Applicant: **Rakotojaona, Hanitra**
Organisation: **Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust**
Funding Sought: **£795,797.05**

DIR31S2\1017

Community-led landscape restoration of two Madagascar Ramsar sites

Between 2001-2018, Madagascar lost 20% of its tree cover. Four of every five Malagasy people depend on natural resources, and watersheds are degraded from forest loss and fires, leading to wetland biodiversity loss, siltation, and poorer crop yields. This project, focused on Alaotra and Sofia (Ramsar) watersheds, will build community capacity to restore degraded habitat using native species, whilst mitigating against further deforestation and agricultural expansion through establishing woodlots for fuel and supporting sustainable agricultural techniques and agroforestry.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name	Jeff
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Address	[redacted]

CONTACT DETAILS

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DIR31S2\1017

Community-led landscape restoration of two Madagascar Ramsar sites

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
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Phone	[redacted]
Email (Work)	
Address	

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Project title

Community-led landscape restoration of two Madagascar Ramsar sites

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

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What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR31S1\1123

DIR31S1\1760

Q4. Response to Stage 1 feedback

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

• there is some concern about the introduction of a new variety of seeds. There is need to safeguard the Ramsar site from seed varieties that are not native to the area. The seeds should be of appropriate quality and backed with research which supports the value of bringing in new varieties;

New seed varieties referred to in this proposal are in relation to the climate smart agriculture work aiming to increase food security within local communities, not the reforestation and restoration work. These seeds (e.g.,rice varieties X1648 and Sebota 231) are better adapted, for example, to drier and more variable, extreme conditions or being more pest resistant and therefore better able to survive and produce higher yield crops than traditional varieties used by communities. Seed varieties chosen are those recommended by Centre National de la Recherche Appliquée au Développement Rural (FOFIFA), the national agriculture research centre and have been used extensively in sites across Madagascar including some of Durrell's sites. Seeds are purchased from national suppliers and the regional representative.

• the poverty reduction element could be further developed and the links to biodiversity improved. Provide more information about what biodiversity will be the focus of the work;

Direct poverty reduction is through the climate smart agriculture with local communities. This is two-fold by both improving household food security (Outcome Indicator 2.3) and improving agricultural produce income (Output Indicator 4.6). Food security is a key measure of human wellbeing and poverty (UN Sustainable Development Goal 2). Through our work over the past 6 years at Sofia, Aloatra, and other sites, we have demonstrated that implementing climate smart agricultural practices through the Farmer Field School approach has increased yields in staple crops (e.g., rice and maize) by up to 30% compared to regional averages, and seen adoption by other community members beyond trained households. It is also very important to note that this project is not happening in isolation. Through Jersey Overseas Aid funding, activities are also being carried within our target communities to improve local financial independence (Village Savings and Loan Schemes) and value chain development for local products.

Employment opportunities will also be provided within this project, through community patrols, seed nurseries and land restoration activities which will also equip people with new skills. The feasibility study for marketable agroforestry products also provides a prospect for further poverty reduction which could generate additional community engagement and provide increased sustainability in reforestation activities.

Furthermore, the catchment level vegetation restoration plays a crucial role in the protection of ecosystems downstream. Catchment area reforestation activities will help to stabilise the 'Lavaka' (erosion gullies) and increase rainwater infiltration into the water table. This will automatically improve water availability in the tributaries and restore moisture to the different landforms in the area, contributing to poverty alleviation in the long-term.

In terms of biodiversity, the focus of the proposal is reforestation activities with native species. We will also assess both project sites, including both reforestation and agricultural sites, using the Global Biodiversity Standard (https://www.biodiversitystandard.org/; Outcome Indicator 0.4). This standard was developed with help from a Darwin Extra grant (DAREX001) and will provide an accredited certification of the biodiversity value of this work. We will use both native trees and exotics (for sustainable community use) as part of our restoration efforts which will have beneficial impacts, in the long-term and beyond the timescale of this grant, by stabilising slopes and reducing sedimentation, thereby improving the quality of the wetland habitats at both Ramsar sites. These restoration efforts will support critical habitat for globally threatened species including Alaotra gentle lemur (CR, endemic to Alaotra), Madagascar pochard (CR) and Madagascar pond heron (CR, Sofia). Lake Sofia also supports 36 species of waterbirds including five endangered species: the Endangered Anas melleri and Ardeola idae, and the Vulnerable Gallinago macrodactyla, Rallus madagascariensis and Tachybaptus pelzelnii. This project now includes community patrolling for both lakes as well as the terrestrial reforestation zones, in recognition of the importance of protecting both the marsh and the newly forested zones around the lakes,to prevent habitat decline and protect the watershed dependent species. Projects running concurrently are focussed on direct actions to recover these critical species, including developing innovative monitoring techniques, marsh restoration and reintroductions.

• please share more information on the community structures you will work with. How involved were the communities in the design of this project, and what data did you use from the communities to inform the design of the project?

Durrell has been engaging local communities at Alaotra since 1990 and at Lake Sofia since 2012. We work primarily through the formal local community associations (VOIs) to discuss, plan and implement all activities, ensuring the highest levels of engagement across both sites. In Alaotra, our work with the local communities led to the creation of community-based organisation Alaotra Rano Soa (ARS), which represents all 32 VOIs around the lake. We worked together to establish Alaotra as a Protected Area, which led to it being granted status in 2015, and Durrell and ARS share co-management responsibility of this PA. We have worked collaboratively with ARS to ensure the priority actions outlined in this application represent those identified by the VOIs in Alaotra. Besides, Durrell strongly supports ARS and local communities in the management of the Alaotra wetland, which has been classified as a Ramsar Site and includes the protected area and surrounding catchment areas.

In Sofia, the Ramsar management plan, which also directs the priority actions within this application, was developed and validated with the 8 VOIs representing communities living within the watershed. All reforestation activities at both sites will be undertaken at areas identified in community developed reforestation plans, which identify priority areas for reforestation/restoration, and landscape level reforestation strategies, including the species adapted for each area. For both sites, communities are also engaged in reforestation monitoring activities through selected patrollers who are supported jointly with staffs from DREDD.

• the logframe should be strengthened:

The indicators have been refined to ensure they have targets and meet SMART criteria.

Q5. 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

Freshwater Realm (Lakes)

Biome 2

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Land / Water Management

Conservation Action2

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Conservation Action 3

Research & Monitoring

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

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

Threat 3

Natural system modifications (fires, dams)

Q6. Summary of project

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

Between 2001-2018, Madagascar lost 20% of its tree cover. Four of every five Malagasy people depend on natural resources, and watersheds are degraded from forest loss and fires, leading to wetland biodiversity loss, siltation, and poorer crop yields. This project, focused on Alaotra and Sofia (Ramsar) watersheds, will build community capacity to restore degraded habitat using native species, whilst mitigating against further deforestation and agricultural expansion through establishing woodlots for fuel and supporting sustainable agricultural techniques and agroforestry.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Madagascar	**Country 2**	*No Response*
Country 3	*No Response*	**Country 4**	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?

⦿ No

If you are proposing to work in an Upper Middle Income Country (see Annex A), please demonstrate your case for support with reference to one or more of the criteria in Section 2.8.

No Response

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	**End date:**	**Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):**
01 April 2025	31 March 2030	5 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total request £
Amount:	£113,919.90	£154,774.07	£156,361.46	£168,631.33	£202,110.29	£ 795,797.05

Q10. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

⦿ Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

We have 5% unconfirmed matched funding in the budget which we are currently waiting to hear the outcome from, but we are in the final due diligence stages of the grant award process. If we are unable to secure these funds, we will be able to part-finance these costs from Durrell core funds.

Q12. Have you received, applied for, or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for your proposed project or similar project?

⦿ No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q13. 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 multi-dimensional poverty.

The population of Madagascar depends on subsistence agriculture, fuelwood cutting (85% rely on charcoal for cooking) and the widespread use of shifting agriculture ('tavy') leading to soil erosion, deforestation, overgrazing, desertification, and water pollution (Harper et al. 2007, Nellemann et al. 2014). Populations in Alaotra and Sofia are predominantly reliant on agriculture (44% and 93% respectively) and fishing (38%, 2%) (Durrell field data) with a Multidimensional Poverty Index of 0.32 (Alaotra) and 0.36 (Sofia) (2022 Durrell surveys). The Sofia catchment supports c.2000 local people, who rely heavily on its natural resources and ecosystem services whilst Alaotra supports <600,000 inhabitants (2014).

Madagascar's Ramsar sites, such as Sofia (1,650ha) and Alaotra (722,500ha), were established to conserve the island's unique and threatened habitats, biodiversity, and ecosystems. These wetlands are dependent on the ecological health of their watersheds, and they contain endemic, critically endangered species such as the Madagascar pond heron, and the Madagascar pochard (which recently returned to Alaotra after 30 years). They are also home to millions of rural, nature-dependent communities that rely on the surrounding ecosystems to provide essential benefits that underpin their wellbeing. These include flood regulation, soil formation and nutrient cycling, through to food, fuel, fibre, and building materials. With many Ramsar Sites under community co-management structures, local communities are also the key to their long-term, sustainable management.

External pressures and a lack of access to more sustainable approaches and resources mean these communities are often over-exploiting their natural resources with an ever-diminishing resource base to maintain their position. Exploitation often increases in times when income from other means is restricted, such as during the lean season when poor irrigation prevents crop-cultivation. Sofia lost 14% of its forest cover 2018-2022 (Durrell, satellite data analysis) and Alaotra lost only 3% in this time, but the Alaotra Mangoro region lost 35% of its total tree cover 2001-2023 (Global Forest Watch 2024). Lake Alaotra was at 20% of its original size in 2000 (Bakoariniaina et al, 2006). This project will target those identified through Peoples Affected by Protected Areas (PAP) assessments and the results of participatory rural appraisals in Sofia and Alaotra (undertaken in 2023). In both Sofia and Alaotra, restoration plans by watershed stakeholders have laid out clear priority reforestation sites across the watersheds, as well as identification of utility species through participatory processes.

Providing local communities with the right skills and knowledge will create sustainable access to natural goods on which their livelihoods and wellbeing depends. Through Durrell's work to date in Madagascar we have identified that working with farmers to help ensure year-round food security, and through promoting locally

appropriate agricultural methods and crop diversity, helps to reduce environmentally damaging 'fall back' behaviours. Where natural capital has been substantially degraded in the watershed, restoring this to protect the ecological functioning of the wetlands, is of critical importance. We will support the development and implementation of locally adapted reforestation strategies that respectively provide timber and fuelwood resources (for local use), nurture fertile soils, combat erosion and enhance biodiversity.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

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

Q14b. 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.

This project demonstrably supports CBD objectives by putting degraded land under restoration to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem function (Target 2) and promoting biodiversity friendly practices to agriculture to increase resilience and food security (Target 10/ITPGRFA). It will contribute towards effectively conserving recognised protected areas and Ramsar sites managed by local communities (Target 3/ITPGRFA), fair and equitable sharing of benefits from natural resources (Target 16/ABS), and transfer of appropriate knowledge and technologies to embed agricultural and Protected Area management practices that minimise adverse impacts on biodiversity (Target 11). This will be achieved through the establishment, resourcing, training and supervision of Farmer Field Schools, run on the principles of Climate Smart Agriculture.

Promoting climate smart and environmentally friendly agricultural practices will directly contribute to SDG 2 'Zero Hunger' (Targets 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5) and aligns with Article 9 of the ITPGRFA. Traditional knowledge relevant to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture will be protected and integrated into novel methods of cultivation: the right to equitably participate in sharing benefits arising from use of genetic resources (food, agriculture, natural craft) will be reinforced; ability and confidence to participate in decision-making on matters related to the conservation will be strengthened (ABS).

The projects reforestation efforts will contribute directly towards SDG 15 'Life on Land' (Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.6) and Madagascar's national goal of 1% annual reforestation for all Protected Areas and, globally, will contribute to stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations (UNFCCC Article 2). At a national level, this project will be critical in supporting the Madagascar Government's ambitious commitment to plant 40,000 hectares of native tree species per year ("Reverdir (Greening) Madagascar"), in place since 2019 – planting is done in collaboration with regional government and therefore officially contributes to national targets. At a watershed level, a reforestation plan for Alaotra (covering marsh and forest) has been agreed by all stakeholders which identifies clear reforestation priorities – this project will follow this plan.

Project work also links to processes under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) related to land degradation neutrality and associated target setting, the Global Forest Goals and targets of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests developed under the United Nations Forum on Forests, Ramsar Resolution VII.17 as well as to the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

This project directly contributes to Target 2 of the Kunning-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (COP 2022) to ensure at least 30% of areas of degraded ecosystems are under effective restoration, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services. Not only will this project restore degraded land, but it will also meet the Global Biodiversity Standard to ensure that both biodiversity and reforestation criteria are being met (0.4).

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

Q15. 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.).**

This project builds upon Durrell's work at several sites in Madagascar, including Sofia and Alaotra, over the past decade. It will scale up reforestation work initiated under DI grant 28-008 which produced a restoration priority map for the Alaotra watershed. A similar mapping exercise has been completed at Lake Sofia.

Experience from previous reforestation projects will be capitalised on, including techniques to protect against rats; firebreak strategy amendments; changes in fertiliser and irrigation use; and prioritising the selection of pioneer species.

This BCF will increase our capacity for the design, management, implementation and monitoring to scale up reforestation efforts and ensure successful, lasting outcomes through working with existing and new 'forestry committees' within VOIs for patrols and law enforcement liaison. Community-led monitoring, supported by Darwin Innovation grant (DARNV014), will use drones to monitor restored lands. The newly launched Global Biodiversity Standards (DAREX001) will be used to assess and certify restoration efforts.
Restoring natural capital with native species is necessary to protect the watershed and retain the ecosystem services it provides to rural communities, alongside reducing pressure on remaining forest through planting woodlots for community use.

To restore degraded agricultural land and prevent further primary forest and marsh conversion, we will work with local communities to promote sustainable, productive agricultural practices that improve soil conditions, provide food security, and increase climate change and disaster resilience. We have been implementing such work since 2017 with demonstrable crop yield improvements, e.g., organic fertiliser from Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) achieved 100% germination rates.

Work under each output will be conducted as follows:

Output 1: To oversee and develop Durrell's reforestation work in Madagascar (five sites) we will recruit an experienced Reforestation Coordinator to undertake a comprehensive review of Durrell's previous reforestation efforts, review approaches and best practices being applied in Madagascar and elsewhere (Y1). This will guide an adaptive reforestation strategy covering all of Durrell's sites developed by Q2Y2, and reviewed in Y5 post-implementation. This will include the development of a fire management plan, informed by focus group discussions investigating burning practices and how to change these.

Output 2: Durrell will support and train local communities to lead landscape restoration through building skills, providing the means, and creating jobs to manage seed collection, nurseries, agroforestry, CSA, and monitoring: the necessary skills for undertaking restoration activities and managing landscapes (particularly fire mitigation). Tree nurseries will be established at villages adjacent to priority restoration areas at Lake Sofia (3) and Alaotra (7) each capable of producing 50,000 seedlings annually. Local community members will be trained as nursery technicians, in reforestation maintenance, monitoring, and agroforestry. CSA training will be conducted through Farmer Field Schools (FFS), forming and training groups of c.20 individuals during Y1-Y3, including seven new villages in Alaotra (Target: 400 Y1; 400 Y2; 400 Y3). Each group will have Lead Farmers assigned and trained as trainers. Training will be delivered by Durrell Reforestation Officers and Agricultural Officers respectively, with follow up monitoring and training provided throughout the project (focus for Y4-Y5) including to FFS groups established under previous funding.

Output 3: During each planting season (February-March) local community members will undertake tree planting (200ha Y1; 300ha annually Y2-Y5) guided by existing restoration plans and new strategy, overseen by site-based Durrell Reforestation Officers. Based on lessons learned, reforestation will comprise conservation planting (native species), woodlots for sustainable community use e.g., charcoal, timber (fast-growing exotic species e.g., Eucalyptus, acacia) and agroforestry (fruit and trees). Maintenance (creation of firebreaks, regular weeding, etc.) and monitoring will be led by local communities with government (in Alaotra) and Durrell support. Durrell and local communities will monitor replanted areas and remaining intact habitat (marsh and terrestrial) via drone and community-led patrols (VNA). Data from patrols is shared with the Regional Environment Ministry (DREDD), who will technically assist in reforestation and support the project with enforcement in response to infractions (fires, illegal wood cutting).

Output 4: Durrell will support new FFS groups with improved seed varieties (Y1-Y3); tools for planting; and training on CSA techniques and financial education, enabling them to sustain investments. Annual agricultural assessments (Y1-Y5) by Durrell Agricultural Officers will identify area planted, yields and farmers' income. A marketable agroforestry product will be selected and piloted for cultivation, following a literature review, stakeholder collaboration and market research to establish product potential, through a consultant. If successful, this will be incorporated into the reforestation strategy.

As part of Outcome monitoring the sites will be assessed by The Global Biodiversity Standard and household surveys will be undertaken (pre-project and end).

Q16. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime at organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

This project aims to increase overall capacity of both Durrell and partners, improving the conservation effectiveness of restoration efforts and associated natural capital, as well as recognition for community-led restoration efforts through the Global Biodiversity Standard accreditation. All project activities will be delivered through environment community groups (COBAs) in Sofia and Alaotra enhancing local capacity towards effectively managing the watersheds.

Through Output 2, we will train (and employ) 1,300 community members in land-restoration practices including seed nursery management, in order to establish and manage 10 nurseries capable of producing circa 30,000 saplings per nursery annually, including native and utility tree species. Training in agroforestry and reforestation monitoring and maintenance will be utilised under output 3 in the reforestation and woodlot planting activities.

Through the establishment of Farmer Field Schools in Output 4, at least 1200 farmers will gain knowledge of Climate Smart Agriculture, Conservation Agriculture, and Agroforestry techniques and have the skills to apply

them in their own cropland. The FFS approach will use demonstration plots as observation, knowledge exchange and practice fields. Tailored CSA/CA/AF guidance sheets will be developed and shared with farmers as training tools. FFS farmers will be also trained in "Financial education" allowing them to better plan their investments and calculate profitability. Twelve nominated Lead Farmers will receive training through a 'ToT' approach (Training of Trainers) enabling them to continue to support and advise the FFS groups in the absence of Durrell technicians and post-project. For the Lead Farmers, training will include CSA techniques but also group mobilisation and an 'operating accounts' module.

This project is critical in bringing in much needed expertise to Durrell and all of its reforestation efforts across all of Durrell's five sites, not only through the new reforestation coordinator role, but also from partners and the expertise within the GBS coalition.

Q17. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be disadvantaged or excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will ensure meaningful participation for all those engaged.

Durrell is committed to the principle of equal opportunities and gender equality across all levels of the organisation, and we will ensure that all opportunities provided by this project ensure gender-equitable outcomes. We do not anticipate our project increasing gender inequality in any way.

We will work to understand the community's social dynamics and address barriers to participation, particularly for marginalised groups including women, youth, and people with disabilities. Meetings and activities will be scheduled at times that accommodate the responsibilities of marginalised groups. We will monitor the participation of different social groups, evaluate their project satisfaction, and establish a feedback system to address inclusion issues and adaptively improve.

Any recruitments made within the project will be open to male and female candidates and there will be no discriminatory conditions that would restrict equality. Within community roles such as nursery technicians we would aim for a 50:50 representation.

For reforestation activities, tasks are shared between men and women. Irrigating nursery seedlings and transporting seedlings to reforestation sites are often assigned to women, while drilling is often reserved for men.

Within our Alaotra community patrol teams, traditionally a strongly male activity, we have currently achieved 20% female representation. We continue to encourage female participation in Alaotra and we will also pilot the establishment of the first female only community patrol team in Sofia.

Training delivered within the project will be open to male and female candidates and we will particularly encourage, and seek to increase, female participation. We will aim for minimum 30% female participation which has previously been low in agricultural related training. All monitoring reports will be disaggregated by gender. Our site field staff include both men and women which helps enable communication with and inclusion of community members across genders and other social distinctions within project activities.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes and benefits to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly 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).

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.

Short-term
• Increased food security through increased yields, higher crop diversity and off-season agriculture, and income for farmers engaging in climate smart agriculture (c.750 households)
• Employment opportunities for local community members through engagement in reforestation activities (seed collection, nurseries, tree planting, maintenance (including fire management) and monitoring; c.750 people)
• 1,750ha under active restoration through reforestation of native forest and sustainable-use woodlots at Alaotra and Sofia
• Increased capacity and knowledge of local community members relating to sustainable agricultural practices and reforestation (c.1,300 people)
• Adaptive reforestation strategy that will guide reforestation efforts at five sites in Madagascar (Alaotra, Sofia, Ambondrobe PA, Menabe-Antimena PA, Baly Bay NP), independently certified by The Global Biodiversity Standard (www.biodiversitystandard.org)
• A reduction in the likelihood of fires and in the area burned from fire due to the community patrols and a fire management plan in place
• At least 27,000ha marsh and 1000ha reforested land under active protection through community-led patrols

Long-term
• Reduced erosion from and formation of lavakas (erosion gullies) on hillsides due to increased tree cover in the watershed (primarily Alaotra and Sofia).
• Reduced sedimentation in Lakes Alaotra and Sofia due to reduced erosion across their watersheds.
• Improved water availability in the watersheds, contributing to improved and more resilient livelihoods (>600,000 people dependent on the catchments).
• Improved lake conditions for fish, an important livelihood for communities around the lakes, and key wetland biodiversity, e.g., waterbirds.
• Reduction in core conservation habitat (marsh, primary forest) loss through clearance for agriculture, charcoal production, and timber due to improved agricultural practices and increased sustainable timber plantations, thereby protecting ecosystem service provision and species biodiversity.
• Reduction in poverty; improved well-being of communities; and a higher resilience to climate change and disasters due to an increase in food security (increased crop diversity, yields, income) and access to key natural resources (sustainable timber plantations).
• Reduction in the area of degraded land at five Durrell sites (Alaotra, Sofia, Baly Bay NP, Menabe-Antimena PA, Ambondrobe PA) as a result of community-led reforestation guided by an adaptive reforestation strategy providing a model for adoption in other sites.
• Increased tree coverage due to effective community-led and managed reforestation schemes, contributing to Madagascar's global climate change commitments.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change.

A Reforestation Coordinator will support the development of adaptive reforestation strategies and implementation of Community Landscape Management Plans (Output 1), ensuring that restoration efforts across the five Durrell co-management sites are executed in the most effective and sustainable way.

Establishing seed nurseries and building capacity for restoration within local communities (Sofia and Alaotra) (O2), will enable them to lead watershed reforestation efforts. Planted woodlots will provide an alternative source of fuelwood reducing pressure on existing forest and restored land, whilst community patrolling will protect existing marsh and reforested land (O3).

Providing local farmers with the skills to practice more sustainable agricultural and agroforestry techniques will increase crop diversity and yields, slowing agricultural expansion and the need to clear marsh or forested areas for new fields (O4). If shown viable, new marketable agroforestry products will increase engagement with reforestation, improving sustainability and supporting livelihoods.

As a result (Outcome), degraded land is being restored and protected, providing improved climate resilience and food security, as well as biodiversity benefits (Global Biodiversity Standard certification) and safeguarding critical habitat for globally threatened species. This will support the reversal of land degradation in Madagascar, therefore reducing pressure on priority conservation areas and protecting unique biodiversity (Impact).

Q20. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q20a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

This project will establish enabling conditions for long-term restoration in the Alaotra and Sofia watersheds, through working with robust, established community institutions; imparting restoration skills through a ToT approach, and enabling income-generation (agroforestry, CSA and woodlots) as well as establishing village seed nurseries which can continue to support long-term restoration, wood-lots for utility species and saplings/resources for other watershed restoration initiatives. The feasibility study on agroforestry products holds significant scaling potential that could further support reforestation sustainability. The project will integrate reforestation expertise into Durrell Madagascar; providing biodiversity benefits across five PAs, and the use of drone technology in restoration efforts will contribute to scientific literature. By aiming for GBS accreditation in restored areas, this project will have a legacy of accredited community-managed GBS sites. Durrell has partnered with the community and government institutions of Alaotra and Sofia for many years and holds long term plans for both sites.

Q20b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

The approach will be scaled at RAMSAR watershed level, and we will adopt improved expertise across Durrell sites. We will share results with organisations conducting similar work (DEFRA-BLF project), promoting best practice to donors and conservation partners in Madagascar.

For system change, we will help create the restoration gold standard by integrating the GBS into our project This work supports the government's ambitious vision for 'Regreening Madagascar' and contributes to integrating best practice into this initiative.

Lack of motivation to do reforestation, insufficient economic benefits, land availability and high costs of starting new farming techniques, might prevent scaling. The identification of marketable agroforestry products within communal reforestation zones could assist in motivation for reforestation and provide tangible economic benefits. Durrell's long-term commitment in Madagascar, and a diverse funding portfolio to support reforestation across Madagascar, means we are committed to capacity building and providing resources to make these projects sustainable.

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

Collated references and maps
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pdf 3.93 MB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q21. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 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, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial): funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated). The risk that funds awarded to partners are not used for intended purposes or not accounted for resulting in insufficient funds to conduct project activities, therefore they cannot be carried out, impacting overall project delivery.	Major	Rare	Moderate	Durrell undergoes annual audits and has a controller to oversee project spending. Other partners are public and private entities that undergo rigorous auditing/monitoring/reporting processes. Reporting and expenditure guidance is down-streamed in partner agreements. Due diligence is carried out on all project partners, including reviews of financial management procedures.	Minor
Safeguarding: risk of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH), or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff. The risk that staff, representatives or community members face harassment, intimidation or violence as a result of being associated with project activities.	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	Project team members have attended training on safeguarding and how to establish grievance mechanisms in collaboration with local communities. We have a safeguarding focal point in Madagascar alongside a Safeguarding Committee based in the UK to provide support. Our safeguarding policy is available in both English and Malagasy.	Moderate

Safeguarding: risks to health, safety and security (HSS) of beneficiaries, the public. Implementing partners, and staff. The risk that staff, representatives or community members face injury or threats to their personal safety as a result of being associated with project activities.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	Risk assessment training has been delivered to project team members who will be supported in writing a risk assessment but Durrell's Global Safety & Risk Manager. A monthly safety meeting is held to discuss and address safety and security issues. There is an established incident reporting procedure in place.	Minor
Delivery Chain: the overall risk associated with your delivery model There is a risk that reforestation activities carried out by community members does not sufficiently conform to the best practice approach designed by Durrell, reducing the impact of these interventions.	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	DWCT trains staff in community/stakeholder engagement methodologies/tools. Ensure networks have sufficient representation from key representative bodies and national authorities. Create awareness of restoration activities in key groups. Work closely with community-based associations to ensure activities are carried out according to plan. Regularly assess overall progress and adaptively manage accordingly.	Moderate
Risk 5 Lack of partner engagement; There is a risk of insufficient engagement, that our partners will not demonstrate effective engagement with beneficiaries, which would reduce our ability to work effectively through to and achieve project objectives.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	We will mitigate this risk by designing a suitable reporting and monitoring system for our partners, closely tracking advancement, and ensuring relevant conditions are included in downstream agreements.	Minor

Risk 6 Illegal activities reduce or reverse effectiveness of landscape restoration; All replanted areas are at risk of illegal activity (illegal cattle grazing, deliberate or accidental fires, conversion for agriculture), particularly in the dry season which may significantly affect survival rates of the planted areas and success of the project.	Major	Possible	Major	Reforestation in collaboration with community organisations and government. Patrols to monitor/deter illegal activity in all reforested areas, tripled during high-risk periods. Illegal activities followed up by enforcement agencies. Replanting 30% of trees annually included in budget/workplan. 10-metre-wide firebreaks (5km/100ha) and community fire management plans in place.	Major
Risk 7 Extreme weather events (e.g. cyclone); The cyclone season officially runs from mid-December to mid-April, but in reality, the real cyclone risk is mainly Jan-March. During this period, infrastructure is damaged (roads are cut off), and many places become landlocked or isolated, which could affect project delivery and safety.	Major	Likely	Severe	Monitor weather information frequently to see which areas are most affected. If project activities are planned, shift the dates according to changing weather conditions. Organise activities such as training in the spared areas and invite participants from the spared areas as well.	Major

Q22. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

⦿ No

Section 8 - Workplan

Q23. Workplan

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

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docx 42.29 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the performance 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.

M&E activities will assess the project's effectiveness and cost-benefit. Drone-monitoring methods will evaluate the efficacy of reforestation activities in the watersheds of Lakes Alaotra and Sofia, the local communities' contributions to these, and will be used as a basis for adaptation. The Durrell drone team will conduct annual drone surveys at both sites, and resulting imagery used to determine the annual increase in degraded land restored with native species. Drone imagery and patrol data will together be analysed to determine the survival rate of saplings in restored areas, and to direct fill-in planting to attain the goal of 70% successful regeneration. A map of the area to be reforested will be produced for each village to identify priority areas for watershed protection, to serve as tools for forest management.

We will annually monitor the growth of woodlots planted under the project, as well as the coverage and extent of firebreaks established to protect restored areas. Drones will identify the extent of operational nurseries, in Y1 and Y2, and annual reports will include an assessment of the project's progress.
The reforestation officer will oversee quarterly monitoring of woodlot growth on each site. This will be complemented by remote sensing and cartography in Y1 and Y5, providing detailed information on changes in forest cover.

Community-led patrols, four times a month on a variable schedule, will use SMART Mobile to collect data, including on infractions and observations, which will be collated by the Ecological Monitoring technician. Reports are run monthly by the SMART Data Assistant, and results inform the planning of subsequent patrols and coordination with partners.
To have international accreditation in reforestation, reforestation sites will be independently audited using the GBS in Y5.

The assessment of the project's impact on household food security and well-being will integrate economic surveys and statistical comparisons with reference data in both 2024 (pre-project start) and Y5. This method tells us which elements of the project are perceived to have had positive/negative impact on socio-economic well-being and food security, and allows us to adapt the model, which is designed to be replicable and scalable.

We will undertake a full annual review to discuss lessons learned and make evidence-based decisions about the year ahead, adapting implementation and M&E activities accordingly, to be reported in the annual report.

Sociological M&E will be led by Durrell's Madagascar-based M&E Manager. Regular data collection will be led by the field project team in Alaotra and Sofia. Household surveys will be conducted by specially recruited enumerators, trained by the M&E Assistant and M&E Manager. The project impact will be assessed by a new position (Learning and Impact Manager) who will be responsible for developing frameworks across all Durrell sites for measuring both ecological and social impact and multidimensional project impact.

Total project budget for M&E (£) **(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)**	£65,198.00

Total project budget for M&E (%) **(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)**	7
Number of days planned for M&E	160

Section 10 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q25a. 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 will measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

bcf-st2-log-framework_DIR31S21017_DWCT Reforestation
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21:48:56
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Impact:

Land degradation in Madagascar being reversed through widespread adoption of community-led sustainable climate resilient agricultural practices and reforestation strategies, increasing natural capital of community land, enhancing well-being and protecting biodiversity

Outcome:

Scalable and sustainable, community led restoration, protection and management practices are increasing natural capital providing benefits for biodiversity and human wellbeing being implemented at two Ramsar sites

Project Outputs
Output 1: Adaptive reforestation strategy developed to support implementation of Community Landscape Management Plans at key conservation sites
Output 2: Local community skills and capacity for engaging in reforestation and environmentally friendly and climate resilient agricultural activities increased at Alaotra and Sofia
Output 3: Land is actively restored and protected by local communities for both biodiversity and community benefit at Alaotra and Sofia
Output 4: Implementation of climate smart agriculture and agroforestry techniques leads to increased crop yields, income generation and food security for over 950 households in Alaotra and Sofia
Output 5: *No Response*

Do you require more Output fields?

⦿ 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.

Outcome
0.1 Household surveys undertaken to assess food security measures in Q4 2024 (pre project) (funded through a concurrent project) and Y5
0.2 Native reforestation sites independently audited using the Global Biodiversity Standards in Y5

Output 1
1.1 Recruit Reforestation Coordinator role (Y1Q2)
1.2 Review of reforestation best-practice in Madagascar including site visits and a review of reforestation efforts at all of Durrell's Madagascar sites (Y1Q2-Q4)
1.3 Durrell Madagascar reforestation strategy development including consultations and workshops (Y1Q4 – Y2Q1)
1.4 Focus group discussions with community members to assess barriers to changing practices around burning to feed into fire management plan (Y1)
1.5 Workshop conducted to develop protocols and best practice for fire prevention and management Y2Q1
1.6 Reforestation strategy document finalised (Y2Q2)
1.7 Annual strategy review workshops (Y3-5)

Output 2
2.1 Undertake sensitisation, outreach and information campaign regarding reforestation at village level (Y1Q1)
2.2 Identify and agree with communities land to be reforested and for what purpose (i.e., biodiversity or wood-lots) (Y1Q1)
2.3 Select and train local nursery technicians (Q2 annually)
2.4 Set up nurseries; germination and flower beds (Q2-3 annually)
2.5 Ongoing nursery maintenance and care (throughout project)
2.6 Develop agreement between the project-DREDD-Fokontany(villages)-beneficiaries on areas of land that can be used for reforestation (Q1 annually)
2.7 Select and train Lead Farmers in each village (Y1Q2)
2.8 Identify, create and structure Farmer Field School groups in target villages (Q2-Q3 annually)
2.9 Train and support FFS groups in CSA techniques and Agroforestry. (Y1Q3 onwards)
2.10 Annual surveys with Lead Farmers to identify number of people supported and trained (Ongoing)

Output 3
3.1 Recruit community members to undertake reforestation (native species) and establishment of woodlots (Q4 annually)
3.2 Establish and maintain signposts (1 panel per ha) and firebreaks around the replanted areas (5 km per 100 ha plot) will also be installed each year (Ongoing)
3.3 Establish community reforestation surveillance committees, including one female only patrol unit, and develop their responsibilities and workplans (Y1Q4)
3.4 Ongoing maintenance of tree-planting (weeding, re-planting failed seedlings) (Ongoing)
3.5 Monthly monitoring of the reforestation zone through forest patrols by community representatives (VNA) with necessary follow up
3.6 Annual monitoring of plantation survival rates via monitoring plots and drone technology
3.7 Mobilise and intervene with the DREDD and law enforcement in the event of threats (fires, illegal wood cutting) (Ongoing).

Output 4
4.1 Provision of seeds and agricultural inputs to farmers (Q3 annually)
4.2 Implementation of CSA techniques (Q3-Q4 annually)
4.3 Implementation of off-season CSA techniques (Q1/Q2 annually – April-August)
4.4 Annual agricultural surveys to assess the crop season (yields, efficiency of CSA techniques, use of organic fertilisation and biological pest control) (Q2 annually)
4.5 Review of potential marketable agroforestry products based on existing literature and stakeholder insights (Y1)
4.6 Market research conducted for agroforestry products deemed to have the greatest potential (Y1)
4.7 Pilot cultivation of at least one potential agroforestry product within reforestation sites (Y2)

Q25b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
DI-D01: Area of land or sea under ecological management	Outcome	2,250	Madagascar; terrestrial; 1400Ha reforestation; 350Ha woodlots; 500Ha CSA
DI-D05: Number of people whose climate and disaster-resilience has been improved	Outcome	4,500	Madagascar; 2250 women; 2250 men; Indigenous
DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output 2	1,300	Madagascar; 780 women; 520 men; Indigenous.
DI-A04: Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities 6+ months after training	Output 2	1,040	Madagascar; 624 women; 416 men; Indigenous
DI-A05: Number of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered further training	Output 2	81	Madagascar; 25 women; 56 men; Indigenous
DI-D01b: Area improved through restoration	Output 3	1,400	Madagascar; 920Ha Alaotra; 480Ha Sofia
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*

No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*

If you cannot identify three Standard Indicators you can report against, please justify this here.

No Response

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

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Q27. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q27a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

⦿ Development of existing/past activities

Please provide details:

This project builds on work and methodologies for reforestation developed in Alaotra and Sofia through support from the Darwin Initiative (250 hectares by 2024, DI28-008) and the AFR100 initiative (150ha). The watershed restoration plan for Alaotra (developed under DI28-008) and the Ramsar Lake Sofia management plan (developed by WWT, BIOPAMA) established clear plans for priority areas and native species with all watershed stakeholders to guide this project. The JOA-funded VALIHA project includes direct restoration in Alaotra and Sofia (50ha per annum). These projects have been critical in establishing the restoration processes in each watershed, engaging communities and gaining their commitment of land (for nurseries) and has already trained a number of nursery managers who will partake in this project.

Output 4 will be implemented through co-funding from JOA, as well as activities relating to the training of Lead Farmers and Farmer field schools.

The current Darwin Innovation grant (DARN014) which is supporting the development of a semi-automated technique for reforestation monitoring can be used directly to monitor the outputs of this project once it is

developed. The project's integration of the Global Biodiversity Standard, (https://www.biodiversitystandard.org) a DI-supported initiative, is directly building on knowledge and activities already funded by the BCF.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project that may duplicate or cut across this proposed project?

⦿ Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional, avoiding duplicating and conflicting activities and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and share lessons learnt for mutual benefit.

With reference to national and regional reforestation policies, each year the Alaotra region is committed to contribute to reforestation in the Alaotra watershed. The surface area varies from 400ha to 500ha depending on the capabilities of the DREDD and its partners.

Since 2022, there has also been major reforestation and agroforestry initiatives implemented by Conservation International with PCC/World Bank funding, which aims to plant 3.5 million trees over a period of two years. CI and Durrell already share lessons learned in reforestation such as methods for dealing with rodents destroying seedlings (brush-cutting dense vegetation and producing robust seedlings from cuttings).

These reforestation actions in the Alaotra catchment are in line with the reforestation/restoration plan developed by Durrell in collaboration with DREDD and the Alaotra region stakeholders. Given the size of the watershed to be reforested, there is no competition between these initiatives. Rather, they are complementary. For Sofia, the Ramsar management plan (October 2023) sets out the duties and responsibilities of watershed stakeholders (including community associations) - there are currently no duplicate reforestation initiatives in the area.

Q28. 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). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

Madagascar is the country third most exposed to the effects of climate change, which only exacerbates problems such as deforestation, poverty, and soil degradation. In Alaotra and Sofia, large-scale forest loss impacts ecosystems around the Ramsar watersheds, as well as livelihoods of highly vulnerable communities. Over the past 20 years, donors such as the World Bank and AFD have begun to restore Alaotra's watershed in collaboration with regional authorities. But the vast area of the watershed (over 150,000ha) demands more effort than currently available resources. This project, adopting a landscape vision on a national scale, is so important for these two regions to achieve long-term impacts, through restoring landscapes, forest cover and degraded land, while simultaneously providing solutions to enhance the resilience and performance of the agricultural production system and therefore living conditions of nature-dependent communities. Within the project timeframe, we will be able to continue to monitor and ensure the sustainability of completed reforestation work, scale up restoration work in priority areas and test new technologies to improve monitoring (using drones already in Durrell's possession). Supported by Jersey Overseas Aid funding, improvements to agricultural production will amplify socio-economic impact for rural communities. Despite the significant startup investment involved in building community-managed nurseries, these structures within villages are essential to the impact of the project, as they create community ownership and income generating opportunities - direct planting has shown to have a significantly reduced survival rate compared to the nursery method and brings fewer community benefits in the short term.

Q29. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative 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.

We intend to purchase 4 laptops (with a total value of £3600) for new staff hired under this project.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in operation.

Please outline how your project will ensure:

(a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how they can confidentially raise a concern,

(b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld,

(c) you will ensure project partners also meet these standards and policies.

Indicate which minimum standard protocol your project follows and how you meet those minimum standards, i.e. CAPSEAH, CHS, IASC MOS-PSEA. If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans to address this.

a) During the implementation phase our in-country HR manager will visit communities along with our partners and Durrell team to deliver a briefing to raise awareness about safeguarding and confirm Durrell's commitment to safe programming. We will use this session to work with these stakeholders to agree upon the most suitable feedback mechanisms. By involving everybody in these discussions we start to build trust and ensure that our feedback mechanisms are accessible.

A safety risk assessment will also be finalised during the implementation phase. This will be shared with partners who will be asked to feedback any additional risks/controls for inclusion.

b) Safeguarding issues are investigated by a member of Durrell's safeguarding Committee, supported by our in-country safeguarding focal point. In the event of a serious incident an external specialist investigator will be appointed (funding included in Durrell's core budget). If necessary, our HR team will then follow Durrell's disciplinary procedures as outlined in the Staff Handbook.

c) Relevant policies and procedures will be shared with partners. If they do not have policies which meet the same standard, the Durrell policy will apply. Partner staff will be invited to Safeguarding briefings as outlined in section a.

Durrell is in the process of appointing external consultants to ensure our policies and procedures align with CAPSEAH best practice principles. This 3 month project will be completed before the start of this grant.

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q33 and in your budget.

[redacted]

Q31. Ethics

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

Both the United Kingdom and Madagascar are parties to the Nagoya protocol on ABS and this project will operate under its terms. This project represents a genuinely consultative partnership between Durrell and Alaotra Rano Soa (representing Alaotra's local management associations and Sofia's community-level associations).

The project is designed to strengthen the leadership and participation of local people and local management mechanisms. At each stage of the project, we will include the explicit recognition and utilisation of traditional knowledge, particularly forestry and agricultural practices.

Household surveys are integral to monitoring and evaluating project success. Participants are required to give prior, informed consent and we know this to be possible and ethical in this context as we have been undertaking household surveys of this kind in Alaotra and Sofia since 2018.

To protect the health and safety of all staff, and communities, a risk assessment for our field work is in place and regularly updated.

All research is required to go through Durrell's ethics committee in advance.

Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q32. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies.

Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them. Please note that some embassies or high commissions may not be able to respond to you but your project will not be penalised for a lack of response.

⦿ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

UK Embassy LoS Durrell Nov 2024
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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. 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.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?

Hanitra Rakotojaona	**Project Leader**	20	Checked
TBR	Reforestation Coordinator	100	Checked
Mickael Soloharinivo	Reforestation Officer Alaotra	90	Checked
Elodie Rahantasoa	Reforestation Officer Sofia	75	Checked

Do you require more fields?

⦿ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
TBR	3 x Reforestation Assistants	100	Checked
Eleanor Harvie	Field Programme Manager, UK Coordination	5	Checked
Aina Ramamonjisoa	Madagascar finance and administration	10	Checked
Fabrice Randriamanarivontsoa	Alaotra Site Management	20	Checked
Felix Razafindrajao	Sofia Site Management	20	Checked
TBR	Learning and Impact Manager	50	Checked
Hortensia Raheliarivelo	ARS Director	50	Checked
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	Unchecked

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

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

⦿ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project Partners

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

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 order of the letters must be the same as the order they are presented in below.

Lead Organisation name:	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Website address:	www.durrell.org
Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Durrell will be responsible for implementation of all project activities and coordinating involvement of partners and other groups primarily through site-based staff supported by core staff in Antananarivo. Project reporting will be supported by Durrell's UK Programme Management staff.
International/In-country Partner:	⊙ International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	[redacted]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Organisation?	⊙ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

⊙ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Alaotra Rano Soa (ARS), Madagascar
Website address:	https://www.facebook.com/PlateformeARS/
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	ARS is the co-management authority for the Alaotra Protected Area, co-ordinating the responsible involvement of the 312 grassroot member associations. ARS have also been given a mandate though local law by the Regional Government to become managers of the Alaotra Ramsar watershed. ARS will help coordinate community engagement in project activities and support implementing restoration activities in wider watershed at Alaotra.
International/In-country Partner:	⊙ In-country
Allocated budget:	[redacted]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	⊙ Yes

2. Partner Name:	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), Madagascar
Website address:	*No Response*
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	MEDD through their respective regional directorates (DREDD) in Alaotra and Sofia will support periodic monitoring and assessment of reforestation and restoration activities through provision of personel. They will also be involved in development and approval of any official strategies. As well as MEDD, we always work closely with the government of Madagascar's Ministry of Agriculture who are key supporters and stakeholders. DREDD agents will be present at all steps of planting to provide technical support and monitoring. Periodic monitoring of reforested areas will be carried out by village patrollers known as VNA (Vaomieran'ny Afo sy ny Ala), people trained by the DREDD in fire monitoring. There are between 5 and 12 of them per village, and weekly monitoring will be stepped up during the fire periods (May to November). Dinas per village will be develop (where they do not already exist) to reinforce the protection and security of reforested areas. The reforestation monitoring committees will ensure that the Dinas are applied effectively. In the event of major offences, the DREDD and the forces will intervene to enforce the laws. MEDD costs below are already included in monitoring and patrol costs.
International/In-country Partner:	⦿ In-country
Allocated budget:	[redacted]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	⦿ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	⦿ Yes

3. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
International/In-country Partner:	○ International ○ In-country
Allocated budget:	*No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	○ Yes ○ No

4. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
International/In-country Partner:	○ International ○ In-country
Allocated budget:	*No Response*
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	○ Yes ○ No

5. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
International/In-country Partner:	○ International ○ In-country
Allocated budget:	*No Response*
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	○ Yes ○ No

6. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
International/In-country Partner:	◯ International ◯ In-country
Allocated budget:	*No Response*
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	◯ Yes ◯ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	◯ 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 combined PDF of all letters of support.

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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (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
DARCC060	Hanitra Nomentsoa Andrianantenaina	Strengthening climate change capacity for effective management of Madagascar's PAs
DARNV014	Mike Hudson	Pioneering approaches for drone use in biodiversity conservation - Madagascar
DARCC011	Hanitra Nomentsoa Andrianantenaina	Realising the Durban Vision: Strengthening Madagascar's protected area management capacity
29-003	Jeff Dawson	Improving livelihoods and protecting biodiversity on Floreana Island, Galapagos

28-008	Fidy Ralainasolo	Restoring the Alaotra Ramsar Watershed – The Breadbasket of Madagascar
27-004	Chris Ransom	Building future resilience for wildlife and communities in Ambondrobe

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

⦿ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

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

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

I apply for a grant of

£795,797.05

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 key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.**
- **Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.**

Checked

Name	Chris Ransom
Position in the organisation	Director of Field Programmes
Signature (please upload e-signature)	CR SIGNATURE 02/12/2024 17:22:05 jpg 13.55 KB
Date	02 December 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

DWCT_2023_Annual_Report
02/12/2024
17:21:07
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DWCT_2022_Annual_Report
02/12/2024
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Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF. Optionally you can also upload your Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan here.

Collated policies
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Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, **including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance 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 the 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: **• a cover letter from the Lead Organisation**	Checked
• **a completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance".**	Checked
• **a budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.**	Checked
• **a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.**	Checked
• **a completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.**	Checked
• **a copy of the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 30).**	Checked
• **a copy of the Lead Organisation's** Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan **(Question 30)**	Checked

• **1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.**	Checked
• **a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.**	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
The additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	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 Biodiversity Challenge Funds. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our regular newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

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 organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Summary	SMART Indicators (including disaggregated targets)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Land degradation in Madagascar being reversed through widespread adoption of community-led sustainable climate resilient agricultural practices and reforestation strategies, increasing natural capital of community land, enhancing well-being and protecting biodiversity (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Scalable and sustainable, community led restoration, protection and management practices are increasing natural capital providing benefits for biodiversity and human wellbeing being implemented at two Ramsar sites	0.1 2,250Ha of degraded land under ecological management at end Y5 **[DI-D01]** 0.2 Marsh burning does not exceed 50Ha in Sofia and 270Ha in Alaotra for each annual fire season of the project (Baseline 2024 fire season 1 Jul-30 Nov; 49.5Ha in Sofia, 276.6Ha in Alaotra) 0.3 Climate and disaster-resilience has been improved for 750 households (circa 4500ppl) in terms of food security. Overall reduction in no. months food insecure: 10% by 2027, 25% by 2029; this includes highest quartile insecure reduction of 25% by 2027 and 50% by 2029. Assessed via Months of adequate household food provision scale (no. months food insecure over year) **[DI-D05]**	0.1 Annual monitoring reports; photos (disaggregated by site; management type e.g., CSA, woodlots, reforestation) 0.2 Analysis of annual land sat images, on the ground GPS, daily MODIS alert fire from Maryland University. 0.3 Household survey Y5 (2029), baseline 2024 and qualitative evaluation 0.4 Global Biodiversity Standard assessment and certification of reforestation efforts	No significant change in the political landscape within Madagascar enabling continued work with local communities in large scale land restoration activities. Natural disasters do not significantly impact restoration practices i.e., reforestation and agriculture during lifespan of project. Environmental conditions do not change drastically to negatively impact food security e.g., increased cyclone activity, lack of rains/prolonged drought. The Global Biodiversity Standard is in place and able to assess tree planting efforts in Madagascar (certification process underway at the time of writing, July 2024 and have

	0.4 Restoration efforts on 750 Ha are certified by 'The Global Biodiversity Standard' as protecting, safeguarding, and restoring biodiversity by end Y5		expressed interest with the Madagascar Hub)
Outputs: **1**. Adaptive reforestation strategy developed to support implementation of Community Landscape Management Plans at key conservation sites	1.1 Reforestation Coordinator in place by end Q2 Y1 1.2 Two non-Durrell site visits and review of reforestation approaches and best practice in Madagascar completed Q4 Y1 1.3 Review and assessment of reforestation efforts across 5 Durrell sites (Alaotra, Lake Sofia, Menabe PA, Ambondrobe PA, Baly Bay NP) completed Q4 Y1 1.4 Adaptive reforestation strategy including updated management and monitoring protocols for Durrell sites developed by Q2 Y2 1.5 Strategy reviewed and updated by project end in Y5 1.6 Fire management plan produced by Q2, Y2	1.1 Job contract; terms of reference 1.1 Report document 1.2 Report document 1.3 Strategy document 1.4 Strategy review meeting minutes, recommendation and amendments to strategy 1.5 Strategy review meeting minutes, recommendation and amendments to strategy 1.6 Fire management document	A suitable candidate can be recruited and be in place within 3 months of the project commencing Technical botanical partners (including RBG Kew, Missouri Botanical Gardens) remain available to input to strategy and facilitate site visits

2. Local community skills and capacity for engaging in reforestation and environmentally friendly and climate resilient agricultural activities increased at Alaotra and Sofia	2.1 10 nurseries capable of producing a total of 1,618,400 seedlings over the 5 years (Y1: 231,200, Y2: 346,800, Y3: 346,800, Y4: 346,800, Y5: 346,800) + 190,000 additional seedlings produced to meet replanting needs (Target: 3 in Sofia, 7 in Alaotra) established by Q4Y1 2.2 1,300 community members trained in land-restoration practices in Y1-Y3 i.e., nursery management, reforestation maintenance and monitoring; agroforestry practices; climate resilient agriculture practices (Target: 500 Y1; 400 Y2; 400 Y3) **[DI-A01]** 2.3 80% of people trained reporting they are applying at least one new capability at least 6 months post training **[DI-A04]** 2.4 81 people trained as trainers reporting to have delivered further training and support others for at least one agricultural season/reforestation and post-planting season by end Y3 (70% of 117 trained) **[DI-A05]**	2.1 Reports, photos (disaggregated by community, tree numbers and tree species) 2.2 Training and attendance records (disaggregated by site, village, training provided, gender, age group and length of training) 2.3 Follow up annual surveys (Disaggregated by site, gender, age group) 2.4 Annual monitoring reports of nurseries and agriculture including interviews with new trainees (disaggregated by site, type of training, age group, gender) 2.5 0.3 Household survey Y5 (2029), baseline 2024	Local communities remain engaged and willing to receive training and capacity development activities. Seed survival in nurseries is not compromised by external events beyond our control e.g. disease, extreme weather. Community members trained as trainers continue to be willing and able to train other community members in skills.

	2.5 At least 50% of people employed within project activities report increased financial security for their household by Y5 compared to project baseline. Assessed via RHoMIS measure.		
3. Land is actively restored and protected by local communities for both biodiversity and community benefit at Alaotra and Sofia	3.1 1400 Ha of degraded or converted ecosystems that are under active reforestation for biodiversity using native species (Target: 200Y1, 300 Y2, 300 Y3, 300 Y4, 300 Y5) **[DI-D01b]** 3.2 350 Ha of woodlots planted (Target: 50 Y1, 75 Y2, 75 Y3, 75 Y4, 75 Y5) 3.3 960km of firebreaks installed and maintained around restored areas (Target: 80km Y1, 160km Y2, 400km Y3, 560km Y4, 960km Y5). 3.4 70% survival rate of restored areas by end of project 3.5 At least 27,000 ha of marsh actively protected (Y1-5) and 1000 ha of restored land protected by end of project through community patrolling (2021-202 Average Baseline; patrols covered 27,108Ha marsh Alaotra and 480Ha marsh Sofia. No baseline for newly restored	3.1 Annual reforestation monitoring report; drone monitoring; planting records; patrol records, photos (Disaggregated by site, species planted) 3.2 Annual reforestation monitoring report; drone monitoring; planting records; photos (Disaggregated by site, species planted) 3.3 Annual reforestation monitoring report; drone monitoring; firebreak attendance records; patrol data, photos (Disaggregated by site) 3.4 Annual reforestation monitoring report, patrol data (Disaggregated by site; tree species) 3.5 Community patrol data	No significant change in the political landscape within Madagascar (elections in 2023) enabling continued work with local communities in large scale land restoration activities. Natural disasters do not significantly impact reforestation during lifespan of project.

	areas as will be created in project).		
4. Implementation of climate smart agriculture and agroforestry techniques leads to increased crop yields, income generation and food security for over 950 households in Alaotra and Sofia	4.1 390 Ha of cropland put under improved sustainable agriculture practices by newly trained farmers (Target: 130ha Y1; 130ha Y2; 130ha Y3) 4.2 120 Ha cultivated for off-season sustainable agriculture practices by newly trained farmers (Target: 40ha Y1; 40ha Y2; 40ha Y3) 4.3 The area of cropland managed using chemical pesticides and fertilizers for participating farmers has decreased from 2024 baseline by 80% by Y5 4.4 Feasibility study completed by end of year 2, assessing potential for marketable agroforestry products (for example, coffee, cloves) 4.5 Agricultural yields for famers implementing sustainable agriculture practices and new crops has increased by 20% from 2024 baseline by Y5	4.1 Annual agroeconomic survey reports; photos (Disaggregated by site, crops type) 4.2 Annual agroeconomic survey reports; photos (Disaggregated by site, crops type) 4.3 Annual agroeconomic survey reports (Disaggregated by site) 4.4 Feasibility study report 4.5 Annual agroeconomic survey reports (Disaggregated by site, crop type) 4.6 2024 Baseline survey (pre project) and Household survey Y5	Environmental conditions do not change drastically to negatively impact growing seasons and crop productivity e.g. increased cyclone activity, lack of rains/prolonged drought.

	4.6 Mean income from sale of food and cash crops for famers implementing sustainable agriculture practices and new crops has increased by 10% from 2024 baseline by Y5		

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)

Outcome

0.1 Household surveys undertaken to assess food security measures in Q4 2024 (pre project) (funded through a concurrent project) and Y5

0.2 Native reforestation sites independently audited using the Global Biodiversity Standards in Y5

Output 1

1.1 Recruit Reforestation Coordinator role (Y1Q2)

1.2 Review of reforestation best-practice in Madagascar including site visits and a review of reforestation efforts at all of Durrell's Madagascar sites (Y1Q2-Q4)

1.3 Durrell Madagascar reforestation strategy development including consultations and workshops (Y1Q4 – Y2Q1)

1.4 Focus group discussions with community members to assess barriers to changing practices around burning to feed into fire management plan (Y1)

1.5 Workshop conducted to develop protocols and best practice for fire prevention and management Y2Q1

1.6 Reforestation strategy document finalised (Y2Q2)

1.7 Annual strategy review workshops (Y3-5)

Output 2

2.1 Undertake sensitisation, outreach and information campaign regarding reforestation at village level (Y1Q1)

2.2 Identify and agree with communities land to be reforested and for what purpose (i.e., biodiversity or wood-lots) (Y1Q1)

2.3 Select and train local nursery technicians (Q2 annually)

2.4 Set up nurseries; germination and flower beds (Q2-3 annually)

2.5 Ongoing nursery maintenance and care (throughout project)

2.6 Develop agreement between the project-DREDD-Fokontany(villages)-beneficiaries on areas of land that can be used for reforestation (Q1 annually)

2.7 Select and train Lead Farmers in each village (Y1Q2)

2.8 Identify, create and structure Farmer Field School groups in target villages (Q2-Q3 annually)

2.9 Train and support FFS groups in CSA techniques and Agroforestry. (Y1Q3 onwards)

2.10 Annual surveys with Lead Farmers to identify number of people supported and trained (Ongoing)

Output 3

3.1 Recruit community members to undertake reforestation (native species) and establishment of woodlots (Q4 annually)

3.2 Establish and maintain signposts (1 panel per ha) and firebreaks around the replanted areas (5 km per 100 ha plot) will also be installed each year (Ongoing)

3.3 Establish community reforestation surveillance committees, including one female only patrol unit, and develop their responsibilities and workplans (Y1Q4)

3.4 Ongoing maintenance of tree-planting (weeding, re-planting failed seedlings) (Ongoing)

3.5 Monthly monitoring of the reforestation zone through forest patrols by community representatives (VNA) with necessary follow up

3.6 Annual monitoring of plantation survival rates via monitoring plots and drone technology

3.7 Mobilise and intervene with the DREDD and law enforcement in the event of threats (fires, illegal wood cutting) (Ongoing).

Output 4

4.1 Provision of seeds and agricultural inputs to farmers (Q3 annually)

4.2 Implementation of CSA techniques (Q3-Q4 annually)

4.3 Implementation of off-season CSA techniques (Q1/Q2 annually – April-August)

4.4 Annual agricultural surveys to assess the crop season (yields, efficiency of CSA techniques, use of organic fertilisation and biological pest control) (Q2 annually)

4.5 Review of potential marketable agroforestry products based on existing literature and stakeholder insights (Y1)

4.6 Market research conducted for agroforestry products deemed to have the greatest potential (Y1)

4.7 Pilot cultivation of at least one potential agroforestry product within reforestation sites (Y2)