

DP\100058

**Reducing South Georgia albatross
mortality in High Seas tuna fisheries**

Winnard, Stephanie | Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Funding sought
Project start/end

£98,858.00
1 Apr 2018 - 31 Mar 2020

1. Contact Details

Q1. Lead applicant contact details

Please enter the contact details for the lead application. The lead applicant is the same as the Flexi-Grant account holder. Please note that the Flexi-Grant account holder will be the only contact point for the application. Additionally, please add contact details for the Project Leader if this is different from the lead applicant.

Ms Stephanie Winnard

Project Leader
Primary Applicant

RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire,
SG19 2DL , United Kingdom

Q2. Lead organisation contact details

Please enter the applicant organisation details

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

www.rspb.org.uk

RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire,
SG19 2DL, United Kingdom (Work)

Q3. Lead organisation type

Please select one of the below options.

UK NGO

Please add any 'Committee Feedback' to the field below:

|

Please add any 'Specific Ineligibility' feedback to the field below:

|

Please add any 'Conditions' to the field below:

|

Please add any 'Positive Feedback to the field below:

|

2. Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q4. Project title

Reducing South Georgia albatross mortality in High Seas tuna fisheries

Q5. Project dates

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Start date: 01/04/2018 | End date: 31/03/2020 | Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months): 2 years |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|

Q6. UKOT(s)

(See Guidance Notes)

Which UK Overseas Territory(ies) will your project be working in? You may select more than one UKOT from the options below.

St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha*

South Georgia and The South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI)

* if you have indicated a territory group with an asterisk, please give detail on which territories you are working on here:

SGSSI is the main UKOT the project is benefiting, Tristan de Cuhna will receive indirect benefits

In addition to the UKOTs you have indicated above, will your project directly benefit any other country(ies)? If so, list here.

n/a

Q7. Budget summary

| Year: | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | Total request |
|---------|------------|------------|---------|---------------|
| Amount: | £46,020.00 | £52,838.00 | £0.00 | £98,858.00 |

Q7b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost

41

3. Lead Organisation Summary

Q8. Lead organisation summary

Please provide the following information on the lead organisation

| | |
|---|--|
| What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? | 1889 |
| What is the legal status of your organisation? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO |
| How is your organisation currently funded? | In financial year 2016/17, the RSPB received 36% of its income from membership subscriptions and donations; 25% from legacies; 15% from grants, corporates and trusts; 16% from trading; 3% from land income and fees for services; and 5% from financial income and investment gains. |
| Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes |

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts. The limit for any single file uploaded as supporting materials with your application is 6MB. Please ensure documents are saved in PDF form where possible in order to minimise size.

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Q9. Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples)

| Reference no. | Project leader | Title |
|---------------|-------------------|--|
| DPLUS062 | Andy Schofield | Securing the future of the Tristan marine environment |
| DPLUS055 | Elizabeth Radford | Saving the Iguana Islands of Turks and Caicos |
| DPLUS053 | Alexander Bond | Project Pinnamin: conserving northern rockhopper penguins on Tristan da Cunha |
| DPLUS028 | Andy Schofield | Assessing the conservation status of the Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross |
| 24013 | Chris Magin | Balancing water services for development and biodiversity in the Tana Delta |
| 22015 | Clare Stringer | Sustainable management of an Ethiopian rangeland for biodiversity and pastoralists |

4. Project Partners

Q10. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate.

Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please add fields for more partnerships, if required. Details on roles and responsibilities in this project must be given for the Lead Organisation and all project partners.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Lead Organisation name: | Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) |
|--------------------------------|--|

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The RSPB will be responsible for development and overall management of the project, including proposal, planning, reporting and monitoring and evaluation. The Project Leader will also lead engagement with Global Fishing Watch (GFW) and the report on compliance with night setting.

The technical advisor for the project (RSPB) has over 10 years experience engaging with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) on seabird bycatch, and will provide technical support to the Asia Project Leader and Project Leader.

The RSPB will present the results of the GFW report to the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) and, where relevant, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

The RSPB has a long history of working to reduce albatross bycatch in fisheries worldwide, through its Albatross Task Force (operating in 8 countries since 2005), and its programme of work with RFMOs, since 2004. The RSPB also hosts the BirdLife International Marine Programme, and the technical advisor for this project is the Head of the Marine Programme, providing strong connection between RSPB and BirdLife.

Further information on RSPB capacity is provided in section 17.

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

The limit for any single file uploaded as supporting materials with your application is 6MB. Please ensure documents are saved in PDF form where possible in order to minimise size.

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Partner Name: | BirdLife International |
| Website address: | http://www.birdlife.org |
| Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): | <p>BirdLife International, through its BirdLife office in Tokyo, will be responsible for leading engagement with tuna purchasing companies, organising and running workshops and follow-up work. The Asia Project Lead (BirdLife Asia) will also be responsible for engaging with the Japan Fisheries Agency and Taiwan Fisheries Agency throughout the project, and with the local BirdLife partners - namely Wild Bird Society of Japan (WBSJ) and Chinese Wild Bird Federation (CWBF).</p> <p>BirdLife International is widely recognised as a world leader in bird conservation and has been actively involved through its Marine Programme with seabird conservation for many years. The Asia Project Lead has engaged with the Japan National Research Institute for Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) for several years and has a strong working relationship with them, as well as an established relationship with the Japan Fisheries Agency and Taiwan Fisheries Agency.</p> <p>The material for the albatross stories will be sent from RSPB to the BirdLife Asia office, where it will be translated and used for online engagement.</p> |
| Would you like to include a letter of support from this organisation? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Letter of Support: | <p>The limit for any single file uploaded as supporting materials with your application is 6MB. Please ensure documents are saved in PDF form where possible in order to minimise size.</p> |
| | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 180px; width: 100%;"></div> |

Do you have more than one partner involved in the Project?

Yes

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 2. Partner Name: | British Antarctic Survey |
| Website address: | www.bas.ac.uk |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> | <p>The British Antarctic Survey (BAS) will lead in the collation of South Georgia albatross stories, using its long term albatross study database to identify individual birds suitable to develop as the albatross characters e.g. long-lived birds and previously tracked birds. BAS has a permanent research station on Bird Island, South Georgia and albatross research has been conducted on the island since 1958. BAS scientists are experts in albatross demography and have conducted numerous tracking studies of seabirds.</p> <p>In this project, BAS Bird Island Zoological Field Assistant staff will play an important role in capturing information and taking photographs/videos of the study birds during the breeding season, whenever this is practical to build into their established work program. Images and information will be sent to RSPB regularly for the albatross stories, and where possible video will be sent by ship. BAS will also be responsible for transport, deployment and maintenance of the remote camera.</p> <p>Under co-funding from the Packard Foundation and the South Georgia Heritage Trust, BAS will also analyse the implication of reported grey-headed albatross bycatch by Japan and Taiwan on the population, and will take into account tracking data of juvenile grey-headed albatross.</p> |
|---|--|

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| <p>Would you like to include a letter of support from this organisation?</p> | <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes</p> |
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| <p>Letter of Support:</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> |
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| <p>3. Partner Name:</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> |
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| <p>Website address:</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> |
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| Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): | |
| Would you like to include a letter of support from this organisation? | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No |
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| 4. Partner Name: | |
| Website address: | |
| Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): | |
| Would you like to include a letter of support from this organisation? | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No |
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| 5. Partner Name: | |
| Website address: | |
| Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): | |
| Would you like to include a letter of support from this organisation? | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No |
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|--|---|
| 6. Partner Name: | |
| Website address: | |
| Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): | |
| Would you like to include a letter of support from this organisation? | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No |
| | |
| | |

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the Project, please use the text field below.

| n/a

5. Project Staff

Q11. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff.

| Name (First name, Surname) | Role | % time on project | CV attached below? |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ms Stephanie Winnard | Project Leader | 35 (including co-funding) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Dr Cleo Small | Technical Advisor | 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Dr Mayumi Sato | Asia Project Lead | 60 (including co-funding) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Dr Andy Wood | South Georgia Project Lead | 1 (co-funded) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Do you require more fields?

No

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the Project staff listed above. Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

The limit for any single file uploaded as supporting materials with your application is 6MB. Please ensure documents are saved in PDF form where possible in order to minimise size.

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Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

Yes

6. Background & Methodology

Q12. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you to undertake. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK. Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Albatrosses on South Georgia have been declining for over twenty years. Bycatch in fisheries outside South Georgian waters has been identified as the driver of these declines, with Japanese and Taiwanese tuna fleets the greatest threat. To reduce bycatch, we will engage with Japanese purchasing companies using hard evidence and softer 'stories', and gain commitments from them to buy only tuna caught by vessels complying with seabird bycatch mitigation regulations. We will use independent compliance data to assess Taiwanese data.

Q13. Background

What is the current situation and the problem that the project will address? How will it address this problem? What key OT Government priorities and themes will it address?

Albatrosses are one of the most threatened groups of birds in the world, and South Georgia's albatrosses are experiencing some of the steepest declines. Despite work that reduced albatross bycatch within South Georgia's waters to near-zero by the early 2000s, counts in 2014/15 found declines of 43% (grey-headed), 18% (wandering), and 19% (black-browed) over the previous 11 years.

In 2017, South Georgia's Albatross Conservation Action Plans identified the largest risk to these populations as being bycatch in fisheries outside South Georgia's waters, and a project run by the RSPB and BAS identified Japanese and Taiwanese tuna fleets as posing the greatest threat. Mitigating this threat is a stated high priority for the South Georgia government.

Regulations in place across all five of the world's tuna commissions require Japanese and Taiwanese vessels to use seabird bycatch mitigation measures, but low compliance monitoring and educational outreach has meant limited implementation. Japan's bycatch data indicate very high levels of albatross bycatch, with rates of 0.5–0.6 birds/1,000 hooks – a level undiminished from the late 1990s. Taiwan has conflicting reports on mitigation implementation from government and industry.

Our project aim is to increase compliance using independent data from Global Fishing Watch alongside educational 'stories'.

Q14. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc). Give details of any innovative techniques or methods.

Our approach will involve three elements:

1. Compliance assessment produced through analysis of Global Fishing Watch (GFW) data

We have secured agreement with GFW for an analysis assessing the proportion of Japanese and Taiwanese sets made at night when fishing in areas to which seabird regulations apply. Analysis will be undertaken by GFW; the Project Leader will produce the report. The ability of GFW to detect night-setting will be confirmed using training datasets as this is an innovative technique, and will be presented to Japanese and Taiwanese Fisheries Agencies as a tool by which they can monitor compliance within their fleets. Levels of night-setting will be compared to levels self-reported by Japan and Taiwan to CCSBT, which are limited to observer data only. In 2015, Taiwan reported c.80% night sets, and Japan reported 65% sets with partial night-setting. Findings will be presented to CCSBT and other relevant RFMOs (ICCAT, IOTC, WCPFC), of which CCSBT and WCPFC have the systems most ready to consider seabird compliance data. Findings will also be presented to key purchasing companies (below). A follow-up assessment will be undertaken from late 2019/early 2020. The report will complement ongoing, longer-term work by RSPB and BirdLife to strengthen compliance monitoring by the five tuna commissions.

2. A programme of engagement with companies purchasing Japanese tuna

Engagement, led by the Asia Project Lead, and will include (i) enhancing understanding of Japan tuna supply chains and purchasing companies relevant to South Georgia albatrosses; leading to (ii) building relationships with key purchasing companies and organisations working on Japanese fisheries sustainability; culminating in (iii) a workshop on albatross bycatch in late 2018, involving RSPB, purchasing companies, the South Georgia government, South Georgia fisheries and other key stakeholders. The workshop will communicate the issues of albatross bycatch; evidence of low compliance; information on RFMO seabird regulations; and compliance monitoring within South Georgia fisheries. The workshop goal is to secure commitments from purchasing companies to only purchase tuna from vessels using the required bycatch mitigation measures. Finally, it will outline steps that purchasing companies could take in the medium term to establish automated monitoring of compliance, using South Georgia fishery experience.

3. Creation of albatross characters and stories to enhance traction with purchasing companies, the fishing industry and RFMOs.

Currently the only albatross regularly promoted in conservation outreach is 'Wisdom' in

Hawaii, the oldest known bird in the world. In early 2018 we will create albatross personalities on South Georgia using BAS databases. At the start of the 2018/19 breeding season, BAS will set up a system through which the progress of the characters can be monitored, including remote cameras. Content will be sent to RSPB, where it will be turned into stories. These stories will then be translated by BirdLife and modified for a Japanese audience. Albatross cartoon characters will be created in-country, and associated materials developed for outreach. Social media will also be used to increase the audience, and will target not only tuna purchasers, and fishers but also the general public.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below.

The limit for any single file uploaded as supporting materials with your application is 6MB. Please ensure documents are saved in PDF form where possible in order to minimise size.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | |
| <hr/> <hr/> | |

7. Objectives, Stakeholders & Sustainability

Q15. Project Objectives

How does this project:

- Deliver against the priority issues identified in the assessment criteria
- Demonstrate technical excellence in its delivery
- Demonstrate a clear pathway to impact in the OT(s)

Priority issues:

The project addresses Darwin Plus Round 6 key priorities: improving marine conservation and promoting sustainable fisheries. Albatrosses are a key component of the marine ecosystem around South Georgia and increasing sustainability of the Japanese tuna fishery will improve their conservation status.

Albatrosses are the primary declining biodiversity in South Georgia, and the Government of South Georgia and South Sandwich Island's (GSGSSI's) Albatross Conservation Action Plans aim to arrest this decline by 2020. The highest priority within these plans is to reduce bycatch of albatrosses in fisheries outside South Georgia waters.

In 2017, GSGSSI supported a project between RSPB and BAS to identify areas, seasons and fleets of highest overlap between South Georgia's albatrosses and global fishing effort. The project identified Japanese and Taiwanese fishing fleets as by far the most significant, and this proposal is tailored to deliver the conservation targets recommended.

Technical excellence:

This project builds on the RSPB's extensive experience of reducing albatross bycatch, and of engaging with RFMOs, Japan and Taiwan. This experience is outlined in sections 10 and 17, and means that the RSPB is one of the world's leading organisations in this field.

Additionally, this project will facilitate export of GSGSSI expertise in best practice for sustainable fisheries, to the benefit of South Georgia albatrosses. This will involve sharing South Georgia experience of reducing albatross bycatch, and of establishing robust compliance monitoring. Fisheries in South Georgia's waters reduced albatross bycatch from c6,000 birds annually in the late 1990s to negligible numbers by 2006.

Pathway to impact:

The Japanese tuna fleet plays a major role in driving declines in South Georgia's albatross populations, catching birds at 0.5-0.6 birds/1000 hooks, equating to at least 9,000 birds annually. Moreover, Japan's 2016 Atlantic seabird bycatch data show 40%

were grey-headed albatrosses, which have declined by 43% on South Georgia in 11 years.

Research shows that uptake of bycatch mitigation measures by Japan, to comply with existing regulations, could reduce the albatrosses killed by >80%, delivering a direct positive impact on South Georgia albatross trends. Currently, Japan's fishing vessels are at sea for up to 18 months at a time, which decreases government influence, and we believe that purchasing companies, together with increased compliance data, can play a key role in driving uptake of mitigation measures. This project therefore (i) generates independent compliance data, (ii) engages with purchasing companies, and (iii) develops stories to increase traction and commitment in addition to hard compliance data.

The likelihood of success is greatly increased as albatross bycatch regulations already exist in the tuna RFMOs, elements of Japan's Fisheries Agency are supportive, and the Mitsubishi Corporation (the largest purchaser) has a tuna sustainable sourcing policy with a commitment "to support marine biodiversity conservation based on sound science and responsible fishery management".

Taiwan has conflicting reports from government and industry on mitigation compliance: the Fisheries Agency is reporting high compliance while industry say they set lines in the day and cannot use line weights. The GFW analysis will bring clarity on night-setting compliance.

Q16. Project Stakeholders

Who are the stakeholders for this project and how have they been consulted (include local or host government support/engagement where relevant)? Briefly describe what support they will provide and how the project will engage with them.

Government of South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands: in 2017, GSGSSI/RSPB and BAS conducted a project to identify fleets/seasons/areas of highest overlap with South Georgia's albatrosses, in order to target future conservation effort. GSGSSI will be engaged via regular project updates, and an invitation to participate in the workshop with tuna purchasers (also fishing company, Argos Froyanes, to share experience on automated compliance monitoring and bycatch reduction).

Government of St Helena, Ascension and Tristan de Cuhna: Tristan de Cuhna and Gough Island have significant albatross populations, whose distributions overlap substantially with Japanese and Taiwanese fleets in the Atlantic. Through engagement with Japan, this project will also incidentally benefit these albatrosses. RSPB has well-established programmes of collaboration with the Government of Tristan de Cuhna. As the benefits of this project are indirect, we have not included a letter of support from the government.

Japan Fisheries Agency: BirdLife Asia has an established relationship with the Japanese Fisheries Agency, which is responsible for managing marine biological

resources and fishery production. Mr. Shingo Ota was Head of Delegation for Japan at tuna RFMO meetings in 2008-2012 and BirdLife interacted with him through these meetings. Mr Ota became Deputy of the FA in April 2016. In the past, Mr. Ota has stressed the importance of collaboration with BirdLife. Relationships will be strengthened as part of this project.

Taiwan Fisheries Agency: BirdLife Asia has an active relationship with Taiwan FA, with an ongoing project of port-based educational outreach to Taiwanese vessels and assistance with seabird identification.

Q17. Institutional Capacity

Describe the lead organisation's capacity (and that of partner organisations where relevant) to deliver the project.

RSPB

The RSPB has a long history of working to reduce albatross bycatch in fisheries worldwide, through its Albatross Task Force (operating in 8 countries since 2005), and through a programme of work to engage with RFMOs, starting in 2004. The RSPB also hosts the BirdLife International Marine Programme, and the technical advisor for this project is the Head of the Marine Programme, providing strong connection between RSPB and BirdLife. This technical advisor has over 10 years' experience of engaging with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) on seabird bycatch.

The RSPB has been engaging with Japan and Taiwan Fisheries Agencies for some seven years. To date, collaborative engagement has included helping the Japanese National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) to undertake research on seabird bycatch mitigation measures on a government research vessel (2014, 2015, 2016); as well as distribution of sample line-weight devices to Japanese industry, at the invitation of Japanese industry and government; undertaking a project to check the seabird ID of the Japanese bycaught birds; and an invitation from Japan for BirdLife to Chair the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna seabird bycatch mitigation workshop in 2014.

BirdLife International

BirdLife is widely recognised as a world leader in bird conservation and has been actively involved through its Marine Programme with seabird conservation for many years. The Asia Project Lead has engaged with the Japan NRIFSF for several years and has a strong working relationship with them, and has an established relationship with the Japan Fisheries Agency.

BAS

BAS has a permanent research station on Bird Island, South Georgia, and albatross

research has been conducted there since 1958. BAS scientists are experts in albatross demography and have conducted numerous tracking studies of seabirds. Their long-term albatross study database will enable the project team to identify individual birds that are suitable to be used as the albatross characters e.g. long-lived birds, previously tracked birds etc.

Q18. Sustainability

How will the project ensure benefits are sustained after the project has come to a close? If the project requires ongoing maintenance or monitoring, who will do this and how will it be funded?

The outcomes of this project (increased compliance with seabird bycatch mitigation regulations and decreased albatross bycatch rates) will be monitored and sustained through RSPB and BirdLife's ongoing engagement with tuna RFMOs. We are working to ensure they undertake regular monitoring and review seabird bycatch rates and build seabird bycatch elements into tuna RFMO compliance monitoring processes. The latter includes monitoring for presence of seabird bycatch mitigation measures as part of transshipment (already mandatory 100% coverage) and port inspection (5% coverage) protocols. These data will be available to tuna purchasing companies. The engagement with purchasing companies undertaken through this proposal will also promote development of ongoing automated independent monitoring of seabird bycatch mitigation compliance by the purchasing companies. Our analysis of the Global Fishing Watch data will be a proof-of-concept analysis to be easily repeated at future dates.

The South Georgia albatross characters and stories created through this project will also provide material and a model for future fundraising initiatives, whether through GSGSSI, the South Georgia Heritage Trust or via BAS and RSPB.

8. Funding and Budget

Q19. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet linked below, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 Darwin Plus budget.

R6 D+ Budget form for projects under £100,000

R6 D+ Budget form for projects over £100,000

Please refer to the Finance Guidance for more information.

N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP.

Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Plus Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

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Q20. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See “Finance for Darwin & IWT” and the "Guidance for Applicants" documents)

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation provided funding for a project entitled “Turning the tide in high seas tuna fisheries- implementing and strengthening bycatch mitigation measures in the largest longline fleets”. The project runs from 1st July 2017- 30th June 2019. Most of this work is focused on Taiwan but also on Japan. The funding which covers salaries and attendance at meetings related to Japan total \$95,995 USD.

The South Georgia Heritage Trust have committed to £15,000 of funding for

2017-2018, with the potential for another £45,000 over the two years of the project. This is dependent on donations over the two years.

Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

| Date applied for | Donor Organisation | Amount | Currency code | Comments |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------|---|
| 15/09/2017 | South Georgia Heritage Trust (SGHT) | 45000 | GBP | This has been approved subject to SGHT receiving enough donations |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as **Unconfirmed funding**.

At a recent committee meeting South Georgia Heritage Trust (SGHT) confirmed that they would support the RSPB to fund the albatross stories, and salary costs related for our staff working on seabird bycatch in Asia. The funds are dependent on SGHT receiving donations so are not yet fully secured, but we expect to receive all the funds they have allocated, as they have a strong history of fundraising.

Do you require more fields?

No

9. Financial Controls, Value for Money & Open Access

Q21. Financial Controls

Please demonstrate your capacity to manage the level of funds you are requesting. Who is responsible for managing the funds? What experience do they have? What arrangements are in place for auditing expenditure?

The RSPB receives grants worth more than £15 million per year, and therefore has great experience of managing such funding. Lead responsibility for managing this grant will rest with the Project Leader, in line with good project management practice. However, this person will be advised and supported by the Project Development and Support team within the RSPB's Global Conservation Directorate, which has played a similar role in numerous previous Darwin projects as well as many much larger projects funded by donors such as DFID, the EC and the Danish and German governments.

An audit should not be necessary for this project, as the grant ask is less than £100,000. Normally, however, we use a local accountancy firm (George Hay of Biggleswade) that has provided this service many times in the past.

Q22. Financial Management Risks

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

The RSPB takes financial risk very seriously, especially in projects implemented outside the UK, and has established an International Financial Risk Management Working Group to deal with exactly this issue. For the project proposed here, though, we consider the risk to be very low.

There are three main reasons for this.

(1) The amount of money involved, although substantial, is smaller than in many Darwin and Darwin Plus projects.

(2) Both of our project partners are stable, highly reputable, and well known to us. BAS is an institute of NERC, which in turn operates under the UK government's Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy; and BirdLife International is the secretariat to the world's largest conservation partnership, and has been involved in many previous Darwin projects.

(3) Most of the grant will be spent by RSPB or one of these partners, rather than by subcontractors – permitting greater control and reducing risk. The only subcontracts we plan to let will be for the supply chain analysis; the GFW analysis (which we expect to be carried out by GFW itself); and the albatross cartoons. All of these subcontracts

will be small and have clear outputs, and will therefore be easily 'policed'.

Q23. Value for money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

The BirdLife Marine Programme has operated in Japan for over seven years, establishing effective ways of working. Working through local partners will contribute to sustainability as capacity is built in-country, whilst also offering value for money with reduced overheads and travel.

We are using opportunities to collaborate with existing projects (particularly our Packard-funded engagement with RFMOs) to offer value for money (particularly in terms of travel). Travel costs (financial and environmental) will be minimised by using video/phone conferencing whenever possible.

BAS are transporting the camera to South Georgia, installing and maintaining it at no cost, providing significant savings. The camera is highly specialised which is reflected in its cost, but we are working with a number of suppliers to ensure we get an appropriate camera for the best value.

Our partnership with GFW has minimised the cost of the night setting analysis.

We have >40% match funding for the project.

The project will be managed to the highest financial standards and monitored closely through procedures that reflect Darwin+ contractual obligations. A project budget line will be established by RSPB. Monthly financial reports will be supplied. Quarterly financial reports (with transactions lists) will be submitted by project partners and project leader.

Q24. Outputs of the project and Open Access

All outputs from Darwin Plus projects should be made available on-line and free to users whenever possible. Please outline how you will achieve this and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin Plus to fund this.

The report on the use of Global Fishing Watch data as a tool to monitor night-setting compliance will be made publicly available, and we will seek to publish it, in collaboration with Global Fishing Watch, in an open access peer reviewed journal (we have requested £500 towards publishing in an open access journal, to be co-funded by GFW).

The albatross stories will be made online on social media (namely Facebook and Twitter) in Japan. Funding via the David & Lucile Packard Foundation and South Georgia Heritage Trust will also allow the stories to appear on Taiwan and UK social media. Information will also be available online on BirdLife Partner websites and the RSPB and BirdLife website.

10. Logical Framework

Q25. Logical Framework

Darwin Plus projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Annex D and Annex E in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework, including definitions of the key terms used below.

Impact:

Incidental mortality of South Georgia albatrosses is reduced due to increased uptake of bycatch mitigation measures in Japanese tuna fleets, leading to numbers of these albatrosses stabilising and then increasing.

| Project Summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

Outcome:

Compliance with seabird bycatch mitigation measures increases enhanced and bycatch rate reduced in Japanese High Seas fleets due to pressure exerted by Japanese tuna purchasing companies

0.1 Japan reports of proportion night setting matches the proportion as evidenced by Global Fishing Watch data, confirming accuracy of Japans reported data to Regional Fisheries Management Organisations

0.2 Japan reports higher compliance rates with seabird bycatch mitigation measures to the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations [Baseline: Japan report to ICCAT 2016; IOTC 2016; CCSBT 2017; (but taking Global Fishing Watch analysis into account)]

0.3 Japan reports reduced seabird bycatch rates by 2019 [Baseline:

0.1 Report from Global Fishing Watch analysis in late 2019/early 2020 and Japan reports to CCSBT Compliance Committee

0.2 Reports to CCSBT Ecologically Related Species Working Group and CCSBT Compliance Committee

0.3 Japanese reports to Bycatch Working Groups of tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations.

0.4 Report from Global Fishing Watch analysis in late 2019/early 2020 and Taiwan reports to CCSBT Compliance Committee

Increased pressure will lead to increased compliance (but NB we are confident that this assumption is correct, as explained under Q15)

Japan reports
to ICCAT,
IOTC,
WCPFC
reports 2016;
CCSBT report
2017

0.4 Taiwan
reports of
proportion
night setting
matches the
proportion as
evidenced by
Global Fishing
Watch data,
confirming
accuracy of
Taiwan
reporting to
Regional
Fisheries
Management
Organisations

Output 1:

Level of night setting by Japanese and Taiwanese tuna vessels determined at start of project (for advocacy purposes) and end of project (to allow impact evaluation), and presented to CCSBT.

1.1 Proportion of sets made at night assessed for 2015-2017 through analysis of Global Fishing Watch data and presented to CCSBT and Japan and Taiwanese Fisheries Agencies as a tool for monitoring

1.2 Proportion of sets made at night assessed for 2019-early 2020 through follow-up analysis of Global Fishing Watch data

1.1 & 1.2 Reports produced from analyses

1.1 & 1.2 Reports from meetings with Japan and Taiwan Fisheries Agencies in late 2018 and early 2020, and discussion included in CCSBT meeting report.

It is possible to determine night setting accurately from Global Fishing Watch data. Prior to conducting the analysis of Japanese data training data from at least one of; South Georgia, New Zealand and South Africa will be assessed to ensure accuracy of the method. This will reduce the risk of not producing an accurate report

Output 2:

Tuna purchasing companies commit to buying tuna only from vessels complying with seabird bycatch mitigation requirements, due to increased awareness of albatross bycatch issues

2.1 Key tuna purchasing companies identified through supply chain analysis by October 2018

2.2 At least 70% of key companies engage with BirdLife through 1-1 meetings and calls

2.3 At least 50% of key companies attend workshop on seabird bycatch issues and thus gain increased awareness of albatross bycatch issues, as shown by surveys before and after workshop

2.4 At least 50% of companies attending the workshop provide written declaration of intent to buy tuna only from vessels that can prove compliance

2.1 Report from supply chain analysis

2.2 Minutes from meetings and notes from calls

2.3 Workshop attendance certificates and survey results

2.4 Declarations

Tuna purchasing companies are willing to attend workshops and take action to improve High Seas vessel compliance . We are confident that some companies will engage as they have shown commitment to sustainable sourcing (as explained in section 15). BirdLife also have a longstanding relationship with Mitsubishi Corporation having being funded by them to undertake conservation work for ten years.

with seabird
measures

Output 3:

Awareness of bycatch problem, and desire to tackle it, further strengthened in Japan through creation and promotion of South Georgia albatross characters and stories

3.1 At least five albatross characters developed and cartoons produced, tailored to Japanese audience

3.2 Characters and cartoons online in Japanese on Wild Bird Society of Japan website and other social media

3.3 Stories generated throughout 2018 and 2019 South Georgia breeding seasons, making use of webcam footage from Bird Island and aiming for at least one update in Japanese per fortnight

3.4 Albatross stories used and have a positive impact in workshop under Output 2, ongoing engagement with

3.1 Albatross characters and cartoons

3.2 and 3.3 Print-outs from Wild Bird Society of Japan website and other social media

3.4 Workshop materials and report; media reports. Workshop questionnaire.

Bringing the story of the albatross to life will increase motivation by Japan tuna purchasers and fishers to improve implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation measures, as evidenced by the impact of similar engagement with fishers in South Africa.

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--|--|
| | purchasing companies, and media coverage of Global Fishing Watch report | | |
| Output 4: | | | |
| Output 5: | | | |

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each new activity should start on a new line.

- 1.1 Global Fishing Watch report produced to evaluate Japan (and Taiwan’s) compliance with night setting, using data from 2015-2017, with accuracy assessed through training data sets selected from one or more of New Zealand, South Africa, South Georgia fishing data (depending on data permissions)
- 1.2 End of project follow up report produced showing level of change in night setting
- 1.3 Set up meetings with Japan and Taiwan Fisheries Agency to present results of Global Fishing Watch analysis
- 1.4 Attend CCSBT meeting to present results of Global Fishing Watch analysis
- 2.1 Conduct Japan Supply Chain analysis (using contractor)
- 2.2 Begin engagement with purchasing companies, Japan Fisheries Agency and other stakeholders working on Japan sustainable fisheries
- 2.3 Host workshop and secure commitments and next steps
- 2.4 Follow-up engagement with purchasing companies and other stakeholders to implement agreed next steps

3.1 Develop albatross characters tailored to Japanese audience and promote online and via social media

3.2 Work with BAS to set up system for monitoring albatross individuals in 2018 breeding season, including web cam

3.3 Use albatross characters to develop material for workshop, media and ongoing engagement with purchasing companies

11. Implementation Timetable

Q26. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Darwin Plus Implementation Timetable XLS](#)

Please add columns to reflect the length of your project.

For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out.

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

Q27. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will form a key part of the Project Leader's role throughout the project period. Indeed, it will be one of this person's main tasks, alongside driving project delivery and reporting to Darwin.

We expect that M&E will be more straightforward in this project than in many others we have run, due to the relatively small size of the project and its focus on a single key issue (namely seabird bycatch by the Japanese and Taiwanese tuna fleets). In addition - and linked to this relative 'simplicity' - the indicators of progress and impact listed in the log frame are clear and SMART (as far as possible) and should therefore be easy to assess.

- Output 1 involves the analysis of key GFW data. This analysis is expected to be carried out by GFW itself, rather than one of the project partners - but even so it will be straightforward for the Project Leader to monitor progress and assess completion, using a clear, strong subcontract.
- Output 2 is a little more complex, as it involves engaging with purchasing companies. Again, though, the indicators are clear and quantitative and will be easy to check. Impact within this output will be evaluated by recording the proportion of companies undertaking not to buy tuna from non-compliant vessels.
- M&E for Output 3 will centre around tracking the development of the characters and stories and then assessing the 'coverage' they obtain - primarily on social media but also in traditional media.
- Finally, evaluation of impact at the Outcome level will rely mainly on reports that Japan is already obliged to submit to RFMOs. These reports may not be 100% correct, but have certainly become increasingly accurate in recent years, shown by Japan reporting higher (more accurate) bycatch rates since 2016; and the 'ground-truthing' we will carry out using GFW data will drive further progress in this area.

Scope for adaptation will be limited, due again to the relatively simple nature of project. If purchasing companies prove unwilling to engage we may need to bring additional pressure to bear – e.g. via the RFMOs. However, previous experience suggests that this is unlikely to be necessary. Similarly if the characters and stories get limited traction we may need to determine why, using simple market research, and

potentially adjust them.

We estimate that M&E will take approximately one-half of the time that the Project Leader will put into the project - i.e. 10% of this person's total workload.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Number of days planned for M&E | 23 |
| Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs) | £7,136.00 |
| Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%) | 7 |

13. Certification

Q28. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

I apply for a grant of

£98,858.00

in respect of all expenditure to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have uploaded CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- I have uploaded our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (if appropriate).



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Name | Dr Jonathan Barnard |
| Position in the organisation | Head of International Conservation Programmes |

| | |
|--|--|
| Signature (please upload e-signature) |  |
| Date | 10/10/2017 |

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

14. Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Have you read the Guidance documents, including the ' <u>Guidance Notes for Applicants</u> ' and ' <u>Finance Guidance</u> '? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Have you read, and can you meet, the current <u>Terms and Conditions</u> for this fund? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total at Q7? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Have you uploaded a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff (listed at Q11) on this project, including the Project Leader? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Have you included a letter of support from the applicant organisation, <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations and the relevant OT Government? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Have you uploaded a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation, or provided an explanation if not? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Have you checked the <u>Darwin Plus website</u> to ensure there are no late updates? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |