

The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Liliana Ayala
Project title	Albatrosses, petrels and fisheries in Peru: Evaluating bycatch and seabird distribution and abundance.
RSG reference	63.03.09.
Reporting period	2009-2010
Amount of grant	£ 4961.32
Your email address	leaayala@gmail.com
Date of this report	July, 8 th

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Evaluate the interactions between albatross and petrel and longline fishery using on-board observers and interviews.			X	
Know the spatial and seasonal distribution of that interaction.			X	
Identify the species of albatrosses and petrels that interact with longline fisheries.			X	
Localise the fishing areas where interactions occur.			X	
Estimate mortality rates generated due to longline fishing.			X	
Identify the factors responsible for the by-catch rates.			X	
Formulate recommendations to reduce by-catch during fishing activities			X	

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

There were no unforeseen difficulties that arose during our project.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

- a. We observed almost 335000 hooks during a year in vessels with 6TM of storage capacity. Considering almost 1000 longline vessels fishing in Peruvian ports, the total number of hooks calculated in Peruvian artisanal longline fleet is conservative (80 million per year in Peru). No seabird bycatch was observed. We observed only the 0.41% of the total of hooks reported in a year for Peruvian longline fishery.
- b. However, surveys with fishermen from 4 and 7 ports indicate a seabird bycatch in 2008 and 2009: 5 and 1 bird per 100 000 hooks. The species more affected was waved albatross. This value is the same of FAO (2008) recommendation for South Africa, 0.05 birds/1000 hooks. However, this rate is a minimal approximation and it would be higher during ENSO periods when the warm waters are near the coast and some species are concentrated, like waved albatrosses.
- c. Also, 56 sea turtles were captured between 11° to 15° S and 78° to 73°, 17 W. Pacific green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas agassizii* (66%), loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta* (21.4%), olive ridley turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea* (7.1%), leatherback turtle *Dermochelys coriacea* (3.6%) were captured in 19 trips (17 sets). No sea mammals were captured.

- d. The most reliable method for collecting information on by-catches is through observations on-board. However, the vast magnitude of fleet and its fishing effort in Peru means that adequate sampling of fishing trips is simply not feasible using on-board observers alone. Peruvian artisanal fisheries involve a large number of fishermen and it is typically poorly monitored and managed. We need some strategy to monitor this fishery and fishermen could be our allies. Logbooks and fishermen as observers could be the beginning of this alliance.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

Alas y Olas (Wings and Waves) web aimed at fishermen and general public. We provide some information about waves, tides, surface temperature of sea, among others in order to interest fishermen in the main objective: albatrosses and petrels conservation. At this time we have more than 10000 visits in Wings and Waves web.

Fishery Logbook, contained some information about albatross situation in Peru, radio stations with information to navigate, lunar calendar, illustrations of albatross species in Peru and fact sheets in order to obtain some information about longline work and bycatch.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Nowadays, we are working on trawler fishery in Peru and bycatch receiving funds from ACAP (Agreement on Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels) in order to continue researching the effects of Peruvian fisheries on seabirds.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

We are participating in the Peruvian National Report to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), to the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (CIAT), the Agreement on Conservation of Albatross and Petrels, and to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in the case of sharks.

Our first results were presented in the First World Seabird Conference:

https://www.confmanager.com/communities/c1813/files/hidden/docs/webdocs/p2_posters_for_website.pdf

Also, the final report will be available in ALAS Y OLAS and APECO webs.

7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The first proposal was June 2009 to March 2010, however the fund arrived at July 30th and we develop the project from September 2009 to October 2010.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Local exchange rate: 1,6489.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Improving the on-board observers manual	87.32	79.11	8.21	
Qualifying workshop on-board observers	278.59	280.81	-2.22	
On-board observations	2.276.86	2.227.01	49.85	
Interviews and survey seabird abundance	1.305.87	1.302.74	3.13	
Diffusion Campaign and Spreading results	319.21	424.79	-105.58	A Logbook was developed. Its distribution and monitoring took some time and help at ports.
Other	694.14	647.54	46.61	
Total	4961.32	4962	-0.68	

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

We need to develop a strategy to monitor this fishery which is poorly managed and observed due to the magnitude of longline fleet. A first approach could be working with the fishermen as observers reporting bycatch in logbooks.

Also, we need to identify some local fishermen interested in develop some techniques to mitigate the bycatch in order to begin this activity with some pioneers who see the advantages of mitigation (they do not lose baits and lines or nets).

10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes, we do. ACAP, ABC (American Bird Conservancy) and Rufford Small Grants received the credit for their funding. We have some examples on the internet:

<http://elcomercio.pe/impres/otas/navegar-internet/20100221/417486> (a newspaper)

http://www.apeco.org.pe/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=240%3Aalbatros-y-petrelas&catid=49%3Aprograma-marino-costero&Itemid=288&lang=es (APECO web)

<http://apeco.org.pe/alasyolas> (project web)

And the Fishery Logbook:

Bitácora de Pesca

"Por un mar libre de vida"

AMERICAN WILD CONSERVANCY Rufford Small Grants Foundation

CÓMO AYUDAR LOS PESCADORES DE JARDINERA A LOS ALBATROS

El albatros es un ave que vive en las costas de Perú. Se alimenta de peces y mariscos que se encuentran en las zonas de pesca artesanal. Los albatros son aves que viven en las costas de Perú y se alimentan de los recursos que se encuentran en las zonas de pesca artesanal.

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CÓMO PUEDEN AYUDAR A LOS ALBATROS

Evitar el uso de redes de pesca que causen la muerte de los albatros.

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BITÁCORA DE PESCA POR LANCE

Nombre del pescador: _____

Número de licencia: _____

Dirección de pesca: _____

Fecha de pesca: _____

Localidad de pesca: _____

Coordenadas de pesca: _____

Resumen de la pesca:

Nombre	Tronco	Fla	Ala	Fla
Albatros de Capa Negra (Adulto)				
Albatros de Capa Negra (Juvenil)				
Albatros de Cabeza Gris (Adulto)				
Albatros de Cabeza Gris (Juvenil)				
Albatros de Chatham				
Albatros de Cook				
Albatros de Laysan				
Albatros de Bulwer				
Albatros de Galapagos				
Albatros de Bristle				

Observaciones: _____

Familia DIOMEDEIDAE

11. Any other comments?

Our results were included in the Peruvian National Report in the Fifth meeting of ACAP's Advisory Committee (AC5). www.acap.ag/es/inglés/descargar-documento/1273-inf-03-es

Liliana Ayala is the coordinator of the seabird group for the categorization process in Peru. The group is preparing some fact sheets about the threatened species of seabirds in Peru and the final result will be a Presidential Decree with the list of threatened species in Peru. Waved albatross will be considered as CR to Peru.