation of EAF. There is no monitoring system based on indicators disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>CFP and monitoring committee decisions by fishery sector use information on ecosystem and socioeconomic indicators for their decision-making.</p>	<p>An information management and monitoring system operational.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2.1.</b> The SSPyA fisheries information system mainstreams easily accessible and relevant socioeconomic variables for implementing EAF.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.2.1.1:</b> Number of socioeconomic indicators included in the SSPyA fisheries information system on scallop and hake.</p>	<p>The current SSPyA fisheries information system focuses on monitoring fishery fleets, fishery biological information and certain socioeconomic aspects.</p>	<p>Priority socioeconomic variables identified. Socioeconomic information surveyed and processed.</p>	<p>At least six socioeconomic indicators.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2.2.</b> A monitoring and Information system available for implementing EAF in the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.2.2.1:</b> A monitoring and information system established by SSPyA to facilitate managerial decision-making for implementing EAF in the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p>There is no appropriate monitoring system to guide the implementation of EAF in the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p>Objects of the monitoring process and priority biological, fisheries, social, economic and institutional indicators identified.</p>	<p>A monitoring and information system available.</p>

<p><b>Output 2.2.3.</b> Evaluation of the effectiveness of the EAF in the Argentine Sea by: i) addressing the efficacy of fishing techniques and selectivity devices; ii) assessing how these techniques and devices mitigate the impact on the ecosystem; iii) including the recommended measures for the implementation of EAF in the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.2.3.1:</b> A national evaluation on the implementation of EAF in the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p>Lack of a broad and shared vision of the degree of implementation and the difficulties in implementing mitigation and selectivity techniques, necessary for the appropriate implementation of measures consistent with the ecosystem approach and a better market visibility. As at 2017: Mandatory use of “Scarecrow Devices” for hake freezer vessels, CFP Resolution No. 3/2017. The National Action Plan to reduce the interaction of sea mammals with fisheries was adopted by CFP Resolution No. 11/2015.</p>	<p>Efficacy of selectivity and mitigation devices evaluated in at least two fisheries.</p>	<p>A national evaluation</p>
<p><b>Component 3: Project Monitoring and Evaluation</b></p>				
<p><b>Outcome 3.1.</b> Project implementation is results-oriented and project outcomes and lessons learned will be applied in future operations.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Percentage of activities carried out within the timeframe established by the work plan.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>48%</p>	<p>95%</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Percentage of budget lines implemented according to the work plan.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>80%</p>

<p><b>Output 3.1.1.</b> Dissemination of EAF notions and project objectives and outputs among different target groups, shaping the Project's communication strategy.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.1:</b> Target groups (fishing companies, fisheries trade unions, CSOs, provincial and national fisheries and environmental agencies, and academia) identified as having participated in workshops and strategic meetings by the project's completion date.</p>	No data.	Target groups identified and at least three of them attended workshops and strategic meetings.	At least six target groups participated in workshops and strategic meetings by the Project's completion date.
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.2:</b> Number of articles that mention the EAF notion, and Project objectives and outputs in media related to the fishing industry (aimed at fishermen and fishing chambers).</p>	0 articles	At least 30 mentions in the Argentine fishing industry media.	At least 60 mentions in the Argentine fishing industry media until project completion.
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.3:</b> Number of articles that mention the EAF notion, and project objectives and outputs in the general local, national and international media.</p>	0 articles	At least 20 mentions in the general media.	At least 40 mentions in general media until project completion.
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.4:</b> Number of communication pieces (brochures, flyers, stands, videos, merchandising, banners) generated throughout the project including pieces that portray the situation of women in fishing or scientific research.</p>	0 communication pieces	At least four audio-visual products throughout the project. At least two of them must portray the situation of women in fishing or scientific research.	At least eight audio-visual products and one publication throughout the project. At least three of the eight must portray the situation of women in fishing or scientific research.

	<b>Indicator 3.1.1.5:</b> Number of mentions made to the Project in institutional channels of MAYS, MAGyP (SSPyA and INIDEP), FAO and GEF.	0 Project mentions made	At least 14 mentions made throughout the project in institutional channels of MAYS, MAGyP (SSPyA and INIDEP), FAO and GEF.	28 mentions made throughout the project in institutional channels of MAYS, MAGyP (SSPyA and INIDEP), FAO and GEF.
<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> Gender perspective is included in the production of technical content for the Project.	<b>Indicator 3.1.2.1:</b> Percentage of women actively participating in activities organized by the Project.	No data.	Not applicable.	At least 40% of the participants in the activities organized by the Project are women and LGBTBI+.
	<b>Indicator 3.1.2.2:</b> Number of comprehensive diagnostic documents on the engagement and representation of women, vulnerable groups and LGBTBI+ persons in the public and private fishing industry in the provinces with a coastline and that mainstream a gender perspective, diversity and intersectionality.	No data.	Not applicable.	One (1) diagnostic document
	<b>Indicator 3.1.2.3:</b> Number of agents from the target groups informed about the gender perspective in the activities carried out by the Project.	No data.	Not applicable.	At least 150 agents that belong to the reported target groups.

	<b>Indicator 3.1.2.4:</b> Number of governmental and non-governmental organizations that, by October 2022, will include in their reports or strategic documents information generated by the project on the situation of women in fisheries.	0	Not applicable.	Five organizations, including at least two governmental organizations by October 2022
<b>Output 3.1.3.</b> Project planning and monitoring system operational and providing systematic information on annually scheduled activities and targets, and progress made in achieving project outcomes and outputs.	<b>Indicator 3.1.3.1:</b> Number of reports submitted and approved according to the monitoring and reporting plan of the Project.	0	One (1) Inception Report  Two (2) annual work plans and budget submitted and approved.  Two (2) Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR) submitted.  Four (4) Biannual Project Progress Reports (PPRs) on project activities and MML indicators submitted.	One (1) Inception Report  Four (4) annual work plans and budget submitted and approved.  Four (4) Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR) submitted.  Eight (8) Biannual Project Progress Reports (PPRs) on project activities and MML indicators submitted.
<b>Output 3.1.4.</b> Mid-Term and Final Review	<b>Indicator 3.1.4.1:</b> Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Project completed.	Not applicable	One (1) MTR completed	One (1) MTR completed
	<b>Indicator 3.1.3.2:</b> Final Review (FR) of the Project completed.	Not applicable	Not applicable	One (1) FR completed

### Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	Original NTE: June 2021                      Revised NTE: November 2022  Justification: An extension was requested on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR, and approved by the implementing agency on 26-Jan-2021.

## 8. Stakeholders Engagement

**Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))**

*Governmental institutions:* Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS). Ministry of Defense (MD) through the Naval Hydrography Service (SHN). Ministry of Security (MS) through the Argentine Naval Prefecture (PNA). Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MINCyT). Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity (MMGyD). The Under-Secretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SSPyA); the Federal Fisheries Council (CFP); the Office of the Head of Cabinet of Ministers (JGM); the National Park Administration (APN); the Fishing and Environmental Directorate of the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Río Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego.

*Academia:* University of Buenos Aires (UBA), University of Mar del Plata (UNMdP) and National University of the Patagonia San Juan Bosco (UNPSJB). National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET), through the Argentine Museum of Natural Sciences (MACN), the Patagonian National Center (CENPAT), the Austral Center for Scientific Research (CADIC), the Institute of Marine and Coastal Research (IIMyC) and the Almirante Storni Center for Applied Research and Technology Transfer in Marine Resources (CIMAS). The National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development (INIDEP). National School of Fishing.

*Private sector:* fishing chambers/companies such as Council of Argentine Fishing Companies (CEPA), Argentine Chamber of Jigger Shipowners (CAPA), Chamber of Freezer Fishing Owners Argentina (CAPECA), Chamber of the Argentine Fishing Industry (CAIPA), Glaciar Pesquera and Wanchese Argentina.

*Fishworkers unions:* Asociación Argentina de Capitanes, Pilotos y Patrones de Pesca.

*Civil Society Organizations:* Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable (CeDePesca), Fundación Mundo Marino, Fundación Aquamarina, Karumbe, Fundación Natalie Goodall and Whale Conservation Institute (ICB).

*International institutions:* FAO, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS).

The main activities organized by the Project in the last year are mentioned below, distinguishing the main stakeholders involved:

- *Virtual workshop "Exchange to advance towards an integrated oceanographic information system"* (related to output 1.1.5, carried out on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2020): there were 32 participants representing the academic sector (CONICET-CENPAT, CONICET-CADIC and INIDEP) and governmental institutions (MAyDS, SSPyA, MINCyT, MD and APN).
- *Virtual workshop "Onboard Observers Program: towards better monitoring of fisheries and the marine ecosystem"* (related to output 2.3.2, carried out on August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020): there were 32 participants, mainly representing the governmental institutions (MAyDS, SSPyA, Fishing Directorate of the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Río Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego).
- *Meeting for the strengthening of institutions that provide training in the fishing sector* (related to output 2.2.3, carried out on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2020): of 11 participants, there were equally participation from the academic sector (National School of Fishing), fishworkers union sector (the Argentine Association of Captains, Pilots and Fishing Skippers) and governmental institutions (MAyDS).
- *Meeting on gender perspective* (related to output 3.1.1, carried out on 29<sup>th</sup> July and 23<sup>th</sup> October, 2020): members of the PEU reunited with members of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, and the University Institute of Maritime Security (IUSM) of the PNA, respectively (both governmental institutions).
- *Meeting with researchers to make maps of areas of use of prioritized species of marine mammals, turtles and seabirds* (related to outputs 1.1.5 and 2.3.2): numerous meetings were performed since December 2020, when the consultancy began its work. Participation was from

the academic sector (CONICET-CENPAT, CONICET-CADIC, UNMdP and INIDEP) and NGOs (Fundacion Aquamarina, Fundacion Vida Silvestre) although governmental institutions participate in some occasions (SSPyA, APN and MAyDS).

- *Meetings for the development of the Patagonian scallop management plan* (related to output 2.1.1): numerous meetings were performed during 2020 and 2021 with members of the academia sector (INIDEP and UNMdP) in the context of the consultancy carried out for this topic.
- *Presentation of the Project in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Seminar for sharing learned lessons between GEF projects – 2021 “Transforming food systems for a blue growth”* (related to output 3.1, carried out on 2<sup>th</sup> June, 2021): near 60 participants from Latin America and the Caribbean FAO agencies took part on this webinar.
- *Presentation of the Project in an International Seminar on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture* (related to output 3.1, carried out on 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2021): organized by the Ministry of Production of the Government of Peru in coordination with FAO.

The project is open to work with new actors, both from government institutions and CSOs, as well as with fishing companies, based on the philosophy that a broad participation of actors enriches the project and fosters the quality of the outcomes. Fortunately, new actors increasingly participate in the activities to which they are invited.

The prestige of FAO facilitates the dialogue among the different stakeholders and promotes participation and engagement, thus strengthening the policies of governmental agencies.

## 9. Gender Mainstreaming

**Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)**

**Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.**

When the project was designed, gender mainstreaming was not required in GEF projects. Consequently, PRODOC doesn't request the creation of a strategy to incorporate the gender



perspective in the implementation of the project, but the goals to be achieved for some results and products do specify percentages of participation of women to be met and, in some cases, youth.

Despite not being indicated in PRODOC, the project has made efforts to incorporate a gender perspective in its activities. Analysis of these efforts indicates the need to strengthen them, since the topic has not yet been effectively incorporated.

The project requested support from the National Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity to incorporate the gender perspective into the logical framework matrix and begin to outline actions aimed at achieving gender equality.

**Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?**

Regarding the modification of the Updated Results Framework, it is observed that only indications were incorporated to have information disaggregated by gender and promote the equitable participation of women or to know their role, in some of the project activities. Some workshops began to compile data disaggregated by gender, although not all. An analysis of the participation of vulnerable groups (youth, women and indigenous communities) in activities developed by the Project during 2019 was carried out, provided that the information was available. It was observed that participation in activities was exclusively of binary genders (female/male). The distribution of the participation of these genders was equal, although somewhat greater for the male (54% men vs 46% women).

However, no gender indicators were included. Gender indicators demand, for example, the establishment of a goal to be achieved on the percentage of participation expected of women in specific project activities or a qualitative measurement of the degree of effectiveness of the project to provide equal access to both men as women to the benefits of the project.

**Does the project staff have gender expertise?**

Though gender considerations were not required by the GEF when the project was designed, nowadays GEF policies are different and the Project Executing Unit (UEP, for its Spanish acronym) tried to incorporate gender perspective in the project, by training and generating recommendations to facilitate the inclusion of this considerations in the fishing sector, especially that the incorporation of this subject.

As a UEP initiative, a consultancy was hired to carry out a strengthening strategy to address gender issues and vulnerable groups in the activities carried out by the project. In particular, the "Training Workshop on Basic Gender Contents and Vulnerable Groups" was provided to the UEP and to technicians and government officials of key areas. A diagnosis was also made, relative to gender issues in the fishing sector, and an attempt was made to identify the main obstacles to the implementation of a gender strategy and vulnerable groups. Likewise, the Project Results Framework for the inclusion of indicators with a gender perspective and vulnerable groups was reviewed and adjusted.

The modification of the Results Framework to incorporate the perspective of gender and vulnerable groups was considered unsuccessful by the Mid Term Review because it did not include gender indicators, but rather indications for having information disaggregated by gender, and promoting the equitable participation of women or youth and know their role in some of the project activities. Nevertheless, the UEP is making efforts to achieve an effective incorporation of the subject in the project's activities, but expert advice and follow-up on the subject is required. In this regard, it is planned to hire a person specialized in gender issues to work on the new product added to the Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) during the next months of the project.

**If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:**

- **closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.**
- **improving women's participation and decision making; and or generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**

In order to ensure the effective incorporation of a gender perspective in the project, the Mid-term Review suggests to request the expert support of the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean on the gender issue, and from the Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity as well. It is also suggested to consult the experts of the FAO Fisheries Division to extract their lessons learned on the subject. With this, the progress made by the project in the subject could be reinforced and there would be clarity on what activities have to be carried out in each product or result of the project to properly incorporate gender perspective, when it is deemed convenient.

One of the objectives is to improve women's participation and decision-making, promoting their participation in the project activities and on the fishing sector, as it is mainly masculinized (especially the personnel on board). For this, it may be strategic to start addressing it from a communication's point of view. It should be noted that during the Conference of selectivity and bycatch organized by this project, the experience of the first woman to obtain the title of Fishing Captain in Argentina and the first captain to embark on freezer fishing vessels in Latin America, Nancy Jaramillo, was able to share her experience as a woman in the sector. This triggered numerous interviews in various written and radio media, both at local and national level. From the ER it is evaluated as a contribution of the project to gender issues, insofar as her case may arise the interest of other women to join this sector, traditionally dominated by male workers.

The 2021 operational plan created a new product based on the inclusion of the gender perspective in the production of the Project's technical content. Among the activities contemplated are the preparation of a comprehensive diagnostic document on the participation and representation of women, vulnerable groups and LGTBI+ people in the public and private fishing sector of the provinces with a coastline that incorporates the perspective of gender, diversity and intersectionality; an online course designed and implemented to train agents of the fishing sector in gender perspective and women's leadership; workshops to sensitize and raise awareness on gender perspective among agents of the public and private fishing sector, in a differentiated manner; and a space for sensitization in workshops planned within the framework of the project, where testimonies of different profiles of women working in the fishing sector are shared.

## 10. Knowledge Management Activities

**Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval**

- **Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.**

The project doesn't have its own website, as stated in one of the goals of Output 3.1.1, as FAO policy on hosting project websites changed since the project design. Currently, FAO encourages Countries to develop their own project websites, as a way to promote sustainability of the actions undertaken by the project. Currently, MAyDS included in its own webpage a section of the project (see [here](#)). The proposal for 2020-21 is to improve the content of this section, which is still in the process of MAyDS authorization.

- **Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.**

The project has a draft communication strategy, but as the mid-term review shows, it was recommended to develop a formal communication strategy to improve visibility. The Mid Term Review (MTR) found that institutional restrictions of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development were the main causes of these limitations. This mainly originated from the federal government restrictions implemented in the 2015-2019 administration, which drastically limited the institution's communication activities. Additionally, it stated that the fact that both the National Project Directorate and the National Technical Coordination of the Project fall under the responsibility of the executing government institution, has limited communication and visibility of the project, due to institutional regulations and political management among government agencies. The MTR made some additional recommendations that are worth addressing, such as the design and implementation of a comprehensive, effective and consensual communication strategy involving the new communication area of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (since December 2019), in order to improve Project's visibility. In this sense, a graphic designer was incorporated in 2021 to strengthen the development of communication pieces and products generated by the project.

In addition, INIDEP is generating audiovisual material on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, as part of the activities set out in its Letter of Agreement with the project. Work is currently underway on new communication products covered by the letter of agreement (e.g., a documentary on selectivity).

Likewise, contents were generated (calls, agenda, activities, etc.) that were disseminated by MAyDS and FAO in a total of 39 publications in an internal Newsletter, web and/or own networks about the project in general. Particularly, information has been disseminated through MAyDS's Facebook and

Twitter accounts and its news section on the web; FAO Argentina's Twitter and INIDEP, CONICET and CENPAT social networks (Instagram, Facebook and Twitter). Currently, there is a proposal for a communication strategy to be developed by the communication expert in response to the request of the National Technical Coordinator of the Project, which includes the private sector, academic and research institutions, as well as OSCs and foundations.

- **Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.**

No new stories to report.

- **Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.**

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

- Marine recreational fishing in Argentina: Guidelines for monitoring and good practices (under development, to be published in the second half of 2021)
- "Procedural document and best practice protocols for the care of coastal marine wildlife at risk" (under development).

#### **WEB**

The project doesn't have its own website (as mentioned above, FAO doesn't authorize it), but it has a section on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina (see [here](#)). There is also information on the marine protected areas component [in this section](#). A content proposal was drafted to update the web page (pending publication by the Ministry's press team).

The creation of the Namuncurá Marine Protected Area - Burdwood Bank significantly increased the knowledge of this strategic marine space. Sixteen national research campaigns were carried out with the use of different platforms. In order to systematize the information from them, as well as from the historical campaigns, a [geoportal](#) was prepared within the framework of the project "Strengthening the management and protection of marine coastal biodiversity in key ecological areas and the application of the ecosystem approach to the GCP/ARG/025/GFF". This project is integrated into the Naval Hydrography Service Portal and allows viewing sampling stations, campaign reports and sampling gear, among others.

Here are some published notes:

[Coastal-marine biodiversity and ecosystem approach to fisheries project moves forward](#)

[Environment Nation advances in biodiversity protection and ecosystemic approach to fishing](#)

**VIDEOS**

- Documentary and video for RRSS on selectivity (under development): under the agreement with INIDEP, a documentary and video for RRSS on the importance of the use of selectivity mechanisms on board vessels will be developed, based on the material collected in the hake and skate selectivity campaign in 2019.

**MEDIA REPORT**

Below we attach a clipping report with news published in the media covering the period July 2020- June 2021.

August 2020

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/avanza-el-proyecto-de-biodiversidad-costero-marina-y-enfoque-ecosistemico-de-la-pesca>

<https://industriaspesqueras.com/noticia-62177-seccion-Pol%C3%ADtica%20de%20Pesca>

<https://www.pescaconciencia.com/2020/08/08/argentina-avanza-el-proyecto-de-biodiversidad-costero-marina-y-enfoque-ecosistemico-de-la-pesca/>

<http://argentinambiental.com/notas/ecopress/ambiente-nacion-avanza-en-la-proteccion-de-la-biodiversidad-y-en-el-enfoque-ecosistemico-de-la-pesca/>

<http://redinformativa.org.ar/?p=2913>

<http://www.futurosustentable.com.ar/avanza-el-proyecto-oficial-de-biodiversidad-costero-marina-y-enfoque-ecosistemico-de-la-pesca/>

<https://www.tiemposur.com.ar/nota/nacion-y-provincias-con-litoral-maritimo-trabajan-en-el-fortalecimiento-del-monitoreo-de-las-pesqueras>

<http://patagoniaalmundo.medios.com.ar/contenido/888/nacion-y-provincias-con-litoral-maritimo-trabajan-en-el-fortalecimiento-del-moni>

[http://www.surer.com.ar/noticia/2021446734\\_hacia\\_un\\_mejor\\_monitoreo\\_de\\_las\\_pesqueras\\_y\\_de\\_l\\_ecosistema\\_marino/](http://www.surer.com.ar/noticia/2021446734_hacia_un_mejor_monitoreo_de_las_pesqueras_y_de_l_ecosistema_marino/)

<https://elcaletense.net/detalle/5527/Naci%C3%B3n-y-provincias-con-litoral-maritimo-trabajan-en-el-fortalecimiento-del-monitoreo-de-las-pesquer%C3%ADas>

<https://pescachubut.com/hacia-un-mejor-monitoreo-de-las-pesqueras-y-del-ecosistema-marino/>

September 2020

<http://marpatagonico.org/eficacia-de-las-amp-para-la-conservacion-y-el-manejo-de-la-biodiversidad/>

October 2020

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/buenas-practicas-de-pesca-aplicadas-tiburones>

[https://industriaspesqueras.com/noticia-62955-seccion-Medio\\_Ambiente](https://industriaspesqueras.com/noticia-62955-seccion-Medio_Ambiente)

<https://ecosistemico.blogspot.com/2020/10/tiburones-buenas-practicas-de-pesca.html>

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/ambiente-nacion-avanza-en-la-proteccion-de-la-biodiversidad-y-en-el-enfoque-ecosistemico-de>

March 2021

<https://revistapuerto.com.ar/2021/03/claudia-carozza-aca-no-habia-previsibilidad/>

April 2021

<https://www.agrolatam.com/nota/ponen-en-marcha-campana-de-investigacion-sobre-merluza-comun-y-rayas/>

<https://tn.com.ar/agencias/telam/2021/04/29/ponen-en-marcha-campana-de-investigacion-sobre-merluza-comun-y-rayas/>

<https://www.elagrario.com/actualidad-ponen-en-marcha-campana-de-investigacion-sobre-merluza-comun-y-rayas-47203.html#:~:text=Ponen%20en%20marcha%20campana%20de%20investigaci%C3%B3n%20sobre%20merluza%20com%C3%BAn%20y%20rayas,-El%20Instituto%20Nacional&text=La%20investigaci%C3%B3n%20apunta%20a%20ampliar,impactos%20negativos%20de%20la%20actividad.>

<https://punto-noticias.com/ponen-en-marcha-campana-de-investigacion-sobre-merluza-comun-y-rayas/>

<https://www.tranquera.com.ar/noticias/14996/la-campana-sobre-investigacion-de-merluza-comun-y-rayas-que-ponen-en-marcha/>

<https://www.cablara.telam.com.ar/cable/1082045/ponen-en-marcha-campana-de-investigacion-sobre-merluza-comun-y-rayas>

<https://mdp24.ar/ponen-en-marcha-campana-de-investigacion-sobre-merluza-comun-y-rayas/>

<https://www.infobae.com/def/developmento/2021/04/24/pesca-ilegal-en-el-mar-argentino-como-se-custodia-y-protege-la-zona-economica-exclusiva/>

<https://www.lanacion.com.ar/opinion/defensa-de-la-zona-economica-exclusiva-y-oportunidades-a-futuro-nid01042021/>

- **Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses**

Yes, the project has a communication consultant. From the beginning of the project in June 2017 until July 2019 the position was occupied by a person with full time dedication). After her resignation in August 2019 she was replaced by Elisabet Golerons Gallardo (part time dedication), the current communications consultant ([elisabet.goleronsgallardo@fao.org](mailto:elisabet.goleronsgallardo@fao.org)).

## 11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.**

At present, there are no indigenous communities directly involved in the Project. Nonetheless, training in Gender and Vulnerable Groups on March 2018 included indigenous matters, with the participation of the MAYDS coordinator on indigenous peoples. In this workshop, the participants agreed that there are no experiences of good fishing practice of indigenous peoples in Argentinean maritime areas, at least systematized as such.

## 12. Innovative Approaches

**Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>42</sup> approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.**

The technological innovation consisted of the successful use of high frequency acoustic alarms, for the mitigation of the bycatch of the Franciscana dolphin in the artisanal fisheries of the “Partido de la Costa”, of the Province of Buenos Aires.

The acoustic alarms used, with frequencies of 70kHz, were effective in significantly reducing the Franciscana bycatch, specifically not perceived by other predators such as sea lions, reducing dolphin mortality and without altering the fishing performance of the nets.

This initiative is innovative since is the first time that this type of device has been successfully used in artisanal fisheries in Argentina to mitigate the bycatch of marine mammals.

Another technological innovation is the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) to carry out population stock assessments of marine mammals and sea turtles in the Frente Marítimo del Río de La Plata, as this is an important feeding and development area. Because there is significant fishing activity too, the use of new technologies for the monitoring and follow-up of these species is of vital importance for their conservation. The Project brings assistance for the application of these new monitoring tools for the population evaluation of mammals and sea turtles in the Río de la Plata.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the teleworking modality imposed the need to innovate in the articulation of meetings and the proposals for the dynamics of the meetings. The holding of virtual meetings made it possible to carry out some of the activities foreseen in the 2020-2021 Annual Operating Plans. The advantages of the virtual modality are its low cost (not having to incur travel expenses, travel expenses and accommodation), the reduction of the carbon footprint, and the

<sup>42</sup> Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

possibility of expanding the participation of the different actors. The critical meetings for the Project that were held under this modality were the meetings for the preparation of the 2020 and 2021 Annual Operational Plan, and the TCC meetings. Once the pandemic has been overcome, this modality will continue to be implemented, organizing face-to-face meetings only when this is essential.

### 13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

**Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.**

- *Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.*

Although an extension of the Project was requested and the completion date was modified to November 2022, the permanence of the COVID-19 pandemic compromises the execution in time and form of the project activities. Particularly impacting, for example, the carrying out of scientific campaigns programmed in LoA's - Letters of Agreement- and consultancies, which do not allow them to conclude planned field activities. Nevertheless, amendments are being made for these LoA's.

In addition, to achieve the goals of the Project it is necessary to carry out activities whose steps have not started yet due to this context. Mainly due to political directives, as there are workshops that cannot be held virtually due to their political magnitude, which are postponed by this situation.

- *Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?*

Yes, the end date was modified on the recommendation of the MTR, the new date being November 2022 and if COVID19 restrictions continue, it is expected that another extension will be needed.

- *What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.*

The pandemic caused the reprogramming and extension of the work plans of consultancies and LoA's. In some cases, field access restrictions inhibited consultants to carry out planned activities. In other cases, teleworking did not allow access to raw data physically stored in closed offices. Considering these restrictions, plans were re-scheduled and dialogues were held with different institution's authorities to provide special permits that allowed personnel to access buildings and thus acquire the information needed.

- *Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?*

As part of what is achievable, the Project activities were reprogrammed to carry them out virtually. Computer equipment was acquired to strengthen the work capacities of the PEU - Project Executing Unit- and the executing agency. Scientific campaigns that involve the movement of large groups of researchers were reprogrammed and resources were optimized.



### 14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>43</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS)	In-kind	1,266,666	271,079	196,135	1,266,666
National Government	Ministry of Security (MS)	In-kind	4,716,871	305,815	298,809	4,716,871
National Government	National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET)	In-kind	822,000	582,214	265,902	822,000
National Government	National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development (INIDEP)	In-kind	2,194,000	254,372	230,503	2,194,000

<sup>43</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

National Government	Under-secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SSPyA)	In-kind	2,380,000	130,911	91,712	2,380,000
National Government	Chief of Cabinet Ministry (JGM)	In-kind	289,800	3,247,489	3,247,487	289,800
National Government	Federal Fisheries Council (CFP)	In-kind	635,361	111,442	92,210	635,361
National Government	Ministry of Defense (MD)	In-kind	3,076,922	1,648,550	1,633,264	3,076,922
Private Sector	Glaciar Pesquera S.A.	Grant	240,000	847,748	614,461	240,000
Multilateral Organization	FAO	In-kind	200,000	174,847	123,475	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>15,821,620</b>	<b>7,574,466</b>	<b>6,793,956</b>	<b>15,821,620</b>

**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement**

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions: Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as

“good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

## Annex 2. – Revised and adjusted Logical Framework Matrix (LFM)

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Target		Means of verification	Assumptions/risks	Responsible for data collection
			Mid-Term	Final			
<b>Component 1: Strengthening the Management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)</b>							
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Improved protection of marine ecosystems with globally significant biodiversity in key areas by supporting the Namuncurá - Burdwood Bank Enforcement Authority for managing the Marine Protected Area (MPA) and its transition zones, and creating a new protected area, established beyond the 12 miles of Territorial Waters.	<b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> 9.000 km <sup>2</sup> increase in the area covered by the MPA.	Area covered by MPA: approximately 4% of the total EEZ areas and territorial sea is preserved (65.000 km <sup>2</sup> ).	-	9.000 km <sup>2</sup> along the Valdes Front are added as a new MPA.		The national government passes the law creating the new Valdes Front MPA.	PEU (MAYDS & FAO) & APN
	<b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> GEF Biodiversity METT score for the Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank Marine Protected Area (NBBMPA).	GEF BD METT score for Namuncurá: 21	GEF BD METT score for Namuncurá: 26	GEF biodiversity METT score for Namuncurá: 45	GEF biodiversity METT		
	<b>Indicator 1.1.3:</b> GEF biodiversity METT score for the other new MPA to be created.	GEF biodiversity METT score for the other new MPA to be created: 0		GEF BD METT score for the other new MPA to be created: 33	GEF biodiversity METT		
<b>Output 1.1.1.</b> One (1) new MPA geographically designed and delimited, with a participatory management plan outlined for the “Chubut Front Corridor”, accounting for at least 25% of its total area (37.000 km <sup>2</sup> ).	<b>Indicator 1.1.1.1:</b> A bill for a new MPA on the Valdes Front prepared and approved by MAYDS.	No formal instrument has been developed for the creation of the new MPA.	An environmental and socioeconomic baseline document completed.	A bill for the creation of the new MPA formulated.	Oceanographic campaign reports. Workshop minutes. A document containing the Management Plan. A report on the bill for the creation of the MPA.	Civil society, the productive sector and the government are committed to the creation of a new protected area and are promoting its approval by national law.	PEU (MAYDS & FAO), INIDEP, CCT CONICET-CENPAT, APN
<b>Activity 1.1.1.1:</b> Agreements made with academic institutions to produce at least ten products with environmental and socioeconomic information on the Valdes Front area.							
<b>Activity 1.1.1.2:</b> 1 Oceanographic and biological campaign conducted in the Valdes Front area.							

<b>Activity 1.1.1.3:</b> At least five meetings with the academic sector and two meetings with the productive sector for the development of the "Environmental and socioeconomic baseline document for the Valdes Front".							
<b>Activity 1.1.1.4:</b> Participatory workshops to geographically define the Valdes Front MPA.							
<b>Activity 1.1.1.5:</b> Prepare the bill for the creation of the new Valdes Front MPA.							
<b>Output 1.1.2.:</b> Support to the implementation of the Namuncurá Burdwood Bank MPA (NBBMPA) Management Plan.	<b>Indicator 1.1.2.1:</b> Management Plan for the NBBMPA implemented through the Biennial Operating Plan approved through 2019.	0% implementation of the Management Plan passed on 12/20/16 by the NBBMPA Executive Board	At least 50% of the Management Plan implemented.	1 (one) Management Plan implemented.	Reports of the activities proposed by the Management Plan that are implemented through the Biennial Operating Plan and the NBBMPA Institutional Report Document.	Despite the change in government, continuity of the NBBMPA is ensured.	JGM, PEU (MAyDS & FAO), INIDEP, MINCyT
	<b>Indicator 1.1.2.2:</b> Percentage of the monitoring programme activities established in the new Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank I and II MPA Management Plan implemented.	0% of the monitoring programme activities established in the new Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank I and II MPA Management Plan implemented.	At least 25% of the monitoring program established in the new Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank I and II MPA Management Plan to be implemented.	At least 50% of the monitoring programme established in the new Namuncurá-Burdwood Bank I and II MPA Management Plan to be implemented.	Workshop reports in support of the activities proposed in the monitoring plan.	The monitoring programme established in the new Namuncurá-Banco Burdwood I and II MPA Management Plan continues despite the change in the Enforcement Authority.	APN, PEU (MAyDS & FAO)
<b>Activity 1.1.2.1:</b> Collect historical information available in different agencies and institutions.							
<b>Activity 1.1.2.2:</b> Identify biophysical indicators that can be applied to the monitoring of NBBMPA conservation targets.							
<b>Activity 1.1.2.3:</b> Implement good practices in MPA activities.							
<b>Activity 1.1.2.4:</b> Perform bathymetry.							
<b>Activity 1.1.2.5:</b> Technical advisory panel workshops for the NBBMPA.							

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<p><b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Document with tools for the sustainable financing of MPAs.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.3.1:</b> Document with tools for the sustainable financing of MPA prepared</p>	<p>Coastal Marine Protected Areas (CMPAs) are currently underfinanced and have few chances of sufficient funding in the long term. Sustainable financing strategies for CMPAs in Argentina have not yet been consolidated. There is a proposal for creating a CMPA conservation fund for the Province of Chubut and COFEMA issued a positive opinion on the proposal.</p>	<p>Meetings with the enforcement authority to reach an agreement on the scope of the document and the profile of the consultant. Consultant hired.</p>	<p>One (1) document prepared.</p>	<p>Reports of meetings with the MPA Enforcement Authority to reach an agreement on the profile of the consultant to be hired. Consultancy contract for preparing the guidelines document for the sustainable financing of MPAs. Consultancy progress reports.</p>	<p>The budget assigned to MPA by the Enforcement Authority continues to be the same despite the change of authorities.</p>	<p>APN, PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO)</p>
<p><b>Activity 1.1.3.1:</b> Document with guidelines for the sustainable financing of MPAs.</p>							
<p><b>Activity 1.1.3.2:</b> Prepare a minimum budget for the operation of a standard MPA.</p>							
<p><b>Output 1.1.4:</b> Institutional and regulatory framework reinforced for the management of MPAs and surrounding areas.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.4.1:</b> Number of documents for the management of MPAs and surrounding areas promoted by the Project.</p>	<p>No data.</p>	<p>At least one (1) document prepared for the management of MPAs and surrounding areas promoted by the Project.</p>	<p>At least two (2) documents prepared for the management of MPAs and surrounding areas promoted by Project.</p>	<p>Reports of meetings with the MPA Enforcement Authority to reach an agreement on the profile of the consultants to be hired. Consultancy contract for preparing the guidelines document for the sustainable financing of MPAs. Workshop reports. Consultancy progress reports and final documents.</p>	<p>The activities carried out in the MPAs and surrounding areas are coordinated with the pertinent government institutions.</p> <p>The enforcement authority and the people involved in MPA management consider it important to</p>	<p>APN, PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO)</p>

	<b>Indicator 1.1.4.2:</b> Public administration agents related to MPA administration trained in methodological and operational tools for management.	No data.	Meetings with the enforcement authority to reach an agreement on the scope and content of the training and the profile of the consultant. Consultant hired.	At least 40 trained agents.	Workshop proposal report and document with the contents of the training on methodological and operational tools for MPA management. Training workshop report.	strengthen the capacities of their technicians in methodological and operational tools for MPA management.	
<b>Activity 1.1.4.1:</b> At least one (1) inter-institutional workshop with government stakeholders involved in marine management.							
<b>Activity 1.1.4.2:</b> Development of guidelines for preparing MPA Management Plans.							
<b>Activity 1.1.4.3:</b> Preparation of a document with the minimum technical specifications for environmental impact studies of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects.							
<b>Activity 1.1.4.4:</b> Document including lessons learned.							
<b>Output 1.1.5.</b> Research organizations, governmental and non-governmental agencies with enhanced capabilities for the exchange and joint analysis of scientific aspects of marine biodiversity to improve the effectiveness of the management of MPAs and key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea.	<b>Indicator 1.1.5.1:</b> Geographic Information System (GIS) that contains information from oceanographic and biological campaigns, and environmental information available in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea.	Although there are several research projects and programmes promoted by different academic and research institutions and also relevant information on some species (those of commercial interest), knowledge of the biodiversity of the Argentine Sea is insufficient, not applicable to management, very segmented and lacks an ecosystem approach. The existing databases	Meetings with institutions related to processing information from oceanographic and biological campaigns in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea. GIS expert consultants hired.	One (1) Geographic Information System (GIS)	Reports of meetings with institutions related to the processing of information from oceanographic and biological campaigns in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea. Consultancy contracts with GIS specialists. Consultancy progress reports. Workshop reports. NBBMPA Geoportal operational. Repository of historical and current bibliography related to oceanographic and biological campaigns.	Information on critical aspects of existing marine biodiversity and information generated by the Project is accessible to management agencies for review and exchange.  Information from oceanographic and biological campaigns and environmental information is in a suitable format to be available on the website.	PEU (MAyDS & FAO), SHN

<p><b>Indicator 1.1.5.2:</b> Government website that includes updated, visible and accessible information at metadata level on the oceanographic and biological campaigns carried out in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea until the end of the Project.</p>	<p>and bibliographic databases in the different institutions are not always available to decision-makers. As a part of the project preparation, a GIS, which serves as a basis for MPA management, was developed. The Sea Database became operational at the Ministry of Science and Technology (MINCYT).</p>	<p>Meetings with institutions related to the information processing of oceanographic and biological campaigns in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea. Government websites selected.</p>	<p>One (1) government website.</p>	<p>Geoportal of the Naval Hydrographic Service (<a href="http://geoportal.ddns.net/#/burdwood">http://geoportal.ddns.net/#/burdwood</a>). Information Matrix for Campaigns of the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (INIDEP).</p>	<p>The MPA management agencies consider appropriate to strengthen the capacity of their GIS technicians.</p>	
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.5.3:</b> Percentage of environmental information on key ecological areas of the Argentinean Sea collected by the end of the Project and incorporated in the website "Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales" of the National Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Environmental IDE).</p>		<p>50% of the environmental information of key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea gathered and incorporated into the Environmental IDE.</p>	<p>100% of the environmental information of key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea gathered until the end of the Project and incorporated in the Environmental IDE.</p>	<p>Information available in the Environmental IDE. Progress reports of the consultancies hired for the case.</p>		<p>PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO), SHN, INIDEP, MINCYT, Pampa Azul</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.5.4:</b> Number of technicians involved in the management of MPAs and surrounding areas and trained in the use of GIS.</p>		<p>GIS training content proposal approved. Consultant hired.</p>	<p>At least 20 people involved in MPA management and trained in GIS and information systems.</p>	<p>Proposal report and document with the contents of the GIS training. Training results report.</p>		<p>PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO), APN</p>

**Activity 1.1.5.1:** Formalization of Agreements/Conventions for the GIS setup on a website (NBBMPA Geoportal on the Naval Hydrographic Service website).

**Activity 1.1.5.2:** Development and strengthening of existing institutional arrangements for database compatibility and integration.

**Activity 1.1.5.3:** Assistance in generating information for the Continental Slope Front/Blue Hole area.

**Activity 1.1.5.4:** Implementation of GIS in key ecological areas of the Argentine Sea.



<b>Activity 1.1.5.5:</b> GIS and database training workshops.							
<b>Component 2: Mainstreaming the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the national policies and regulatory frameworks for coastal and marine fisheries management.</b>							
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Those responsible for fisheries implement effective EAF practices.	<b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Number of companies adopting EAF in their operations.	Regulatory frameworks include ecological, social and economic considerations for certain fisheries but these must be mainstreamed in all management measures.	At least two (2) industrial fishing companies (high-seas and coastal) and one (1) artisan fisheries undertaking identified and contacted. Active participation in the Project's workshops and meetings. Agreements entered into.	At least two (2) industrial fisheries companies (one high-seas and one coastal) and one artisan fisheries undertaking adopt selective practices developed together with the Project.	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Plan for Scallop. Meeting minutes and workshop reports. Reports on Letters of Agreement and consultancy missions. Minutes and regulations issued by CFP. MSC certification of companies. Reports on NAP for sea mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and Chondrichthyes to reduce bycatch and discards. Reports of the On-Board Observers Programmes. Cooperation agreement with Artisan and Coastal Fishermen Associations along the Buenos Aires Province coast.	CFP, government institutions, fishing companies and trade unions deem relevant the enforcement of EAF in fishing practices.	MAYDS & CFP
	<b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Minutes of the Federal Fisheries Council (CFP in Spanish) spelling out the commitment to adopt EAF in its regulations.		Preparation of a management plan including an ecosystem approach to fisheries.	At least one (1) minutes in which CFP sets forth its commitment to the overall EAF guidelines.			MAYDS & CFP

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<p><b>Output 2.1.1.</b> Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Plan (EAFMP) for the scallop fishing area adopted by all stakeholders (scallop fishermen and companies, INIDEP, CFP, SSPyA, MAyDS, and science institutions).</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.1.1:</b> An EAFMP for scallop fisheries adopted, and at an initial stage of implementation during the last six months of the Project.</p>	<p>Management measures approved by CFP (defining limits of management units, fisheries exclusion zones, total allowable catch). CFP Resolutions 15/2012, 6/2014, among others.</p>	<p>Variables and protocols agreed upon for collecting ecological, biological and socioeconomic information. Four campaigns to gather ecological and biological information and analyze it. Collection and analysis of socioeconomic data. Impact of current fisheries practices identified.</p>	<p>One (1) EAFMP for scallop fisheries.</p>	<p>Agreements to collect ecological, biological and socioeconomic information. Meeting minutes. Reports on information gathering campaigns. Reports on the impact of current fishing practices. EAFMP document for scallop agreed upon by consensus. Management Plan review mechanisms established. Monitoring report on the activities of the EAFMP for the scallop fishing zone. Resolution on the EAFMP posted on the CFP web page. Third National Communication on Climate Change. Environmental Statistics System (MAyDS web site).</p>	<p>Companies related to this fisheries sector remain active and continue contributing to the Project's activities.</p>	<p>Coordinator of the Scallop Pilot Test. FAO-MAyDS/CC2. CFP &amp; SSPyA. INIDEP.</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.1.1.1:</b> Initial diagnostic study</p>							
<p><b>Activity 2.1.1.2:</b> Agreements on the objectives of the scallop fisheries management and EAFMP Work Plan.</p>							
<p><b>Activity 2.1.1.3:</b> Ecological and biological information collection campaigns.</p>							
<p><b>Activity 2.1.1.4:</b> Preparation of an EAFMP agreed upon by consensus.</p>							
<p><b>Activity 2.1.1.5:</b> EAFMP approved and lessons learned.</p>							

<p><b>Output 2.1.2.</b> Good catch and management practices for the Patagonian scallop fishery validated through a participatory process including zoning and regulation of this activity, fishing techniques or selectivity devices that minimize the impact on non-target species and benthic community.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.2.1:</b> Number of good catch, management and research practices, including zoning, adopted by the Patagonian scallop fishery.</p>	<p>This fishery is under the ITQ regime providing sustainability and leading, together with other management framework characteristics, to the MSC certification. Catch methods, fishing techniques or selectivity devices that diminish the impact on biodiversity are being developed by INIDEP, but the private fisheries sector must appraise them on site using their own fleet.</p>	<p>Good fisheries management practices identified and agreed upon by consensus in a participatory process, including fishing activity zoning and regulation. At least one good scallop catch and management practice undergoing validation.</p>	<p>At least three good research, catch and management practices for scallop fisheries validated.</p>	<p>Participatory workshop minutes disaggregating participants by sex. Consultants' technical reports: Document with existing information on the scallop fisheries. Report on fishery sector experiences on responsible fishery manoeuvring and practices. Report containing specifications to procure elements to put into practice the selectivity experience. Dissemination material on good practices and lines of action. Two documents with outcomes and analyses of the scallop selectivity and catch efficiency estimate campaigns.</p>	<p>Key stakeholders (public and private sectors) agree on the contents of the Management Plan and become involved in complying with the established actions.</p>	<p>CC2, INIDEP</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.1.2.1:</b> Identify and agree upon good practices by consensus, by means of a participatory process.</p>							
<p><b>Activity 2.1.2.2:</b> At least three good practices regarding scallop fishery research, catch and management validated and included in the Scallop Management Plan.</p>							
<p><b>Activity 2.1.2.3:</b> Lessons learned from the validation process for scallop fishery good practices, taking into account the gender approach.</p>							
<p><b>Output 2.1.3.</b> minimum EAF contents established and adopted by CFP and mainstreamed in the fishery management regulatory frameworks.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.3.1:</b> Federal Fisheries Council (CFP) Resolutions supporting the adoption of EAF and its minimum contents as a supplementary instrument in managing fishing across all fisheries, agreed upon by consensus with key stakeholders (companies, trade unions, academia, fishery management units).</p>	<p>Fisheries management regulatory frameworks established by CFP do not include EAF minimum contents or approaches.</p>	<p>At least two workshops to establish guidelines on the minimum EAF contents agreed upon by consensus.</p>	<p>CFP issues resolutions to adopt minimum EAF contents (selectivity instruments and measures, discard reduction, fair and equitable labour for fishermen including a gender perspective)</p>	<p>CFP and/or SSPyA Resolutions.</p>	<p>The Enforcement Authority deems the inclusion of EAF perspectives in its policies a priority.</p>	<p>CFP, MAyDS, INIDEP, SSPyA</p>

	<b>Indicator 2.1.3.2:</b> Number of management measures that include some of the minimum contents of EAF in the different fisheries.		At least two Letters of Agreement the Project is working on to develop minimum EAF contents for the different fisheries.	At least three management measures for the different fisheries mainstreaming EAF aspects.	Fisheries management regulations.		
<b>Activity 2.1.3.1:</b> Dissemination of the EAF concept among authorities and key stakeholders.							
<b>Activity 2.1.3.2:</b> Workshop to present the experiences on the EAF pilot test and minimum contents.							
<b>Activity 2.1.3.3:</b> Workshop to validate the proposal on minimum EAF contents.							
<b>Activity 2.1.3.4:</b> Adoption by CFP of the EAF approach and its minimum contents as a supplementary instrument for fisheries management.							
<b>Output 2.1.4.</b> Analysis of market incentive options (increase in the business sector profitability) for applying EAF with a gender approach.	<b>Indicator 2.1.4.1:</b> Market study to increase the fisheries business sector profitability, including the gender approach.	There is no systematic analysis on accessible market incentives/certification scheme for fisheries adopting EAF. There is no updated information on the sector's businesses.	At least two meetings with SSPyA to agree by consensus on the profile and contents of the consultancy missions carried out.	Market study.	Technical consultancy reports on the analysis of market incentive alternatives with a gender approach in business policies. Sector-based characterization report.	Support to the initiative by the public and private sectors, with strong CFP support.	CFP, MAyDS, SSPyA
<b>Activity 2.1.4.1:</b> Analysis carried out of market incentive options including the gender approach in business policies.							
<b>Activity 2.1.4.2:</b> Diagnostic document and current status regarding the positioning of Argentine fisheries products at the international level.							
<b>Activity 2.1.4.3:</b> Development of at least three lines of action to develop market incentives.							
<b>Output 2.1.5.</b> Staff of the institutions involved in fisheries management (INIDEP, PNA, SSPyA and equivalent provincial authorities and provincial environment agencies) and fisheries trade unions developed capacities in the practical implementation of EAF, including options for sustainable fisheries certification, from a gender perspective and	<b>Indicator 2.1.5.1:</b> Number of unionized fishery workers trained in the implementation of EAF, disaggregated by sex and institution they belong to.	Training activities have taken place only in Rio Negro Province within the framework of ECOPEs (the province's sustainable fisheries ecosystem).	Reinforced capacities (training, equipment) for at least 25 people from fishery trade unions (20% women and 80% men).	Reinforced capacities (training, equipment) for at least 50 people from fishery trade unions (20% women and 80% men).	Training workshop minutes and attendance lists. Text and modality for convening the workshops.	There is interest and the target number of participants according to their gender to participate in training activities for implementing EAF.	CC2, INIDEP, SSPyA, MAyDS, fishery trade unions.

with the participation of youth.	<b>Indicator 2.1.5.2:</b> Number of government officials trained in the application of EAF, disaggregated by sex and institution they belong to.		Reinforced capacities (training, equipment) for at least 25 government officials (60%, women and 40%, men).	Reinforced capacities (training, equipment) for at least 50 government officials (60%, women and 40%, men).			CC2, INIDEP, SSPyA, MArDS, provincial fishery enforcement authorities.
<b>Activity 2.1.5.1:</b> Training in EAF principles and their implementation in different ecosystems and fisheries for different government institutions and fishery trade unions.							
<b>Activity 2.1.5.2:</b> At least two (2) practical workshops for outlining EAF Management Plans.							
<b>Output 2.1.6.</b> Fishery management authorities have control and surveillance capacities to implement EAF.	<b>Indicator 2.1.6.1:</b> Number of officials and technicians from INIDEP, the federal and provincial governments, trained and equipped to strengthen management, control and surveillance mechanisms, disaggregated by sex .	Control and oversight of fisheries governance calls for streamlining and also appropriate capacities to ensure greater efficiency and coverage, mainstreaming minimum EAF contents.	At least 50 trained officials and technicians (40%, women; 60%, men).	At least 100 trained officials and technicians (40%, women; 60%, men).	Agreement to coordinate actions with the Sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries Development Programme. Training workshop attendance spreadsheets.	There is interest and the number of target participants according to their gender for participating in training activities.	CC2, SSPyA
<b>Activity 2.1.6.1:</b> Coordination established for integration with the " Sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries Development Programme" and joint training programme set up.							
<b>Activity 2.1.6.2:</b> Training in management, control and surveillance systems and in landing control under EAF notions, disaggregated by sex.							
<b>Activity 2.1.6.3:</b> Equipment to reinforce the fisheries management, control and surveillance systems at related sector institutions.							
<b>Activity 2.1.6.4:</b> Document including control system guidelines and recommendations.							

<p><b>Outcome 2.2.</b> Information management and monitoring system has the necessary capabilities to provide socioeconomic data and information on selectivity, good practices, and mitigation measures facilitating decision-making on the application of EAF in the public and private sectors.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> Information management and monitoring system operational with the necessary capacities.</p>	<p>The current systems do not provide enough socioeconomic information so as to guide the implementation of EAF. There is no monitoring system based on indicators disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>CFP and monitoring committee decisions by fishery sector use information on ecosystem and socioeconomic indicators for their decision-making.</p>	<p>An information management and monitoring system operational.</p>	<p>Reports on ecosystem and socioeconomic indicators sent to CFP and monitoring committees for the different fisheries. Minutes of CFP and monitoring committee meetings.</p>	<p>Ongoing commitment of government enforcement authorities to move forward in implementing an information management and monitoring system.</p>	<p>CFP &amp; SSPyA</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2.1.</b> The SSPyA fisheries information system mainstreams easily accessible and relevant socioeconomic variables for implementing EAF.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.2.1.1:</b> Number of socioeconomic indicators included in the SSPyA fisheries information system on scallop and hake.</p>	<p>The current SSPyA fisheries information system focuses on monitoring fishery fleets, fishery biological information and certain socioeconomic aspects.</p>	<p>Priority socioeconomic variables identified. Socioeconomic information surveyed and processed.</p>	<p>At least six socioeconomic indicators.</p>	<p>Reports of the SSPyA fisheries information system. Technical reports on consultancies and/or letters of agreement.</p>	<p>SSPyA is interested in having the necessary information to generate socioeconomic indicators, which is available and accessible in company records.</p>	<p>SSPyA</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.2.1.1:</b> Identify critical information gaps.</p>							
<p><b>Activity 2.2.1.2:</b> Survey and process socioeconomic information.</p>							
<p><b>Activity 2.2.1.3:</b> Provide training at the Fisheries Economic Directorate on the comprehensive fisheries information system (known by the Spanish acronym SIIP).</p>							
<p><b>Activity 2.2.1.4:</b> Enter information into the SIIP.</p>							
<p><b>Output 2.2.2.</b> A monitoring and Information system available for implementing EAF in the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.2.2.1:</b> A monitoring and information system established by SSPyA to facilitate managerial decision-making for implementing EAF in the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p>There is no appropriate monitoring system to guide the implementation of EAF in the Argentine Sea.</p>	<p>Objects of the monitoring process and priority biological, fisheries, social, economic and institutional indicators identified.</p>	<p>A monitoring and information system available.</p>	<p>Institutional agreement with the UNSJB Observatory. Document including the monitoring programme outlined. Minutes of the CFP and monitoring committee meetings.</p>	<p>Fishing authorities remain interested in the information monitoring system as a key tool to follow-up on EAF-related actions.</p>	<p>CFP y SSPyA</p>

<b>Activity 2.2.2.1:</b> Inter-institutional agreements encompassing information generation and consolidation.							
<b>Activity 2.2.2.2:</b> Validation of objects of the monitoring process and ecosystem and socioeconomic indicators for EAF.							
<b>Activity 2.2.2.3:</b> Monitoring System established.							
<b>Output 2.2.3.</b> Evaluation of the effectiveness of the EAF in the Argentine Sea by: i) addressing the efficacy of fishing techniques and selectivity devices; ii) assessing how these techniques and devices mitigate the impact on the ecosystem; iii) including the recommended measures for the implementation of EAF in the Argentine Sea.	<b>Indicator 2.2.3.1:</b> A national evaluation on the implementation of EAF in the Argentine Sea.	Lack of a broad and shared vision of the degree of implementation and the difficulties in implementing mitigation and selectivity techniques, necessary for the appropriate implementation of measures consistent with the ecosystem approach and a better market visibility. As at 2017: Mandatory use of “Scarecrow Devices” for hake freezer vessels, CFP Resolution No. 3/2017. The National Action Plan to reduce the interaction of sea mammals with fisheries was adopted by CFP Resolution No. 11/2015.	Efficacy of selectivity and mitigation devices evaluated in at least two fisheries.	A national evaluation	CFP Minutes adopting experiences as Good Practices. Document on the state-of-the-art regarding good practices on selectivity and mitigation currently being used or proposed by the different fisheries in Argentina. Report on potential fisheries for testing the fishing techniques, good practices and/or selectivity devices. Report on the necessary equipment for putting this into practice. Training attendance spreadsheets. Reports on workshops and/or meetings with different key stakeholders within the fisheries industry. On-board Observer Registers. Reports on dissemination campaigns in the mass media at the visited ports. Communication and dissemination pieces. Diagnostic Report on the baseline concerning the use of scarecrow devices in the hake trawler fleet in the Argentine Sea. Final Report including lessons learned, success stories and failures.	Research vessels from the scientific and private sectors, as well as on-board observers are enough and available for testing the fishing techniques or practices.	CFP, SSPyA, provincial fisheries authorities, CSO
<b>Activity 2.2.3.1:</b> Efficacy analysis of the fishing techniques and selectivity devices, and difficulties to implement selectivity measures, good practices and fishery mitigation measures.							
<b>Activity 2.2.3.2:</b> Testing on board with trained Observers of at least three fishing techniques that mitigate the impact on the fisheries/selected area ecosystem.							
<b>Activity 2.2.3.3:</b> Analysis of social and economic impacts of the proposed selectivity and mitigation measures.							
<b>Activity 2.2.3.4:</b> At least one fishing technique mitigating the impact on the ecosystem, established by the environmental and/or fisheries enforcement authorities.							
<b>Component 3: Project Monitoring and Evaluation</b>							

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<p><b>Outcome 3.1.</b> Project implementation is results-oriented and project outcomes and lessons learned will be applied in future operations.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Percentage of activities carried out within the timeframe established by the work plan.</p>	Not applicable	48%	95%	Annual Operating Plan (AOP) for the Project. Workshop and activity reports. FPMIS.	<p>The change in the political authorities does not delay the implementation of the Project's activities.</p>	MAYDS & FAO
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Percentage of budget lines implemented according to the work plan.</p>	Not applicable	40%	80%	PRODOC, PTPA & FPMIS.		MAYDS & FAO
<p><b>Output 3.1.1.</b> Dissemination of EAF notions and project objectives and outputs among different target groups, shaping the Project's communication strategy.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.1:</b> Target groups (fishing companies, fisheries trade unions, CSOs, provincial and national fisheries and environmental agencies, and academia) identified as having participated in workshops and strategic meetings by the project's completion date.</p>	No data	Target groups identified and at least three of them attended workshops and strategic meetings.	At least six target groups participated in workshops and strategic meetings by the Project's completion date.	Attendees confirmation list. Surveys.	<p>Target groups show interest and agree to participate in workshops and meetings related to EAF and Project objectives.</p> <p>The media is interested in the activities of the Project.</p> <p>The institutional political context facilitates the dissemination of communication pieces.</p> <p>MAYDS, MAGyP, FAO and GEF promote mentions made to the Project in their institutional channels.</p>	PEU (MAYDS & FAO)/CTNP
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.2:</b> Number of articles that mention the EAF notion, and Project objectives and outputs in media related to the fishing industry (aimed at fishermen and fishing chambers).</p>	0 articles	At least 30 mentions in the Argentine fishing industry media.	At least 60 mentions in the Argentine fishing industry media until project completion.	Biannual survey of the Project's repercussion in the fishing industry media (targeted to fishermen and fishing chambers).		PEU (MAYDS & FAO)/Communications consultant



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<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.3:</b> Number of articles that mention the EAF notion, and project objectives and outputs in the general local, national and international media.</p>	<p>0 articles</p>	<p>At least 20 mentions in the general media.</p>	<p>At least 40 mentions in general media until project completion.</p>	<p>Biannual survey of the Project's repercussion in the general local, national and international media.</p>		<p>PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO)/Communications consultant</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.4:</b> Number of communication pieces (brochures, flyers, stands, videos, merchandising, banners) generated throughout the project including pieces that portray the situation of women in fishing or scientific research.</p>	<p>0 communication pieces</p>	<p>At least four audio-visual products throughout the project. At least two of them must portray the situation of women in fishing or scientific research.</p>	<p>At least eight audio-visual products and one publication throughout the project. At least three of the eight must portray the situation of women in fishing or scientific research.</p>	<p>Designs and drafts of communication pieces; repository of publications of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, FAO or GEF.</p>		<p>PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO)/Communications consultant</p>

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	<b>Indicator 3.1.1.5:</b> Number of mentions made to the Project in institutional channels of MAyDS, MAGyP (SSPyA and INIDEP), FAO and GEF.	0 Project mentions made	At least 14 mentions made throughout the project in institutional channels of MAyDS, MAGyP (SSPyA and INIDEP), FAO and GEF.	28 mentions made throughout the project in institutional channels of MAyDS, MAGyP (SSPyA and INIDEP), FAO and GEF.	Website and social media of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS), and the National Parks Administration (APN). Website and social media of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAGyP). Website and social media of the National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development (INIDEP). Press releases/newsletters and internal bulletins of MAyDS, FAO and GEF. Project PIR and IPP.		PEU (MAyDS & FAO)/Communications consultant
<b>Activity 3.1.1.1:</b> Identification and convening of target groups							
<b>Activity 3.1.1.2:</b> Promote the mention made to the EAF notion and project objectives and outputs in fishing industry media, in general media and in institutional channels of MAyDS, SSPyA, FAO and GEF.							
<b>Activity 3.1.1.3:</b> Agree on and develop communication pieces for the Project.							
<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> Gender perspective is included in the production of technical content for the Project.	<b>Indicator 3.1.2.1:</b> Percentage of women actively participating in activities organized by the Project.	No data.	Not applicable.	At least 40% of the participants in the activities organized by the Project are women and LGTBI+.	Completed attendance forms for workshops and meetings with participants' gender and age information. Annex with participants in the virtual meeting reports.	The convened institutions have the necessary quota to reach the 40% goal.	PEU (MAyDS & FAO)/CTNP

<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2.2:</b> Number of comprehensive diagnostic documents on the engagement and representation of women, vulnerable groups and LGTBI+ persons in the public and private fishing industry in the provinces with a coastline and that mainstream a gender perspective, diversity and intersectionality.</p>	<p>No data.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>One (1) diagnostic document</p>	<p>Consultations with key stakeholders from the fishing industry; statistics and reports by key project stakeholders; results of surveys and testimonies/interviews with women and other groups that participate in the different areas of the fishing activity, their forms of representation and access to opportunities.</p>	<p>Official and verified information provided by the public and private fishing industry of the provinces with a coastline on the share of women and gender in the industry. Women and LGTBI+ want to participate in surveys and interviews.</p>	<p>PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO)/CTNP</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2.3:</b> Number of agents from the target groups informed about the gender perspective in the activities carried out by the Project.</p>	<p>No data.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>At least 150 agents that belong to the reported target groups.</p>	<p>Agenda and attendance forms for workshops and meetings.</p>	<p>The agents that belong to the target groups are interested and want to participate in workshops and meetings related to the project.</p>	<p>PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO)/CTNP</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2.4:</b> Number of governmental and non-governmental organizations that, by October 2022, will include in their reports or strategic documents information generated by the project on the situation of women in fisheries.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>Five organizations, including at least two governmental organizations by October 2022</p>	<p>Means of verification: reports or strategic documents from: Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, CFP, INIDEP, CONICET and other target groups that specifically refer to the project's database.</p>	<p>The information generated by the project is used by governmental and non-governmental organizations.</p>	<p>PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO)/CTNP</p>

**Activity 3.1.2.1:** One (1) online course designed and implemented to train fishing industry agents in the gender perspective and women's leadership.

**Activity 3.1.2.2:** Four (4) workshops to increase awareness on the gender perspective among the public and private fishing industry agents.

**Activity 3.1.2.3:** One (1) space for awareness-raising in the project workshops to share testimonies of different women working in the fishing industry.

<p><b>Activity 3.1.2.4:</b> Preparation of a comprehensive diagnostic document on the engagement and representation of women, vulnerable groups and LGBTBI+ persons in the public and private fishing industry in the provinces with a coastline and that mainstream a gender perspective, diversity and intersectionality.</p>							
<p><b>Output 3.1.3.</b> Project planning and monitoring system operational and providing systematic information on annually scheduled activities and targets, and progress made in achieving project outcomes and outputs.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.3.1:</b> Number of reports submitted and approved according to the monitoring and reporting plan of the Project.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>One (1) Inception Report</p> <p>Two (2) annual work plans and budget submitted and approved.</p> <p>Two (2) Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR) submitted.</p> <p>Four (4) Biannual Project Progress Reports (PPRs) on project activities and MML indicators submitted.</p>	<p>One (1) Inception Report</p> <p>Four (4) annual work plans and budget submitted and approved.</p> <p>Four (4) Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR) submitted.</p> <p>Eight (8) Biannual Project Progress Reports (PPRs) on project activities and MML indicators submitted.</p>	<p>Project monitoring and reporting system. Reports received and approved by the project management unit and implementing partners.</p>	<p>Partner institutions are committed to providing reliable financial and technical information related to the implementation of the project included in the PRODOC.</p>	<p>PEU (MAyDS &amp; FAO)/Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant</p>

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	<b>Indicator 3.1.3.2:</b> Percentage of co-financed implemented activities compared to those committed to by partner institutions in the PRODOC.	Not applicable	40%	80%	Instrument/tool for co-financing data collection designed according to the monitoring and evaluation plan and developed together with the administrative and financial managers of the partner institutions.		PEU (MAyDS & FAO)/Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant
<b>Activity 3.1.3.1:</b> Prepare four work plans and an Annual Budget, previously discussed and drawn up.							
<b>Activity 3.1.3.2:</b> Monitoring Project progress.							
<b>Activity 3.1.3.3:</b> Preparation of the Biannual Project Progress Reports by the Project Execution Unit together with FAO Argentina and the LTO.							
<b>Output 3.1.4.</b> Mid-Term and Final Review	<b>Indicator 3.1.4.1:</b> Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Project completed.	Not applicable	One (1) MTR completed	One (1) MTR completed	It is an evaluation of the Project itself, as established in the PRODOC.	Selected experts complete the assessment.	PEU (MAyDS & FAO)/Review team
	<b>Indicator 3.1.3.2:</b> Final Review (FR) of the Project completed.	Not applicable	Not applicable.	One (1) FR completed	It is an evaluation of the Project itself, as established in the PRODOC.		PEU (MAyDS & FAO)/Review Team
<b>Activity 3.1.4.1:</b> Schedule the mid-term review.							
<b>Activity 3.1.4.2:</b> Schedule the final review.							