



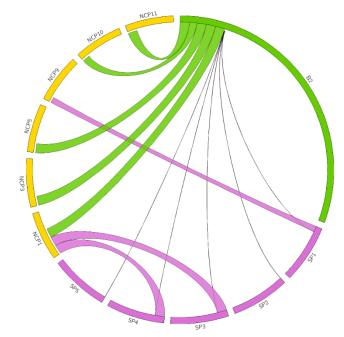


# **Project Final Report**

<b>Project Name</b>	A landscape management model for conserving biodiversity in the Comoro Islands
Location	Anjouan Island, Comoros
	Project intervention zone  Comoro Islands  Lingoni  Nindri  Moya Forest  Noya Forest  Noya Adda  Anjouan  Ikm
Implementing	
Organization	Dahari
Partners	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Mohéli Marine Park; Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)
Size of	
<b>Project Site</b>	1,002 ha
Number of	
Beneficiaries	1,300 persons
<b>Key Species</b>	Livingstone's fruit bat (Pteropus livingstonii)
	Mongoose lemur (Eulemur mongoz)
	Anjouan scop's owl (Otus capnodes)
GEF Funding	
Amount	U\$\$86,000
Co-financing	US\$382,992
Period of	
Performance	July 2016 to December 2018

# Summary (Including relevance to values, Indigenous Language and knowledge (ILK), and governance)

The GEF-Satoyama Project aimed to address three barriers to SEPLS globally, namely, insufficient recognition of SEPLS values, disappearing traditional knowledge, and weak governance. A strong link between values, knowledge and governance can potentially enhance biodiversity and production in SEPLS. The interplay between values, ILKP and governance contributing to the sustainability and resilience of SEPLS was considered as well as the linkages between the drivers and corresponding policies are shown in the following figures and tables below.



## **Ecosystem domain (light green)**

B2: Managed/resource forest

# **Important species (purple)**

SP1: Anjouan scop's owl
 SP2: Comoro ground gecko
 SP3: Livingstone's fruit bat
 SP4: Mangoose lemur
 SP5: Papilio aristophantes

## **Ecosystem services (NCP) (yellow)**

NCP1: Pollination and seed dispersal

NCP3: Climate regulation

NCP5: Freshwater quantity, flow & timing

regulation

NCP9: Detrimental organism regulation

NCP10: Energy NCP11: Food and feed

# Connection between ecosystem domains, species and ecosystem services (NCP)

# ILKP for the use and management of different ecosystem domains and species

	Ecosystem domain	ILKP		- Trend	ILKP holders
	Species Domain		Description	Hellu	Farmers
2.Managed/resource		1.Knowledge	Knowledge about species being able to protect	JI.	
foi	rest		the water resource	•	
	Anjouan scop's owl	1.Knowledge	Rodent control	nk	
	Livingstone's fruit	1.Knowledge	Contribute to seed dispersal and forest	nk	
	bat		regeneration		
	Mangoose lemur	1.Knowledge	Contribute to seed dispersal and forest		
			regeneration	nk	

# **Ecosystem governance structure in the landscape**

Ecosystem type	Managed/resource forest	Stakeholder type
Main ownership	Natural resources management committees	Informal community org.
Management right	Natural resources management committees	Informal community org.
holder		
Other stakeholders	Local authorities, UNDP	Government or public
	Dahari	Non-governmental
	Farmers	Individual
	ICRAF,	Distant end users
	CEPF, EU, Bangor University	International
		organizations

### ES & BD changes

Deforestation and degradation of the resource forest

Viability of species populations: Livingstone's fruit bat, Mongoose lemur, Anjouan scop's owl, Comoro ground gecko, and butterfly Papilio aristophantes

#### Direct drivers

LULCC: Extension of the agricultural frontier, high dependence on agriculture for livelihoods

## Resource overexploitation:

Cutting trees for timber. Charcoal, wood for cooking and for ylang ylang distillation (mainly from agroforestry areas and secondary forest)

#### Climate change:

Responsible for increasing number of landslides and high speed winds

## Indirect drivers

**Demographic:** High population growth and density, causing pressure on natural resources and endemic biodiversity

Economic: Lack of industry, high dependency on agriculture and high rate of unemployment in the Comoros. Lack of tourism due to poor road infrastructure and hotel infrastructure; Exports only cash crops

Socio-cultural: Poor social cohesion and the breakdown of traditional power structures are due to poverty

Policies & governance systems: Lack of local governance institutions and absence of the State negatively affect management of natural resources & biodiversity conservation

### Policies & actions

Regulatory: State forest guards supposed to monitor and control the exploitation of resources and tree cutting permits, but often they do not do their job

Market/incentive-based: Payment for ecosystem service for the protection of

Information/educationbased: Awareness campaigns through sport to involve young people in activities of natural resource management & biodiversity conservation, Develop participatory monitoring with community

Researches and actions: Some researches realized to identify the KBA on the Moya forest to permit after to Dahari develop the PES approach on the identified areas.

### Actors

Main ownership and management rights:

Informal community organisations: Natural resource management committees

#### Main stakeholders:

Government: State forest authorities Local authorities

Non-governmental: Dahari supports natural resources management committees

Individual farmers: Main land owners

Configuration of the linkages between ecosystem and biodiversity changes, their direct and indirect drivers and corresponding policies and actions

This project has contributed to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):













This project has contributed to the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs):













# **Project Achievements**

Name	Description
Conservation	Signed agreements with four landowners to conserve Livingstone
Agreements	Fruit Bat roost sites. In exchange for the conservation of the sites,
	compensation is offered to improve production of the areas already
	dedicated to agriculture.
Capacity building	Training was provided to farmers to improve their agricultural
	practices in the entire production chain from seedling management
	to marketing.
Reforestation	Trees were replaced in water catchment areas. Community
	members were also trained in the creation and the management of
	the tree nurseries to further the reforestation drive and make it
	sustainable.

# **Lessons Learned**

Description					Recommendation	
Limited	participation	of	the	women	in	Recruit and train female staff members to
training events				conduct similar training events.		

# Outputs

Туре	Details				
Video	Reforestation Campaign				
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XiD62jlurJc				
Publication	Reboisement. Plus de 14.000 plants pour régénérer le couvert				
	forestier de Ndzuani <a href="http://daharicomores.org/wp-">http://daharicomores.org/wp-</a>				
	content/uploads/2017/03/Al-watwan-Article-reboisement-2.pdf				
Publication	Addressing forest degradation in a Small Island Developing State: a				
	landscape approach in Comoros <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6616e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6616e.pdf</a>				
Publication	A bat on the brink? A range-wide survey of the Critically Endangered				
	Livingstone's fruit bat Pteropus livingstonii				
	https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/oryx/article/div-				
	<u>classtitlea-bat-on-the-brink-a-range-wide-survey-of-the-critically-</u>				
	endangered-livingstoneandaposs-fruit-bat-span-classitalicpteropus-				
	livingstoniispandiv/26D69B17FD39154CC0CBE0C3472824D7				
Publication	Protection des ressources forestières La coupe massive du bois				
	conduit à un tarissement des sources d'eau <a href="http://gef-">http://gef-</a>				
	satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/AlWATAN-du-				
	<u>29112017.pdf</u>				
Publication	Conservation de la biodiversité endémique Une population				
	fluctuante de plus de 800 roussettes à proteger <u>http://gef-</u>				
	satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/ALWATAN-du-				

	<u>07122017.pdf</u>
Publication	Ecosystèmes marins, pêche et contexte socio-économique d'Anjouan
	https://daharicomores.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Rapport-
	de-situation-Comores-re%CC%81sume%CC%81.pdf

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