

MADAGASCAR AND INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS

Project Proposal Application Form GEF-Satoyama Project

SECTION A: General Information of the proposed subgrant project

1. Title of Project (Please make it descriptive but concise)

A landscape management model for conserving biodiversity in the Comoro Islands

2. Project Location (*Country, State/Province/City*) and provide a map of the subgrant project site

Comoro Islands, Island of Anjouan, Moya forest Key Biodiversity Area

3. Project Duration (start month, year – end month, year)

July 2016 – December 2018

4. Number of beneficiaries

a) Number of persons to whom the project will provide benefit *directly*

34,000 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

Population of the 10 villages where the project will intervene, who will all benefit from the forest management work. Around a third will also be direct beneficiaries of the agricultural work. Figure from the 2003 census.

b) Number of persons who might receive benefit from the project *indirectly*

295,000 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

The approximate rural population of the Comoros. These will benefit through the promotion, expansion and uptake of a community-led sustainable development and conservation model for the country. Figure from the 2003 census.

5. Size of the Project Area (area the project *directly* influence)

5500 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Approximate size of the Moya forest zone including agricultural and forest land as per the accompanying map

6. Size of the area benefiting from the project (area that *indirectly* benefit from the activities in the project site above)

27500 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

The approximate size of all forest in the Comoros and surrounding agricultural land – areas with potential for application of the same model

7. IUCN threatened species (www.iucnredlist.org) known to occur that will benefit or impacted by the project activities (*if applicable*). If the IUCN Red List is not up to date, provide information on nationally protected species.

Anjouan scop's owl, *Otus capnodes*, Critically Endangered
 Comoro ground gecko, *Paroedura sanctijohannis*, Endangered
 Livingstone's fruit bat, *Pteropus livingstonii*, Endangered (upgrading recommendation submitted to IUCN Red List)
 Mongoose lemur, *Eulemur mongoz*, Critically Endangered
Papilio aristophantes, Endangered
Amauris comorana, Endangered

8. Traditional knowledge that will be specifically conserved and/or promoted by the project (*if applicable*). Please describe, or write "n/a," here.

The continued improvement and expansion of agroforestry systems is critical to the sustainability of the socio-ecological system. This depends on harnessing traditional knowledge about indigenous and commonly-used introduced tree species in the Comoros – their advantages and disadvantages for different purposes – and combining this with expert support from international partners. The integration of these two knowledge systems will allow the project to propose a variety of tree and crop regimes depending on what goals are prioritised for different areas (water preservation, biodiversity conservation, revenue generation, fertilisation...).

9. If the proposed subgrant project site itself or area near it has been recognized as a site of global significance for biodiversity conservation (see the Call for Proposals for definition), please describe (name and size of the site).

The Comoros form part of the Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands biodiversity hotspot, identified in several analyses as one of the hottest hotspots for conservation worldwide due to high levels of endemism and severe threats. The Moya forest area has been identified as a Key Biodiversity Area by CEPF, and harbours all the endemic species that make forest areas in the island of Anjouan and more generally in the Comoros of top concern for conservation.

10. Implementation Capacity: Please outline the staff allocations for the proposed project in the table below.

Implementation arrangement within the organization			
Title	Name	Experience (years)	Role in the proposed project
Executive Director	Ibrahim Said	14	Project management oversight
Technical Director	Hugh Doulton	8	Project lead

Strategy Coordinator	Misbahou Mohamed	8	Development of natural resource management and biodiversity conservation measures
Field Coordinator	Brunilda Rafael	20	Management of agricultural and agroforestry interventions
Monitoring + Evaluation Manager	Siti Mohamed	8	Developing monitoring and evaluation framework and monitoring reporting of indicators
Rural development manager	Badroudine Ali	8	Training field technicians and monitoring agricultural activities in the field
Admin manager	Dhahaleb Ali Charif	5	Financial and administrative management
Ecological research manager	Steeves Buckland	10	Identifying conservation priorities and monitoring impacts on biodiversity
Field technicians	c. 15	2 – 25 years	Implementation of agricultural and ecological activities

11. Key project partners; organizations, experts, etc. (if relevant, and very briefly describe their roles in the project)

Dahari has relationships going back 8 years with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, and the equivalent Commissariat on Anjouan. Dahari will continue to work with the authorities to integrate lessons learnt into policy and expand the impact of the project.

Exchange visits and sharing lessons will occur with the UNDP Protected Areas programme (Dahari will sit on the programme's steering committee), the Mohéli Marine Park, UN-led agricultural programmes, local NGOs.

CIRAD will continue to provide expert support to Dahari to improve the impact of its agricultural and reforestation programmes (grant apps to fund this support submitted).

IUCN will provide expert support to the development of appropriate policy and legislation to support community-based landscape management (grant apps to fund this support submitted).

ICRAF will provide expert support to the identification and implementation of appropriate agroforestry regimes (grant apps to fund this support submitted).

12. Will the private sector be specifically involved in this project?

Yes **No** / If yes, describe how in the box below?

The project will look to expand nascent relationships with the exporters of ylang ylang essence, notably Biolandes, to develop reforestation and agroforestry programmes targeted at making the wood supply to distilleries sustainable, and to give long-term stable financial support to Dahari.

To improve farmer revenues the project will also build on nascent relations with companies in Mayotte, notably Sodifram, to develop export of market gardening crops to the French-controlled island. The market in Anjouan for market garden crops such as tomatoes is saturated during the high season and prices are up to five times higher in Mayotte.

SECTION B: Strategy of Proposed Project

1. Background (*This may include the social/economic/environmental state and trend in the areas where the project is proposed, describe the benefits people receive from biodiversity and ecosystems in the area, identify the threats and challenges the area faces (social and environmental drivers of loss or deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services), and elaborate on how the proposed project can change the current situation.*) **(Max. 500 words)**

Despite forming part of one of the world's hottest hotspots for biodiversity conservation, the Comoro Islands lack any terrestrial conservation measures. The country lost 24% of its forest between 1990 and 2015 (FAO, 2015), a consequence of high poverty rates, extremely high population pressure, and a high dependence on agriculture for livelihoods - amongst other factors. The main threats to natural forest cover are the extension of the agricultural frontier and the cutting of old-growth trees for timber. Charcoal, wood for cooking and for ylang ylang distillation come mainly from agroforestry areas.

The heavy deforestation threatens the livelihoods of both the local population – through loss of water resources and soil fertility – and endemic biodiversity, with over 20 terrestrial species listed as vulnerable or worse on the IUCN's Red List. The situation is particularly critical on Anjouan where population pressure at over 600 people/km² is one of the highest in the world, and where deforestation has led to the loss of around 40 of 50 previously permanent rivers.

The implementation of forest management measures is critical for the future of the country and its biodiversity, but efforts are complicated by weak governance at all levels. Since 2013 Dahari has been developing the first ever forest management actions for the Comoros in three upland villages in the southern Moya forest region. Tree nurseries managed by community bodies were installed, and the first reforestation programme implemented early 2016. Reforestation is also underway in key biodiversity hotspots surrounding roost sites of the Livingstone's fruit bat. These efforts follow work to intensify agricultural and agroforestry production with over 3500 farmers dating back to 2008. The agricultural development work aims to increase yields in fields further down the slopes so as to reduce pressure for new fields in upland forest areas; this permits the implementation of forest management measures without impacting negatively on livelihoods.

This proposal seeks to consolidate this landscape management approach in the Moya Forest KBA (see Doulton et al., 2015, technical paper for the World Forestry Congress) so that lessons can be learnt at the national level and integrated into legislation and policy. With the support of international partners, efforts will continue to improve and expand agricultural and agroforestry interventions to reduce pressure on forest and improve livelihoods, and to reinforce management regimes for remaining forest areas. Dahari is currently undertaking a study to more precisely identify the quantities of wood extracted for different uses, and which species and zones are targeted. The results will inform reforestation and agroforestry efforts.

The proposal comes at a critical time for conservation in the Comoros at the start of a government and UNDP-led programme to install three terrestrial protected areas in Grande Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli; Dahari will sit on the steering committee of this programme. This project provides the opportunity to promote a truly integrated and community-led conservation and development model for the country. Lessons learnt will be of wider relevance for the implementation of integrated landscape management programmes in highly-pressured landscapes dominated by agriculture.

2. Objective: Please describe as clearly and specific as possible the objective of the proposed project. Please write **no more than 3 sentences**.

Consolidate a community-led model for landscape management for the Comoros, combining forest and biodiversity protection with agricultural and agroforestry development in 10 villages surrounding the Moya forest KBA in Anjouan, and integrate into national policy and legislation. The project will support over 2000 farmers and thus 10,000 direct beneficiaries to improve their revenues from agriculture and agroforestry. At the same time at least 400 hectares of forest conserving key ecosystem services notably water provisioning will be put under management, and at least 40 hectares conserving biodiversity hotspots.

3. Please describe the intended outcomes and outputs, as well as the indicators used to monitor the progress and achievements in the template provided on the next page (See the definitions below in the template as a guide regarding the type of information to provide). Please feel free to add components as necessary, but do not include more than 5 components.

Subgrant Project Results Framework

Components	Key activities	Outcomes
Component 1: Implementation of forest management regimes and reforestation of degraded zones	<p>Activity 1: Participatory planning workshops and GIS mapping with community management bodies to build on and expand current reforestation efforts</p> <p>Activity 2: Development of management regimes for key forest areas with community management bodies and local government</p> <p>Activity 3: Reforestation of key areas and monitoring of trees planted</p>	<p>Outcome 1: At least 400 hectares of forest delivering key ecosystem services to communities in the Moya forest KBA under management by community bodies supported by local authorities</p> <p>Outcome 2: At least 15,000 trees planted and monitored to protect water sources and degraded zones</p>
Component 2: Implementation of measures to protect biodiversity hotspots	<p>Activity 1: Ongoing ecological research into species and geographic conservation priorities</p> <p>Activity 2: Negotiation with landholders for reforestation around biodiversity hotspots based on a payment for ecosystem services approach</p> <p>Activity 3: Monitoring of implementation of agreements and impact on biodiversity</p>	<p>Outcome 1: At least seven roost sites of the Livingstone's fruit bat housing one third of the population covered by long-term conservation measures</p> <p>Outcome 2: At least 40 hectares of forest key for biodiversity conservation under management</p> <p>Outcome 3: At least three scientific papers published</p>
Component 3: Agricultural and agroforestry development to improve livelihoods	<p>Activity 1: Training of farmers in improved sustainable techniques to reduce erosion and improve soil fertility, to improve yields from food crops and market gardening, and to improve marketing, using the Farmer Field Schools approach</p> <p>Activity 2: Multiplication and distribution of tree cuttings and improved crop varieties</p> <p>Activity 3: Continued research into improved crop varieties and techniques with the support of CIRAD</p> <p>Activity 4: Research into improved agroforestry regimes combining traditional and scientific knowledge with the support of ICRAF</p>	<p>Outcome 1: At least 2000 farmers supported to increase revenues in a manner compatible with forest conservation</p> <p>Outcome 2: At least 100,000 fruit, timber and anti-erosion trees planted to improve farmer revenues</p>
Component 4: Publicising landscape management model and integrating into national policy and legislation	<p>Activity 1: Exchange visits with local partners and collaborators in the Comoros (Mohéli Marine Park, FAO agricultural programmes, UNDP, local NGOs...)</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Model supported by legislation recognizing the community-led approach</p>

	<p>Activity 2: Communicate activities and results nationally and internationally through website, social networks, newsletters and conferences</p> <p>Activity 3: Write article on approach and results for peer-reviewed journal</p> <p>Activity 4: Integrate community-led natural resource management and conservation model into legislation in collaboration with the authorities and with the support of IUCN</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Broad understanding of and support to the community-led landscape management approach from key actors in the Comoros</p> <p>Outcome 3: Peer-reviewed paper published on the landscape management model</p>
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5. List up to five potential/anticipated risks/challenges in achieving the outcomes and outputs described above, and describe how you intend to mitigate the negative impact.

Risk	Level (low-medium-high)	Mitigation Strategy
The development of community management initiatives is exceptionally complicated in the Comoros and particularly Anjouan due to the breakdown of traditional village governance structures, weak governance at all levels, and low levels of capacity and community cohesion. This complicates achieving effective community management within and between villages.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This risk is mitigated by Dahari's longstanding presence in the communities targeted by this project, and thus in-depth knowledge of their functioning, as well as several years testing different modes of collective action. Due to the lack of effective community management bodies, Dahari works initially with motivated individuals to develop small-scale natural resource management initiatives in each community, using these as examples for enlargement. This project will be based on expanding beyond these initial efforts already in place.
Integration into national policy and legislation will require close collaboration with the government and other national actors.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new administration will be in place by the time the project begins and efforts will be made from the start to develop close links with key actors. Initial meetings have also taken place with the UNDP and the current administration to discuss collaboration on the Protected Areas programme with positive outcomes – Dahari will sit on the steering committee of the UNDP programme.
Wider adoption is also dependent on relations with other actors in the Comoros.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dahari will propose exchange visits with other organisations working in the same sectors from the start of the project to develop close relationships and identify what cross-learning can occur over the project timeframe.
Lack of funders active in the Comoros to support forest and biodiversity management beyond the project timeframe	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dahari is prioritizing the development of its ecotourism and agricultural export activities as ways of generating stable long-term income Dahari's regional and international standing is growing thanks to presentations at international conferences and strong communications, which is starting to open up new funding opportunities
Natural disasters including cyclones and flash flooding destroying targeted forest areas and fields	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-erosion measures are integrated into all of Dahari's agricultural interventions, reducing the impact of heavy run-off during high rainfall events Reforestation of degraded areas as planned is the only way to reduce the impact of cyclones and the number of landslides

6. Key Features of the Project

Please elaborate on key features of the project with respect to the following aspects:

- In what way is the proposed project aligned with the NBSAP of the country where it will be implemented, global targets such as Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs?

This proposed project would contribute directly to meeting the Comoros' commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It responds directly to the highest three ongoing threats to biodiversity identified in the 5th national report to the CBD published in 2014. The national strategy is still being updated, but by looking to protect forest habitat and improve the sustainability of agricultural and agroforestry practices, and thus reduce anthropogenic pressure on natural resources, the project tackles several of the key required conservation actions as outlined in the original biodiversity strategy and action plan. The activities also align with the Species Action Plan for the Livingstone's fruit bat.

At the wider scale, the project approach fits perfectly within the SDGs, both broadly in terms of linking development and environmental protection, and through objectives that will contribute directly to SDGs 1 (no poverty – through agricultural development), 2 (no hunger – through agricultural development), 5 (gender equality – through developing representative community management bodies), 6 (clean water and sanitation – through protecting watersheds) 13 (climate action – through reforestation), 15 (life on land – through biodiversity conservation measures). The project will also contribute directly to achieving many of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, most particularly 2 (through integrating community management into policy and legislation), 5 (through reducing deforestation), 7 (through agricultural and agroforestry development compatible with conservation), 11 (through implementing forest management), 14 (through the landscape management approach protecting water and other ecosystem services), and 18 (through promoting community management and use of traditional agroforestry knowledge).

b. How can the project make contribution to mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in specific sectoral, land use and/or development policies and plans?

The project will work with the authorities and international partners to integrate community-led natural resource and biodiversity conservation into national policy and legislation. The IUCN have agreed to support Dahari in this work, with funding applications to finance their assistance already submitted and others being written.

Beyond this project outcome, Dahari contributes widely to the prioritization of development actions in the Comoros with Dahari's Executive chairing the civil society group feeding into official development planning such as the recent finalization of the national poverty action plan. Dahari works as far as possible to prioritise integration of environmental management and biodiversity conservation.

c. How can the long-term sustainability of the project impact be secured?

Sustainability of the intervention is built into the project design, in particular through empowerment of communities for their own economic development and the management of natural resources. On the agricultural side, Dahari invests in training farmers in improved techniques and marketing of produce, training that brings long-term benefits and improvements in yields. Dahari also selects and trains agricultural outreach agents from its villages of intervention who are trained to a higher degree so that agricultural support can eventually be delegated to this level. In addition, farmers reimburse improved crop varieties into seed banks managed communally, thus allowing further farmers to benefit from higher-yielding and fast-growing varieties in subsequent years.

For the forest management work, Dahari reinforces community structures at the village level to give them the skills and tools they need to continue management actions into the future. Dahari supports these structures to evolve into representative and legitimate management bodies for their communities, including through the integration of women.

Through the support of international partners, the project will also reinforce Dahari's own

capabilities in delivering agricultural development and forest management initiatives. It will also help to secure Dahari's work in its core intervention zone in the Moya forest KBA in the medium-term, allowing the NGO to concentrate on bringing in further resources to allow expansion.

The potential for replication in the Comoros beyond Dahari's own interventions will be enhanced through exchange visits with local partner and collaborator organisations, and through the work on integrating the approach into national policy and legislation. The overall aim is to create a model for community-led sustainable development and conservation for the Comoros that can be replicated by both Dahari and its partners.

d. What kind of innovativeness and/or lessons can be demonstrated by the project?

Whilst landscape management approaches are gaining increasing recognition at the international level, there is also an acknowledgement that there are very few concrete examples of implementation from which to assess impact. In one of the most highly-pressured socio-ecological systems in the world, Dahari has invested in the long-term to develop a truly integrated and community-led approach to conservation. The landscape approach developed combines Payment for Ecosystem Service mechanisms to conserve biodiversity, innovative agroforestry and agricultural development, and forest management actions. The initiative draws on the expertise of a wide range of international partners, notably CIRAD, IUCN, ICRAF, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Bristol Zoological Society. The lessons learnt will be applicable to small island developing states (SIDS) and other highly-pressured socio-ecological systems around the world.

e. What measures will the proposed project take for effective stakeholder engagement, including particularly to mainstream gender considerations?

Dahari works to ensure that all its activities are led by the communities themselves. This includes through recruiting agricultural outreach agents from the beneficiary villages, developing local management bodies for natural resource management, and working with participatory monitoring committees. Reviews of each agricultural and reforestation campaign are held with the participants at the end of the work to identify improvements and demands for the next campaign.

Dahari has longstanding ties to relevant local, regional and national government bodies in the Comoros. Dahari holds regular meetings with these institutions, and shares workplans and reports.

Dahari therefore already applies strong stakeholder engagement planning, but commits to building on current practices to develop and execute a stakeholder engagement plan as per page 25 of the GEF-Satoyama Environmental and Social Management Framework.

Gender is a key consideration in the Comoros, which are 99% Moslem. Women are under-represented in community decision-making bodies and Dahari has a goal to improve the situation for rural women. Dahari works to gradually improve participation of women in the community management bodies it develops, preferring this approach to the application of strict quotas. In addition, over a third of the farmers who work Dahari are women – with the percentage higher for the market gardening work. At the institutional level, half of Dahari's senior management team are female. Dahari commits to building on these foundations to develop and execute a gender mainstreaming plan as laid out on page 23 of the Environmental and Social Management Framework.

SECTION C: Budget Summary

1. Amount of funds requested (to be between USD50,000 and 100,000)
 USD

2. Please provide the budget summary in the table below in US Dollars. (If selected, a full budget must be provided in the template to be provided.)

Categories	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
	(July, 2016 –March, 2017)	(April, 2017 –March, 2018)	(April, 2018 –December, 2018)	
Personnel salaries and benefits	\$16,000	\$30,000	\$14,000	\$60,000
Professional services				
Travel and Accommodations	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$3,000	\$13,000
Meetings and Workshops		\$500	\$500	\$1,000
Grants and Agreements				
Equipment	\$3,000	\$2,000		\$5,000
Other direct costs	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$2,000	\$8,000
Total direct cost	\$25,500	\$42,000	\$19,500	\$87,000
Indirect cost ^{a)}	\$3,800	\$6,300	\$2,900	\$13,000
Grand total	\$29,300	\$48,300	\$22,400	\$100,000

^{a)} Indirect costs can be up to 15% of the total direct cost or up to the institutional policy, whichever the lower.

3. Co-financing

Please provide the amounts, sources and types of co-financing using the table below. (Note: if selected, commitment letters from each source must be provided to the Executing Agency—not required at the time of application)

<u>Name of Co-Financier</u>	<u>Amount (USD)</u>	<u>Type (Cash or In-Kind)</u>	<u>Relevant Component</u>
French and Japanese Embassies of the Comoros	\$30,000	Cash	1, 3 and 4
Bristol Zoological Society	\$30,000	Cash	2
Dahari – vehicles and equipment	\$20,000	In-kind	All
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	\$30,000	Cash	2 and 4

European Union	\$40,000	Cash	3 and 4
NB we are waiting for replies on further grant applications which if successful will provide further cofunding for this project (CEPF, EU) and will be submitting further grants with our international partners (FAO, Darwin Initiative, EU and others)			

SECTION D: Safeguards

GEF-Satoyama Project will not fund projects that cause significant impact to critical natural habitat nor results in involuntary resettlement of residents.

Does the proposed project:

1. Cause significant negative impact on critical natural habitats (including unsustainable harvesting, introduction of potentially invasive species)?

Yes No

If yes please explain:

2. Involuntary resettlement of residents? Yes No

If yes please explain:

Once selected, proponents will undergo safeguard analysis to identify necessary safeguard measures. CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental and Social Management Framework covers policies for 1) environmental and social impact assessment, 2) involuntary resettlement, 3) protection of natural habitats, 4) indigenous peoples, 5) physical cultural resource, 6) pest management, 7) accountability and grievance, 8) gender mainstreaming, and 9) stakeholder engagement

(<http://www.conservation.org/about/Pages/CI-GEF-project-agency-resources.aspx>). For example, if the project involves Indigenous Peoples, the development and implementation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan might be required.

SECTION E: Information on the Organization

1. Please provide the information of the applicant in the form below. Please keep **within 1 page**. Also, please provide a document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation.

Name of the organization	Dahari	Representative of the organization (title and name): Mr Hugh Doulton, Technical Director	
Address of the main office	BP 277, Mutsamudu, Anjouan, Comores TEL: +269 7714048 FAX: n/a Email: contact@daharicomores.org		
Type of organization	Civil Society Organization		
Established:	2013/02/25		
Staff	Permanent staff <u>27</u> persons	Temporary staff <u>15</u> persons	
History of the organization	Dahari was created in February 2013 as a key outcome of the ECDD project which ran in the Comoros between 2008 and 2013 (see www.ecddcomoros.org). It has 42 staff members working on core interventions of rural development, natural resource management, biodiversity conservation and ecotourism. In a short period of time Dahari has established itself as one of the leading NGOs in the country, with over 30 financial and technical partnerships worldwide. Since its creation it has supported 2000 farmers to increase their yields in a manner compatible with forest conservation, introducing new agricultural techniques with proven impact in the region, and developed the first ever forest management and biodiversity conservation initiatives for the Comoros around water catchment areas and roost sites of the Livingstone's fruit bat.		
Vision/Mission or Mandate of the organization	Vision: A united and dynamic Comorian society in control of its future and living in harmony with its environment Mission: Shaping sustainable and productive landscapes with Comorian communities		
Legal status of the organization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legally registered <input type="checkbox"/> Not registered		
Financial Summary of the three most recent fiscal years (please provide the period)			
	Jan, 2015 ~ Dec, 2015	Jan, 2014 ~ Dec, 2014	Jan, 2013 ~ Dec, 2013
Gross revenue	USD 315,207	USD 280,788	USD 79,358
Gross expenditure	USD 310,109	USD 269,539	USD 80,185
Website of the organization	http://www.daharicomores.org		
Focal point of communication	Mailing Address: BP 277, Mutsamudu, Anjouan, Comores Name: Hugh Doulton – Technical Director TEL: +269 3342559 FAX: n/a Email: hugh.doulton@daharicomores.org		

2. Please list up to five projects relevant to the theme of the GEF-Satoyama Project which the applicant has conducted in the past 5 years or is currently conducting.

Project name	Year	Donor	Budget (USD)	Description (highlight the relevance)
Expanding the reach of agricultural intensification in nine villages in the south of Anjouan and initiation of natural resource management	01/2014 – 04/2016	European Union	\$235,000	Developing forest management initiatives centering on water catchment areas, and integrating with agroforestry and agricultural development. Targeting the same area as this proposal.
Protecting the Livingstone's fruit bat as a model for biodiversity conservation in agricultural landscapes	10/2014 – 06/2016	Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund; Prince Bernhard Nature Fund; Rufford Foundation	\$32,000 in total	Integrating protection of biodiversity hotspots with agricultural development including via a Payment for Ecosystem Services mechanism. Piloting in the same area as this proposal.
Identification of terrestrial conservation priorities on Anjouan	07/2015 – 02/2018	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	\$175,000	Identifying species and geographic conservation priorities to integrate into landscape management planning. Results will cover the area of this proposal.
Empowering farmers for their agricultural development in the Moya region of Anjouan	04/2013 – ongoing	French, Swiss, Australian, UK and US embassies for the Comoros	\$220,000 in total	Improving farmer revenues in a manner compatible with forest conservation: intensifying production in lowland areas so as to reduce pressure on upland forest. Targeting the same area as this proposal.
Developing a community-based marine management model for the Comoros	10/2015 – 12/2017	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	\$150,000	In partnership with Blue Ventures, ecological and social studies to work towards community-based management of coastal and marine natural resources

Feedback) How did you learn about this call for proposals?

- GEF-Satoyama website
- CEPF mailing list
- IPSI mailing list/newsletter
- UNU-IAS mailing list
- IGES mailing list/newsletter
- Internet search engines
- Friend, colleague
- Other _____(please specify)

Permission) Application materials can contain very valuable information on the status of and threats to SEPLS in the world. The GEF-Satoyama Project would like to use such information to deepen the understanding of SEPLS globally (as part of the study under the Component 2 of the GEF-Satoyama Project). **May the information you provide in the application form be used by the GEF-Satoyama Project for the purpose of such study?** (Your choice here will not affect your consideration for the grant)

YES / NO

Application Checklist

Please make sure that the following materials are attached to the email when you apply:

- x Project Proposal Summary Sheet
- x Completed Application form
- x Map of subgrant project site
- x Copy of document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation