
DIR29S2\1019

Improving fisher livelihoods and protecting marine biodiversity in Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste's coastal fisheries are under severe pressure from overfishing, habitat degradation and climate change, directly threatening the coastal communities that rely on fish for livelihoods and food security. Declining fisheries productivity and a lack of economic stability has pushed traditional fisher households into deepening poverty.

To address these challenges, this project will work with coastal communities and support them to establish effective management of their fisheries, alongside work to build community-level economic resilience and improve marine ecosystem health.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Miss

Name Maja

Surname Carlton-Paterson

Organisation Blue Ventures Conservation

Website (Work) [REDACTED]

Tel [REDACTED]

Email (Work) [REDACTED]

Address [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Miss
Name	Maja
Surname	Carlton-Paterson
Organisation	Blue Ventures Conservation
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Tel	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Blue Ventures Conservation
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Improving fisher livelihoods and protecting marine biodiversity in Timor-Leste

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR29S1\1209

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Marine shelves (seagrass, reefs, subtidal)

Biome 2

Shoreline or Supralittoral coastal systems

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Conservation Action 2

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Conservation Action 3

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

Threat 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 2

Climate change & severe weather

Threat 3

No Response

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. 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 the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Timor-Leste's coastal fisheries are under severe pressure from overfishing, habitat degradation and climate change, directly threatening the coastal communities that rely on fish for livelihoods and food security. Declining fisheries productivity and a lack of economic stability has pushed traditional fisher households into deepening poverty.

To address these challenges, this project will work with coastal communities and support them to establish effective management of their fisheries, alongside work to build community-level economic resilience and improve marine ecosystem health.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Timor Leste (East Timor)	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2023	31 March 2026	3 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£131,309.45	£150,270.39	£162,072.43	£0.00	£ 443,652.27

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %



Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

We have secured \$ [REDACTED] match funding from Wilstar Social Impact from November 2022 - October 2025.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

£ [REDACTED]

Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how will you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Match funding is 100% confirmed. Should any problems arise, internal funding from BV will be sought to secure funding shortfall if unable to be secured through further grant funding.

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

For example, what are the drivers of biodiversity loss that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? Please cite any evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

Timor-Leste sits at the heart of the Coral Triangle, an area between the Pacific and Indian Oceans blessed with the world's richest marine biodiversity. Emerging from decades of conflict, Timor-Leste became a sovereign state in 2002. Significant progress has been made towards rebuilding public infrastructure since gaining independence; however, poverty levels remain high, with nearly 42% of the population living below the poverty line, and 60% of the population food insecure (1).

Timor-Leste's coral reef and small pelagic fisheries underpin the livelihoods and food security of coastal communities. These fisheries have suffered from a chronic lack of management and their productivity is declining from overfishing and habitat degradation, exacerbated by climate breakdown. With a weak economy further undermined by Covid-19 restrictions, communities have become increasingly reliant on fishing for food and income. As pressure increases, communities have been intensifying their fishing effort, in the face of diminishing returns, and have started to abandon traditional management customs, already weakened by decades of conflict, occupation and civil unrest.

To address these challenges, this project will support coastal communities to reinvigorate tradition village-level management of local fisheries by establishing Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs), incorporating customary law and local governance known as Tara Bandu and enabling this local management to collect and use data to inform decision making. The effective protection of critical areas, combined with fisher-led management of the surrounding fishing areas can boost both ecosystem health and fish productivity. Reinforcing this important connection between community-level management and household-level benefits, this project will directly integrate proven mechanisms to improve financial resilience, and help fisher households retain, manage and safeguard income from their fisheries and maintain a financial safety-net for fluctuation in income. The aim is to reduce a key driver of overfishing - uncertainty - and enable households and their communities to build long term prosperity.

As Timor-Leste recovers from the Covid-19 pandemic, we have a unique opportunity to strengthen local management and capitalise on a groundswell of interest from coastal communities to expand these LMMA initiatives to protect their local ecosystems, manage their fisheries and anchor those benefits into their communities.

Marine governance in Timor-Leste is complex, due to the country's history of colonialism, occupation and repression, cycles of centralisation and decentralisation of political and decision-making processes, which have all caused shifting power dynamics between and within communities and Government. Blue Ventures' experience with community-led approaches places us in a unique position to ensure that governance of near-shore coastal fishing areas is firmly placed in the hands of local communities, and clearly recognized by the government. And that the management systems established at a community level are equitable, inclusive and places special attention to marginalised groups.

This community-led approach, is supported by national authorities who continue to encourage participatory marine resource monitoring and management, and prioritise the recognition of customary rights in the governance of coastal waters delivering both conservation benefits and economic development (2).

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

Project outcomes will contribute to all three main objectives of the CBD (ratified by Timor-Leste in 2006), particularly Articles 6, 8, 10 and 11 (3). The project is strongly aligned with the Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity (4) by promoting participation of communities in the establishment and maintenance of LMMAs in line with decision VII/28 on protected areas. By working in a participatory manner with fishers to manage biodiversity with the goal of reducing poverty and protecting preferential access rights, the project fulfils articles 7 and 8 of the basic principles of this Programme of Work.

By reinforcing the effective management of marine resources through a community-managed LMMA and taking practicable actions to rebuild fish populations and protect key habitats, the project will help protect critical ecosystems and ensure local communities are able to benefit sustainably from biodiversity; helping Timor-Leste achieve CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6, 10, 11 and 14 (5).

The development of livelihood options through fisheries and marine ecosystem-based bio-physical resources is supported by the Timor-Leste National Adaptation Plan (under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) and the Timor-Leste Strategic Plan 2011-2030 (6), in order to increase community climate-resilience. There is significant overlap in the geographic areas identified

within the Strategic Plan as vulnerable, priority areas, and target project areas. In addition, project activities will support the Timor-Leste Government's goal to work alongside national and international organisations to safeguard coastal and marine resources, ensuring sustainable food production (7).

Timorese environmental law, Article 8 of Decree Law No. 6/2004 on General Bases of the legal regime for the management and regulation of fisheries and aquaculture states that "the minister shall promote and support measures that encourage the development of small-scale fishing, bearing in mind its important social, economic and professional roles." Our engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) will support this legal requirement.

Crucially, activities implementing LMMA's will contribute towards Timor-Leste's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, including: effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks; and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries (8).

In addition, since Timor-Leste's small-scale fisheries make a vital contribution to livelihoods, this work will support both SDG Goal 1 and Goal 2.

Project activities are designed to be gender sensitive, supporting SDG Goal 5, including: women's rights to economic resources, using technology to promote empowerment of women and ensuring women's participation in decision making. Livelihood activities benefit entire households, and improved economic empowerment will reduce gender gaps in employment and the vulnerability of women to gender-based violence (9).

Changing the power dynamic in target communities by engaging women, particularly through fisheries monitoring groups, and prioritising inclusion in LMMA management groups, will enable women to make their voices heard in community and Suku (village) council decision-making. Building on this, work with the government will promote women's participation in national level forums on fisheries management.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Our aim is to reach 3,210 people across six communities: Behau Fatumeta, Behau Lian-lidu, Behedan, Ma'abat (mainland), Biqueli Iliknamu and Biqueli Pala (Atauro Island). We will support them to establish effective management of their fisheries to secure livelihoods, improve food security and build financial resilience, through three linked interventions.

1. Strengthening fisher household financial resilience

Building on assessments carried out during 2022, scoping activities to be completed during the project, and previous research by WorldFish (10), we will identify ways to help fishers navigate fluctuating fishing income and increase their ability to build household financial resilience.

These interventions will include: establishing fisher groups and providing training to encourage groups to become self-governing, and equip fishers with the tools/training they need to improve catch quality, reduce wastage and reach high value markets; in addition to, piloting fisher savings groups to help with the upfront costs of more effective and sustainable fisheries management. These measures will allow fishers to remain economically stable during the implementation of LMMAs.

2. Scaling up locally led management

We will promote the use of customary-based law, Tara bandu as the predominant participatory management tool throughout the project. Used successfully by BV, this tool was identified in Timor-Leste's National Adaptation Plan and additional research (11) as a key mechanism for facilitating community-led climate change adaptation.

We have previously used Safety at Sea training to not only improve fisher safety, but build relationships with fishing communities, catalysing the implementation of marine management measures. We will continue to use this approach when working with new communities.

We will work with communities to gain formal tenure and rights to their fishing grounds, facilitating consultations and supporting the development of local marine management plans that will be endorsed and ratified by the national government. We will deliver long-term support for LMMA management groups, building capacity by providing training in leadership, data collection and interpretation, organisational governance, inclusive and representative decision making, and methods to elevate women's participation.

We will develop a guide on the process of establishing an LMMA in a participatory manner, to be presented to MAF for national use. We will increase engagement with MAF to boost our influence at national level and ensure clear policy and legislative pathways for conferring rights to communities in their access and use of coastal fisheries, connected to their responsibility for managing these areas.

3. Community data collection for local decision making

Research by BV (12) explored the role of monitoring groups in community-based fisheries management. We will take forward recommendations to increase women's participation i.e. gender training for community members to ensure inclusivity.

We will establish three and strengthen three existing women-led community-based fisheries monitoring (CFM) groups. Women will collect fisheries catch data using smartphones and sync findings to our cloud based data platform, automating collation, analysis and interpretation of the data.

We will train CFM members in interpreting and presenting fisheries data and facilitate bi-annual data-sharing events with local communities, along with training on basic ocean ecology, focused on fish life-cycles and how marine ecosystem health affects fish populations. This ensures communities can use data to make informed decisions on marine management measures, and effectively monitor if changes yield results. This approach places data in the hands of community members, empowering them to manage their fisheries while removing technical bottlenecks in the collation and analysis of information. Summarised data will also be shared with MAF - strengthening evidence-based decision-making in

government.

Complementing fisheries-derived data and building on local ecological knowledge, we will monitor coral reefs to quantify the extent and quality of habitat. We will layer habitat maps produced by remote sensing with in-water survey data on coral cover and fish abundance, size and diversity, collected twice annually by a Timorese reef monitoring team (five female and five male), at seven community sites on Atauro Island. These data will provide crucial information on the changing condition of the marine environment through time, connecting directly to local decision making about the access, use and protection of habitats and the fisheries they support.

Project management

BV will be the lead project partner and have oversight of all project governance, grant management, reporting and financial matters. A project manager will be appointed within the BV Timor-Leste team, who will oversee the daily responsibilities of the project, with monitoring and evaluation, financial and programme support available from the global team. Partners will provide technical expertise on areas such as financial resilience (WorldFish), and ecological monitoring (Dreamers Dive Academy, AMTL).

Q14. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit, and the post-project value to the country.

The project will directly engage with approximately 400 adults (at least 50% women), and benefit 3,210 people within target communities.

We will establish fisher groups, and train members in marketing and business, and provide livelihood technical training depending on community needs identified during consultations.

At least 24 community members will be trained in fisheries catch monitoring procedures (100% women), to form three new CFM groups. Participants will receive training in fisheries monitoring and management, including the use of technology (smartphone-based fisheries monitoring systems). Additional training will be delivered in how to interpret and explain the results to community members and the local management groups. All eight CFM groups in Timor-Leste will receive leadership and gender training, boosting women's agency. Peer to peer learning exchanges between CFM group members, including an exchange with overseas monitoring groups, will allow members to share lessons and challenges, and create a support network between groups.

Involving local stakeholders in the collection and analysis of data on natural resources has been shown to increase empowerment for local management, and lead to quicker decision-making and implementation of decisions at the local level.

Local associations and community members will be involved and trained in LMMA management, including management planning, LMMA zoning, advocacy, data literacy and safety at sea. Communities will be supported to organise and hold management meetings and make decisions on fisheries management measures in an informed, transparent and democratic manner, helping build local leadership and community support for ongoing marine environmental management.

The project will work to empower community representatives to undertake most of the management decision-making, with decreasing dependence on NGO support. Local and national government partners will be strongly involved, ensuring sustained institutional support and recognition for the LMMA model

beyond the project's lifetime.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans. Please summarise how your project will contribute to reducing gender inequality. Applicants should, at a minimum, ensure proposals will not increase inequality and are encouraged to design interventions that proactively contribute to increased gender equality.

Women are important in small-scale fisheries (13) in Timor-Leste in gleaning activities (hand collection at low tide) and in post-harvest processing and trade. However, Timor-Leste's patriarchal society traditionally overlooks women in community and national-level decision making on fisheries management, despite the active role women are playing in food security and family income.

This project builds on our existing work, and aims to empower women to have a more equitable role in resource management and decision-making. Evaluation work by Blue Ventures has highlighted the positive social impact for women engaged in the CFM groups, and how their provision of data elevates their voice in decision making forums. National and local authorities have been supportive of the 100% women-led fisheries monitoring programme, and have mentioned it as a point of pride - a positive sign based on the traditionally low participation rates of women in marine management. Owing to the increased visibility of the CFM groups in their respective communities, women have had the opportunity to represent their communities at government-level meetings, and have consistently spoken about their work at community sharing meetings and learning exchanges, providing evidence that this programme is having a positive impact on the status of women in fishing communities.

The project will increase the number of CFM groups within Timor-Leste to eight, and continue to highlight the valuable role women can play in marine management. Additionally, our reef monitoring team, who will be monitoring coral reef systems at sites on Atauro Island, is made up of five women and five men, including Timor-Leste's first female PADI Divemaster, previously trained by Blue Ventures - a milestone in challenging traditional gender roles within Timor-Leste.

We will deliver activities such as gender training for those participating in marine management, to increase gender-inclusivity and ensure an inclusive process for all stakeholders.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who your stakeholders are, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

We will train and support individuals to collect and interpret fisheries and ecological monitoring data, and share with their communities, allowing them to make informed decisions on marine management measures. This approach places data in the hands of local women and community members, transforming access to information and empowering them to manage and rebuild their fisheries. Fisheries data will be shared twice per year during participatory sessions with fisher groups and the wider community. Sessions will be combined with ecological education, and each community will receive at least four sessions. Summarised data will also be available within 24 hours via an online data platform. Initial support from BV to interpret fisheries data will be needed, with an expectation that this will decrease outside of the project

term as capacity building activities within communities are completed.

In addition, we will be developing materials and delivering a public awareness campaign to new and existing LMMA communities on basic ocean ecology, focused on fish life-cycles and how reef, seagrass and wider marine ecosystem health affects fish populations. This will increase community understanding of the linkages between ecosystem health and the direct impact this has on fishing yield and therefore community income.

By increasing our engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) - the government department in Timor-Leste responsible for the design and implementation of policy for fisheries, and legislation for their protection - and inviting representatives to community visits, we will raise awareness at government level of the challenges faced by fishing communities and ensure fishers are at the forefront of policy decisions. By creating a guide on how to facilitate and co-design the process of establishing an LMMA in a participatory manner, and sharing with MAF, there is potential for the BV model to be scaled nationally.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential to scale the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail - number of households should be the largest unit used.

Without the project, continued overfishing leads to ongoing and potentially irreversible declines in catches, losses in associated fisher earnings and food security, and declines in globally important marine biodiversity. These factors coupled with a lack of economic resilience within fishing communities will exacerbate the high vulnerability of target communities, further weakening their socio-ecological resilience.

Through a locally-driven process, the project will focus on delivering activities (targeting at least 50% women) that will strengthen the financial resilience of communities, whilst ensuring links with marine ecosystem health outcomes. Economic resilience strategies linked with participatory monitoring, marine resource management and capacity building of communities will enable fishers to sustain these actions in the long term.

The project will introduce participatory marine monitoring and fisheries management, targeting fisheries that are of particular importance to women. Marine management interventions will subsequently be formalised within an LMMA, established using a traditional social code, Tara bandu, endorsed by communities and authorities. This will increase the area of marine habitats under local protection, and bring local fisheries under community management.

Against a baseline of continued overfishing in the absence of effective fisheries management and little financial resilience within fishing communities, this will bring about the following changes:

Short-term (3 years):

It will slow declines in catches of key fisheries, and consequently of fishers' food security and earnings. It will engage six fishing communities with a population of 3,210 (more than 95% indigenous) to take a lead in efforts to rebuild the fisheries underpinning local livelihoods.

Long-term (3-8 years):

Fisheries will be fished sustainably, income stability will improve and long-term earnings and food security will be sustained. This should be accompanied by an improvement in ecosystem health and the preservation of nearshore biodiversity, building community resilience. Through capacity-building activities, fisher groups, CFM groups and LMMA management groups will have moved towards autonomy.

This suite of interventions which can be adapted based on community need, will form a scalable approach which can be replicated in coastal communities across Timor-Leste. By engaging government departments Blue Ventures can position itself as a trusted expert, ensuring that this community-centric model can form a foundation of national climate, fisheries and conservation strategies and ensure that coastal communities have a voice in national policy planning.

The legacy of Darwin's support will include an increase in advocacy activities and engagement with the Government, providing the potential to achieve impact on a national scale through policy interventions.

Q18. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

The project seeks to break the overfishing-poverty trap facing coastal communities by enacting effective marine management measures, while building economic resilience in local communities.

Three parallel actions will be implemented through six target communities. Participatory approaches will ensure cost effectiveness and local buy-in, while maintaining close cooperation with national authorities.

1. Livelihood strengthening

Fisher groups, savings and loans schemes and technical training linked to sustainable LMMA management measures that reduce threats to biodiversity will help communities overcome upfront costs of conservation, improving economic resilience and reducing reliance on marine resources.

2. Scaling up locally led management

Establishment of LMMAs incorporating managed fishing areas, no-take zones or gear restrictions, using a governance model based on traditional Tara Bandu social code, including monitoring and surveillance, will result in better managed fisheries.

3. Community data collection for local decision making

Supporting women-led CFM groups will lead to increased participation of women in fisheries management. Complementing this with community-led ecological monitoring, data-sharing and training in data literacy and ocean ecology will allow communities to monitor their resources and make evidence-led management decisions.

Increased capacity of community members, and improved understanding of the necessity of management

will lead to increased empowerment, creating advocates for locally led fisheries management.

Q19. Exit Strategy

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding?

How could post-project scaling of the approach (if proven) be delivered: through new finance or through uptake by stakeholders or other mechanisms? Are there any barriers to scaling and how will these be addressed?

How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits?

The project's primary interventions - building community financial resilience, fisheries management and ecological monitoring – have been grounded in well-established participatory and incentive-based models that help ensure long-term community engagement.

The use of community-led monitoring and periodic fisheries closures have proven to be effective catalysts for local engagement in marine management in diverse Indo-Pacific small-scale fisheries contexts (14).

The project will use village exchanges and fisher-fisher education to build support for maintaining community-based fisheries management, creating a culture and tradition of conservation to ensure that actions continue beyond the project term.

The project will build government support for prioritising marine management governance structures that are implemented and controlled at a local level, by partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF). By sharing our process of supporting communities to develop LMMAs, and inviting MAF staff members to attend community consultations exploring local marine governance, we can ensure fishing communities are considered at the forefront of national policy making.

We will leverage our position to influence policy changes, and pursue opportunities that may include: training agreements with the government, establishing a government policy/handbook on marine management measures, and advocating for funding support for communities implementing LMMAs through the government livelihoods program. In addition, by creating a guide on how to facilitate and co-design the process of establishing an LMMA in a participatory manner, and sharing with MAF, there is potential for BV methods to be scaled for national use.

We will explore a partnership with the Coral Triangle Centre to support the development of a financially sustainable method of coral reef monitoring, allowing this activity to continue beyond the project term with reduced financial reliance on NGOs.

The project's commitment to local hiring, and participatory training, will ensure skills remain within the target community, building capacity in the long-term.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the [Risk Assessment template](#) provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Funds used to support activities other than in agreement; funding is used fraudulently, or to bribe government staff; large fluctuations in currency impact upon resources available for project.	Moderate	20%	Moderate	Ensure project management staff have clear oversight over project objectives, budget and expenditure, and regular communication with global finance team. Ensure all staff are familiar with BV's financial policies. Include a nominal amount for foreign currency losses by using a protective exchange rate and factoring in inflation.	Minor

Safeguarding	Staff/community member at risk because safeguards/safeguarding policies not understood and/or adhered to	Moderate	10%	Moderate	All safeguarding policies updated from 2018 to 2020. Safeguarding and Reporting committee created to oversee these elements of BV's work, and reporting framework improved. Dedicated staff in place to support a culture of Safeguarding as a priority.	Minor
					Members of the BV Timor-Leste team attended safeguarding refresher training during 2022.	
					Strong partnerships and implementation plans in place with regular check-ins to ensure activities on track. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in place with partners to clearly define project role and responsibilities.	inor
Delivery Chain	Insufficient staffing, or lack of clarity around roles and responsibilities with partner organisations negatively impacts programme delivery.	Major	20%	Major	Sufficient staff capacity factored into budget to carry out planned activities	

Risk 4	Low engagement and low participation of community members in community consultations around LMMA creation, fisher groups, fisheries and ecological monitoring and/or further training opportunities.	Major	30%	Major	Support the prioritisation of the livelihoods of fishers, and accommodate their schedules. Employ a community-led participatory approach, using community consultations and scoping sessions to ensure community needs are listened to and prioritised. Ensure communities are well informed on BV's role, and the benefits and challenges of interventions being presented.	Moderate
Risk 5	Changes in Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) staff or Government policy deprioritises community-based marine resource co-management.	Moderate	30%	Major	Ensure government buy-in with early and regular briefings, and direct involvement at national and local level. Invite MAF staff to attend community consultations to ensure proactive engagement and understanding of challenges faced by coastal fishing communities. Establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MAF to clearly outline roles and responsibilities.	Moderate
Risk 6	Any form of misconduct by BV/project partner staff, negative media coverage.	Moderate	10%	Minor	Ensure BV upholds its good practices, and maintains good communication with project partners. Timor-Leste Country Director and project manager to conduct regular project check-ins and foster a culture of trust, transparency and honesty within the project team.	Insignificant





Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove 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. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [BlueVentures BCF Implementation Timetable Template 2022-23 FINAL](#)
 12/12/2022
 16:10:25
 pdf 59.36 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe 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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

Formed in 2020, BVTL has a dedicated in-country Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) team, made up of a Programme Impact Senior Manager and Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator. This increased capacity has allowed us to build the MEL programme in Timor-Leste from the ground up, focusing on establishing robust systems and ensuring all staff and stakeholders feel a sense of ownership.

Over the past year, within the Timor-Leste programme, we have refined the theory of change, evaluated existing indicators, developed new indicators to better reflect programme objectives, and finally developed, tested and refined data collection tools for these new indicators. The goals of this exercise were to improve our capacity for monitoring and continually improving our programmes, better measure the social impact of our work in Timor-Leste, and strengthen data collection systems.

Following Blue Ventures' communities first approach, the project MEL will be participatory and primarily community-led. MEL methodologies for key aspects of the project are outlined below:

Livelihoods

Livelihood opportunities explored within the project will be based on community needs assessments and community consultations carried out during 2022 and Yr 1 of the project. We will conduct household socio-economic surveys and participant surveys at the beginning of the project to establish baseline data, and at the end of the project to monitor and evaluate the success of the schemes, and any challenges communities may have encountered.

Securing tenure

In line with BV's participatory approach we will conduct interviews and focus group discussions with fishers and other stakeholders to determine support for LMMA and identify community concerns about fish stocks. This information will then be used to adapt activities as needed to address these concerns. This will be complemented by end of project surveys to assess community support for the LMMA management measures implemented, to ensure a community-led approach.

Fisheries and habitat monitoring

Supporting and expanding our women-led community based fisheries monitoring programme (CFM) is a key component of the project. Women will collect data using smartphones and sync their findings to our online platform, where they will be interpreted, summarised and fed back to communities in near real-time, as well as sharing data summaries with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) - strengthening the connection between monitoring data and evidence-based decision-making in government.

Complementing the fisheries-derived data and building on local ecological knowledge, we will support communities and local Timorese volunteers to monitor coral reefs, using robust participatory methodologies to quantify the extent and quality of habitat. During 2022, we completed training for ten Timorese volunteers in SCUBA-based reef monitoring methodologies, and will support them in collecting two rounds of data per year on coral cover and fish abundance, size and diversity at project sites. These data will be presented back to communities, providing crucial information on the changing condition of the marine environment through time, connecting directly to local decision making about the access, use and protection of habitats and the fisheries they support, and enabling adaptive decision making based on the data available.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	540

Section 10 - Logical Framework


Q23. Logical Framework (logframe)


Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. 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.

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)


The **logframe template** (N.B. there is a different template for Stage 1 and Stage 2) needs to be downloaded from Flexi-Grant, completed and uploaded as a PDF within your Flexi-Grant application – **please do not edit the logframe template structure (other than adding additional Outputs if needed) as this may make your application ineligible.**

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [BlueVentures BCF St2 and Single Stage Logical Framework Template 2022-23 FINAL](#)

 12/12/2022

 16:08:09

 pdf 83.84 KB

Impact:

Healthy and diverse marine ecosystems in Timor-Leste are effectively managed and monitored to form a foundation for local coastal communities to improve their livelihoods, food security and climate resilience.

Outcome:

Reducing fishing pressure and protecting biodiversity in six coastal communities in Timor-Leste through community-based marine resource management and sustainable livelihoods benefits 3,210 people.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Livelihood projects, piloted with fisher groups, are improving the economic resilience of coastal community households and contributing to support for conservation goals.

Output 2:

Local marine management plans in place, governed by effective LMMA committees and implementing sustainable marine management measures which reduce threats to biodiversity.

Output 3:

Communities are engaged in collecting ecological and fisheries data, which is being regularly analysed and fed back to communities to inform marine-management decisions.

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer 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, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1: Livelihood projects, piloted with fisher groups, are improving the economic resilience of coastal community households and contributing to support for conservation goals.

- 1.1. Conduct preliminary community consultations
- 1.2 Establish informal fisher groups in each community
- 1.3 Conduct group management and gender training with fisher group management
- 1.4 Conduct financial literacy and savings and loans training with fisher group members
- 1.5 Conduct stakeholder consultations and focus group discussions in communities to identify areas for livelihoods interventions
- 1.6 Baseline household socioeconomic survey
- 1.7 Pilot savings and loans scheme with fisher groups in identified communities
- 1.8 Pilot at least one octopus closure area linked with support for fisher group to access markets and receive higher profits from octopus
- 1.9 Pilot at least one lobster closure area linked with support for fisher group to access markets and receive higher profits from lobster
- 1.10 Pilot at least one management restriction (e.g. net sizes, fish length) to reduce fishing of juvenile stock, linked with support for fisher group to access markets and receive higher prices for larger fish
- 1.11 Early stage implementation of other new LMMA livelihood activities as identified from community consultations, focus group interviews and market and value chain assessments
- 1.12 Surveys at baseline and project end to assess community support for LMMA management measures
- 1.13 Provide training to fisher group members on marketing and business
- 1.14 Provide focused livelihood technical training to fisher groups depending on interests identified during stakeholder consultations (fish cleaning, drying fish, targeting larger fish, equipment training etc.)
- 1.15 Endpoint socioeconomic survey

Output 2: Local marine management plans in place, governed by effective LMMA committees and implementing sustainable marine management measures which reduce threats to biodiversity.

- 2.1. Initial consultation meetings with local authorities and community members
- 2.2 Information sessions with communities about the benefits of developing an LMMA
- 2.3 Start the LMMA consultation process with identified priority communities and support them to develop and implement marine management measures
- 2.4 Interviews and focus groups discussions with fishers and other stakeholders to determine support for LMMA and identify community concerns about fish stocks
- 2.5 Three day participatory planning workshop with each community
- 2.6 Fishing areas mapped with communities
- 2.7 Share results from community consultations with neighbouring villages
- 2.8 Developing materials and delivering a public awareness campaign to new and existing LMMA communities on basic ocean ecology, focused on fish life-cycles and how reef, seagrass and wider marine ecosystem health affects fish populations
- 2.9 BV staff to analyse data from participatory workshops and community consultations
- 2.10 Workshops with each community to share results from participatory consultations
- 2.11 Assist communities to decide on one-three areas where an LMMA could be implemented
- 2.12 Assist communities to decide on one-three management measures that could be implemented

- 2.13 Produce videos of possible LMMA areas, and share with communities
- 2.14 Survey fishers, gleaners and other community members to determine which LMMA area and management options they prefer
- 2.15 Meet with communities to share results and decide on the area and management measures to be implemented
- 2.16 GPS mapping of proposed LMMA areas
- 2.17 Meeting with stakeholders and local authorities to draft LMMA management agreement and decide structure of LMMA management committee
- 2.18 Share draft LMMA management agreement with local authorities, neighbouring villages, local and national administration and MAF
- 2.19 Place marking buoys to delineate LMMA areas, and hold opening ceremony for LMMA
- 2.20 Provide management, advocacy and data literacy training to LMMA committee members
- 2.21 Develop a guide on how to facilitate and co-design the LMMA process to be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) in order for it to be used nationally
- 2.22 LMMA peer-to-peer knowledge exchange (Yr 3)
- 2.23 Yearly compliance surveys
- 2.24 Safety at sea training in six communities as a means of engagement, building relationships and improving the safety of fishers
- 2.25 Develop a plan to increase engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)

Output 3: Communities are engaged in collecting ecological and fisheries data, which is being regularly analysed and fed back to communities to inform marine-management decisions.

- 3.1 Assess existing CFM data collection protocols and amend as required to adapt to management needs
- 3.2 Continue our support to community members to collect fisheries catch data through three existing CFM groups
- 3.3 Analysis pipeline automated to produce near real-time summarised data
- 3.4 Recruit at least 24 women to form three new CFM groups in communities with an LMMA
- 3.5 Provide training to new group members on data collection protocols and use of kobotoolbox
- 3.6 Data literacy training for new CFM members and refresher training for existing members
- 3.7 Data analysis training for Blue Ventures staff (fisheries and M&E)
- 3.8 At least four data sharing events held with each community to share analysed ecological data among stakeholder groups and community members
- 3.9 Local CFM peer-to-peer knowledge exchange during Yr 1
- 3.10 International CFM peer-to-peer knowledge exchange during Yr 2
- 3.11 Leadership and gender training for CFM members
- 3.12 Develop a monitoring schedule for the mobile reef monitoring unit
- 3.13 Refresher training for reef monitoring team (ten Timorese volunteers) in SCUBA-based reef monitoring methodologies (Reef Check EcoDiver certification), including biomass surveys
- 3.14 Facilitate reef monitoring team to collect two rounds of data (wet and dry season) at a minimum of seven sites around Atauro Island
- 3.15 Develop an MoU with partners (e.g DDA) to formalise a long-term Reef Check training plan

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. Budget


Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.


- Budget form for projects over £100k


Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.


N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload the Lead Partner's accounts at the certification page at the end of the application form.

 [BCF Budget over 100k MASTER Dec2022](#)

 12/12/2022

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 xlsx 273.35 KB

Q25. Funding

Q25a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This initiative builds on previous work undertaken by Blue Ventures and project partner WorldFish. Blue Ventures has maintained a presence in Timor-Leste since 2016, and has been successful in implementing community-led marine management measures, fisheries monitoring and ecological monitoring.

Financial resilience activities will be informed by previous work undertaken by Blue Ventures in other geographies, and supported with technical expertise from the Blue Ventures global team.

Q25b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

- Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

WorldFish are currently implementing a five year project (April 2022 - March 2027), IkanAdapt, which will support Timor-Leste's fishery and aquaculture dependent communities to become more resilient to climate variability and change, leveraging nature-based solutions to benefit both communities and biodiversity. Project implementation will be led by WorldFish, in close collaboration with the Timor-Leste Directorate for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Management and FAO.

BV's proposed project will not geographically overlap with IkanAdapt, but BV has chosen to partner with WorldFish to leverage maximum benefit across both projects, to align activities where necessary, and to bring specific expertise to each other's sites and working communities.

Q26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Capital items will include items such as: laptops, smartphones for CFM groups, replacement scuba diving equipment for ecological monitoring, camera and equipment to support the establishment of CFM and LMMA groups. All items will remain within the host country post-project to be used by BV staff or coastal communities to continue supporting related activities and initiatives begun during the project.

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Please make sure you read the guidance documents, before answering this question.

Community-based approaches are proven to be cost effective and support local ownership. The budget has been developed with the following in mind:

- Darwin resources have been allocated to ensure that activities are fully resourced in order to achieve the intended outcomes.
- Sufficient staff salaries have been included in the budget, as investing in human resources is key to the project's overall mission - to build the capacity of coastal communities to independently manage marine resources in the long-term, rather than buying short-term support through handouts.
- Overhead costs have been included at [REDACTED]. These costs are crucial for supporting the UK based global team, who will provide technical, operational, financial and administrative assistance to the project team.

BV sets staff salaries at competitive rates that allow recruitment of those with the commitment, value and skillset to deliver the best results.

All other costs are set based on previous actual spends. Wherever possible, materials are purchased locally. BV's procurement policy ensures a clear and transparent path for all transactions and provides guidance on the most appropriate form of procurement for different types of spend.

BV works towards efficiency via strong financial management, good work-planning, staff support and supervision, and ongoing monitoring to keep activities on track and enable adaptive management. The project will have a grant manager assigned to track spending, with support from a Finance Business Partner, and output targets will be monitored by the BV Timor-Leste Country Director and the Regional Director for Asia on a monthly basis.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q28. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with all partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement and strengthen your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. If any of the responses are “no”, please indicate how it is being addressed.

Our objective is to do no harm, and we take a zero tolerance approach to anyone who contravenes our policies. We have clear governance in place that provides a Health and Safety and Safeguarding framework that BV staff and everyone who works with us is made aware of through induction and regular training.

We aim for a dialogue based approach to partnership building towards best practice. We invest resources to build HSS related knowledge and skills and encourage our partners to do the same. There is support available to partners to develop safeguarding policies, should this be required.

Q29. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

All project activities are focused on poverty reduction, gender empowerment and sustainable use of biodiversity.

BV's work in Timor-Leste explicitly promotes local leadership, gender mainstreaming and participation in fisheries management, to ensure that the needs, perspectives and food security of coastal communities

are addressed.

By empowering communities with knowledge and legal rights to manage their fisheries, the project will ensure traditional ecological knowledge is utilised wherever possible, for example through participatory zoning of the timing and placement of fishing restrictions.

The project will follow rigorous UK-accredited operational policies and protocols, reviewed annually by BV's senior management team and overseen by BV's Board of Trustees. These cover all aspects of field operations and welfare, including health and safety, marine research methods, child protection, discrimination, research ethics, conflicts of interest, anti-bribery, procurement and fraud.

BV maintains a research ethics committee within the senior management team tasked with ensuring the validation of all social research methods, and consulting with local stakeholders prior to undertaking field research. All research personnel adhere to a free, prior and informed consent (PIC) framework governing community research, ensuring prioritisation of local rights, privacy and safety, and ensuring information obtained through community research is fed back to participants.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q30. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q31. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Osaias Soares	Project Leader	50	Checked

Natercia Verdial	Fisheries and Livelihoods Senior Manager	50	Checked
Oldegar Massinga	Head of Operations	35	Checked
Country Director (tbc)	Country Director (project oversight)	35	Checked





Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dedy Martins	Conservation Coordinator	50	Checked
Armino Marques	Conservation Officer	50	Checked
Fidel de Castro Guterres	Fisheries and Livelihoods Coordinator	50	Checked
Jennifer Leech	Programme Impact Senior Manager	50	Checked
Nelson Amaral	Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator	50	Checked
Janicia Silva de Jesus	Communications Coordinator	35	Checked
Cristina Torres	Finance and Office Manager	35	Checked
Jemima Gomes	Seagrass and Livelihoods Coordinator	35	Checked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [BlueVentures ProjectStaffCVs](#)
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 pdf 1.13 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q32. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name: Blue Ventures

Website address: www.blueventures.org

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

Blue Ventures is an award winning marine conservation charity registered in England and Wales, dedicated to rebuilding tropical fisheries with coastal communities. Blue Ventures launched its Timor-Leste country programme in 2016 at the invitation of the government of Timor-Leste. The purpose of Blue Ventures' partnership with government and civil society organisations within Timor-Leste is to build national and local capacity for marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management, while replicating Blue Ventures' non-profit eco-tourism model (already active in Madagascar and Belize) to provide direct economic incentives to coastal communities to engage in marine management and conservation.

As project lead, Blue Ventures will be responsible for delivering the main activities for all project outputs. Blue Ventures' resident in-country team will focus on all community-level consultations, training workshops and post-training support. The technical and support team will provide the guidance for site selection, fisheries monitoring and assessment, impact evaluation and analysis, and the dissemination of project results to partner communities and national stakeholders.

In managing this project, Blue Ventures will coordinate all technical and capacity building components, as well as financial management and reporting, and the involvement and inputs from all partners and stakeholders.

Allocated budget (proportion or value): £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Government of Timor-Leste, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Website address: <http://gov.east-timor.org/MAFF/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Timor-Leste's Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) is the central Government body responsible for the design, execution, coordination and assessment of the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers for the areas of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock.

The Ministry supports Blue Ventures' programme in Timor-Leste and will be consulted as part of this project's efforts to promote community-led fisheries management.

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

2. Partner Name: WorldFish

Website address: www.worldfishcenter.org

WorldFish is a 'research in development' organisation with a mission to 'reduce hunger and poverty by improving fisheries and aquaculture'. WorldFish has offices in 9 countries throughout the tropical developing world, and a strong track record in community based-management of coastal ecosystems (<http://www.worldfishcenter.org/content/policies-practices-resilience>).

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

In Timor-Leste, WorldFish works on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture systems, coastal livelihoods and food security. WorldFish worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to develop a sustainable aquaculture strategy for Timor-Leste, and is embarking on a similar process of developing a strategy for the sustainable use of coastal fisheries resources.

On the island of Atauro, WorldFish will be working with coastal communities through their IkanAdapt project. Their work will support Blue Ventures' specific focus on understanding women's fishing activities and their role in food security, so it can be incorporated into community and national governance processes. Blue Ventures and WorldFish will collaborate to leverage maximum benefit across both projects, to align activities where necessary, and to bring specific expertise to each other's sites and working communities.

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

3. Partner Name: Dreamers Dive Academy (DDA)

Website address: <https://timordiveacademy.com/>

Dreamer's Dive Academy is a SDI and TDI Instructor Training Facility led by experienced dive professionals passionate about marine conservation, scuba equipment and dive training.

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

Blue Ventures has previously partnered with DDA to provide SCUBA training to Timorese youth and BV staff. During this project DDA will:

- Provide technical support and knowledge on the delivery of Safety at Sea sessions to coastal communities within Timor-Leste
- Provide technical support and knowledge in scuba diving, and ecological monitoring techniques to Blue Ventures' reef monitoring team.

Given their specialist knowledge and technical skills, we will engage DDA on a consultancy basis to support the delivery of these activities. For the purpose of the budget, these consultancy costs have been included within Lead Partner costs, but will be approximately £[REDACTED] (including match funding).

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

4. Partner Name: Assosiasaun Mariniero Timor Leste (AMTL)

Website address: marineirutl.org

AMTL is a Timorese seafarer association, with the aim to provide and to promote safety, security and protection between seafarers and ship owners in Timor-Leste, and promote gender equality within the Maritime sector.

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): AMTL has extensive technical knowledge and experience in providing training to seafarers, fishermen and other related organisations/individuals. Within the scope of this project, BV will partner with AMTL to:

Provide technical support and knowledge on the delivery of Safety at Sea sessions to coastal communities within Timor-Leste.

Given their specialist knowledge, we will engage AMTL on a consultancy basis to support the delivery of these activities. For the purpose of the budget, these consultancy costs have been included within Lead Partner costs, but will be approximately £5,000 (including match funding).

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00





Represented on the Project Board Yes No





Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

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

No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [Blue Ventures Cover Letter - Timor-Leste Dar win](#)
 12/12/2022
 16:30:27
 pdf 159.81 KB

 [BlueVentures Letters of Support Dec2022](#)
 12/12/2022
 16:16:31
 pdf 1.38 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 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
DIR28CC\1084	Dr Alasdair Harris	Strengthening civil society engagement in conservation and fisheries governance, Belize
CV19RR\1009	Dr Alasdair Harris	Strengthening local conservation leadership in response to COVID-19 in Timor-Leste
DIR26S2\1049	Dr Alasdair Harris	Developing an incentive-based model for community-led marine conservation in Comoros
24-012	Dr Alasdair Harris	Incentivising community-led marine biodiversity conservation on Atauro Island
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Blue Ventures Conservation

I apply for a grant of

£443,652.00

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 enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding Policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked





Name Dr Alasdair Harris





Position in the organisation Executive Director

Signature (please upload e-signature)  Dr A Harris Electronic signature
 12/12/2022
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Date 12 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [Blue Ventures Annual Report & Accounts 2020-21](#)
 12/12/2022
 17:42:08
 pdf 5.36 MB

 [Blue Ventures Annual Report & Accounts 2019-2020](#)
 12/12/2022
 17:39:45
 pdf 3.07 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [BV - Protection Policy for Children and Vulnerable Adults](#)
 12/12/2022
 17:33:10
 pdf 55.88 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application <ul style="list-style-type: none">• my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• my budget (which meets the requirements above)	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• my completed implementation timetable as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 31, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 32, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked

I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 28.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: **Improving fisher livelihoods and protecting marine biodiversity in Timor-Leste**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Livelihood projects, piloted with fisher groups, are improving the economic resilience of coastal community households and contributing to support for conservation goals.													
1.1	Conduct preliminary community consultations	12												
1.2	Establish informal fishers group in each community	18												
1.3	Conduct group management and gender training with fisher's groups management	6												
1.4	Conduct financial literacy and savings and loans training with fisher's groups members	6												
1.5	Conduct stakeholder consultations and focus group discussions in communities to identify areas for livelihoods interventions	6												
1.6	Baseline household socioeconomic survey	6												
1.7	Pilot savings and loans scheme with fisher groups in identified communities	24												
1.8	Pilot at least one octopus closure area linked with support for fisher group to access markets and receive higher profits from octopus	24												
1.9	Pilot at least one lobster closure area linked with support for fisher group to access markets and receive higher profits from lobster	24												
1.10	Pilot at least one management restriction (e.g. net sizes, fish length) to reduce fishing of juvenile stock, linked with support for fishers groups to access markets and receive higher prices for larger fish	24												
1.11	Early stage implementation of other new LMMA livelihood activities as identified from community consultations, focus group interviews and market and value chain assessments	24												
1.12	Surveys at baseline and project end to assess community support for LMMA management measures	12												
1.13	Provide training to fisher group members on marketing and business	6												

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	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.14	Provide focused livelihood technical training to fisher groups depending on interests identified during stakeholder consultations (fish cleaning, drying fish, targeting larger fish, equipment training etc)	6												
1.15	Endpoint socioeconomic survey	6												
Output 2	Local marine management plans in place, governed by effective LMMA committees and implementing sustainable marine management measures which reduce threats to biodiversity													
2.1	Initial consultation meetings with local authorities and community members	12												
2.2	Information sessions with communities about the benefits of developing an LMMA	12												
2.3	Start the LMMA consultation process with identified priority communities and support them to develop and implement marine management measures	12												
2.4	Interviews and focus groups discussions with fishers and other stakeholders to determine support for LMMA and identify community concerns about fish stocks	12												
2.5	Three day participatory planning workshop with each community	9												
2.6	Fishing areas mapped with communities	6												
2.7	Share results from community consultations with neighbouring villages	6												
2.8	Developing materials and delivering a public awareness campaign to new and existing LMMA communities on basic ocean ecology, focused on fish life-cycles and how reef, seagrass and wider marine ecosystem health affects fish populations	36												
2.9	BV staff to analyse data from participatory workshops and community consultations	6												
2.10	Workshops with each community to share results from participatory consultations	6												
2.11	Assist communities to decide on one-three areas where an LMMA could be implemented	6												

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	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.12	Assist communities to decide on one-three management measures that could be implemented	6					■	■						
2.13	Produce videos of possible LMMA areas, and share with communities	6					■	■						
2.14	Survey fishers, gleaners and other community members to determine which LMMA area and management options they prefer	6						■	■					
2.15	Meet with communities to share results and decide on the area and management measures to be implemented	9							■	■	■			
2.16	GPS mapping of proposed LMMA areas	6								■	■			
2.17	Meeting with stakeholders and local authorities to draft LMMA management agreement and decide structure of LMMA management committee	6									■	■		
2.18	Share draft LMMA management agreement with local authorities, neighbouring villages, local and national administration and MAF	6									■	■		
2.20	Provide management, advocacy and data literacy training to LMMA committee members	6									■	■		
2.21	Develop a guide on how to facilitate and co-design the LMMA process to be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) in order for it to be used nationally	12									■	■	■	■
2.22	LMMA peer-to-peer knowledge exchange in Yr3	3											■	
2.23	Yearly compliance surveys	9		■				■				■		
2.24	Safety at sea training in six communities as a means of engagement, building relationships and improving the safety of fishers	12	■	■	■	■								
2.25	Develop a plan to increase engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	12	■	■	■	■								
Output 3	Communities are engaged in collecting ecological and fisheries data, which is being regularly analysed and fed back to communities to inform marine-management decisions													
3.1	Assess existing CFM data collection protocols and amend as required to adapt to management needs	6	■	■										
3.2	Continue our support to community members to collect fisheries catch data through three existing CFM groups	36	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Project Title: **Improving fisher livelihoods and protecting marine biodiversity in Timor-Leste**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.3	Analysis pipeline automated to produce near real-time summarised data	12	■	■	■	■								
3.4	Recruit at least 24 women to form three new CFM groups in communities with an LMMA	12	■	■	■	■								
3.5	Provide training to new group members on data collection protocols and use of kobotoolbox	6			■	■								
3.6	Data literacy training for new CFM members and refresher training for existing members	3					■							
3.7	Data analysis training for Blue Ventures staff (fisheries and M&E)	3			■									
3.8	At least four data sharing events held with each community to share analysed ecological data among stakeholder groups and community members	18		■		■		■		■		■		■
3.9	Local CFM peer-to-peer knowledge exchange during Yr1	1				■								
3.10	International CFM peer-to-peer knowledge exchange during Yr2	1								■				
3.11	Leadership and gender training for CFM members	6			■	■								
3.12	Develop a monitoring schedule for the mobile reef monitoring unit	6	■	■										
3.13	Refresher training for reef monitoring team (ten Timorese volunteers) in SCUBA-based reef monitoring methodologies, including biomass surveys	6	■	■										
3.14	Facilitate reef monitoring team to collect two rounds of data (wet and dry season) at a minimum of seven sites around Atauro Island	18		■		■		■		■		■		■
3.15	Develop an MoU with partners (e.g DDA) to formalise a long-term Reef Check training plan	1	■											

Project Title: Improving fisher livelihoods and protecting marine biodiversity in Timor-Leste

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Healthy and diverse marine ecosystems in Timor-Leste are effectively managed and monitored to form a foundation for local coastal communities to improve their livelihoods, food security and climate resilience. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Reducing fishing pressure and protecting biodiversity in six coastal communities in Timor-Leste through community-based marine resource management and sustainable livelihoods benefits 3,210 people.</p>	<p>0.1 Area of ocean under community management increases by at least 8km² by the end of the project¹</p> <p>0.2 Fisheries data collected by CFM groups used to inform management measures that protect biodiversity in six sites by the end of the project</p> <p>0.3 By project end, at least 50% of households participating in livelihoods schemes have an increase in average yearly income or household wealth against baseline</p>	<p>0.1 Documents for <i>Tara Bandu</i> and/or community signed zoning/delineation maps, recorded annually</p> <p>0.2 Fisheries monitoring data collected by CFM groups, calculated annually</p> <p>0.3 Household socioeconomic surveys, baseline and endline</p>	<p>Communities and other stakeholders are willing to participate in collaborative co-management of marine resources.</p> <p>There is no significant unexpected increase in demand for marine resources (i.e. Covid-19 outbreaks).</p> <p>Political strategies are favourable to the sustainable management of natural resources.</p> <p>Engaging with project activities and access to economic incentives will improve attitudes towards protection of marine biodiversity.</p> <p>Socio-economic assessments are able to accurately define households' relationship with marine and coastal resources.</p>

¹ Supports SDG Goal 14 'Life Below Water' Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.

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			<p>Improved marine management measures will be sufficient to halt declines in fisheries productivity within the project lifespan.</p> <p>Livelihood schemes will be sufficient to increase household financial security within the project lifespan.</p>
<p>Outputs: 1. Livelihood projects, piloted with fisher groups, are improving the economic resilience of coastal community households and contributing to support for conservation goals.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Six new fisher groups established by end of Yr2 1.1.2 50 fisher group management members receive group management and gender training 1.1.3 100 fisher group members receive financial literacy and savings and loans training 1.1.4. 100 fisher group members receive marketing, business or technical livelihoods training 1.2. Areas of opportunity for livelihood work identified in consultation with six communities during Yr 1 1.3 Establish fisher savings and loans groups with at least four communities by end of project 1.4 Livelihood projects linked to sustainable LMMA management measures that reduce threats to biodiversity piloted in at least three communities by project end 1.5 50% of households participating in livelihoods</p>	<p>1.1 Fisher group meeting minutes, documents, training records and attendance sheets 1.2. Livelihoods strategy outline completed 1.3 Savings and loans groups organisational documents 1.4 Livelihood intervention project reports 1.5. Household income surveys conducted pre- (Yr 1) and post-livelihood pilots (end of Yr 3) 1.6. Participant surveys conducted pre- (Yr 1) and post-livelihood pilots (end of Yr 3). 1.7 Training records and attendance records</p>	<p>There are a suitable number of livelihood interventions identified that community members are interested in and that do not have a negative impact on marine conservation.</p> <p>Livelihood schemes will be sufficient to increase household financial security within the project lifespan.</p> <p>Income from livelihoods acts as a catalyst for further local natural resource management and provides resilience to global shocks.</p>

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	<p>projects have increased household income or wealth by project end as a result of livelihoods schemes compared to baseline</p> <p>1.6. Increase in % of households participating in livelihood schemes who support having an LMMA in their community by project end compared to baseline</p>		
<p>2. Local marine management plans in place, governed by effective LMMA committees and implementing sustainable marine management measures which reduce threats to biodiversity.</p>	<p>2.1. An increase of at least 8km² of marine habitat under community management by project end</p> <p>2.2. At least five communities with an established LMMA committee</p> <p>2.3. At least five communities implementing sustainable management measures that reduce threats to biodiversity (e.g. no-take zones or gear restrictions)</p> <p>2.4. At least 30 people directly involved in marine management by the end of the project (active LMMA committee members); disaggregated by sex</p> <p>2.5. 30 individuals receive management, advocacy or data literacy training</p> <p>2.6. Compliance with management measures stable or increasing from Yr 2 to Yr 3</p>	<p>2.1. Documents for <i>Tara Bandu</i> and/or community signed zoning/delineation maps</p> <p>2.2. LMMA management committee agreements</p> <p>2.3. Management plan documenting management measures, map of closure area(s)/ calendar of seasonal restrictions</p> <p>2.4. Census and local authority records</p> <p>2.5. LMMA management committee agreements, activity reports and meeting attendance records (disaggregated by male and female association members)</p> <p>2.6. Training records and attendance records</p> <p>2.7. Yearly compliance surveys</p>	<p>Communities wish to continue with management measures after the project ends.</p> <p>Legislation and policies in Timor-Leste do not change, and/or the legal provision for allowing locally-led marine resource management is maintained.</p> <p>There are no natural disasters or other unforeseen events that affect managed areas.</p>

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<p>3. Communities are engaged in collecting ecological and fisheries data, which is being regularly analysed and fed back to communities to inform marine-management decisions.</p>	<p>3.1. Three new CFM groups established and three existing CFM groups supported (100% women) at all sites with LMMA consultations, by project end 3.2. Number of women participating in fisheries monitoring increases by 24, by project end 3.3. At least four data sharing events facilitated in each of six communities to share analysed fisheries data among community members and wider stakeholder groups (Yr 2 and Yr 3) 3.4. 14 rounds of Reef Check data collection (wet and dry season in seven sites) including fish, invertebrate and benthic data</p>	<p>3.1. CFM training records 3.2. CFM training and meeting attendance/participation records 3.3. Biannual data sharing workshop attendance records. 3.4. Reef Check data records</p>	<p>Community members are interested and have the time and ability to be part of participatory monitoring.</p> <p>Knowledge from participatory monitoring is used to design community-led management plans.</p> <p>Reef Check data collection is not delayed by adverse weather or other unforeseen events.</p>
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Activities

Output 1: Livelihood projects, piloted with fisher groups, are improving the economic resilience of coastal community households and contributing to support for conservation goals.

- 1.1. Conduct preliminary community consultations
- 1.2 Establish informal fisher groups in each community
- 1.3 Conduct group management and gender training with fisher group management
- 1.4 Conduct financial literacy and savings and loans training with fisher group members
- 1.5 Conduct stakeholder consultations and focus group discussions in communities to identify areas for livelihoods interventions
- 1.6 Baseline household socioeconomic survey
- 1.7 Pilot savings and loans scheme with fisher groups in identified communities
- 1.8 Pilot at least one octopus closure area linked with support for fisher group to access markets and receive higher profits from octopus
- 1.9 Pilot at least one lobster closure area linked with support for fisher group to access markets and receive higher profits from lobster
- 1.10 Pilot at least one management restriction (e.g. net sizes, fish length) to reduce fishing of juvenile stock, linked with support for fisher group to access markets and receive higher prices for larger fish
- 1.11 Early stage implementation of other new LMMA livelihood activities as identified from community consultations, focus group interviews and market and value chain assessments
- 1.12 Surveys at baseline and project end to assess community support for LMMA management measures
- 1.13 Provide training to fisher group members on marketing and business
- 1.14 Provide focused livelihood technical training to fisher groups depending on interests identified during stakeholder consultations (fish cleaning, drying fish, targeting larger fish, equipment training etc.)
- 1.15 Endpoint socioeconomic survey

Output 2: Local marine management plans in place, governed by effective LMMA committees and implementing sustainable marine management measures which reduce threats to biodiversity.

- 2.1. Initial consultation meetings with local authorities and community members
- 2.2 Information sessions with communities about the benefits of developing an LMMA
- 2.3 Start the LMMA consultation process with identified priority communities and support them to develop and implement marine management measures
- 2.4 Interviews and focus groups discussions with fishers and other stakeholders to determine support for LMMA and identify community concerns about fish stocks
- 2.5 Three day participatory planning workshop with each community
- 2.6 Fishing areas mapped with communities
- 2.7 Share results from community consultations with neighbouring villages

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- 2.8 Developing materials and delivering a public awareness campaign to new and existing LMMA communities on basic ocean ecology, focused on fish life-cycles and how reef, seagrass and wider marine ecosystem health affects fish populations
- 2.9 BV staff to analyse data from participatory workshops and community consultations
- 2.10 Workshops with each community to share results from participatory consultations
- 2.11 Assist communities to decide on one-three areas where an LMMA could be implemented
- 2.12 Assist communities to decide on one-three management measures that could be implemented
- 2.13 Produce videos of possible LMMA areas, and share with communities
- 2.14 Survey fishers, gleaners and other community members to determine which LMMA area and management options they prefer
- 2.15 Meet with communities to share results and decide on the area and management measures to be implemented
- 2.16 GPS mapping of proposed LMMA areas
- 2.17 Meeting with stakeholders and local authorities to draft LMMA management agreement and decide structure of LMMA management committee
- 2.18 Share draft LMMA management agreement with local authorities, neighbouring villages, local and national administration and MAF
- 2.19 Place marking buoys to delineate LMMA areas, and hold opening ceremony for LMMA
- 2.20 Provide management, advocacy and data literacy training to LMMA committee members
- 2.21 Develop a guide on how to facilitate and co-design the LMMA process to be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) in order for it to be used nationally
- 2.22 LMMA peer-to-peer knowledge exchange (Yr 3)
- 2.23 Yearly compliance surveys
- 2.24 Safety at sea training in six communities as a means of engagement, building relationships and improving the safety of fishers
- 2.25 Develop a plan to increase engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)

Output 3: Communities are engaged in collecting ecological and fisheries data, which is being regularly analysed and fed back to communities to inform marine-management decisions.

- 3.1 Assess existing CFM data collection protocols and amend as required to adapt to management needs
- 3.2 Continue our support to community members to collect fisheries catch data through three existing CFM groups
- 3.3 Analysis pipeline automated to produce near real-time summarised data
- 3.4 Recruit at least 24 women to form three new CFM groups in communities with an LMMA
- 3.5 Provide training to new group members on data collection protocols and use of kobotoolbox
- 3.6 Data literacy training for new CFM members and refresher training for existing members
- 3.7 Data analysis training for Blue Ventures staff (fisheries and M&E)
- 3.8 At least four data sharing events held with each community to share analysed ecological data among stakeholder groups and community members
- 3.9 Local CFM peer-to-peer knowledge exchange during Yr 1

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- 3.10 International CFM peer-to-peer knowledge exchange during Yr 2
- 3.11 Leadership and gender training for CFM members
- 3.12 Develop a monitoring schedule for the mobile reef monitoring unit
- 3.13 Refresher training for reef monitoring team (ten Timorese volunteers) in SCUBA-based reef monitoring methodologies (Reef Check EcoDiver certification), including biomass surveys
- 3.14 Facilitate reef monitoring team to collect two rounds of data (wet and dry season) at a minimum of seven sites around Atauro Island
- 3.15 Develop an MoU with partners (e.g DDA) to formalise a long-term Reef Check training plan