8th Report of the implementation of the FIP Spanish crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) with fyke nets & traps in Andalusia and Extremadura

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1. Executive Summary

This report presents the general workplan of achievements carried out in previous months. It introduces in detail the expansion of the scope of the FIP, which will include Portugal as a new Unit of Assessment (UoA), thereby becoming the FIP for the Iberian Peninsula crayfish stock. The comprehensive workplan for developing activities in Portugal is described in detail. Results and advances in data collection and management aspects for Spain, specifically in Extremadura (Orellana Reservoir), are also presented. Furthermore, the Risk-Based Framework (RBF) plan and the specific methodology being applied to Orellana Reservoir are described, together with a stakeholder mapping. Finally, a redefinition of the UoA(s) is presented, along with an alignment of the FIP to demonstrate how Spain and Portugal will be addressed simultaneously going forward, based on the actions and tasks established within the FIP. As noted in the previous report, this combined structure will allow progress to be reported under a unified framework.

2. Introduction

We also present the advances carried out within the FIP over the past months. Progress during this period has been limited due to several circumstances, including changes in the FIP leadership -now lead exclusively by ALFOCAN S.A.-, internal changes in the personnel responsible for the project within the company, and a change of consultant. Nevertheless, the workplan in section three shows a general review of the advances.

Section four presents the complete description of the FIP expansion to "**"Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) with fyke nets and traps in the Iberian Peninsula"** and presents the detailed five-year workplan that will be implemented to achieve it. This workplan pretends to align the inclusion of Portugal into the current FIP, reason why it was created under the guidance of the actions already being developed for Spain.

Results and advances in management aspects for Spain, specifically in Extremadura, are also presented in section five, highlighting the improvements done in the Orellana Reservoir where meetings took place and agreements were done in collector centers, a work that brings strength in the management of the fishery, covering also social aspects of crucial importance for the FIP.

Furthermore, the Risk-Based Framework (RBF) plan and the specific methodology and stakeholders mapping being applied to Orellana Reservoir are described in

sections six and seven, hoping to give clarity on the process that is being carried out in order to achieve the proposal of this UoA for certification this year.

Section eight, the redefinition of the Units of Assessment (UoAs) is presented in order continue the work simultaneously for Spain and Portugal with clarity in the combined structure that will allow progress to be reported under a unified FIP framework.

Finally, it's important to mention that information has been organized to be added as evidence in some of the tasks that are under development in the FIP (which was feedback on the last report and the new grading of the FIP). Hopefully this can reinforce the work done last year.

3. Workplan (May - December 2025)

The workplan carried out during this period continued to follow the general framework of the FIP. The update of the general framework of the FIP is under development by the client to be uploaded soon.

Regarding this workplan, due to the process of the development of the expansion of the FIP (Portugal as a new UoA) new tasks that have developed and are included in the following results for the past months:

3.1. Experimental planning, Data collection *in situ* and Data analysis

(Started in May 2025 – December 2025)

- Defining sampling areas; methodology & adapt methods; and preparing sampling material & - Collecting crayfish biological data (size, total weight, sex, behavior, habitat, geographic position) and crayfish trap fishery bycatch:

Spain:

Andalucia:

In Andalusia sample areas are defined, but always dependent on environmental conditions. No sampling campaigns were carried out to the locations defined since most of the fisheries remained closed due to weather conditions.

Nevertheless, some data compilation was achieved for Andalusia, since some declared catched volumes were supplied at the end of the year by FIP-affiliated establishments and collection centers.

For this year, sample campaigns are programmed for the month of September with the hope that environmental conditions allow the fishery to open in the rice fields.

Extremadura:

For Extremadura there was also no sampling carried out because the efforts have been invested in the definition new areas for sample campaigns based on the maps of fishing reserves (*cotos de pesca*) and areas of special environmental protection regimes *(areas con regimens especiales de protección Ambiental*) for the two provinces (Caceres and Badajoz) of Extremadura (see previous report and the PDF files that will be uploaded to the platform).

Same as for Andalucia, some declared catched volumes were supplied at the end of the year for Extremadura by affiliated establishments and collection centers.

Finally, more data compilation at the end of the year, since data collected by fishers was carried out in August and September of 2025 in Guadalquivir basins was provided.

Portugal:

Meetings between the client and the consultants, and with Fishery Progress have taken place in order to define and understand how the inclusion of Portugal should be done in this aspect (definition of sampling areas still ongoing, see section 4).

3.2. Stakeholder mapping and engagement:

(Started July – December 2025)

A definitive plan for the application of the RBF for Orellana Reservoir was formalized (see section 6), and a Stakeholder Mapping was done (see section 7).

- Fishers' engagement and participation in data collection: FIP meetings and agreements took place in Extremadura the month of July 2025 (see section 5.3)

3.3. Reporting and project management

(Started May 2025 – December 2025):

During this period, efforts were invested on the final definition of the workplan to integrate Portugal to the FIP (see section 4).

- Drafting report (June, July and December 2025)

3.4. Managing activities

(May 2025 - December 2025) and FIP reporting (July; "7Th FIP Report"). Some delays occurred due to the Fishery Platform modifications.

Meetings have taken place together with the client, consultants and Fishery Progress in order to get insights into the process for the preparation of the scope change.

Portugal workplan, RBF, and Stakeholder mapping effort where carried.

4. Crayfish Portugal

4.1. Scope expansion (Iberian Peninsula FIP)

As mentioned in the previous report, Portugal is entering as a new UoA under a single comprehensive FIP, officially transforming the FIP into **"Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) with fyke nets and traps in the Iberian Peninsula"**. Therefore, the definite workplan for Portugal is now presented.

With the understanding that the inclusion of Portugal may lead to a temporary reduction in scoring for some indicators, we do believe the expansion will enhance other indicators (e.g. governance and regional coherence) as the project continues to develop.

4.2. Comprehensive workplan for Portugal

This is the strategic and operational five-year workplan for the FIP targeting the crayfish fishery in Portugal. Leading the expanded comprehensive FIP to ask for an extension with a deadline to December 2030.

This workplan is based on the MSC Fisheries Standard version 2.01 and integrates findings from the national pre-assessment report "Crayfish *Procambarus clarkii* fishery in continental Portugal" done in 2024 by FishFix (Conformity Assessment Body -CAB).

The pre-assent report will be uploaded to the Fishery Progress database (Pre_Assessment_P.clarkii_Portugal.pdf.). For the official submission on the Fishery Progress Platform, the template given by MSC will be followed and uploaded in the next months.

4.2.1. Introduction

The plan sets forth a multiphase approach to ensure progressive alignment with sustainability benchmarks. The target species, being invasive in Portuguese inland waters, requires a tailored application of the MSC's Risk-Based Framework (RBF), particularly under Section SD for Introduced Species-Based Fisheries (ISBF). Since the RBF is currently under development for the Orellana Reservoir, we hope it to extend to the entire FIP and cover this point.

This plan addresses the structural weaknesses identified in the pre-assessment, including the absence of comprehensive monitoring, enforcement challenges, insufficient traceability mechanisms, and limited stakeholder involvement.

It aims to structure, implement, and monitor the necessary actions (following the ones already stablished in the FIP for Spain) for the development of a FIP that seeks the continuous improvement of the sustainability criteria for the specie in Portugal. The plan is based on the MSC Fisheries Standard (v2.01) and will focus on the 3 principles to be in alignment with the current work developed in Spain until now.

The phased implementation of corrective actions seeks not only to increase the fishery's scoring in MSC performance indicators but also to develop an operational management framework that is transparent, data-driven, and adaptive. It will enable the correction of identified deficiencies, enhancement of monitoring and traceability systems, and ultimately bring the fishery closer to the requirements necessary for MSC certification.

4.2.2. Objectives

As mentioned, the primary aim of this workplan is to guide the Portuguese crayfish fishery through a structured improvement trajectory that will enable it to eventually meet the MSC certification standards.

Key objectives include the development of robust monitoring systems, implementation of harvest control rules tailored to invasive species, formal stakeholder engagement mechanisms, and the establishment of effective traceability protocols. Additional emphasis is placed on reinforcing the legal and institutional frameworks underpinning fishery, ensuring the long-term viability of stock control and ecosystem protection efforts.

The concrete objectives are:

- Improvement of MSC Indicators: Increase the scores of the Performance Indicators (PIs) that are below the required levels, particularly those scoring below SG60.

- Strengthening of Monitoring and Management: Develop a robust system for data collection and monitoring, which will allow the evaluation of the abundance, distribution, and performance of the crayfish stock. ~

- Enhancement of Traceability: Establish an effective system that ensures the segregation of catches from the various operational areas and prevents the mixing of batches during processing.

- Reinforcement of the Legal Framework and Enforcement: Identify regulatory gaps and implement measures to ensure compliance with the standards through enhanced enforcement.

- Stakeholder Engagement: Foster the involvement of fishers, technicians, authorities, and other stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the project, ensuring transparency and cooperation.

4.2.3. Phased activities and methodology approach

The actions will be carried out in three phases and are aligned with the current actions taking place on the FIP for Spain. Each phase comprises specific components, activities and expected outcomes, as described below:

Phase I – Initial Assessment (Short Term: 0–6 months)

This analysis and diagnosis phase of initial planning and assessment focuses on three components (Review and data validation of the UoA; Data Collection and Initial Monitoring; and Identification of Gaps in Management and Enforcement).

- Review and validation of the UoA:

Description:

This analysis and diagnosis phase of initial planning and assessment focuses on consolidating baseline information, validating the Portugal as a Unit of Assessment (UoA), and confirm its delimitation based on the data presented on the pre-assessment report, particularly in the traditional areas (Mondego, Tejo, Sado and Guadiana). Furthermore, it is a phase design to identify critical management and data gaps. This includes meetings with local stakeholders and Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (*Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas - ICNF*).

This phase will also include a comprehensive review of the legal framework and enforcement landscape, identifying institutional responsibilities and current practices in issuing licenses and inspecting compliance.

Expected Outcomes:

- Updated and validated mapping and documentation justifying the selection and delimitation of the assessment area.
- Diagnostic report on management gaps, and initial proposals for data standardization.

- Data collection and Initial Monitoring:

Description:

Implement a system for the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data, including records of catches, fishing effort, geographical location, and periods (seasons) of activity.

Develop standardized protocols for data collection and analysis to allow temporal and spatial comparability.

Install, if possible, monitoring devices (for example manual registers or electronic catch records).

Expected Outcomes:

- A robust database that enables the identification of trends and evaluation of the stock status.
- Initial analyses that highlight the critical points requiring improvement.

- Identification of Gaps in Management and Enforcement:

Description:

Conduct and in-depth diagnosis of management practices, including the legal framework, the issuance of licenses, and existing enforcement mechanisms.

Identify, through interviews and document analysis, the main deficiencies noted in the pre-assessment report (e.g. lack of detailed records, poor enforcement control, etc.).

Expected Outcomes:

- A diagnostic report identifying the main shortcomings and proposing interventions.
- Establishment of priorities for the development of corrective actions.

Phase II – Development and implementation (Medium term: 1-2 years)

During the second phase of development and implementation, the priority will shift towards these three components (Implementation of a Stock Monitoring Plan; Definition and Implementation of Fisheries Contril Rules -Harvest Control Rules (HCRs)-; and Enhancement of Traceability and Certification Mechanisms).

- Implementation of a Stock Monitoring Plan:

Description:

Define specific indicators to evaluate the abundance, distribution, and capture rate of the species. Establish a monitoring network involving research centers, universities, and specialized technicians. And plan periodic sample campaigns using validated scientific methods.

Expected Outcomes:

- An operational and integrated monitoring system with regular updates.
- Data that allows an evaluation of the impact of management measures on the stock.

- Definition and Implementation of Fisheries Control Rules (Harvest Control Rules -HCR):

Description:

Develop a set of rules that define capture limits and re-evaluation periods, adjusted to the biological characteristics of the crayfish and its role as an invasive species. Base the HCR on scientific data and, whenever possible, on simulations and adaptive management models. And establish mechanisms for reviewing and adjusting the rules in order to respond to changes in the stock and the environment.

Expected Outcomes:

- A normative document with the defined HCR approved by stakeholders.
- Practical implementation of the HCR, with monitoring of results and any necessary adjustments to the established limits.

- Enhancement of Traceability and Certification Mechanisms:

Description:

Develop a system that enables detailed recording of each catch batch, from the vessel's departure to processing at the factory. Define protocols for the segregation of catches from different areas (Portuguese versus others) and ensure that the records are auditable. And establish a training plan for operators and fishers to ensure proper adherence to traceability procedures.

Expected Outcomes:

- A fully operational traceability system that minimizes the risks of product mixing.
- Periodic reports that confirm that the records comply with MSC certification requirements.

Phase III – Evaluation (Long term: 3-5 years)

The third and final phase of evaluation and adjustments will involve three components (Monitoring and Period Review of Fisheries Performance; Stakeholder Engagement and Transparency Improvement; and Preparation for MSC Certification).

- Monitoring and Period Review of Fisheries Performance:

Description:

Establish an annual schedule of audits and reviews to evaluate the achievement of the FIP objectives. Analyze performance indicators and compare the results with the targets set at the beginning of the project. And hold review meetings with all stakeholders to discuss the results and propose adjustments to the strategies.

Expected Outcomes:

- Annual performance reports that demonstrate the evolution of the indicators.
- Adjustments and strategic reorientations based on continuous monitoring of the results.

- Stakeholder Engagement and Transparency Improvement:

Description:

Organization of workshops, seminars, and periodic meetings with fishers, technicians, authorities, and representatives of civil society. Create advisory committees that include representatives from various sectors, ensuring the active involvement of all stakeholders. And public broadcast of progress of the FIP and the measures implemented, reinforcing process transparency.

Expected Outcomes:

- A high level of involvement and collaboration among the different actors, contributing to the continuous improvement of the system.
- An improved public perception and support for the implemented measures.

- Preparation for MSC Certification:

Description:

Compile all documentation related to the improvements implemented and the results obtained, in order to prepare the submission for MSC evaluation. Conduct simulation audits and internal reviews to identify any gaps and correct deviations before the official evaluation. And establish a permanent communication channel with the certifying body to clarify doubts and obtain feedback during the process.

Expected Outcomes:

- Demonstrated compliance with the MSC standard requirements through internal and external audits.
- Successful submission of the certification application, following the implementation of all corrective measures.

4.3.3. Timeline

This five-year timeline design for Portugal is expected to start this year at its alignment with the overall FIP framework.

Timeframe	Components	Key activities
Phase I **Initial Assessment** **(0–6 months**) Jan - Jun 2026	• Review and Validation of the UoA. • Data Collection and Initial Monitoring. • Identification of Gaps in Management and Enforcement.	• Validation of UoA based on pre-assessment. • Deployment of monitoring tools. • Development of standardized protocols for data collection and analysis. • Launch of sampling campaigns. • Data collection. • Stakeholder mapping and initial consultations. • Legal and institutional diagnostic.
Phase II **Development and implementation** **(1-2 years)** Jun 2026 - Jun 2028	• Implementation of Stock Monitoring Plan. • Definition and Implementation of Fisheries Control Rules (HCR). • Enhancement of Traceability and Certification Mechanisms.	• Definition of stock indicators. • Continue sampling campaigns for data collection if needed. • Establish a monitoring network. • Draft of harvest control rules. • Design of traceability infrastructure. • Implementation of HCRs and traceability system. • Training sessions for fishers and factory staff. • Stakeholder review of data. • First performance evaluation; refinement of HCRs based on monitoring results.
Phase III **Evaluation** **(Long term: 3-5 years)** Jun 2028 – Dec 2030	• Monitoring and Periodic Review of Fisheries Performance. • Stakeholder Engagement and Transparency Improvement. • Preparation for MSC Certification.	• Consolidation of traceability and data systems. • Stakeholder meetings and adaptive management actions. • Annual performance evaluations, stakeholder reviews, and public reporting. • Advisory committees, workshops, and regular consultations. • Certification pre audit simulations. • Final documentation preparation and submission to MSC response to auditor queries. • Stakeholder meeting to present outcomes and next steps.

4.3.4. Success Indicators

To assess the progress and effectiveness of the FIP, the following indicators will be monitored:

- Performance Indicator (PI) Scores: Increase in the scores of the critical PIs (e.g. improvement of indicators that were initially below SG60).
- Quality of Monitoring Data: Percentage of complete and consistent records collected, as well as the frequency of sampling.
- Implementation of HCR: Percentage of compliance with the defined control rules, measured through the analysis of capture limits and stock responses.
- Traceability: Number of batches duly recorded and audited, with evidence of catch segregation.
- Level of Engagement: Number of workshops, meetings, and training sessions held, as well as qualitative feedback from stakeholders.
- Preparation for Certification: Adherence to deadlines and verification of compliance with MSC requirements prior to the final audit.

4.3.5. Considerations

This work plan offers a practical yet ambitious roadmap for the improvement of the Portuguese crayfish fishery. Its phased -diagnosis, development, and evaluation - approach, grounded in the principles of adaptive management and stakeholder participation, is designed to ensure steady and measurable progress toward MSC certification.

A successful outcome will depend on consistent monitoring, institutional collaboration, and the commitment of all parties involved. As such, this plan will remain a living document, subject to annual revision and continuous refinement based on emerging data and stakeholder feedback.

5. Crayfish Spain

This section presents the current status of the two regions (Andalusia and Extremadura) and the improvements that took place in the last months.

5.1. Andalusia and Extremadura

Data compilation was achieved for both regions. Here we present some Information compiled by the end of 2025 provided by FIP-affiliated collection centers (Annex I).

Declared catch volumes 2025

Reception center	Catch volume (Kilograms)
ALFOCAN - Isla Mayor	48,051
ALFOCAN - Montijo	124,038
Cangrejo Extremeño - Jose A.M.	96,156
Cangrejos Orellana - Rodrigo F.R.	56,735

It is important to mention that these 327,980 kg of declared catches do not represent the total processed. The company has processed a higher volume sourced from suppliers that are not yet affiliated with the FIP, from both Andalusia and Extremadura, as well as Portugal. Work will seek to progressively engage these suppliers and incorporate them into our project.

In addition, some data was collected by two fishers in August and September of 2025 in Guadalquivir basins (Annex II). A total of 187 specimens were measured.

Information	Record 1	Record 2
Location	Guadalquivir	Guadalquivir
Date	29 August 2025	05 September 2025
Number of fishers	1 fisherman	1 fisherman
Time spent	1 hour	½ hour
Male specimens	32	32
Female specimens	55	68
Total of specimens	87	100
Total Kilograms	2 Kg	2 Kg

This data will be added to stock population analysis for the next report, since the reports for catch records are provided and compiled at the end of the year.

5.2. Orellana Reservoir

No sampling campaigns have been carried out, since there is still no need for them at this stage. Nevertheless, some information was collected presented above regarding catches.

The efforts have focused more on the use of the consolidation of the information collected last year regarding historical data of catches, and its incorporation into the application of the Risk Based Framework (RBF) for PI 1.1.1. (see section 6).

Last year, the engagement with governmental stakeholders was strengthened by more accurate and efficient communication between the client and Junta de Extremadura. This authority has engaged in a very strong way and is keeping track of the FIP progress. Their compromise to provide data for the project was presented in the last report were declared catch volumes and active fishers and authorized nets where presented. Together with some cartographic information. Evidence of exchange of information and communication via email will be uploaded to the platform.

Furthermore, great advances have been made regarding the engagement of fisherman and collector center representatives, allowing an improvement in the monitoring of the fishery. Meetings took place, and cooperation agreements have been consolidated and signed to provide a legal, environmental, and organizational framework for the controlled harvesting of the species, while ensuring sustainability, accountability, and administrative coordination.

Witch reinforces and gives advances in some of the actions of the FIP (For P1: Gathering of information, Management of the stock, Monitoring of the Fishery; for P2: Bycatch, Catch records, ETP interactions, Bait species, Habitats, Mapping, Management of Habitats; and for P3: Organization of the fishermen, Agreement and Fishery Management).

In addition, it reinforces the social components of the FIP (such as the Chain of Custody -CoC- requirements, ensuring that labor rights are respected throughout the supply chain, not just at the point of harvest. Even though fishers in Andalusia and Extremadura are independent and not contractually linked to any establishment, the workshop reexplained the chain of communication and the existence of a grievance mechanism to protect them.

5.3.1. FIP Meetings

Two core meetings with fisherman in collection centers took place in July 2025. The meetings were held in the municipalities of Orellana la Vieja and Medellin, province of Badajoz in Extremadura.

Figure 1. Meeting at “Cangrejos Orella Center” in the Municipality of Orellana la Vieja, Badajoz Province (Extremadura), 27th July 2025.

Figure 2. Meeting at “J.A.M.E. Center” in the Municipality of Medellín, Badajoz Province (Extremadura), 27th July 2025.

During the meetings, the participants were reminded about the Control Plan (Resolution of 25th of October 2026) that structures and regulates the fishery of crayfish in the region.

An explanation of the FIP process was given, together with a presentation that explains how the FIP works, including evaluation against the MSC standards, data collection on fishing effort, environmental impact, and management, and the role of specialized consultants. Finally, it established the collaboration agreement in which fishers commit to following fishing rules, supporting the FIP, and designating the authorized center for project communications.

See Annex III to view the presentation made in each center. It is important to highlight that translating the FIP and its objectives to a simpler language is of crucial importance to reach the fishermen and the workers that process and distribute the product. The presentation documents will be uploaded as PDF file to the Fishery Progress database as supporting evidence for the actions it applies to.

Also, a discussion was made, in order to inform more fisherman about the current state of project and the preliminary stage of the RBF that will be applied. A copy of the FIP guidelines and the SFP's - Seafood Industry' Guide to FIP - Spanish version "*Guía de los FIP para la Industria Pesquera*" was left in each of the centers. This with the aim of keeping the information accessible to everyone.

A total of 11 agreements were signed in each center, with a total of 22 fisherman that have committed and agreed to keep on contributing to the project. Agreement forms are adapted to each collector center (see the overall form in Annex III) and archived (not shared due to data protection laws.)

5.3.2. Agreement

The collaboration agreements were developed to formally regulate and document the collaboration between a crayfish fisherman/harvester and the collector centers (authorized establishments), ensuring that the fishery activity continues to be legal, controlled, and compliant with environmental and administrative regulations applied in Extremadura. Also developed to support sustainable fishery management, which aligns the actions mentioned before established within the FIP, and the sustainability standards of the MSC.

In summary the agreement aims to:

- Identify the fisherman/harvester as being officially associated with the collector center (authorized establishment).
- Authorize representation and communication. Granting the collector center owner the authority to represent the fisherman/harvester before public bodies

and to act as an intermediary for complaints or claims related to working conditions, safety, health, and equal treatment.

- Establish legal authorization by noting a reference the official resolution that authorizes the establishment to participate in the population control of crayfish in Extremadura.
- Define obligations and operating regulations by listing detailed technical and operational rules that the fisherman/harvester must follow and ensuring (environmental protection, animal welfare, control of invasive species, protection of native species and traceability and oversight of catches).
- Inform that the competent authority is allowed to carry out inspections and make continued authorization conditional on compliance with the rules.

Both, the original Agreement Form and its translated version to English are presented in Annex IX. They will be uploaded as pdf. Files to the Fishery Progress database as support evidence in the actions that it applies as reference evidence.

It is important to mention that the same format will be implemented for Portugal.

6. Risk-Based Framework (RBF) Plan - Orellana Reservoir

In this report we present the formal plan that has already started to be developed by the client for the application of a Risk-Based Framework (RBF) in Principle 1 (P1) with ANNEX SD.

Given that crayfish is an introduced and invasive species with high productivity and that the fishery is artisanal and limited to certain areas of crayfish distribution, it is expected that the Orellana Reservoir will achieve scores higher than SG80 for this PI. Being extrapolated to the rest of the UoAs of the FIP.

In this section the concrete objective is presented. In addition, a detailed description of the phases that need to be completed to achieve them are presented:

- Phase 1: Structuring of the application of the RBF in P1
- Phase 2: Stakeholders' engagement in the RBF
- Phase 3: Practical application of the RBF

6.1. Objective

Ensure the effective application of the RBF in P1, using Annex SD, to achieve the best possible score in the FIP assessment by the end of December 2026. The primary focus will be stakeholder engagement in the validation of data and processes (For these a detailed mapping of stakeholders has been developed in the last months, see section 7).

6.2. Phases

Phase 1: Structuring the application of the RBF and Annex SD

Justification

RBF in Orellana Reservoir was already proposed in the previous reports, given that the species in question is an invasive non-native and the bycatch rates are very low, primarily involving other invasive species. Furthermore, another reason for implementing it here is basically that since 2024 actions have developed more in the site.

The Louisiana crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) is an invasive species; therefore, the traditional stock assessment model is not applicable. Annex SD allows for the adaptation of MSC criteria for fisheries aimed at population reduction rather than sustainability. The RBF is necessary to calculate the indicators for Principle 1 (Stock Status, Harvest Strategy, Stock Rebuilding), given the absence of a traditional quantitative stock assessment.

In this phase: data already collected on catches and fishing effort is being consolidated (using the data obtained and presented on the last report); and the development of a technical framework document to present the RBF to the stakeholders is ongoing at the moment.

Definition of the RBF application methodology

This approach allows for the evaluation of qualitative and contextual risks, providing a structured way to analyze potential environmental effects even in the absence of detailed data, ensuring a more comprehensive understanding of the fishery's sustainability.

The RBF focuses on environmental impact and species productivity. It involves two approaches: the Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) and the Consequence Analysis (CA).

Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA)
The PSA assesses the productivity of the crayfish and its susceptibility to fishing, based on two components: Productivity: the species' ability to regenerate/populate; and Susceptibility: the degree of exposure to fishing activity. As mentioned in a previous report, productivity for the Louisiana crayfish is extremely high, as it is an invasive and highly resilient species with rapid fecundity and growth rates (r-strategist). The use of selective fishing reduces susceptibility for other species (low bycatch). Nevertheless, using sardines as bait may raise concerns about the status of the sardine population, however the sardine used comes from Galicia corresponding to the Iberian stock that is very well known and highly regulated. In order to define productivity and susceptibility parameters it is necessary to assign a score (high, medium, low) to each factor, such as fecundity; natural mortality; and fishing gear selectivity and analyze the susceptibility of both the crayfish and the sardines used as bait.
Consequence Analysis (CA)
Consequence Analysis (CA) evaluates the ecological consequences of fishing when data is insufficient. It focuses on: (i) Habitat impact: trap fishing generally has a low impact on the environment, but it's important to assess if there are disturbances to the reservoir floor or other sensitive areas; (ii) Impact on non-target species (bycatch): as it has been mentioned that bycatch is not significant, this would be a positive point to highlight; (iii) Impact of using sardines as bait: sardines are a species that may be under pressure. Assess the impact on the

marine ecosystem (sardine populations) and consider more sustainable alternatives (artificial baits or certified catch). Last year some factors were collected (data given by Junta de Extremadura presented in the last report) to draft the RBF analysis and a few more factors needed to be collected and addressed.

In this phase: in order to keep on developing the methodology the gathering of the parameters for PSA and CA are being gathered at the moment (including historical data; information on the crayfish´s life cycle; and ecological impact of species removal). A definition of the score criteria for both analyses must be defined, based on previous studies and fishery results in Orellana Reservoir. And questionnaires must then be structured for stakeholder consultation.

Phase 2: Stakeholder Engagement in the RBF process

Identification and engagement of stakeholders

For the first years of the FIP, the engagement of stakeholders has been one of the main challenges. Nevertheless, great advances have occurred in the last year. Junta de Extremadura had more involvement in the project and provided historical data. Furthermore, as already presented in section 5.3 for Orellana Reservoir, collecting centers have engaged the process more. This gives great input for the strengthening of data validation and fishery management.

In this phase: The mapping and contacting of the stakeholders is already being developed, but still more advances must be made.

The key importance for the RBF for each stakeholder has been defined as follows:

Stakeholder	Key input for RBF
Local fishers / Middleman	Data on fishing effort and catches
Regional and national authorities	Institutional validation
Scientists and Universities	Technical review of PSA and CA
Environmental NGOs and the MSC	Credibility of the process

In addition, bilateral meetings and workshops to validate existing data will be held. This is in order to explain the necessity of the RBF and Annex SD and ensuring alignment among all parties.

Execution of workshops and technical consultations

In this phase, stakeholder engagement will be formalized through three key meetings:

Workshop 1	Explanation of the RBF and initial validation of PSA and CA parameters.
Workshop 2	Practical application of PSA with stakeholder participation.
Workshop 3	Final review of results and adjustments before submission.

As mentioned in the overall workplan, the meetings are aimed at being developed in May of this year.

In this phase: Clear presentations on the RBF process and its importance must be developed. Facilitating guided discussions will be a main key to ensure active stakeholder participation. And the gathering of the feedback must be done in case the parameters necessary for PSA and CA need to be adjusted.

In order to reinforce this phase, a Stakeholder Mapping for crayfish in Orellana Reservoir has been already designed, and progress is presented in the next section.

Phase 3: Practical application of the RBF and final submission

Calculation of P1 Indicators using the RBF

- Application for Productivity Susceptibility Analysis (PSA):

Determine crayfish productivity (growth rate, fecundity, resilience). And assess fishing susceptibility (fishing effort, selectivity of methods).

- Application for Consequence Analysis (CA):

Determine the impact of fishing on the ecosystem, evaluating: Impact on crayfish biomass; Impact on the trophic structure of the area; and Comparison with similar fisheries.

In this phase: Execution of PSA and CA will be done based on stakeholder-validated data. Results will be generated and a calculation for P1 indicators will be made. Finally, a comparison of the obtained scores will be carried out against the MSC requirements.

Report consolidation and submission to MSC

In this phase the final technical report will be prepared. Integrating the PS A and CA a results, the records of the stakeholder's involvement and the justification for the

application of Annex SD. The report is aimed to be included in the report for July 2026. Finally, a meeting with the stakeholders will be done to present the report.

6.3. Summary Timeline

Phase	Activities	Deadline
1. Structuring	Data collection. Definition of RBF methodology.	Mid-April
	Definition of PSA and CA criteria. Structuring of stakeholder questionnaires.	End-Abril
2. Stakeholder Engagement	Identification and meetings with key stakeholders.	Mid-May
	Validation of workshops and application of PSA and CA.	End-May
3. Implementation and Final Submission	Calculation of P1 indicators using RBF and final adjustments.	End-June
	Report consolidation and submission to audit.	End-July

6.4. RBF Plan remarks

This plan aims to enable the rapid and effective implementation of the RBF without the need for new data collection. Also, to promote stakeholder's engagement and institutional validation enhancing the credibility of the FIP. Aiming for the best possible score for P1, with a justified approach through Annex SD. Expecting to comply we the deadline stablished for July of this year, ensuring the FIP progress without more delays.

(Note: that it is the client's responsibility to communicate with stakeholders to ensure the proper progress of the work. The consultant will guide the process and contribute to the creation of documentation to facilitate the communication between parties**).**

7. Stakeholder Mapping (Orellana Reservoir)

This stakeholder mapping aligns with the RBF structure and MSC requirements to ensure that fisheries resources are used sustainably and that practices comply with certification standards.

Also, these entities play key roles in fisheries management, sustainability certification, environmental monitoring, and commercialization of Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) in Orellana Reservoir.

7.1. Fishers and Local Communities

Description: Artisanal fishers and other members of local communities who rely on *Procambarus clarkii* fishing for their livelihoods.
Interests: Maximizing production and income, ensuring resource sustainability, improving living and working conditions.
Implications for RBF and MSC: They must be engaged in sustainable fishing practices and adopt methods that minimize environmental impacts, such as indiscriminate capture.
Influence: High. Fisheries management heavily depends on how fishing communities implement sustainable management practices.
Performance Indicators: Sustainable catch rate, adaptation to resource management practices.
Entities:

- Local artisanal fishers operate in Orellana Reservoir.
- Fishing cooperatives or associations (if any exist in the region).
- Individual licensed fishers under the Extremadura fishing management plan.

7.2. Local Government and Regional Authorities

Description: Authorities responsible for fisheries regulation and natural resource management in the Orellana Reservoir.
Interests: Ensuring the implementation of public policies that promote responsible fisheries management and compliance with environmental regulations.
Implications for RBF and MSC: Government policies must align with MSC criteria, promoting sustainable fishing practices and MSC certification.
Influence: Very High. The government has the authority to establish and enforce fisheries management rules and regulations, influencing the practices of all other stakeholders.
Performance Indicators: Implementation of sustainable fishing policies and regulations, enforcement capacity, progress in MSC certification.
Entities:

- Directorate-General of Forest Management, Hunting and Fisheries (*Dirección General de Gestión Forestal, Caza y Pesca*).

- Department of Forest Management and Rural Affairs (*Consejería de Gestión Forestal y Mundo Rural*).
- Extremadura Regional Government – Directorate-General for the Environment (*Junta de Extremadura - Dirección General de Medio Ambiente*).

7.3. Non-Governmental Environmental Organizations (NGOs)

Description: Organizations working in environmental conservation, particularly regarding aquatic ecosystems and invasive species such as *Procambarus clarkii*.
Interests: Promoting the conservation of aquatic ecosystems, minimizing the environmental impact of fishing, and supporting the adoption of sustainable practices.
Implications for RBF and MSC: NGOs should play a role in educating and training fishing communities, as well as monitoring the environmental and social impacts of fishing.
Influence: Medium. NGOs can exert pressure on fishers and the government to ensure more sustainable fishing practices in line with MSC standards.
Performance Indicators: Monitoring of ecosystem health, awareness and training campaigns, and level of adherence to MSC principles.
Entities:
- Worldwide Fund for Nature Spain (*WWF España*).

7.4. Processing and Trade Industries

Description: Companies that purchase, process, and market *Procambarus clarkii* for local and international markets.
Interests: Ensuring a continuous supply of high-quality crayfish, compliance with environmental and sustainability standards, obtaining certifications that enhance competitiveness.
Implications for RBF and MSC: These industries must ensure that their supply chain operations adhere to MSC standards, from fishing to the final product, and encourage fishers to adopt best practices.
Influence: High. They have negotiation power with fishers and can influence fishing practices, promoting MSC certification as a competitive advantage.
Performance Indicators: Percentage of MSC-certified products or in progress, ability to influence fishing practices, product traceability.
Entities:
- Alfocan S.A. (Client and major crayfish processing and exporting company).
- Crayfish reception and distribution centers (*Centros/Establecimientos de colección y distribución*).

7.5. Academics and Researchers

Description: Universities, research centers, and experts in marine biology, ecology, and fisheries sustainability.
Interests: Conducting research to better understand the impacts of Procambarus clarkii fishing on the local ecosystem and proposing evidence-based solutions.

Implications for RBF and MSC: Academic research should support sustainable management by providing data and analyses on crayfish populations and the environmental impacts of fishing.
Influence: Medium. Although not directly responsible for management, researchers can influence public policy decisions and adaptations to fishing practices.
Performance Indicators: Number of relevant studies conducted, contributions to improved fisheries management, availability of environmental monitoring data.
Entities:

- Extremadura University - Departments of Biology and Environmental Sciences (*Universidad de Extremadura - Departamentos de biología y sciencias ambientales*).
- Spanish Institute of Oceanography (*Instituto Español de Oceanografía - IEO*).
- Research Centre for Environmental Studies (*Centro de Investigación del Medio Ambiente - CIMA*).
- Spanish National Research Council (*Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas -CSIC*).
- Researchers - experts in *P. clarkii* biology and ecology.

7.6. Traders and Local Vendors

Not applicable.

7.7. International Organizations and Governments

Description: Organizations such as the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and other entities overseeing global fisheries practices.
Interests: Promoting sustainable fisheries management and ensuring the conservation of aquatic biodiversity at a global level.
Implications for RBF and MSC: They may support or require MSC certification, promoting sustainable practices in specific regions.
Influence: Very High. The policies and recommendations of international organizations have a direct impact on local policies and fishing practices.
Performance Indicators: Number of training and support programs, percentage of countries implementing global sustainable fishing standards.
Entities:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)- Fisheries and Aquaculture Division. European Commission - Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE).
- Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) (providing sustainability certification and oversight).
- Spanish National Government - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food (*Govierno de España - Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación*).

7.8. Influence and Interest Matrix

Based on MSC Annex SD and the RBF methodology, stakeholders can be positioned within an influence and interest matrix, which helps define sustainability actions and objectives.

High Influence / High Interest	Local government, processing industries, local fishers.
High Influence / Low Interest	International organizations and researchers.
Low Influence / High Interest	Environmental NGOs and organized local communities (and traders in case they exist).
Low Influence / Low Interest:	End consumers.

(Note: It is the client's responsibility to communicate with stakeholders to ensure the proper progress of the work. Although, the consultancy team can provide and facilitate the communication between *P. clarkii* experts and NGOs**).**

8. Re-definition of the Units of Assessment

Due to the change of scope and the intention to submit Orellana Reservoir for certification this year. It is important to re define the Units of Assessment (UoAs) of the FIP and align them based on the actions and tasks define in the overall workplan.

Spain is divided into three UoAs:

Andalusia

UoA 1	**Description**
Species	*Procambarus clarkii* Crayfish/ Crawfish / Red Swamp crawfish
Stock	Iberian Peninsula *P. clarkii* crayfish stock
Fishing gear type(s) and, if relevant, vessel type(s)	Fyke nets
Geographical area	Continental waters of Andalusia, FAO Zone 05
Justification for choosing the Unit of Assessment	Initial UoA of the Spanish FIP. Main catch area in years with normal environmental conditions. First available control plan and competent authority.

Extremadura

UoA 2	**Description**
Species	*Procambarus clarkii* Crayfish/ Crawfish / Red Swamp crawfish
Stock	Iberian Peninsula *P. clarkii* crayfish stock
Fishing gear type(s) and, if relevant, vessel type(s)	Pots (traps) and fyke nets
Geographical area	Continental waters of Extremadura, FAO Zone 05
Justification for choosing the Unit of Assessment	Second largest area in years with normal environmental conditions. First extension of the FIP within Spain. Specific control plan and competent authority.

Orellana Reservoir

UoA 3	**Description**
Species	*Procambarus clarkii* Crayfish/ Crawfish / Red Swamp crawfish
Stock	Iberian Peninsula *P. clarkii* crayfish stock
Fishing gear type(s) and, if relevant, vessel type(s)	Pots (traps)

Geographical area	Continental waters of Extremadura, Orellana Reservoir, FAO Zone 05
Justification for choosing the Unit of Assessment	Although located in Extremadura, this reservoir has a specific fishery in terms of organization and is clearly geographically defined sub-area. Closest to a possible certification.

And Portugal enters the FIP as:

UoA 4	**Description**
Species	*Procambarus clarkii* Crayfish/ Crawfish / Red Swamp crawfish
Stock	*P. clarkii* crayfish stock considered at the Portuguese continental region. Iberian Peninsula *P. clarkii* crayfish stock.
Fishing gear type(s) and, if relevant, vessel type(s)	Pots (traps) and fyke nets
Geographical area	Portugal, ICES subdivision 9a, FAO Zone 05
Justification for choosing the Unit of Assessment	In recent years, Portugal has emerged as a strong alternative source and has a specific nationwide control plan.

These Units of Assessment (UoAs) are presented with the intention to establish clarity and align the overall FIP from now on. Feedback on this aspect is requested by Fishery Progress in order to continue the work in a clear way. And make the adjustments and updates into the database.

Annex I: Declared catches

PARTE DE RESULTADO DE LA TEMPORADA 2025

ALFOCAN, S.A., con CIF A41217134, Código de Registro Sanitario 12.00303/SE y establecimiento ubicado en Polg. Ind. Príncipe de Gales, s/n, de Isla Mayor, Provincia de Sevilla

Como establecimiento autorizado en el marco del Plan de control de poblaciones de las especies cangrejo rojo *(Procambarus clarkii)*, en el ámbito de la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía, aprobado por Orden de 3 de agosto de 2016, por la que se aprueba el Plan de Control del Cangrejo Rojo (Procambarus clarkii) en las Marismas del Guadalquivir.

INFORMA:

Que ha recepcionado y enviado a establecimiento autorizado para su eliminación las cantidades indicadas en el siguiente detalle:

Origen de Capturas	Kg Capturados	Establecimiento de Destino
Marismas del Guadalquivir	48.051	Establecimiento autorizado para la eliminación del cangrejo rojo (*Procambarus clarkii*) sito en: ALFOCAN, S.A. Polg. Ind. Príncipe de Gales, s/n Isla Mayor 41140 Sevilla

Con el siguiente detalle de la evolución mensual de capturas:

Capturas año - 2025	
Mes	**Kg**
Enero	0
Febrero	0
Marzo	0
Abril	0
Mayo	2.380
Junio	4.507
Julio	1.093
Agosto	3.913
Septiembre	28.137
Octubre	8.021
Noviembre	0
Diciembre	0
Total	**48.051**

PARTE DE RESULTADO DE LA TEMPORADA 2025

ALFOCAN, S.A., con CIF A41217134, Código de Registro Sanitario 12.13781/BA y establecimiento ubicado en C/Prolongación Santuario, 16 del municipio de Montijo en Badajoz,

Como establecimiento autorizado en el marco del Plan de control de poblaciones de las especies cangrejo rojo *(Procambarus clarkii)* y cangrejo señal *(Pacifastacus leniusculus)*, en el ámbito de la Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura, aprobado por Resolución de 19 de marzo de 2025 de la Dirección General de Política Forestal, Caza y Pesca, de la Consejería de Gestión Forestal y Mundo Rural, Exp. PCC-04/2025,

INFORMA:

Que ha recepcionado y enviado a establecimiento autorizado para su eliminación las cantidades indicadas en el siguiente detalle:

Origen de Capturas	Kg Capturados	Establecimiento de Destino
Río Guadiana	124.038	Establecimiento autorizado para la eliminación del cangrejo rojo (*Procambarus clarkii*) sito en: ALFOCAN, S.A. Polg. Ind. Príncipe de Gales, s/n Isla Mayor 41140 Sevilla

Con el siguiente detalle de la evolución mensual de capturas:

Capturas año - 2025	
Mes	**Kg**
Enero	0
Febrero	0
Marzo	0
Abril	10.363
Mayo	29.374
Junio	12.814
Julio	3.587
Agosto	5.876
Septiembre	48.149
Octubre	13.875
Noviembre	0
Diciembre	0
Total	**124.038**

PARTE DE RESULTADO TEMPORADA 2025

CENTRO AUTORIZADO: RODRIGO FERNANDEZ RICO

Nº DE REGISTRO SANITARIO :12.17795/BA

ORELLANA LA VIEJA. (BADAJOZ)

KILOS RECOGIDOS DE CANGREJO PROCAMBARUS CLARKII, EN EL EMBALSE DE ORELLANA. 59.735. Kg

FIRMA Y SELLO

PARTE DE RESULTADO DE LA TEMPORADA 2025

JOSE ANTONIO MATEO ESPADA (CANGREJO-EXTREMEÑO), con DNI 52355033H, Registro Sanitario 12.12541/BA y establecimiento ubicado en C/ Carretera de la estación, nº42 del municipio de Medellín (Badajoz), Como establecimiento autorizado en el marco del Plan de control de poblaciones de las especies cangrejo rojo (Procambarus clarkii) y cangrejo señal (Pacifastacus leniusculus), en el ámbito de la Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura, aprobado por Resolución de 19 de marzo de 2025 de la Dirección General de Política Forestal, Caza y Pesca, de la Consejería de Gestión Forestal y Mundo Rural, Exp. PCC-04/2025,

INFORMA:

Que ha recepcionado y enviado a establecimiento autorizado para su eliminación las cantidades indicadas en el siguiente detalle:

Origen de Capturas: RIO GUADIANA

Kg Capturados: 96.156

Establecimiento de Destino: JOSE ANTONIO MATEO ESPADA (CANGREJO EXTREMEÑO)

C/ CARRETERA DE LA ESTACIÓN, Nº 42

06411 MEDELLÍN (BADAJOZ)

Con el siguiente detalle de la evolución mensual de capturas:

Capturas año - 2025

Mes **Kg**

ENERO ---------- 0

FEBRERO ---------- 0

MARZO ---------- 0

ABRIL ---------- 5.391

MAYO ---------- 24.409

JUNIO ---------- 24.351

JULIO ---------- 30.433

AGOSTO ---------- 11.301

SEPTIEMBRE -------- 271

OCTUBRE ---------- 0

NOVIEMBRE -------- 0

DICIEMBRE ---------- 0

TOTAL ---------- 96.156

Annex II: Data collection

Análisis de muestra de cangrejo de río: Fecha 11/9/25 Peso 2 Kg

Tiempo empleado | H. inicio 7:30 | H. fin 7:50 Empresa: ALFOCAN

Nº de operarios dedicados al análisis: 1

Resumen análisis de muestra de cangrejo de río

Zona	GUADALQUIVIR
Fecha de muestra	29/8/25
Kg de cangrejos de río	2
Número de ejemplares	87
Análisis de género	Machos 32
	Hembras 55

Ejemplar nº	Sexo M/F	Tamaño cm	Tamaño tórax mm	Muerto
1	M	15	11	
2	M	15,5	10	
3	F	13,5	13	
4	F	12	12	
5	F	14	13	
6	F	11	15	
7	F	11	15	
8	M	14	11	
9	F	14	13	
10	F	9	13	
11	F	11,5	9	
12	M	14	13	
13	M	14	13	
14	F	10	11	
15	F	11,5	13	
16	M	14	12	
17	F	11,5	13	
18	M	15	13	
19	F	11	11	
20	F	13,5	10	
21	M	13	15	
22	M	15	16	
23	F	14	15	
24	F	15	15	
25	M	13,5	9	
26	F	15	13	
27	M	12,5	9	
28	F	14	12	
29	F	13	11	X
30	F	15	15	
31	F	13	11	X
32	M	12,5	13	
33	F	13,5	13	
34	F	12,5	10	
35	M	13,5	13	
36	F	13	11	
37	M	14	13	
38	F	15	11	
39	M	13	12	
40	F	13,5	13	

Ejemplar nº	Sexo M/F	Tamaño cm	Tamaño tórax mm	Muerto
41	F	16	17	
42	M	13,5	11	
43	M	12,5	10	
44	F	13,5	11	
45	M	15	16	
46	F	16	17	X
47	F	13,5	12	
48	F	13,5	12	
49	M	13	11	
50	F	13,5	12	
51	F	15	13	
52	F	14	15	
53	F	15	15	
54	F	14	13	
55	F	13,5	14	
56	F	13	13	
57	F	13	13	
58	M	15	16	
59	F	13	13	
60	M	12,5	11	
61	F	12,5	10	
62	M	16	15	
63	F	12,5	11	
64	M	15	15	
65	F	13,5	10	
66	M	15	12	
67	F	13	11	
68	M	15	13	
69	F	12,5	11	
70	M	16	16	
71	F	12	11	
72	M	15	16	
73	F	13	13	
74	M	13,5	11	
75	F	13,5	16	
76	M	14	15	
77	F	15	15	
78	M	15	14	
79	F	13,5	12	
80	F	13	11	

Ejemplar nº	Sexo M/F	Tamaño cm	Tamaño tórax mm	Muerto
81	F	14	17	
82	F	13	13	
83	F	16	16	
84	F	15 14	11	
85	M	15	16	
86	M	15	16	
87	F	13	14	
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Ejemplar nº	Sexo M/F	Tamaño cm	Tamaño tórax mm	Muerto
121				
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Data collected in Guadalquivir (Andalusia), August 2025

Análisis de muestra de cangrejo de río: Fecha 5/9/25 Peso 2 Kg

Tiempo empleado | H. inicio 14:00 | H. fin 15:00

Empresa: ALFOCAN

Nº de operarios dedicados al análisis: 1

Ejemplar nº	Sexo M/F	Tamaño cm	Tamaño tórax mm	Muerto
1	F	12	13	
2	F	13	12	
3	F	13,5	11	
4	F	14	13	
5	M	12	11	
6	M	12	11	
7	F	13,5	13	
8	F	14	13	
9	F	13,5	12	
10	M	13,5	13	
11	F	14	13	
12	M	13	11	
13	F	13	14	
14	M	13,5	11	
15	F	15,5	14	
16	M	15	10	
17	F	14	14	
18	M	15	11	
19	F	14	13	
20	F	10	13	X
21	F	11	13	
22	F	11	12	
23	F	12	11	
24	F	12	11	
25	M	12	13	
26	F	13	13	
27	F	14	13	
28	F	15	15	
29	M	16	11	
30	F	14	13	
31	F	14	13	
32	F	13	12	
33	F	13,5	12	
34	M	15,5	13	
35	F	12,5	12	
36	F	12	12	
37	M	16	15	
38	F	12	12	
39	F	11	12	
40	M	16	12	

Ejemplar nº	Sexo M/F	Tamaño cm	Tamaño tórax mm	Muerto
41	F	9	10	
42	M	12	9	
43	F	9	5	X
44	F	8	3	X
45	F	15	13	
46	M	13	11	
47	F	13	12	
48	F	13,5	12	
49	F	15	16	
50	F	10	11	
51	M	11	9	
52	F	13,5	13	
53	M	15	11	
54	F	13	12	
55	M	15	12	
56	M	15	12	
57	F	13,5	12	
58	F	13	12	
59	F	13	11	
60	F	14	13	
61	F	13,5	10	
62	F	14	13	
63	M	14,5	11	
64	F	13	12	
65	F	13,5	12	
66	M	14	11	
67	M	14	11	
68	M	15,5	13	
69	F	12	11	
70	F	12	10	
71	F	11	9	
72	M	14	13	
73	F	12	11	
74	F	12,5	10	
75	M	14	11	
76	F	12	10	
77	F	11	9	
78	M	15,5	13	
79	F	11	9	
80	M	12	11	

Ejemplar nº	Sexo M/F	Tamaño cm	Tamaño tórax mm	Muerto
81	F	11	10	
82	F	11,5	10	
83	F	12,5	11	
84	F	13	12	
85	M	11,5	9	
86	F	13,5	12	
87	F	13,5	12	
88	F	12,5	12	
89	M	9	5	
90	M	11	6	
91	F	13,5	12	
92	F	13	12	
93	F	13,5	12	
94	F	12,5	12	
95	M	12,5	10	
96	M	12	10	
97	M	12	10	
98	F	10	6	
99	F	9	5	X
100	F	8	5	
101				
102				
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120				

Resumen análisis de muestra de cangrejo de río

Zona	Guadalquivir
Fecha de muestra	5/9/25
Kg de cangrejos de río	2
Número de ejemplares	100
Análisis de género	Machos 32
	Hembras 68

Ejemplar nº	Sexo M/F	Tamaño cm	Tamaño tórax mm	Muerto
121				
122				
123				
124				
125				
126				
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128				
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Data collected in Guadalquivir (Andalusia) September 2025

Annex III: Presentation of the FIP for collector centers

The following is the Spanish version of the presentation of the FIP addressed to the fishermen in the collection centers:

PRESENTACION

Iniciativa del Proyecto de Mejora Pesquera (FIP)
de la pesquería del cangrejo de río

FIP siglas en inglés (Fishery Improvement Project) – Pesquería en Andalucía, Extremadura y Portugal.

Objetivos hoy:

1. **Presentaros los puntos clave de esta iniciativa en la que llevas un tiempo trabajando e invirtiendo**

2. **Firmar el acuerdo de colaboración entre pescador y centro autorizado (formalizar lo ya existente)**

A. ¿Qué son los objetivos del FIP?

- Principalmente: SEGUIR VENDIENDO, mantener los mercados, y responder a lo que piden los clientes.

Ya no solo buen producto a buenos precios.
Tenemos que garantizar la **sostenibilidad pesquera** y responder así una demanda de los mercados (y ser competitivos frente a CN, EG, USA…).

- En un futuro: poder certificar la pesquería con una certificación de pesca sostenible tipo MSC (Marine Stewardship Council, une organización internacional para la sostenibilidad pesquera, muy reconocida) o equivalente.

B. ¿En qué consiste el FIP?

1. Características:
   a. El FIP es una herramienta de evaluación y un proceso de mejora.
   b. Plan de acción para mejorar los puntos necesarios (verde, naranja o rojo).
   c. Se evalúa frente al estándar MSC.

2. Estándar MSC – 3 “pilares”
   I. Estado del recurso pequero
   II. Impacto ambiental de la pesquería
   III. Gestión efectiva

3. Implementación del plan hasta llegar a una posible certificación MSC (todo verde).

C. ¿Quiénes son las consultoras y qué hacen?

1. Son consultoras especializadas que trabajan con y para nosotros (ni el Gobierno, ni la Admin, ni otras entidades)
2. Recolectan información necesaria para el FIP (y en particular los aspectos medioambientales) y preparan **informes semestrales** para reportar los avances del proyecto.
3. Tipo de información pedida:

I. Para evaluar el estado del recurso pesquero:
a. Numero de nasas
b. Kilos por nasa
c. Capturas
Esto permite evaluar el esfuerzo pesquero (o CPUE = capturas por unidad de esfuerzo).

II. Para evaluar el impacto ambiental:
d. Artes utilizadas
e. Capturas de otras especies
f. Cebo utilizado
g. Zonas de pesca (para definir la pesquería)
IMPORTANTE: Aunque parezca sensible, la información es anónima, no se recoge información individual en los informes
III. Para la gestión efectiva:
h. Los planes de control vigentes (la estructura de nuestra pesquería)
j. Muestras de conocimiento del proyecto y de buena comunicación entre las partes
→ de allí el **ACUERDO** que venimos a firmar hoy.

Hay mucho hecho, tenemos una muy buena pesquería, pero tenemos que **demostrarlo**.

Repetimos lo que se declara en este acuerdo, básicamente:

1. Que los recolectores conocen las reglas de pesca que establece el Plan de Control del cangrejo de río y se comprometen a seguilas. (Lo mismo que para tener la licencia y la autorización como recolector.)

2. Que conocen el proyecto FIP, sus grandes líneas y el porqué de los trabajos efectuados.

3. Que designan su centro autorizado como representante para las comunicaciones del proyecto y como interlocutor para posibles quejas en cuanto a las condiciones (no tan relevante aquí, pero si fuéramos en un buque pesquero, muchas semanas en el mar, sería otra cosa.)

→ Firma del **ACUERDO**

Notas:
- información es ESTRICTAMENTE vinculada a la sostenibilidad (los 3 pilares) – nada de precios, cobros, ni otra información económica.
- Pesquería = especie + arte de pesca + zona de pesca

The following is the English version of the presentation of the FIP addressed to the fishermen in the collection centers:

PRESENTATION
Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) initiative
for the crayfish fishery

FIP acronym in English (Fishery Improvement Project) – Fishery in Andalusia, Extremadura, and Portugal.

Today's objectives:

1. To present the key points of this initiative in which you have been working and investing for some time
2. To sign the collaboration agreement between fisher and authorized center (to formalize what already exists)

A. What are the objectives of the FIP?

- **Primarily:** TO KEEP THE WORK, maintain markets, and respond to what customers demand.
  No longer just good product at good prices.
  We must guarantee fishery sustainability and thus respond to market demand (and be competitive with CN, EG, USA...).
- **In the future:** to be able to certify the fishery with a sustainable fishing certification such as MSC (Marine Stewardship Council, an international organization for fishery sustainability, highly recognized) or equivalent.

B. What does the FIP consist of?

1. **Characteristics:**
   a. The FIP is an assessment tool and an improvement process.
   b. Action plan to improve the necessary points (green, orange, or red).
   c. It is assessed against the MSC standard.
2. **MSC Standard – 3 "pillars"**
   I. Status of the fishery resource
   II. Environmental impact of the fishery
   III. Effective management
3. Implementation of the plan until reaching a possible MSC certification (all green).

C. Who are the consultants and what do they do?

1. They are specialized consulting firms that work with and for us (not the Government, not the Administration, nor other entities).
2. They collect the information necessary for the FIP (and particularly environmental aspects) and prepare semiannual reports to report on project progress.
3. Type of information requested:

I. **To assess the status of the fishery resource:**
a. Number of traps
b. Kilos per trap
c. Catches
This allows evaluation of fishing effort (or CPUE = catch per unit effort).

II. To assess environmental impact:
d. Gear used
e. Catches of other species
f. Bait used
g. Fishing areas (to define the fishery)
IMPORTANT: Although it may seem sensitive, the information is anonymous; no individual information is collected in the reports.
III. For effective management:
h. Existing control plans (the structure of our fishery)
j. Evidence of knowledge of the project and good communication between the parties → hence the AGREEMENT we are here to sign today.
A lot has already been done; we have a very good fishery, but we have to demonstrate it.
We reiterate what is stated in this agreement, basically:

1. That harvesters know the fishing rules established by the crayfish Control Plan and commit to following them. (The same as required to hold the license and authorization as a harvester.)
2. That they know the FIP project, its main lines, and the reason for the work carried out.
3. That they designate their authorized center as their representative for project communications and as the interlocutor for possible complaints regarding conditions (not very relevant here, but if we were on a fishing vessel, many weeks at sea, it would be another matter).

→ **Signing of the AGREEMENT**
Notes:

- Information is STRICTLY linked to sustainability (the 3 pillars) – no prices, charges, or other economic information.
- Fishery = species + fishing gear + fishing area

Annex IX: Agreement Form

The following is the Spanish version of the Collaboration Agreement Form.

ACUERDO DE COLABORACIÓN ENTRE RECOLECTOR DE CANGREJOS DE RÍO Y ESTABLECIMIENTO AUTORIZADO

Vista la resolución por la que se autoriza al establecimiento titular de **D. *nombre del representante* (CRS #### y DNI ####)**, sito en **dirección y municipalidad** , concedida por la Dirección General de Gestión Forestal, Caza y Pesca, de la Consejería de Gestión Forestal y Mundo Rural de la Junta de Extremadura, para la realización de las actuaciones del Plan de Control de Poblaciones del cangrejo rojo de río (*Procambarus clarkii*), en el ámbito de la Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura, aprobado por Resolución de 25 de octubre de 2016 de la Dirección General de Medio Ambiente.
Visto que, en la autorización concedida al establecimiento, consta **D.** _____**y DNI**_____ como recolector vinculado a dicho establecimiento.
D. _____**,** para realizar la actividad de recolección de la especie, **se compromete a** cumplir las normas indicadas por la Junta de Extremadura, que son las siguientes:

Las nasas deberán ir provistas de un precinto como sistema de identificación oficial.

En aguas someras de cursos fluviales, las nasas no deben quedar completamente sumergidas para permitir la supervivencia de especies no objetivo.

En aguas embalsadas, las nasas permanecerán sobre el lecho del embalse.

Las nasas no podrán tenderse ni retirarse de noche ni en sábados, domingos o festivos.

No se podrá utilizar como cebo ejemplares ni partes de especies piscícolas continentales.

Las nasas deben revisarse al menos cada 48 horas.

Se recogerán todos los ejemplares de cangrejo, sin distinción de talla o sexo.

Las especies autóctonas capturadas deberán liberarse inmediatamente.

Las especies exóticas invasoras capturadas deberán sacrificarse y eliminarse adecuadamente.

La Dirección General de Gestión Forestal, Caza y Pesca podrá realizar controles sobre esta actividad en cualquier momento, estando sujeto el mantenimiento de la autorización al cumplimento de las condiciones expuestas.

El recolector informará diariamente al establecimiento autorizado sobre sobre la procedencia de las capturas.

Así mismo, **declaro que**:
Primero: Tengo conocimiento del proyecto de mejora pesquera (F.I.P.), impulsado según los estándares internacionales de pesca sostenible, como pueden ser los del Marine Stewardship Council (M.S.C.)
Segundo: Doy mi conformidad a efectos de gestión organizativa del Plan de control y de la pesquería del cangrejo de río en Extremadura, para que **D. *nombre del representante*** titular del establecimiento autorizado, me represente ante los organismos que recaben información sobre la actividad, y que actúe como interlocutor para posibles quejas y reclamaciones relativas a condiciones de trabajo, seguridad, salud y de igualdad de trato en la ejecución de la actividad pesquera.
Lugar y fecha

_____ _____

Firma y DNI del/de la recolector/a **Firma y DNI del representante del establecimiento**

The following is a translated version of the Collaboration Agreement Form.

COLLABORATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN RIVER CRAYFISH HARVESTER AND AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENT

In view of the resolution authorizing the establishment owned by ***Mr. Name of manager of the collector center*** (CRS # and ID #), located at ***address and municipality***, granted by the Directorate General for Forestry Management, Hunting and Fisheries of the Regional Department of Forestry Management and Rural Affairs of the Regional Government of Extremadura, for the implementation of the actions of the Population Control Plan for the Red Swamp Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) within the territory of the Autonomous Community of Extremadura, approved by Resolution of 25 October 2016 of the Directorate General for the Environment.
Whereas, in the authorization granted to the establishment, **Mr.**_____, with ID No. _____, is listed as a harvester linked to said establishment. **Mr.** _____, in order to carry out the activity of harvesting the species, undertakes to comply with the rules established by the Regional Government of Extremadura, which are as follows:

1. The traps must be fitted with an official seal as an identification system.
2. In shallow waters of watercourses, the traps must not be completely submerged in order to allow the survival of non-target species.
3. In reservoir waters, the traps shall remain on the reservoir bed.
4. Traps may not be set or removed at night or on Saturdays, Sundays, or public holidays.
5. Specimens or parts of inland fish species may not be used as bait.
6. Traps must be checked at least every 48 hours.
7. All crayfish specimens shall be collected, regardless of size or sex.
8. Captured native species must be released immediately.
9. Captured invasive alien species must be euthanized and disposed of appropriately.
10. The Directorate General for Forestry Management, Hunting and Fisheries may carry out inspections of this activity at any time, and the maintenance of the authorization shall be subject to compliance with the conditions stated.
11. The harvester shall inform the authorized establishment on a daily basis of the origin of the catches.

Likewise, I declare that:
First: I am aware of the Fishery Improvement Project (FIP), promoted in accordance with international sustainable fishing standards, such as those of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC).
Second: For the purposes of organizational management of the Control Plan and the crayfish fishery in Extremadura, I give my consent for **Mr.** ***Name of manager of the collector center***, owner of the authorized establishment, to represent me before bodies that may request information on the activity, and to act as an interlocutor for possible complaints and claims relating to working conditions, safety, health, and equal treatment in the execution of the fishing activity.
Place, date

_____ _____

Signature and ID of the harvester **Signature and ID of the establishment's representative**