

Work plan for the improvement of the Mexico Bahia de Los Angeles octopus fishery

Table 1: Overview of the Work Plan

Name of the fishery: Octopus		Start date: January 2018
Project location: Bahia de Los Angeles, Baja California, Mexico	Fishing gear: Trap/diver-caught/hand gathered	End date (estimated): December 2022
Project leaders (organization responsible for the Work Plan): Pronatura Noroeste A.C., SEPESCA, CONANP		Improvements recommended by: Pronatura Noroeste A.C.
<p>Summary of the action plan: This work plan will initially focus on four blocks of actions: 1) build an adequate way to determine the octopus stock and improve the information and monitoring system; 2) evaluate the impact of the fishery on secondary species and develop an ecosystem management strategy; 3) develop a specific management system for the octopus fishery that considers the aspects that address the four PI that comprise it; and 4) carry out actions on additional impacts as an incentive for the improvement of the fishery with respect to the MSC standard. It is expected that the rest of the performance indicators (PI) that resulted in red (<60) and yellow (60-79) will gradually be included (see the pre-assessment), as the FIP working group is consolidated, social conditions in the locality improve and progress is being made in this work plan.</p>		

Table 2: Details of the Work Plan

Standard requirement	Action	Action leader	Tasks	Responsible	Deadlines / goals
<p>PI 1.1.1, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is highly likely that the stock is above the PR. - The stock is at or fluctuating around a level consistent with MSY. 	<p>1. Determine the octopus stock status. Identify and select the appropriate indicators to determine the stock status using the most accurate information</p>	CRIP	<p>1.1. Identify the indicators that allow determining if the octopus stock is at the point of recruitment impairment, with the authority in charge of carrying out the assessments of fisheries stocks at national level</p> <p>2.4. Collect information from the logbooks, arrival notices and production notebooks for the octopus fishery of fishermen participating in the FIP</p>	<p>CRIP, CONANP, PNO</p> <p>CRIP, PNO</p>	<p>1.1. 6 months / Diagnosis of the necessary indicators to determine the state of the stock, July 2018-December 2019</p> <p>2.4. 60 months / Database fed with information collected January 2018-December 2022</p>
<p>PI 1.1.2, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is evidence that the rebuilding strategies are rebuilding stocks, or it is likely based on simulation modelling, exploitation rates or previous performance that they will be able to rebuild the stock within the specified timeframe. 					
<p>PI 1.2.1, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The harvest strategy is responsive to the state of the stock and the elements of the harvest strategy work together towards achieving stock management objectives reflected in PI 1.1.1 SG80. - The harvest strategy may not have been fully tested but evidence exists that it is achieving its objectives. - It is highly likely that shark finning is not taking place. - There is a regular review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA related mortality of unwanted catch of the target stock and they are implemented as appropriate. 	<p>14. Develop the harvest strategy Integrate the HCRs, information and monitoring, and the assessment of the stock to design an exploitation strategy that responds to the characteristics of the fishery</p>	INAPESCA	<p>14.1. Develop an appropriate harvest strategy for the octopus fishery in BLA</p> <p>14.2. Collect information to assess the operation of the strategy, in order to identify its effectiveness</p> <p>14.3. Collect information on octopus catch in other fisheries in the locality (eg sea cucumber)</p>	<p>INAPESCA, CONANP, PNO</p> <p>INAPESCA, CONANP, PNO</p> <p>INAPESCA, CONANP, PNO</p>	<p>14.1. 48 months / Strategy base (preliminary but functional), July 2018-July 2022</p> <p>14.2. 24 months / Preliminary assessments, July 2020-July 2022</p> <p>14.3 36 months / Socialization and incorporation in logbooks, January 2020-December 2022</p>
<p>PI 1.2.2, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well defined HCRs are in place that ensure that the exploitation rate is reduced as the PRI is approached, are expected to keep the stock fluctuating around a target level consistent with (or above) MSY, or for key LTL species a level consistent with ecosystem needs. - The HCRs are likely to be robust to the main uncertainties. - Available evidence indicates that the tools in use are appropriate and effective in achieving the exploitation levels required under the HCRs. 	<p>14. Develop the harvest strategy Integrate the HCRs, information and monitoring, and the assessment of the stock to design an exploitation strategy that responds to the characteristics of the fishery</p>	INAPESCA	<p>14.4. Design a robust control rule that responds to the stock status and reduces the exploitation rate as abundance approaches the PRI</p> <p>14.5. Define the mechanism that will be used to evaluate the efficiency of the control rule and perform preliminary assessments</p>	<p>INAPESCA, CONANP, PNO</p> <p>INAPESCA, CONANP, PNO</p>	<p>14.4. 24 months / Design and application of a preliminary but functional HCR, July 2019-July 2021</p> <p>14.5. 42 months / Compilation of information and preliminary assessments, July 2019-December 2022</p>

<p>PI 1.2.3, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufficient relevant information related to stock structure, stock productivity, fleet composition and other data are available to support the harvest strategy. - Stock abundance and UoA removals are regularly monitored at a level of accuracy and coverage consistent with the harvest control rule, and one or more indicators are available and monitored with sufficient frequency to support the harvest control rule. - There is good information on all other fishery removals from the stock. 	<p>2. Design a standardized monitoring system with trained monitors. Have an efficient monitoring system that allow to gather transparent and accurate information</p>	<p>FISHERMEN</p>	<p>2.1. Standardize the sources of information for the assessment of the octopus fishery and implement the standardized logbook</p> <p>2.2. Train fishery community monitors</p> <p>2.3. Establish the mechanism to record and differentiate the catch by species of octopus</p> <p>2.4. Collect information from the logbooks, arrival notices and production notebooks for the octopus fishery of fishermen participating in the FIP</p> <p>2.5. Generate studies on octopus reproduction and environmental variability</p> <p>2.6. Collect historical information from fishermen's catch records</p> <p>2.7. Carry out negotiations with the governments of the States of Baja California and Sonora to improve the registration of octopus catch from BLA in Sonora localities</p>	<p>CONANP, PNO</p> <p>FISHERMEN, PNO, INAPESCA</p> <p>FISHERMEN</p> <p>PNO</p> <p>PNO</p> <p>SEPESCA</p> <p>INAPESCA, CONANP, SEPESCA</p>	<p>2.1. 6 months / Standardized logbook implemented January-June 2018</p> <p>2.2. 18 months / Evidence of training for community fishing monitors January 2018-June 2019</p> <p>2.3. 7 months / Standardized logbook with differentiation of octopus species January-July 2018</p> <p>2.4. 60 months / Database fed with information collected January 2018-December 2022</p> <p>2.5. 36 months / Report of studies on reproduction and environmental variability January 2018-December 2020</p> <p>2.6. 6 months / Database fed with historical record, July-December 2018</p> <p>2.7. 12 months / Trades or minutes of communications and meetings with authorities, January-December 2020</p>
<p>PI 1.2.4, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The assessment is appropriate for the stock and for the harvest control rule. - The assessment estimates stock status relative to reference points that are appropriate to the stock and can be estimated. - The assessment takes uncertainty into account. - The assessment of stock status is subject to peer review. 	<p>15. Identify alternatives for evaluating the population status of octopus in the Gulf of California. Carry out tests with different methods of stock assessment to identify evaluation alternatives and their viability</p>	<p>INAPESCA</p>	<p>15.1. Identify methodological alternatives and perform tests for octopus stock assessment in the Gulf of California</p>	<p>INAPESCA, CONANP, PNO</p>	<p>15.1. 42 months / Report describing the feasibility of alternative methods to assess the status of the octopus fishery in BLA, January 2020-December 2022</p>
<p>PI 2.1.1, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main primary species are highly likely to be above the PRI <p>OR</p> <p>If the species is below the PRI, there is either evidence of recovery or a demonstrably effective strategy in place between all MSC UoAs which categorise this species as main, to ensure that they collectively do not hinder recovery and rebuilding.</p>					
<p>PI 2.1.2, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a partial strategy in place for the UoA, if necessary, that is expected to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of the main primary species at/to levels which are highly likely to be above the PRI. - There is some objective basis for confidence that the measures/ partial strategy will work, based on some information directly about the UoA and/or species involved. - There is some evidence that the measures/ partial strategy is being implemented successfully. - It is highly likely that shark finning is not taking place. - There is a regular review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of unwanted catch of main primary species and they are implemented as appropriate. 					
<p>PI 2.1.3, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some quantitative information is available and is adequate to assess the impact of the UoA on the main primary species with respect to status. <p>OR</p> <p>If RBF is used to score PI 2.1.1 for the UoA: Some quantitative information is adequate to assess productivity and susceptibility attributes for main primary species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information is adequate to support a partial strategy to manage main primary species. 					

<p>PI 2.2.1, SG80 - Main secondary species are highly likely to be above biologically based limits OR If below biologically based limits, there is either evidence of recovery or a demonstrably effective partial rebuilding in place such that the UoA does not hinder recovery and rebuilding. AND Where catches of a main secondary species outside of biological limits are considerable, there is either evidence of recovery or a, demonstrably effective strategy in place between those MSC UoAs that have considerable catches of the species, to ensure that they collectively do not hinder recovery and rebuilding.</p>	<p>3. Evaluate the impact of the octopus fishery on secondary species. Determine the real impact of the octopus fishery on the species associated with this activity</p>	<p>PNO</p>	<p>3.1. Analyze the information generated in the logbooks of fishermen participating in the FIP on the registration of secondary species (associated with the target species, incidental, discard and that is not ETP) 3.2. Define main secondary species</p>	<p>PNO PNO</p>	<p>3.1. 12 months / List of secondary species, January-December 2019 3.2. 12 months / Report of secondary species with percentage of catch and classification in major or minor, January-December 2019</p>
<p>PI 2.2.2, SG80 - There is a partial strategy in place, if necessary, for the UoA that is expected to maintain or not hinder rebuilding of main secondary species at/to levels which are highly likely to be above biologically based limits or to ensure that the UoA does not hinder their recovery. - There is some objective basis for confidence that the measures/ partial strategy will work, based on some information directly about the UoA and/or species involved. - There is some evidence that the measures/ partial strategy is being implemented successfully. - It is highly likely that shark finning is not taking place. - There is a regular review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoArelated mortality of unwanted catch of main secondary species and they are implemented as appropriate.</p>					
<p>PI 2.2.3, SG80 - Some quantitative information is available and is adequate to assess the impact of the UoA on the main secondary species with respect to status. OR If RBF is used to score PI 2.2.1 for the UoA: Some quantitative information is adequate to assess productivity and susceptibility attributes for main secondary species. - Information is adequate to support a partial strategy to manage main secondary species.</p>	<p>2. Design a standardized monitoring system with trained monitors. Have an efficient monitoring system that allow to gather transparent and accurate information</p>	<p>PNO</p>	<p>2.1. Standardize the sources of information for the assessment of the octopus fishery and implement the standardized logbook 2.2. Train fishery community monitors 2.4. Collect information from the logbooks, arrival notices and production notebooks for the octopus fishery of fishermen participating in the FIP</p>	<p>CONANP, PNO FISHERMEN, PNO PNO</p>	<p>2.1. 6 months / Standardized logbook implemented January-June 2018 2.2. 18 months / Evidence of training for community fishing monitors January 2018-June 2019 2.4. 60 months / Database fed with information collected January 2018-December 2022</p>
<p>PI 2.3.1, SG80 - Where national and/or international requirements set limits for ETP species, the combined effects of the MSC UoAs on the population /stock are known and highly likely to be within these limits. - Direct effects of the UoA are highly likely to not hinder recovery of ETP species. - Indirect effects have been considered for the UoA and are thought to be highly likely to not create unacceptable impacts.</p>	<p>16. Evaluate the impact of the octopus fishery on ETP species Analyze the information generated to determine if there are ETP species in the octopus catch that could have a significant impact on their populations</p>	<p>PNO</p>	<p>16.1. Analyse the information generated on the registration of ETP species in the logbooks of those who participate in the FIP 16.2. Define if there are ETP species in the fishery whose capture may pose a risk to their populations or prevent their recovery</p>	<p>PNO PNO</p>	<p>16.1. 48 months / Annual lists of species caught in octopus fishing operations, January 2019-December 2022 16.2. 12 months / Report of species identified as ETP and an approximation to the degree of risk, January-December 2019</p>
<p>PI 2.3.2, SG80 - strategy in place for managing the UoA's impact on ETP species, including measures to minimise mortality, which is designed to be highly likely to achieve national and international requirements for the protection of ETP species. - There is a strategy in place that is expected to ensure the UoA does not hinder the recovery of ETP species. - There is an objective basis for confidence that the partial strategy/ strategy will work, based on information directly about the UoA and/or the species involved. - There is some evidence that the measures/strategy is being implemented successfully. - There is a regular review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoArelated mortality of ETP species and they are implemented as appropriate.</p>					

<p>PI 2.3.3, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some quantitative information is adequate to assess the UoA related mortality and impact and to determine whether the UoA may be a threat to protection and recovery of the ETP species. <p>OR</p> <p>If RBF is used to score PI 2.3.1 for the UoA: Some quantitative information is adequate to assess productivity and susceptibility attributes for ETP species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information is adequate to measure trends and support a strategy to manage impacts on ETP species. 	<p>2. Design a standardized monitoring system with trained monitors. Have an efficient monitoring system that allow to gather transparent and accurate information</p>		<p>2.1. Standardize the sources of information for the assessment of the octopus fishery and implement the standardized logbook</p> <p>2.2. Train fishery community monitors</p> <p>2.4. Collect information from the logbooks, arrival notices and production notebooks for the octopus fishery of fishermen participating in the FIP</p>	<p>CONANP, PNO</p> <p>FISHERMEN, PNO</p> <p>PNO</p>	<p>2.1. 6 months / Standardized logbook implemented January-June 2018</p> <p>2.2. 18 months / Evidence of training for community fishing monitors January 2018-June 2019</p> <p>2.4. 60 months / Database fed with information collected January 2018-December 2022</p>
<p>PI 2.4.1, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UoA is highly unlikely to reduce structure and function of the commonly encountered habitats to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm. - The UoA is highly unlikely to reduce structure and function of the VME habitats to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm. 					
<p>PI 2.4.2, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a partial strategy in place, if necessary, that is expected to achieve the Habitat Outcome 80 level of performance or above. - There is some objective basis for confidence that the measures/ partial strategy will work, based on information directly about the UoA and/or habitats involved. - There is some quantitative evidence that the measures/ partial strategy is being implemented successfully. - There is some quantitative evidence that the UoA complies with both its management requirements and with protection measures afforded to VMEs by other MSC UoAs/ non-MSC fisheries, where relevant. 					
<p>PI 2.4.3, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nature, distribution and vulnerability of the main habitats in the UoA area are known at a level of detail relevant to the scale and intensity of the UoA. <p>OR</p> <p>If CSA is used to score PI 2.4.1 for the UoA: Some quantitative information is available and is adequate to estimate the types and distribution of the main habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information is adequate to allow for identification of the main impacts of the UoA on the main habitats, and there is reliable information on the spatial extent of interaction and on the timing and location of use of the fishing gear. <p>OR</p> <p>If CSA is used to score PI 2.4.1 for the UoA: Some quantitative information is available and is adequate to estimate the consequence and Information is adequate to allow for identification of the main impacts of the UoA on the main habitats, and there is reliable information on the spatial extent of interaction and on the timing and location of use of the fishing gear.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>If CSA is used to score PI 2.4.1 for the UoA: Some quantitative information is available and is adequate to estimate the consequence and spatial attributes of the main habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate information continues to be collected to detect any increase in risk to the main habitats. 					
<p>PI 2.5.1, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UoA is highly unlikely to disrupt the key elements underlying ecosystem structure and function to a point where there would be a serious or irreversible harm. 					

<p>PI 2.5.2, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The is a partial strategy in place, if necessary, which takes into account available information and is expected to restrain impacts of the UoA on the ecosystem so as to achieve the Ecosystem Outcome 80 level of performance. - There is some objective basis for confidence that the measures/ partial strategy will work, based on some information directly about the UoA and/or the ecosystem involved. - There is some evidence that the measures/ partial strategy is being implemented successfully. 	<p>4. Develop an ecosystem-based management strategy. Design an ecosystem-based management strategy that allow the conservation of its components and the sustainability of fishing resources for the benefit of community</p>	<p>CONANP</p>	<p>4.1 Initiate the formation of an ecosystem-based management program that recognizes the value of the protected natural area as a strategy that guarantees the conservation of its components and the sustainability of fishery resources</p>	<p>FISHERMEN, CONANP, PNO</p>	<p>4.1 6 months / Draft ecosystem management program, July 2018-December 2019</p>
<p>PI 2.5.3, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information is adequate to broadly understand the key elements of the ecosystem. - Main impacts of the UoA on these key ecosystem elements can be inferred from existing information, and some have been investigated in detail. - The main functions of the components (i.e., P1 target species, primary, secondary and ETP species and Habitats) in the ecosystem are known. - Adequate information is available on the impacts of the UoA on these components to allow some of the main consequences for the ecosystem to be inferred. - Adequate data continue to be collected to detect any increase in risk level. 					
<p>PI 3.1.1, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is an effective national legal system and organised and effective cooperation with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2. - The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes which is considered to be effective in dealing with most issues and that is appropriate to the context of the UoA. - The management system has a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2. 					
<p>PI 3.1.2, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction. - The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system demonstrates consideration of the information obtained. - The consultation process provides opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved. 					
<p>PI 3.1.3, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear long term objectives that guide decisionmaking, consistent with MSC fisheries standard and the precautionary approach, are explicit within management policy. 					
<p>PI 3.2.1, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short and long term objectives, which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery-specific management system. 	<p>5. Manage the formalization of the management plan for the octopus fishery. Achieve fishing authority at the federal level publishes the management plan, in which the specific objectives of the octopus fishery are set, as well as the management actions</p>	<p>SEPESCA</p>	<p>5.1 Manage the publication of the Management Plan for the octopus fishery 5.2. Manage within the Committee of "Coadyuvancia" the adoption of the guidelines of the Management Plan</p>	<p>SEPESCA, CONANP, PNO SEPESCA, CONANP</p>	<p>5.1. 24 months / Management Plan published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, January 2019-December 2020 5.2. 24 months / Agreement for the adoption of the guidelines of the Octopus Management Plan, January 2020-December 2021</p>

<p>PI 3.2.2, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are established decisionmaking processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the fishery-specific objectives. - Decisionmaking processes respond to serious and other important issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner and take account of the wider implications of decisions. - Decisionmaking processes use the precautionary approach and are based on best available information. - Information on the fishery's performance and management action is available on request, and explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring evaluation and review activity. - The management system or fishery is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial decisions arising from any legal challenges. 	<p>6. Establish a solid and permanent decision-making process.</p>	<p>CONANP</p>	<p>6.1. Strengthen the community committee of cooperation for fisheries management as a decision-making mechanism through sessions held every six months</p> <p>6.2. Establish collaboration mechanisms for regional fisheries management</p>	<p>FISHERMEN, CONANP, SEPESCA, PNO</p> <p>FISHERMEN, CONANP, SEPESCA, PNO</p>	<p>6.1. 60 months / Minutes of semi-annual meetings with agreements for the octopus fishery January 2018-December 2022</p> <p>6.2. 12 months / Minutes of meetings where collaboration agreements are established for the regional fishery re-arrangement January-December 2019</p>
<p>PI 3.2.3, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A monitoring, control and surveillance system has been implemented in the fishery and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules. - Sanctions to deal with noncompliance exist, are consistently applied and thought to provide effective deterrence. - Some evidence exists to demonstrate fishers comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the fishery. - There is no evidence of systematic noncompliance. 	<p>7. Develop and implement an inspection and surveillance program for the octopus fishery. Strengthen the inspection and surveillance in the region to improve the octopus fishery</p>	<p>FISHERMEN</p>	<p>7.1. Conduct annual awareness campaign in each season to buyers, fishermen, organizations, institutions about the octopus fishery closed season</p> <p>7.2 Improve the infrastructure for inspection and surveillance</p> <p>7.3 Generate an agreement for the development of a community system of sanctions validated by the community committee of cooperation</p> <p>7.4. Develop a strategy to establish a culture of compliance with regulations in an effective and continuous manner</p> <p>7.5. Support the regularization of traditional octopus fishermen to obtain fishing permits</p>	<p>FISHERMEN, PNO, CONANP, SF</p> <p>FISHERMEN, CONANP, PNO</p> <p>CONANP, PNO</p> <p>CONANP, SPESCA, PNO</p> <p>SEPESCA, CONANP, PNO</p>	<p>7.1. 60 months / Meetings, workshops and material alluding to the close season, minimum size, good practices January 2018-December 2022</p> <p>7.2. 12 months / Installation of radio antenna to expand communication coverage and improve the autonomy of the inspection and surveillance vessel, January-December 2018</p> <p>7.3 12 months / Sanctions system agreement January-December 2019</p> <p>7.4. 48 months / Minutes meetings, drafts of the strategy and strategy implemented, January 2019-December 2022</p> <p>7.5. 12 months / Probatory of management to obtain permits and permits granted, January-December 2018</p>
<p>PI 3.2.4, SG80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are mechanisms on place to evaluate key parts of the fishery-specific management system. - The fisheryspecific management system is subject to regular internal and occasional external review. 					
<p>Access to market</p>	<p>8. Improve market routes</p>	<p>SF</p>	<p>8.1. Determine the volume of the catch</p> <p>8.2. Evaluate market requirements</p> <p>8.3. Engage retailers</p> <p>8.4. Analyze the feasibility of obtaining certification for the octopus fishery Jan 2018-Dec 2020</p>	<p>FISHERMEN, PNO, SF</p> <p>SF</p> <p>FISHERMEN, SF, PNO</p> <p>FISHERMEN, PNO</p>	<p>8.1. 7 months / Report of the production volume of fishermen in the FIP, July-December 2018</p> <p>8.2. 12 months / List of market requirements, January-December 2018</p> <p>8.3. 12 months / Meetings with marketers interested in the FIP, sustainable fisheries, added value, January-December 2018</p> <p>8.4. 36 months / Diagnostics of at least one certification, January 2018-December 2020</p>
<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>9. Develop infrastructure that supports the octopus fishery</p>	<p>SEPESCA</p>	<p>9.1. Develop cold chain infrastructure for the octopus fishery</p> <p>9.2. Elaborate ice plant feasibility analysis</p>	<p>SEPESCA, SF</p> <p>SF</p>	<p>9.1. 30 months / Installed cold chain infrastructure, January 2018-December 2022</p> <p>9.2. 12 months / Feasibility study report, January-December 2018</p>

Traceability	10. Differentiate the octopus extracted by the fishermen participating in the FIP from the other local octopus fishermen and existing in the market	SF	10.1. Analyze traceability systems	SF	10.1. 12 months / Analysis report of traceability schemes, January-December, 2018
Value added	11. Design a value rescue strategy increasing the quality of the octopus	FISHERMEN	5.3. Train fishermen through workshops, programs, etc. at least once a year 11.1. Monitor fishermen's utilities 11.2. Search and open niche markets 11.3. Implement best practices for the management and processing of octopus catches to ensure harmlessness 11.4. Train fishermen through workshops, programs, etc. (e.g. improvement of administrative processes)	SEPESCA FISHERMEN, SF SF FISHERMEN SEPESCA	5.3. 60 months / Certificates of annual training, January 2018-December 2022 11.1. 7 months / Profits report, January-July 2018 11.2. 12 months / Agreements with new buyers January-December 2018 11.3. 18 months / Evidence of good practices on board, January 2018 - July 2019 11.4. 60 months / Certificates of annual training, January 2018-December 2022 months
Certification of vessels	12. Certify the vessels participating in the FIP	SEPESCA	12.1. Guidance on the application for the certification of vessels 12.2. Request the training workshop for the certification of vessels 12.3. Workshop on good practices for fishermen 12.4. Equip vessels to improve the transport of octopus and ensure its quality 12.5. Carry out vessel certification process	SEPESCA, CESAIBC SEPESCA, CESAIBC FISHERMEN, SEPESCA, CESAIBC FISHERMEN, SEPESCA, SF FISHERMEN, SEPESCA	12.1. 6 months / Evidence of discussion on certification of vessels certification, January-June 2019 12.2. 6 months / Request of the training workshop for the certification of vessels, July-December 2019 12.3. 6 months / Records of the workshop on good practices, July-December 2019 12.4. 12 months / Equipment installed on the boats July 2018-June 2019 12.5. 6 months / Certified vessels, January-June 2020
Commercialization	13. Guarantee the supply of octopus to the purchasing partner (s) with the management specifications and quality standards established in the FIP	FISHERMEN	11.3. Implement best practices for the management and processing of octopus catches to ensure harmlessness 13.1. Evaluate the incorporation to the FIP of buyers committed to the management specifications and quality standards established in the FIP 13.2. Renew the fishing permits in advance 13.3. Send octopus samples at the beginning of the fishing period to buyers 13.4. Develop a cost/benefit balance to corroborate the sale price 13.5. Link fishermen with buyers committed to the FIP	FISHERMEN FISHERMEN, CONANP, SF, PNO FISHERMEN, PNO FISHERMEN FISHERMEN, PNO FISHERMEN, SF, PNO	11.3. 18 months / Evidence of good practices on board, January 2018 - July 2019 13.1. 6 months / Meeting agreement on incorporation of buyers to the FIP, January 2018-December 2019 13.2. 2 months / Application duly presented to CONAPESCA, February-March 2018 13.3. 1 month / Evidence and product samples, December 2018-December 2022 13.4. 1 month / Document of the balance cost/benefit with sale price, January 2019-December 2022 13.5. 18 months / Evidence of meetings, round tables and spaces of connection between fishermen and buyers, January 2018-June 2019