

**Table S6.** Full list of suggested “additional knowledge gaps”. Note: these are original citations. Grammar and spelling is therefore not corrected. Many things listed here are not knowledge gaps, but reinforcements of parts of knowledge gaps we listed or particular subjects which the experts consider important or things they would like to see realized. A few things were not listed in the corrected categories by the participants.

Knowledge gap category	Expert ID	Suggested “additional knowledge gap”
Ecological	3	Effect of forest fragmentation on biodiversity.
	6	General hydrological / geological studies -> more rise cultures in irrigated land will decrease slash-and-burn cultivation
	7	plantations on degraded soils with Ziziphus mauritania which grows quickly to provide the villagers with wood to heat their ovens (consequently there would be less illegal logging the forests) establish watering system to enable riziculture valuing Malagassy products
	15	Habitat restoration Translocation/Reintroduction of key/indicator species Developping ecotourism to improve local community livelihoods Traditional knowledge protection and biosecurity
	16	Complicated to identify "no priority" with regards to the mentioned subjects.
	24	I think the question related to SOIL CONSERVATION/SOIL FERTILITY MANAGEMENT and SOIL FERTILITY DATA AND MAPPING can be considered
	26	Size and density of the animal population and evolution of the numbers of this population. Seasonal and spatial distribution of bird species and lemurs in Madagascar during and after breeding- Habitat preference during and outside the breeding season for lemur species Phenology of reproductive biology (pair formation, nest construction and characteristics for birds, mating, egg laying and size, incubation, hatching, juvenile rearing, reproductive success and productivity)- Bird species requirements for nesting sites and feeding habitats Diet composition, prey abundance in trophic environments and feeding behaviour.- The different types of threats impacting the survival of the lemur and endemic bird species.
	27	Valorisation of trees and vegetation outside the forest
	32	Effects of tourism on biodiversity conservation Interacting effect on endemic species and human livelihoods promotion of ecological restoration
	37	Biomass data Carbon stock data
	41	Partnerships and Possibilities for Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (as use will be the de facto scenario regardless of whether there will be a law in place governing current use) Business Models that underpin Reforestation and Ecosystem Restoration Activities (Farmers need to be paid to plant trees. They will use the forest otherwise as the ressource is for free in the forest) Literature is abundantly available on Slash and Burn and its cultural and economic context in Madagascar for Hillrice Production. Possibly less is available on Slash and Burn for Pasture Management in the West and South West among Lifestock Herders.
	43	Restoring or valuating indigenous knowledge in coping with soil and climate change
	46	Migration and climate change and socioeconomic problems
	48	Mapping and Geocraphic Information System on the area, to improve the data collection
Socio-economic	3	Impacts of migration on natural resources.  Difference in the attitude of natives and migrants towards the forest. Social affiliation of migrants in the home region. System of certification and traceability of agricultural products and securing of the maize and groundnuts sector possibly produced in the forest. Intervention at the level of the demand and the market of agricultural products possibly produced in the forest (maize for example).
	5	I don't know which aspect reflect the migraation issues inside/ around the protected area but it must be resolved and ruled fairly. Migrant peoples are mostly the principale actors in damaging forst area in Menabe region.
	6	General studies about economical improvement of local activities not linked to biodiversity -> building economical alternatives
	7	application method to breed insects domestically

		economique development regarding domains of small stock (poultry, pigs)
		establishment of touristic sites
		gender equality (valuation of women in all social domains)
		various researches in social sciences
		various in-depth research projects on biodiversity, particularly endemic species
13		It is difficult to get some data about inequity: so, I think it is better to modify the question relating to local conflict such as: there is some conflicts about the land use (biodiversity conservation vs Agriculture?) what is the origins of the conflicts? who is the most affected by these conflicts?
15		Role of medias (e.g. radio)
		Use of other sources of energy (e.g. wind, solar, compost)
		Use of bio fertilizers
19		impacts of long-term economic benefits on alternatives incomes
21		Maybe the introduction of Agroecology. One of the trouble in the dry-forest areas is the corn cropping. Slash and burn in the dry season is just for preparing the soil before implanting the corn seeds. So, with alternative practice, including Agroecology, maybe, we can find a solution to product enough and protect the forest.
22		Research on community and local natural resource management
26		List of main economic activities in order of importance ;
		Crop type and production;
		Annual income, monthly expenses and source of income for each population;
		Problems of local production.
27		Understanding the cultural aspect behind slash and burn technic
		Convincing local people to have a long-term vision on land use system
31		Short-/medium-/long-term effect of pasture fires on small farmers
37		Enhance local knowledge in the service of the ecosystem
48		Yes, an assessment on income generation activities, because the economy in the countryside depends on Agriculture and livestock and fisheries activities, because if we want to protect the environment, we need to improve people's incomes
Political	3	Influence of local elected officials on illegal activities in the forest. Influence of elected officials (politicians) on the decisions taken by the decentralised technical services. Involvement of the State in the coordination of activities in protected areas and of NGOs (development and/or conservation) that intervene in protected areas. The Impact of the populist policy on natural resources. Strategies on how to control internal migration that has an impact on the use of natural resources.
	7	establishment of renewable energy sources / green energy (solar, wind, hydropower including waves) elimination of insecurity and reduction of reduction long-term continuation of realised projects forest restauration and protection or even improvement of wild animal populations effective control and regulation of the entire protected forest reinforcement of logging rules with respect to biodiversity solutions for alternatives for the populations
	15	Empowering local community Role of training to strength local community capacity building (e.g. good governance) Reducing illiteracy
	26	Social equality at community level Good governance of natural resources Decentralization of powers.
	31	Strategies to popularize scientific/research results
	37	Research on what social safety-nets are needed to protect people from chronic poverty
	40	reduction of corruption, proper governance and implementation of the existing law would solve most of the problems.
General	7	create working opportunities for people good governance by politicians renewal of school curricula cultural changes in nutrition (to have a greater variety of food items) end corruption
	15	Training of data managers with the community Use of SMART
	19	Effectiveness of partnership between researchers and local stakeholders on biodiversity conservation

26	Analysis of the data collected; Training of stakeholders on the use of scientific data Integration of women in all areas of activity; Fight against corruption
37	Frequent and regular scenario updates based on long-term monitoring

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