



Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes



Submission Deadline: 30 April 2011

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	17-010
Project Title	Chameleon trade and conservation in Madagascar
Host Country/ies	Madagascar
UK contract holder institution	University of Kent
Host country partner institutions	Madagasikara Voakajy
Other partner institutions	
Darwin Grant Value	£249,225
Start/end dates of project	1 May 2009 to 31 April 2012
Reporting period (eg Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 May 2010 to 31 March 2011 and annual report number (2)
Project Leader name	Richard Griffiths
Project website	http://www.madagasikara-voakajy.org
Report authors, main contributors and date	Richard Jenkins, Christian Randrianantoandro, Richard Griffiths

2. Project Background

The island of Madagascar is home to over 70 species of endemic chameleons. These unique lizards, loved by the island's tourists but disliked by many of its residents, occur in all habitats and from sea-level to over 2,000 m altitude. Chameleons in Madagascar however are subject to a wide array of threats, including habitat loss, illegal collection and climate change. The conservation status of Malagasy chameleons has yet to be assessed on the IUCN Red List Chameleons once featured prominently in international exports from Madagascar but since 1994 CITES has only permitted 2,000 individuals of four common *Furcifer* species to be traded. This project aims to improve the delivery of scientific information from Madagascar to the CITES Secretariat and to conduct an IUCN conservation assessment for each species. Focal species, that are either important for trade or are highly threatened, will be the subject of research and conservation efforts.

3. Project Partnerships

The main partnership is between DICE and a Malagasy association called Madagasikara Voakajy (MV). A part-time DICE employee (Richard Jenkins) was based in the MV office for most of the year and thus facilitated close and frequent (daily) discussions about project progress. The key individuals from MV were Christian Randrianantoandro (chameleons) and Mhy Andriamampionona (Finance and Administration). Three additional MV personnel were employed on the project during the second year. Richard Jenkins and the MV chameleon team met weekly (when possible) in the MV office, to discuss project progress and emerging issues. The UK-based PI received regular emails from the project team in Madagascar. Two UK-based personnel, a full-time DICE employee (Richard Griffiths) and an ecological consultant and part-time DICE employee (Lee Brady) visited Madagascar during the second year of the project. These visits consisted of field trips in support of student projects, discussions with partners and presentations at the University of Toliara and participation in the IUCN Red List workshop.

The project team worked closely with partners in Madagascar, notably the government, the Department of Animal Biology (University of Antananarivo) and Conservation International. These relationships were based on regular face-to-face meetings and in organized seminars. Our main contact at the Department of Animal Biology was Dr Hanta Razafindraibe (who replaced Dr Daniel Rakotondravony as the head of department early on in the project). The project's involvement with the Department of Animal Biology was two-fold, firstly regarding CITES because of its role as the Scientific Authority for Animals and secondly in the student training programme. At Conservation International, our main contacts are Dr James MacKinnon and Harison Randrianasolo. Regular meetings were held between Richard Jenkins and Dr James MacKinnon to discuss project progress whilst Harison Randrianasolo was involved in the technical aspects, participation in CITES meetings and organisation of the IUCN Red List workshop.

The main collaboration with the government was through the Direction for the Valorization of Natural Resources (DVRN; Ministry of Environment and Forests), which is also the CITES Management Authority in Madagascar. Our main contact in this department was Mrs. Sahondra Rabesihanaka who is the CITES focal point, but the project also received strong support from Mrs. Lydie Raharimaniraka (Head of DVRN). The shift of focus in the second year of the project towards conservation and the IUCN Red List saw a greater collaboration with the Direction of Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas System (DCBSAP; Ministry of Environment and Forests). This was facilitated by its head, Mrs. Laurette Rasoavahiny, who is also the CBD Focal Point (CBD Primary NFP, SBSTTA NFP and GSPC NFP).

Although no new links were established in the second year, the project developed a closer working relationship with the IUCN Species Survival Commission and WWF.

The project strives to maintain a close link with CBD focal points. In the second year, this included presenting project results to the CBD focal point within the framework of the 2010 biodiversity targets and reporting for the SBSTTA14 meeting in Nairobi. Through, its commitment to supporting CITES and sustainable trade, in addition to species conservation work, the project has assisted Madagascar improve the delivery of its CBD commitments.

4. Project Progress

4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1

IUCN Red List to contain assessment of all Malagasy chameleon species

(Activities 1.6 and 1.7)

Draft Red List species accounts, and maps, were submitted to the IUCN Red List in July and September 2010 respectively. Although the initial project target was an evaluation of Malagasy chameleons, the additional funding that the project levered from Conservation International and the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund enabled the project to complete draft accounts for over 365 species of lizard and snakes. These accounts were distributed by email to a group of herpetologists for initial comments. A workshop was held in the Carlton Hotel, Antananarivo from the 24th to 28th January 2011 to assess the Red Lists status of all Malagasy reptiles (excluding chelonians and crocodiles). The workshop was opened by the Madagascar CBD Focal Point, and was attended by four independent IUCN facilitators (Neil Cox, Philip Bowles, Mike Hoffmann and Craig Hilton-Taylor) and experts based in Madagascar and overseas. Up to 30 people participated daily in the workshop, including representatives from two government departments in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, national and international NGOs (e.g. WWF, CI, WCS), national and foreign universities and independent scientists and students. Four members, and the chair, of the IUCN/SSC Chameleon Specialist Group were also present during the workshop.

First assessments were made for 309 reptile species and an additional 56 species accounts, prepared in 2010 for the Sampled Red List Index, were re-assessed. Provisional results are presented in the table below but are subject to change based on the on-going consistency check that IUCN is conducting.

	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	LC
Chameleons	3	20	17	14	4	18
Geckoes	8	14	15	15	8	38
Other Lizards	6	8	16	9	9	47
Snakes	2	9	11	12	17	45

Output 2

All chameleon species assessed for their potential as a harvested resource

(Activity 2.2)

The main part of this output was completed in the first year of the project and consisted of a review of *Calumma* and *Furcifer* species with respect to their capacity to withstand harvest from the wild. This output was complemented in the second year by a study on Malagasy chameleon exporters and the economics of resuming trade in certain species. Originally scheduled for the first year, this work was conducted between May and September 2010 by Helen Pheasey (MSc student at DICE) and Christian Randrianantoandro (MV). Fifteen of Madagascar's 16 legal exporters participated in interviews that were conducted in three different Malagasy towns. Additional information on prices and availability were obtained from the internet. The research was authorized by the CITES Management and Scientific Authorities in Madagascar and preliminary results were presented to the authorities and exporters before Helen Pheasey departed Madagascar. The results were later submitted as a thesis to the University of Kent and are now being prepared for publication.

(Activity 2.3) Field studies on the biology and habitat preference of key species

The project conducted field studies in four different locations:

Ankaratra Massif

This high elevation site (2,600 m) is a priority site for conservation but is not a protected area. The project team made a single visit during August 2010 to continue research on two chameleon species *Furcifer campani* and *Calumma hilleniusi*. The former is a species of considerable interest to the trade and the latter is of conservation concern. This field study received additional financial support from Conservation International. Madagasikara Voakajy is participating in a three year planning process for the proposed protected area in Ankaratra and will integrate chameleon and other reptile conservation into the work.

Bongolava

This area of low elevation deciduous dry forest is currently being developed as a new protected area by Conservation International. The project team a second, a one month-long field study in June 2010 and collected data on 4 species of chameleons, *Furcifer angeli*, *Furcifer oustaleti*, *Furcifer lateralis* and *Brookesia stumpffi*. This field study received additional financial support from Conservation International. The results from both missions to Bongolava were summarised and presented to stakeholders in a regional meeting organised by MV in Port Bergé during January 2011.

Anosibe An'Ala

MV is developing seven new protected areas in eastern Madagascar and invited a team of German and Malagasy herpetologists to visit one of these sites in 2010 because it needs a herpetofauna species list. The team visited Ambatofotsy (provisional protected area) and discovered a new species of chameleon (Tarzan Chameleon *Calumma tarzan*) from this, and one other site. This species was provisionally classed as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List workshop and the project team began a field study during mid-March 2011.

Belalanda-Sakabera

These two villages were the only know localities for *Furcifer belalandaensis* and we conducted field studies throughout the second year of the project. We received additional support from the Mohammed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund and the British Herpetological Society for this work. The site where this species occurs is found within a provisional protected area that is

being managed by WWF. The project located a new population of *F. belalandaensis* in Antanambao village, completed an environmental education initiative in primary schools and prepared a Species Conservation Strategy. Working with students from the University of Toliara and community representatives the project team conducted regular surveys for *F. belalandaensis*. These consisted of monthly monitoring of occupancy of individual trees in both Sakabera and Belalanda. Additional surveys of suitable habitats continued and resulted in the discovery of a population that was previously unknown to scientists.

(Activity 2.4) Identify chameleons that can be sustainably harvested; Proposals to resume trade in certain species.

The CITES authorities in Madagascar convened a meeting in October 2010 to establish quotas for the chameleon species that had been identified, with assistance from this project, as candidates for sustainable trade. Although the authorities were eager to calculate quotas using their standard formula, project personnel reminded the participants of the meeting held in February 2010 (organized and funded by this project) that discussed non-detriment findings. A major output of the meeting was a checklist, endorsed by both the management and scientific authorities, for provision of non-detriment findings. The October meeting ended with a request from the management and scientific authorities to MV and DICE to evaluate the proposed new quotas for non-detriment findings. Project personnel duly produced a set of draft reviews for each chameleon concerned and met with representatives of each CITES authority for discussion. It should be stressed that this was all new ground, for the CITES authorities and project staff, and although the result has imperfections, the most significant progress was in establishing the need to review each proposed quota for non-detriment findings. The project submitted the 66 page report on the 7th January 2011. The process resulted in small changes (increases and decreases) to the quota of seven species and the rejection of the quota for one species (see below). Crucially, each quota was associated with a set of conditions, which if disregarded, would invalidate the non-detriment finding.

Species	Provisional Quota	Quota adjusted for NDF
<i>C. brevicorne</i>	608	507
<i>C. crypticum</i>	482	530
<i>C. gastrotaenia</i>	2 621	2 057
<i>C. nasutum</i>	2 326	2 063
<i>C. parsoni</i>	167	167
<i>F. antimena</i>	1 174	0
<i>F. campani</i>	267	277
<i>F. minor</i>	496	496

Output 3

Assessment of current, and development of future, *in situ* conservation initiatives for chameleons

(Activity 3.2) Conservation plans with stakeholders

The IUCN Species Survival Commission is advocating improved conservation planning for threatened species and published a set of guidelines in 2008. The project considered it necessary to develop a SCS for the Belalanda Chameleon because (a) a consensual, clear plan will help both fund raising and implementation and (b) the sites occupied by the species are outside of the priority conservation zones managed by WWF and therefore need a specific conservation strategy. A number of preparatory meetings with WWF and the director of the Ministry of Environment and Forest for the Atsimo Andrefana Region were held in the first quarter of 2011 and culminated in a two day workshop held in Toliara on 8th and 9th of March. The workshop was well supported by local politicians, as well as NGOs and community members. The workshop was organized by MV with support from WWF and funded by the Darwin Initiative, Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund and WWF. A draft SCS was agreed and signed at the end of the 2-day workshop and this is now being finalised for validation in the next two months.

(Indicator 2) Raise awareness and develop chameleon-based initiatives

The project raised awareness about chameleons and the Darwin Initiative project on a number of occasions during the second year:

- a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests through the DCB/SAP organized a festival to celebrate the International Day of Biodiversity in May 2010 and the team participated in this event by showing two posters; one on about chameleon biodiversity in Madagascar and one about the Darwin Initiative project. A public lecture to school children on chameleons was given by Christian Randrianantoandro as part of the event. A survey on chameleon preference was conducted amongst the public that visited the MV stand at the event; photographs of 20 species were shown and 2,680 people chose their favourite.
- b) The fiftieth anniversary of the Faculty of Sciences at the University of Antananarivo was celebrated in August 2010, and the MV team as a partner of the Department of Animal Biology participated in this event.
- c) MV also participated in the 9th edition of Birdwatching that was organized by Rio Tinto in the Anosy Region in November 2010. In addition to the two posters, the MV team asked 16 questions to visiting groups of school children, including 12 on chameleons, one on geckos, one about the relationship between chameleons and birds, another one on geckos and birds and a last one on MV organisation. To support this event, the MV team provided school supplies to the winners and helped on logistics and the organization.
- d) A special event about tortoise conservation "Sokake or Tortoise Cup" was organized in December 2010 by ECO-SYS, Salamandra Nature Association and its partners in Madagascar and supervised by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. MV participated in this event in Antananarivo by displaying posters on chameleons and the Darwin Initiative project.
- e) The project raised the awareness of primary school children about chameleons in a protected area. Although such efforts are a standard approach to improving awareness of biodiversity, it was especially important in this case because (a) the Belalanda chameleon is only known to occur in villages and (b) Malagasy children frequently play with, and kill, any chameleons that they find. The activities were planned with help from WWF and the regional education authority. Project staff, led by Raphali A., spent a day in each school during December 2010. He presented basic information about chameleons and explained why Malagasy chameleons were important and why there was so much interest in the Belalanda Chameleons. A poster-guide in the Malagasy language (using local dialect) was prepared and used to teach the children how to identify the four chameleons that inhabit their villages. An evaluation of childrens' knowledge and perceptions of chameleons was conducted before the activities and this was repeated in February 2011 when the team re-visited the schools. Household interviews of adults were conducted in December 2010 but the follow-up has yet to undertaken. A field visit was organised, to show to the local and regional authorities the belalanda chameleon and its habitat before developing the species conservation strategy for this species in March 2011.

Output 4

Enhanced host country capacity to conserve and sustainably manage endemic chameleon species

(Activities 2.2-2.4)

The project continued its close collaboration with students and teachers from the University of Toliara and the University of Antananarivo. Each student made major progress during the project, with two graduating and two more producing final drafts (see below). Three additional students joined the project in the second year. These students were undergraduates from the University of Toliara undertaking research projects for their 'Licence Professionnelle'. These projects are shorter and simpler than the Diplôme d'Études Approfondies degrees.

Name	Diploma	University	Progress in Year 2
Christinah Radafiarimanana	Diplôme d'Études Approfondies	University of Antananarivo	Limited to first draft
Mihanta Andriafananona	Diplôme d'Études Approfondies	University of Antananarivo	Final thesis submitted to supervisor
Patricia Mamory	Diplôme d'Études Approfondies	University of Antananarivo	Limited to data analysis
Ravo Benjanahary	Diplôme d'Études Approfondies	University of Toliara	Public defence 10 March 2011; graduated
Djadagna Nirindrainiarivony	Diplôme d'Études Approfondies	University of Toliara	Public defence 10 March 2011; graduated
Nadege Rafanomezantsoa	Licence Professionnelle	University of Toliara	Final thesis submitted to supervisor
Rantonirina Bototsana Mahazomana	Licence Professionnelle	University of Toliara	Data collection
Jean Luc Ramahavelo	Licence Professionnelle	University of Toliara	Data collection

Output 5

Assessment of the illegal trade in chameleons between Madagascar and South-East Asia

(Activities 5.1 and 5.2)

This work was completed in the first year of the project. The preliminary results of the chameleon survey in Thailand were presented to the Malagasy government and other stakeholders in May 2010, and a more detailed version was presented in December 2010. The production of the final report, by TRAFFIC was delayed during review by the Thai government. It was recently endorsed by the Thai authorities and will be published in 2011.

4.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1

IUCN Red List to contain assessment of all Malagasy chameleon species

Notwithstanding some minor delays, this output is well on course and the chameleon Red List results are due to be published on the IUCN Red List in November 2011. The species accounts are currently being checked by IUCN and the project team will respond to any queries they receive. In addition to press releases organised by IUCN (international) and MV/DICE (national) to coincide with the November Red List update, scientists who attended the January workshop committed to producing a scientific publication of the results. It is worth noting again that this project assessed 365 reptile species, thus representing considerable additional outputs to the original target of 74 chameleon species.

Output 2

All chameleon species assessed for their potential as a harvested resource

Within the framework of Madagascar's current relationship with CITES, major progress has been made towards achieving this output. The only gap is for the *Brookesia* chameleons, but these are not in high commercial demand (with the exception of *B. decaryi* and *B. perarmata*) and are not as yet a priority. The project has succeeded in supporting the Malagasy CITES authorities to identify *Calumma* and *Furcifer* chameleons that could be sustainably harvested and in developing a procedure to evaluate annual chameleon quota for detrimental findings. Additional effort is required to improve the process by which quota are calculated. The extent to which all of this will be viewed as progress, or a success, will depend largely on the feedback from the CITES Animals Committee during 2011.

Output 3

Assessment of current, and development of future, *in situ* conservation initiatives for chameleons

Mainly through the Red List process, the project identified clear conservation priorities for chameleon species. It launched conservation actions, planning events and field studies on two species considered (provisionally) as Critically Endangered and is on discussion with an international NGO about future work on an Endangered species. The project is actively supporting two international NGOs (WWF and Conservation International) to consider chameleon conservation and sustainable use in new protected areas and is directly helping MV's own protected area team in one important site.

Output 4

Enhanced host country capacity to conserve and sustainably manage endemic chameleon species

This is being achieved through a number of ways, including training for students, supporting the national CITES authorities and developing the capacity of MV personnel. Aside from student theses, measurable outputs are hard to define but the most tangible evidence of progress that we see is the way in which national CITES authorities view MV personnel as their main source of technical support on chameleon trade, and the way that NGOs view MV personnel as their main source of technical support on chameleon conservation.

Output 5

Assessment of the illegal trade in chameleons between Madagascar and South-East Asia

This output will be completed in 2011 with the publication of the TRAFFIC chameleon survey that the project funded.

4.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
2	Diplôme d'Études Approfondies	0	2	2	3	5
4A	Licence Professionnelle	0	0	0	3	0
4A	GIS training	5	0	5	5	5
4B	GIS training	5	0	5	5	5
5	MV staff training	3	6	5	5	3
6A	Chameleon surveying:					
	Malagasy students	5	5	8	2	5
	Ministry staff	6	0	6	0	0
	MV staff	1	0	1	0	0
	CITES Non-detriment:					
	Scientific Authority	8	0	8	8	8
	Herpetologists	4	0	4	4	4
	Malagasy students	3	0	3	3	3
	MV staff	3	0	3	3	3
	NGO staff	3	0	3	3	3
	Ministry staff	3	0	3	3	3

No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
8	Richard Jenkins Richard Griffiths Lee Brady	26 2 2	0 0 0	26 2 2	28 2 0	Not specified
9	Species/habitat plans	0	1	0	0	Not specified
11A	Papers published	2	0	2	2	4
14A	CITES non-detriment findings	1	0	1	1	2
14B	Stakeholder meetings in Madagascar	3	4	7	3	6
15C	DICE press release	1	1	2		
18A	National TV	0	2	0	0	Not specified
19A	National Radio	0	2	0	0	Not specified
20	New landrover	£32k				
23	CI (fieldwork) CI (Red List) MBZ fund (fieldwork) MBZ fund (Red List) WWF BHS	£9.0k 0 £3.0k 0 0 £1.0k	£2.8k £3.0k 0 £12.3k £0.4k 0	£31.5k		

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Journal Science 330: 1503-1509	Hoffmann et al. 2010 The impact of conservation on the status of the world's invertebrates.	AAAS HighWire Press	http://www.sciencemag.org/content/330/6010/1503.abstract	
Journal of Ecotourism DOI: 10.1080/14724049.2010.511229	Wollenberg et al. 2101	Taylor & Francis	http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a935757590~frm=abslink	

4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The project sought to identify priority chameleon species for conservation and has achieved that purpose. This has a wider significance that just directing the future activities of the host country partner because of the role of the IUCN Red List in business and biodiversity. Once published, the 365 reptile accounts that this project has produced will be widely used by protected area managers, scientists, NGOs and mining companies in Madagascar. Key sites have also been identified for the conservation of the most threatened chameleons and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites will be determined once the Red List has been updated. New initiatives for in situ chameleon conservation are in two proposed new protected areas. Resumed trade of certain Malagasy chameleons is on track but remains heavily dependent on how and when the national CITES authorities deliver information to CITES and the nature of the feedback from the Animals Committee.

4.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

This project is having a positive impact on biodiversity by:

- Reducing the threats from habitat loss and persecution to the Belalanda Chameleon;
- In Red Listing Malagasy chameleons, mining companies that use the Red List will now consider incorporating threatened chameleons into mitigation, especially in cases where they follow the International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 for Biodiversity;
- Highly threatened chameleons in two new protected areas brought from obscurity to priority;

This project is having a positive impact on sustainable use by:

- Improving the implementation of Article IV of CITES to ensure that trade occurs at levels that does not impact wild populations
- Research results reveal that chameleons are second only to lemurs in the eyes of tourists, indicating that Madagascar should be making greater efforts to promote non-consumptive use of chameleons in protected areas

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

The project is monitored and evaluated mainly by key partners during meetings. In the second year project staff presented results and progress set against the overall objectives to its main partners. Progress of individual project components is tracked by different entities or individuals, ranging from university professors (student theses) to NGOs (chameleons in protected areas). IUCN personnel are currently evaluating all of the workshop outputs.

6. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

No major issues were raised in the last report.

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

There are no obvious risks although, as iterated in the first Annual Report, the project can only take progress so far and any subsequent progress relies on the cooperation and evaluation of other organizations or individuals.

8. Sustainability

The project has a high profile within certain areas and amongst certain stakeholders. See section 9 for promotional efforts, although in addition to the project we also make significant effort to promote the Darwin brand and make regular use of the logo on t-shirts, banners etc.

It is too early to judge this, but we believe that we are on track to leave a promising legacy because:

- The Species Conservation Strategy for the Belalanda Chameleon is for five years and have therefore obtained commitments from stakeholders beyond the life of the project;
- A similar approach at the Ankaratra site for chameleons will see a work plan set that will go beyond the life of the project;

- The IUCN Red List, when launched in November 2011, will be a resource used by many well beyond the life of the project;
- Sustained impact of the progress made on non-detriment findings will depend on, initially, the reaction of CITES to the submission by Madagascar. If generally positive, it will encourage further adherence to Article IV. Madagascar takes CITES very seriously and an effective structure is already in place – there is therefore high potential for a sustained legacy

The legacy identified in the original application was ‘through investing in Madagasikara Voakajy this project will leave behind a strong and vibrant legacy that has the capacity to raise further project funding itself to support spin-off initiatives’. This remains as relevant today as it was in October 2008. A successful post-project period would include:

- Additional funding from various donors to support research and monitoring of chameleon species;
- Additional funding from various donors to support habitat conservation and restoration in key chameleon sites;
- Updated (full or limited) of new procedures on NDF by national CITES authorities based on positive (but qualified) feedback from CITES;
- New procedures adapted to other Malagasy species, which in itself would be an attractive project for Darwin;
- Madagasikara Voakajy obtains some funding for technical (non-field) work, focussing on Alliance for Zero Extinction, CITES support and CBD/MDG;
- Continued collaboration between overseas partners and Malagasy organizations.

9. Dissemination

- National radio and TV covered the closing session of the IUCN Red List workshop and broadcast reports during subsequent days;
- Broadcasts related to the development of the species conservation strategy for *Furcifer belandensis* were released by the National radio and TV for few days after the workshop held in Toliara
- The project featured prominently (two posters and an interactive component) in the national celebration for the International Year of Biodiversity. This two day event was held at the zoo in the capital city of Madagascar. In addition to the MV stand, the project paid the costs (following a request from the CBD Focal Point) of transport for 750 school children to attend this event.
- An article on the chameleon species preference of the public exposed during the celebration of the International Day of Biodiversity was published in the new daily newspaper “AO RAHA”.
- Major effort to disseminate the results of the project’s work included meetings organized by MV in three regional towns, distribution of preliminary and final reports to the stakeholders, as well as participating in a regional celebration for the International Year of Biodiversity.
- Christian Randrianantoandro gave an oral presentation on the results of the project in the Herpetological Association of Africa’s meeting in Cape Town, South Africa, during January 2011;
- Photos of the Belandensis chameleons male and female taken by Raphali Andriantsimanarilafy were display on the Arkive’s website (<http://www.arkive.org/belandensis-chameleon/furcifer-belandensis/image-G94404.html>)

10. Project Expenditure

Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011)

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual			
Overhead costs			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating costs			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others: Consultancy			
Others (please specify)			
TOTAL			

There is an underspend on salaries as a result of salary awards which are difficult to estimate. This has been partly compensated by overspends on other headings, although these are all within <10% of budget so do not require LTS approval.

11. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

The initial Darwin Initiative proposal to carry out Red Listing of Madagascar chameleons levered sufficient support from other sources to assess ALL the Madagascar reptiles (except crocodiles, tortoises and turtles). Given the global spotlight on Madagascar's biodiversity, this is a highly significant achievement.

The discovery of a third population of the Belalanda chameleon – now recognised as one of the world's rarest reptiles – received wide media attention in Madagascar and the UK.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2010-2011

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		(report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity eg steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)	
<p>Purpose A framework for chameleon conservation that is based on the IUCN Red List and that incorporates sustainable use, including CITES approved live exports.</p>	All Malagasy chameleon species included on the IUCN Red List; threatened species identified as priority for conservation; key sites to avoid chameleon extinction identified; new initiatives for <i>in situ</i> conservation in place; species-based assessment of demand from overseas/exporters and potential impact of trade.	Extinction risk of all Malagasy chameleons evaluated for the IUCN Red List; three priority species identified for conservation and key sites named; impact of trade resumption evaluated and mitigated by due adherence to CITES Article IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press release for IUCN Red List update in November 2. Disseminate November Red List results in Madagascar 3. Contribute to/attend CITES Animals Committee meeting 4. Publish report on illegal chameleon trade in Thailand
<p>Output 1. 1. IUCN Red List to contain assessment of all Malagasy chameleon species.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft species accounts completed 2. Draft species accounts peer-reviewed. 3. Final species accounts validated in workshop and submitted to IUCN 4. Updated IUCN Red List. 	Main technical work for project teams completed on time; indicators appropriate and available for verification	
Activity 1.1 Draft species accounts and maps submitted to IUCN		Submitted in September 2010. Activity completed	
Activity 1.2 Draft species accounts and maps circulated to experts		Submitted in December 2010. Activity completed	
Activity 1.3 IUCN Red List workshop		Held over 5 days in January 2011. Activity completed	
<p>Output 2. All chameleon species assessed for their potential as a harvested resource</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of the demand for Malagasy chameleons. 2. Identify the most desirable chameleon species for hobbyists. 3. Field studies on the biology and habitat preference of key species. 4. Identify chameleons that can be sustainably harvested. 5. Proposals to resume trade in certain species. 	Species which are putatively suitable for trade have been identified and quotas established; these quotas were assessed for detrimental findings and adherence to recommendations should ensure that trade is legal and sustainable. Concerns about resumed trade in Parson's Chameleon assessed in a research thesis and trade recommended in sub-adults only.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.2. Research project to investigate which chameleon species are in the most demand		Interviews with Malagasy exporters completed during May-June 2010 Internet survey of chameleons in the trade completed during July-August 2010 Results contributed to MSc thesis and are currently being prepared for publication	
Activity 2.3. Field studies on species identified as desirable in the trade		Two species for which the Malagasy government wants to resume trade subject to ongoing field studies (in two new protected areas)	
Output 3. Assessment of current, and development of future, <i>in situ</i> conservation initiatives for chameleons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess overall chameleon species distribution, existing protected areas and mines/exploration permit. 2. In protected sites with priority chameleons, raise awareness and develop chameleon-based initiatives. 3. Unprotected and threatened sites with priority species develop chameleon conservation plans with stakeholders. 	Key species and sites identified and stakeholders notified; new initiatives planned where chameleon specific actions are needed, either to control collection or conserve the habitats; chameleon distribution outside of protected areas analyzed but needs to be updated following the January workshop	
Activity 3.2 Workshops in protected areas with priority species to determine existing levels of knowledge and to develop conservation plans Activity 3.5 Workshops with stakeholders in any high priority site outside of protected areas to develop habitat conservation strategies		Species Conservation Strategy for Belalanda Chameleon drafted in March 2010 Ongoing development of management for Ankaratra New Protected Area	
Activity 3.3 Creation of posters in protected areas with priority species		Chameleon posters created for education initiative in primary schools in PK32 New Protected Area; posters also created for general awareness raising	
Output 4. Enhanced host country capacity to conserve and sustainably manage endemic chameleon species	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved capacity of Madagasikara Voakajy to manage large, multi-stakeholder projects. 2. Madagasikara Voakajy staff develop project and budget management skills; GIS. 3. Malagasy students trained and graduated in chameleon conservation projects. 4. Madagascar CITES Scientific Authority (Animals) facilitates and submits science-based recommendations to CITES Animals Committee. 	Steady progress of Malagasy students towards completion of their research and technical degrees; Madagascar CITES Scientific Authority (Animals) supportive of greater application of science in establishing and assessing quota; Madagasikara Voakajy involved in higher profile projects that are expanding from biology into education, community management, protected areas and Red Listing.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.1 Student recruitment		Three Malagasy undergraduate students joined the training project	
Activity 4.2 Student field projects		Three new and one existing Malagasy student conducted fieldwork	
Activity 4.3 Students to prepare theses		Four student theses drafted	
Activity 4.4 Students to defend theses and graduate		Two students completed their diplomas	
Output 5. Assessment of the illegal trade in chameleons between Madagascar and South-East Asia.	1. Pet markets surveyed in Bangkok. 2. Web-based pet suppliers surveyed.	Survey was completed in Year 1 and the review of the final report by the Thai government took many months. Final review by the Malagasy authorities and publication expected in	
Activity 5.2 Report results to Malagasy authorities		Oral presentations given twice to Malagasy government and draft final report submitted in December 2010	

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: Improved conservation and sustainable management of endemic chameleons in Madagascar.</p>	<p>Projects to develop new protected areas, mines, roads and infrastructure and tourism use IUCN Red List to obtain chameleon conservation status.</p> <p>Protected areas with priority chameleons to be fully informed about species conservation needs and make staff and visitors more aware.</p> <p>Madagascar to propose new or revised levels of export for CITES Appendix II chameleon species.</p>	<p>Referrals to the threatened status of chameleon species in environmental impact studies, scientific publications, national databases, CITES species profiles.</p> <p>Chameleon species listed site-based conservation priorities and subject to monitoring or field studies; new information provided to tourists about chameleons.</p> <p>Documents submitted to CITES, CITES Animal Committee paperwork, export and collection permits.</p>	
<p>Purpose A framework for chameleon conservation that is based on the IUCN Red List and that incorporates sustainable use, including CITES approved live exports.</p>	<p>All Malagasy chameleon species included on the IUCN Red List; threatened species identified as priority for conservation; key sites to avoid chameleon extinction identified; new initiatives for <i>in situ</i> conservation in place; species-based assessment of demand from overseas/exporters and potential impact of trade.</p>	<p>Updated website www.redlist.org; additional funding acquired for conservation of priority species; updated www.zeroextinction.org; species action plans in protected areas, mines; report on demand for, and impact of, wild collection; peer-reviewed publications and student theses.</p>	<p>Stakeholders have the resources to participate at the required level.</p> <p>CITES Authorities in Madagascar remain supportive.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. IUCN Red List to contain assessment of all Malagasy chameleon species.</p>	<p>1. Draft species accounts completed.</p> <p>2. Draft species accounts peer-reviewed.</p> <p>3. Final species accounts validated in workshop and submitted to IUCN</p> <p>4. Updated IUCN Red List.</p>	<p>Copies of draft accounts, reviewers' comments, workshop attendance, final database plus maps, Updated website www.redlist.org.</p>	<p>Participation by experts in reviews and workshop.</p> <p>IUCN endorse final species accounts.</p>
<p>2. All chameleon species assessed for their potential as a harvested resource</p>	<p>1. Assessment of the demand for Malagasy chameleons.</p> <p>2. Identify the most desirable chameleon species for hobbyists.</p> <p>3. Field studies on the biology and habitat preference of key species.</p> <p>4. Identify chameleons that can be sustainably harvested.</p> <p>5. Proposals to resume trade in certain species.</p>	<p>Copies of questionnaires; data and photographs collected in the field; student theses; peer-reviewed publications; non-detriment findings submitted to CITES.</p>	<p>Cooperation of Malagasy exporters and international importers and breeders of chameleons.</p>
<p>3. Assessment of current, and development of future, <i>in situ</i> conservation initiatives for chameleons.</p>	<p>1. Assess overall chameleon species distribution, existing protected areas and mines/exploration permit.</p> <p>2. In protected sites with priority chameleons, raise awareness and develop chameleon-based initiatives.</p> <p>3. Unprotected and threatened sites with priority species develop chameleon conservation plans with stakeholders.</p>	<p>GIS maps; guide training, poster creation, promotion of handicraft design and field studies in protected areas with priority chameleon species; mines to explicitly consider conservation of priority chameleons; feasibility study on captive breeding of Critically Endangered taxa; protected areas created or extended for priority chameleon species.</p>	<p>Some Critically Endangered chameleon species are not found within the existing protected area system.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>4. Enhanced host country capacity to conserve and sustainably manage endemic chameleon species.</p>	<p>1. Improved capacity of Madagasikara Voakajy to manage large, multi-stakeholder projects.</p> <p>2. Madagasikara Voakajy staff develop project and budget management skills; GIS.</p> <p>3. Malagasy students trained and graduated in chameleon conservation projects.</p> <p>4. Madagascar CITES Scientific Authority (Animals) facilitates and submits science-based recommendations to CITES Animals Committee..</p>	<p>Effective communication between UK based and host country partners; sound management of expert herpetologists and their contribution to the project; additional funding raised by host country partners; training certificates; completed theses of Malagasy students; peer-reviewed publications on chameleon conservation and biology; documents submitted by Madagascar to CITES.</p>	<p>Key personnel in Madagasikara Voakajy remain in place.</p> <p>Students are available.</p> <p>Attendance of Madagascar CITES authorities in annual Convention of Parties meetings.</p>
<p>5. Assessment of the illegal trade in chameleons between Madagascar and South-East Asia.</p>	<p>1. Pet markets surveyed in Bangkok.</p> <p>2. Web-based pet suppliers surveyed.</p>	<p>Written report and photographs from TRAFFIC; dissemination to CITES Authorities in Madagascar.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities (details in work-plan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Email all stakeholders to announce the project 1.2 Collation of all publicly available data on chameleons in Madagascar 1.3 Preparation of draft species accounts and maps for the IUCN Red List 1.4 Draft accounts and maps sent for review 1.5 Revised accounts prepared 1.6 Red List chameleon workshop 1.7 Submit final assessments to IUCN 1.8 Red List website updated 2.1 Establish contact with exporters, importers and breeders 2.2 Research project to investigate which chameleon species are in the most demand (if there were no CITES restriction) 2.3 Field studies on species identified as CR, EN or DD (in 1.6 above) or species identified as desirable (2.2 above) 2.4 Combine all data on conservation, biology and demand to propose a list of species and quota for sustainable harvest 2.5 Writing peer-reviewed articles 2.6 Writing reports for stakeholders and Darwin 3.1 Research project to look at spatial overlap of chameleons, protected areas and mines 3.2 Workshops in protected areas with priority species to determine existing levels of knowledge and to develop conservation plans 3.3 Creation of posters in protected areas with priority species 3.4 Training on chameleons given to tourist guides in protected areas with priority species 3.5 Workshops with stakeholders in any high priority site outside of protected areas to develop habitat conservation strategies 3.6 Research project on the feasibility of captive breeding 4.1 Student recruitment 4.2 Student field projects 4.3 Students to prepare theses 4.4 Students to defend theses and graduate 4.5 Development of training materials for Malagasy authorities 4.6 On-the-job training for Madagasikara Voakajy staff 4.7 External training courses 4.8 Fund raising 5.1 Survey of live chameleon trade in south-east Asia, centred in Bangkok 5.2 Report results to Malagasy authorities 			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Monitoring activities: CITES committee outputs and annual quotas (pdfs) on www.cites.org Steering committee to track progress of major indicators</p>			

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Project Outputs	Reference	Description	File Code
Output 1	(Activities 1.6 and 1.7)	Daily attendance forms signed by participants of the Red List workshop	MVDI_1 to MVDI_12
Output 1	(Activities 1.6 and 1.7)	Official invitation from the Malagasy government to the IUCN Red List workshop	MVDI_13
Output 1	(Activities 1.6 and 1.7)	Craig Hilton-Taylor (IUCN Red List) at the Red List workshop	MVDI_14
Output 1	(Activities 1.6 and 1.7)	Neil Cox (IUCN), Laurette Rasoavahiny (CBD FP) and Richard Jenkins (DICE) at the opening of the Red List workshop	MVDI_15
Output 1	(Activities 1.6 and 1.7)	Group photo at the end of the Red List workshop	MVDI_15
Output 1	(Activities 1.6 and 1.7)	Letter from IUCN Red List confirming the workshop outputs	MVDI_17
Output 2	(Activity 2.2)	Attendance form for the feedback session to chameleon exporters	MVDI_20
Output 2	(Activity 2.2)	Authorization for the study	MVDI_21
Output 2	(Activity 2.2)	Helen Pheasey presentation on exporter preferences in the chameleon trade to the Scientific Authority CITES in Madagascar	MVDI_22
Output 2	(Activity 2.2)	Helen Pheasey MSc thesis	MVDI_23
Output 2	(Activity 2.3)	Preliminary report on Ankaratra chameleon survey	MVDI_24
Output 2	(Activity 2.3)	Preliminary report on Bongolava chameleon survey for stakeholders	MVDI_28
Output 2	(Activity 2.3)	Preliminary report on Belalanda Chameleon survey and education work for stakeholders	MVDI_25 MVDI_26
Output 2	(Activity 2.3)	Report submitted to the Malagasy CITES authorities reviewing proposed chameleon quota	MVDI_27
Output 2	(Activity 2.3 and 3.2)	Sofia meeting powerpoint June 2010	MVDI_29
Output 2	(Activity 2.3 and 3.2)	Sofia meeting powerpoint February 2011	MVDI_30
Output 2	(Activity 2.3 and 3.2)	Sofia meeting invitations	MVDI_31
Output 3	(Activity 3.2)	Photo of the SCS banner in Toliara	MVDI_40
Output 3	(Activity 3.2)	Signed workshop output stating vision, goals and	MVDI_41 to

		actions	MVDI_46
Output 3	(Activity 3.2)	Signed workshop output: status review	MVDI_47 To MVDI_53
Output 3	(Activity 3.2)	Daily attendance records at the SCS workshop	MVDI_54 to MVDI_57
Output 3	(Activity 3.2)	Official invitation from Malagasy government to the SCS workshop in Toliara	MVDI_58
Output 3	(Activity 3.3)	Copy of education poster made to support education initiatives in primary schools	MVDI_59
Output 3	(Activity 3.2)	Copy of status review presentation	MVDI_60
Output 3	(Activity 3.2)	Photo of project visit to Belalanda primary school	MVDI_61
Output 3	(Activity 3.3)	Photo of stakeholders visit to Belalanda-Sakabera sites for <i>Furcifer belalandaensis</i>	MVDI_62
Other materials		Official invitation to stakeholders from the Malagasy government for the MV presentation on CBD	MVDI_70
		Attendance form for the participants on the meeting with CBD FP to present MV project work	MVDI_78
		Presentation to CBD FP about MV project work	MVDI_71
		Report to CBD FP Madagascar for SBSTTA14 Nairobi	MVDI_77
		Presentation to the UK Ambassador on his visit to the MV office	MVDI_72
		PDF copy of Hoffmann et al. 2011	MVDI_73
		Thank you letter from the Malagasy government for project participation in International Year of Biodiversity festival	MVDI_74
		News website article about the Belalanda Chameleon	MVDI_75
		National newspaper article AO RAHA N°1460 on July, 1 st 2010	MVDI_81
		Chameleon diversity poster produced for International Year of Biodiversity festival	MVDI_76
		PDF copy of Christian Randrianantoandro presentation at HAA meeting in Cape Town	MVDI_59
		TV clip of chameleon workshop	MVDI_82

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	N
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Y
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	