

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

Darwin project information

Project Reference	17-010
Project Title	Chameleon trade and conservation in Madagascar
Host country(ies)	Madagascar
UK Contract Holder	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE)
UK Partner Institution(s)	None
Host Country Partner	Madagasikara Voakajy
Darwin Grant Value	£XXX
Start/End dates of Project	1 May 2009 to 30 April 2012
Project Leader Name	Richard Griffiths
Project Website	www.madagasikara-voakajy.org https://www.facebook.com/pages/Madagasikara-Voakajy/310507418994236
Report Author(s) and date	Richard Jenkins, Christian Randrianantoandro, Richard Griffiths

1 Project Background

The island of Madagascar is home to over 83 species of endemic chameleons. These unique lizards, admired by the island's tourists but disliked by many of its residents, occur in all habitats from sea-level to the highest mountains. However, chameleons in Madagascar are subject to a wide array of threats, including habitat loss, illegal collection and climate change. The three outstanding achievements of this project were:

- 1) Assessed the conservation status of 76 Malagasy chameleons for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- 2) Completed a survey of illegal trade in Malagasy chameleons in Thailand
- 3) Provided essential support to the CITES authorities in Madagascar that led to Standing Committee's lifting of the trade suspension for some species after 18 years, and an export quota for *Furcifer campani*

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- (a) This project mainly contributed to two of the Focal Areas in the CBD 2010 Biodiversity Targets. It promoted the conservation of species diversity (Goal 2) by identifying chameleons at highest risk of extinction and then designing and implementing actions to improve the status of these species (Targets 2.1 & 2.2). The project also contributed to the focal area on the promotion of sustainable use (Goal 4) by drawing attention to illegal use and trade in chameleons (Target 4.3), improving the scientific justification for chameleon export quotas (Targets 4.1 & 4.2).
- (b) The project supported the host country institutions and the main beneficiaries were Madagasikara Voakajy, the CITES Management and Scientific Authorities. These three institutions worked closely with the UK partner to ensure the delivery of the relevant information for CITES.
- (c) The project liaised frequently with Mme. Laurette Rasoavahiny, the CBD Focal Point and head of the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Mme Rasoavahiny, or personnel from her department, participated in training events, briefing sessions, meetings and fieldtrips organised by the project. We organised at least two meetings each year to discuss our results and we also provided a technical summary for SBSTTA 14 meeting in 2010.
- (d) Project staff participated actively in several meetings for the elaboration of the 4th National report on CBD.

3 Project Partnerships

3.1 The partnership between MV and DICE was close throughout the project. Dr. Richard Jenkins was seconded to Madagascar for all but the last two months of the project and this facilitated daily contact with Madagasikara Voakajy. The project quickly established an effective working relationship. The key individuals (i.e. MV, DICE, CITES Management and Scientific Authorities) were in frequent contact, met regularly and knew each other's roles and responsibilities. Other UK-based project staff visited Madagascar for two weeks each January. This management arrangement created a friendly and efficient working partnership between MV and DICE. Having a DICE staff member resident in Madagascar made the whole project appear to be mostly led by the Malagasy partner, and this surely helped during certain negotiations. Equally, the link with DICE was very important in other circumstances and the annual visit by two project staff members helped to focus the minds of all host country partners.

3.2 Implementation was led by staff (including DICE personnel) based at the MV office in Antananarivo. The main project partners were involved in planning and decision making and the work programme was generally strongly influenced by external organizations, including IUCN for the conservation assessment and CITES for the trade components.

3.3 A MoU was drafted during the last two months of the project between DICE and MV. However, DICE is not authorised to sign off on MoUs as has to be authorised centrally by the International Office on behalf of the University rather than individual Institutes or Schools.

3.4 The project was built on a model that had performed well in Madagascar – namely a UK staff member seconded to a Malagasy organisation. The project was successful because of the genuine need within Madagascar for supporting CITES-related work. A challenge that emerged during the project was to manage the increasing expectation of the Malagasy CITES authorities and it became important for each partner to be aware of their own remits.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project made a number of telling positive, if indirect, impacts on the sustainable use of biodiversity:

1. Through assessing the extinction risk of all Malagasy chameleon species and publishing these results on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species website, the project has made a unique source of data (tabular and spatial) available to the global conservation and research community. These assessments are valid for ten years and will be used by the conservation, scientific, commercial and development sectors for planning and implementing projects in areas of biodiversity importance. The information obtained could be used to identify important sites of Alliance for Zero Extinction on Malagasy reptile species.
2. Whilst the illegal trade of Malagasy tortoises in Thailand was well-publicised there was no information on other reptile species. This project drew chameleons into the debate by demonstrating a wide and expanding illegal trade of Malagasy chameleons in Bangkok and other towns in Thailand. A potential impact of this part of the project will be leverage to engage with the Thai government before next year's CITES Conference of Parties in Bangkok to address the illegal import and sale of Malagasy reptiles.
3. This project drew attention to species that are in most need of conservation but also developed a strong case for resuming sustainable trade in other, less threatened species. Mindful that all but four Malagasy chameleons species were suspended from international trade by CITES in 1994, the project obtained Animals Committee endorsement for the resumption in trade of one species in March 2012 and this was endorsed by the Standing Committee in July 2012. If Madagascar can capitalize on this progress, by continuing to deliver sound justification and modest export requests, then additional species could be traded in the future.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project achieved its main purpose which was to establish a framework for chameleon conservation based on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and incorporating exports of CITES Appendix II species. The project identified chameleons of high conservation concern and determined that these should not be traded and guided conservation planning and actions towards some of the most threatened species. Species identified as widespread and relatively less threatened were putatively put forward as candidates for export as long as requests are supported by strong scientific and management justifications. The most important change in human behaviour that we detected was from the CITES Management and Scientific Authorities who, over the course of the project, developed a better grasp of non-detriment findings and started to use this knowledge within their decision-making processes.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

Output 1 IUCN Red List to contain assessment of all Malagasy chameleon species

The project fully completed this output for all Malagasy lizard, geckoes and snake species. As the original goal was to assess just the chameleons, the fact the project levered additional resources to allow all other lizards, geckoes and snakes to be included represents significant added-value. Draft species accounts for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species were prepared and circulated for comments during the first year of the project. A workshop was held in Antananarivo during January 2011 in which Malagasy and overseas experts reviewed the threats and distribution of each individual species, and the results were launched on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in November 2011. We encountered no significant problems regarding this output and all indicators were achieved, and the results are now publically available for non-commercial use at www.iucnredlist.org.

Output 2 All chameleon species assessed for their potential as a harvested resource

The project fully completed this output for all Malagasy chameleons and all indicators were met. During the first year of the project we adapted the model that the CITES Secretariat had provided to Madagascar for considering which species are potential for sustainable harvests. The project produced a report (submitted in the Year 1) for the CITES Authorities in Madagascar that summarized the biology, threats and distribution of each chameleon (note that this drew heavily on Output 1) which was reviewed in a meeting. Each species was then classified as 'No Trade' (for species restricted to areas where collection is illegal or species for which insufficient data are presently available) or 'Potential Trade' (for species that could withstand a modest harvest). This led to a proposal to CITES for the resumed trade in six chameleon species but because of an administrative error in Madagascar it was not discussed during the 25th CITES Animals Committee. Further work on this aspect of the project led Madagascar to send a revised request to resume trade in a single chameleon species at the 26th CITES Animals Committee, whilst formally indicating the other taxa that could potentially be traded in the future. The request in 2012 focussed on *Furcifer campani* because this was a focal species during the project and a considerable amount of new data were collected by staff and students. The project encountered some difficulty regarding this aspect of the work mainly because communications from the CITES Secretariat to Madagascar were not always clear and there were often bureaucratic delays between submission of documents to the CITES Management Authority and their onward transmission to the CITES Secretariat. The project's submission to the CITES Secretariat and Animals Committee received positive feedback and the trade suspension was lifted in the 62nd Standing Committee meeting for some chameleons. All CITES Parties were therefore sent this notification (2012/048):

At its 58th meeting (Geneva, July 2009), the Standing Committee reviewed its recommendations to suspend trade covered by Article IV of the Convention made under the Review of Significant Trade that had been in place for more than two years. The Committee decided to withdraw its recommendations to suspend trade in some species in the genera Calumma and Furcifer from Madagascar subject to certain conditions, in some cases relating to the agreement of the Animals Committee to the establishment of conservative annual export quotas for wild specimens. At its 26th meeting (Geneva, March 2012), the Animals Committee agreed such conservative export quotas for Calumma brevicorne, C. gastrotaenia, C. nasutum, C. parsonii, Furcifer antimena, F. campani and F. minor. Consequently the recommendations of the Standing Committee to suspend trade in these species from Madagascar can be withdrawn.

Output 3 Assessment of current, and development of future, *in situ* conservation initiatives for chameleons.

The project fully completed this output for all Malagasy chameleons and all indicators were met. The backbone for this component was the species accounts and maps prepared for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. These were augmented by spatial layers on the vegetation, protected areas and mining concessions and were used to determine the conservation status of each species. Information on the potential popularity of different chameleon species is important to know and the project levered additional resources for a research project in the second year that relied heavily on interviews with the commercial exporters based in Madagascar. For the most threatened species of chameleon we raised awareness during national and regional events as well as focussing particular attention on two Critically Endangered taxa: (i) in southern Madagascar we studied the biology of *Furcifer belalandaensis* and produced a Species Conservation Strategy following IUCN guidelines and (ii) in eastern Madagascar we surveyed *Calumma tarzan* in forest fragments managed by communities and MV.

Outputs 1, 2 and 3 present the foundation of the project, whereby the first steps were to assess which species were threatened with extinction and which were common and tolerant of habitat modification. Following that, we developed initiatives to conserve the most threatened species, and during the project this focused on *Calumma tarzan* and *Furcifer belalandaensis*. The less threatened species were further assessed as candidates for trade, which importantly included the availability of scientific information to support export quota. In adopting this approach we made it relatively straightforward to explain the project in Madagascar and make it relevant to a wide audience. It was also consistent with a number of national and international initiatives, and allowed Madagasikara Voakajy to roll-out a similar approach for its bushmeat project (i.e. promote legal and sustainable use of some species and protect habitats and reduce hunting of highly threatened species, or those protected by law).

Output 4 Enhanced host country capacity to conserve and sustainably manage endemic chameleon species

The project fully completed this output for all Malagasy chameleons and all indicators were met. The project provided MV with opportunities to develop the individual capacities of its staff. The project also worked with university departments in Antananarivo and Toliara and provided training and support for 8 Malagasy students (5 of whom graduated before the end of the project). A workshop to raise the capacity on making non-detriment findings was held by the representatives of DICE to MV, CITES authorities and experts in February 2010. The CITES authorities in Madagascar improved their capacity to sustainably manage chameleons. This was achieved by the project supporting the Management Authority to attend the 26th CITES Animals Committee meeting where they witnessed, first hand, the importance of transparent and robust non-detriment findings. The frequent meetings held in Antananarivo also succeeded in orientating discussions to the justification of proposed quota, rather than just producing the quota.

A key achievement is that the CITES authorities in Madagascar have a much better understanding of what is required to obtain non-detriment findings. The importance of submitting concise but clear documents on time to the CITES Secretariat was also very clear, but in general reflects the need for Madagascar to improve its overall communication efforts with the different components of CITES.

Output 5 Assessment of the illegal trade in chameleons between Madagascar and South-East Asia.

The project fully completed this output for all Malagasy chameleons and all indicators were met. TRAFFIC South East Asia were contracted to conduct the survey during January 2010 and the results were presented to the Malagasy government, and other partners, on three separate occasions before publication in June 2011. The survey found that Malagasy chameleons were illegally imported into Thailand and were mainly sold from private residences and were relatively rarely encountered in the pet shops along with the Malagasy tortoises. Chameleon sellers were generally upbeat about the trade because demand for both the animals and medicine to treat the animals was increasing. This report is available at <http://wwf.panda.org/?uNewsID=200658>.

An interesting aspect of this part of the project was the way in which other organizations viewed, or used, the report. In particular, we noticed that some NGOs used this report during CITES Animals Committee meetings to justify maintaining the trade suspension. Madagascar, on the other hand, views the report as part of the overall improved effort to obtain information on the biology, conservation and management of chameleons and would prefer to work proactively with the nations implicated in the report to resolve the problem. It is a delicate balance, as the Malagasy government essentially supported a report that they knew would provide some alarming results. If anything, the most frustrating aspect of this was that it has not led to any noticeable follow-up from WWF or TRAFFIC. Given that the trade suspension on some Malagasy chameleons has now been lifted, it would be prudent to repeat this survey in January 2013.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

See Annexe 4 and 5

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

The compilation of information and the subsequent conservation workshop brought together academics and practitioners with a good knowledge of reptiles to produce the most comprehensive assessment of the status of Madagascar's chameleons. Each working group during the workshop was facilitated by an independent scientist experienced in the application of IUCN Red List criteria. The results of the workshop were submitted to the IUCN Red List Unit in Cambridge and were reviewed by two people not involved in the initial assessment. The results were finally published on the open-access IUCN Red List website in 2011. Scientific cooperation is continuing and a publication that describes patterns and processes in reptile conservation in Madagascar is in preparation. A sub-set of the results of this process were included in a multi-authored paper on the reptiles of the world that has just been accepted for publication in *Biological Conservation*.

An additional technical output was a MSc dissertation that described (1) exporter preferences; and (2) preliminary economic models of supply and demand for key species in the trade. The results from this work are currently being prepared for publication, and have led to further research examining the levels of trade in chameleons in Europe and North America via internet sources.

The project teamed up with scientists from the American Museum of Natural History and Technical University of Braunschweig in a genetic analysis of *F. belalandaensis* samples. This research is ongoing but appears to initially show that this chameleon species is a hybrid between two sympatric species in the south-western Madagascar. A publication of this important result of a species with a conservation issue is ongoing.

The project teamed with scientists and students from national universities in Madagascar to study the biology of focal chameleon species. The information collected fed directly into the documents that were submitted to CITES and helped to lift the ban on a number of species. This approach enabled us to demonstrate the relevance of our research and especially that student projects were important for both the training and the data that they generated.

4.6 Capacity building

The capacity of Madagasikara Voakajy was supported by:

- i) Provision of financial resources that enabled key personnel to maintain their career development
- ii) Training and lectures on key topics by DICE personnel during annual visits to Madagascar
- iii) Donation of a Landrover - a very important resource for MV
- iv) Closer collaboration with overseas herpetologists, both from DICE and internationally
- v) Improved understanding of Red Listing, CITES and conservation planning

The capacity of the CITES Scientific Authority of Animals was supported by:

- i) Attendance at a training course on non-detriment findings
- ii) Provision of research training opportunities to Malagasy students
- iii) Field visits to observe first hand research on chameleon population assessment
- iv) Developing a better understanding of what data it needs to provide to the Management Authority

The capacity of the CITES Management Authority was supported by:

- i) Providing independent and reliable support to the CITES Scientific Authority of Animals
- ii) Supporting their attendance at the 26th CITES Animals Committee
- iii) Attendance at a training course on non-detriment findings
- iv) Field visits to observe first hand research on chameleon population assessments
- v) Developing a better understanding of what it needs to provide to the CITES Secretariat, particularly with respect to Article IV and non-detriment findings

The different strands of the capacity buildings all supported a main aim which was to ensure that Madagascar considered the impact of trade on wild populations and provided scientific justification for export quotas. The emphasis therefore was on Madagascar pro-actively justifying its export quota rather than having to defend itself when examined by the Animals, or Standing, Committees. The project adopted complimentary approaches to achieve this:

- i) Persistent and consistent messaging: the importance of non-detrimental findings was emphasized at every opportunity – from formal workshops to during informal discussions in ministry offices. The project needed to change the way that the CITES community in Madagascar thought and worked.
- ii) Good example: it was very difficult to guide Madagascar during this project because there is no right or wrong way of delivering non-detrimental findings. Indeed, the CITES Authorities found it rather perplexing that a main message of the workshop that we organised on this subject was *you have to do this, and we can give you some guidelines and examples, but essentially you are on your own*. This approach can be challenging in Madagascar, where when faced with export quota for a range of species, a formulaic procedure is preferred.
- iii) Work with what you have: the CITES Authorities in Madagascar developed a series of formulae in 2006 to calculate export quota for amphibians and reptiles. Whilst these formulae broadly require revision, it was important for this project to use them where possible. By project end, revised formulae were used in successful proposals to CITES to resume trade in a chameleon and a frog species.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

Project achievements that will endure include:

1. The status of the chameleons on the IUCN Red List is a baseline for future comparisons and, even in current form, will remain valid for 10 years
2. A major, but relatively invisible, achievement was getting the CITES authorities in Madagascar to adopt a risk-assessment approach and to think about how each export quota should be justified. If this is maintained it will be a strong legacy.
3. The project levered resources for a further MSc project at DICE that is ongoing, and will further improve knowledge of the consumer market.
4. The project levered resources for a new PhD project that will pick upon various research elements that emerged from the Darwin project and will further develop the research and training links with DICE.

Project partners were successful in the latest Darwin Initiative round and will continue to work together on CITES related issues for the next three years. This period includes the next Conference of Parties and the 27th Animals Committee in 2013.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

Lessons: This project filled a gap because few NGOs or academics actively engage in CITES issues unless it is about enforcement. In Madagascar, the Scientific Authorities are under-resourced and need support from scientists to prepare key documents for CITES. The only word of caution was that towards the end of the project there was a risk that the CITES authorities were relying too much on the partnership, and it was important to strengthen the components that would provide the legacy. In hindsight, the project should have focussed more on CITES, but this can be difficult because it does not generate the suite of outputs that DI projects demand, and there is a risk too that key documents are not submitted, or are mislaid. In the latter case for example, Madagascar submitted a document late to the 25th Animals Committee which resulted in the postponement of the discussion to the 26th Animals Committee meeting. Similarly, Madagascar submitted a document on day geckoes as part of this project to the CITES Secretariat in January 2012 (before the deadline), but it was mis-handled by CITES and not given to the 62nd Standing Committee. These examples illustrate that because of the cycle and timing of CITES meetings, and their associated deadlines, a three-year project is not long enough.

This was a compact project that was well received, partly because each component complimented others (e.g. survey of illegal trade, IUCN Red Lists both fed into the CITES work). Lessons and results were disseminated in annual partner meetings. Other, ad hoc, meetings were also convened to discuss certain aspects of the project. Project work in focal sites was complimented by meetings with stakeholders to present results and plan future work. Dissemination will continue as the project moves into its second phase.

5.1 Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative logo featured prominently on the Landrover, project T-shirts, stickers, PowerPoint presentations, posters, brochures, banners, theses and on lapel badges at important events in both Madagascar and the UK (e.g. CITES Animals Committee meetings, lectures, workshops and seminars). By the end of the project the key partners associated the Darwin Initiative with support for CITES, more so than for any other project component. More broadly, although the Darwin Initiative was introduced early on during the project and was well known as the UK government's support for biodiversity conservation and CBD. The project benefited from FCO personnel, from the Madagascar embassy in Mauritius and the British Interests Section in Antananarivo, visiting the team at regular intervals. It was important, and well received, for the project to have a British identity and this is clearly one of the strengths of the Darwin Initiative up to 2012.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

There were no major changes to the project design and there were therefore no alterations made to the outputs or indicators. The annual reporting scheme that was developed for partners in Madagascar was well received and attended by influential people in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, as well as from other NGO. This enabled us to report on our activities, make any necessary minor adjustments but equally importantly it was also a show-case for the project and resulted in invitations to events that we may otherwise have missed.

An evaluation meeting of the project by its partners was undertaken at the end of the project in the host country. Partners from the Management and Scientific Authorities CITES Madagascar, Conservation International Madagascar and World Wide Fund for Nature (Madagascar and West Indian Ocean Programme) were asked to rank the outputs from this project by importance for their institutions. The Scientific Authority for Animals identified capacity building on non-detriment findings for the trade of animal species in CITES Appendix II as the key output. The report made by TRAFFIC on the survey of illegal trade in Thailand and the research on *Furcifer belalandaensis*, an hybrid between two species, were the most important results for WWF. The Red List Assessment of the 76 chameleon species of Madagascar was the most significant result for CI Madagascar. The CITES Management authority selected the Red List assessment and obtaining a lifting of the trade suspension as the most important.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

None.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

2009-2010

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery)	XXX	XXX	XXX
Travel and subsistence	XXX	XXX	XXX
Printing			
Operating costs: Conferences, seminars, etc	XXX	XXX	XXX
Capital items/equipment (specify)	XXX	XXX	XXX
Others (specify)	XXX	XXX	XXX
Salaries	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL	XXX	XXX	

2010-2011

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual	XXX	XXX	XXX
Overhead costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Travel and subsistence	XXX (XXX carry-over agreed from original XXX)	XXX	-55.61
Operating costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Capital items/equipment (specify)	XXX	XXX	XXX
Others: Consultancy	XXX	XXX	XXX
Others (please specify)	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL	XXX	XXX	XXX

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. Overall, this has resulted in an underspend of £999.70.

2011-2012

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance %
Staff costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Overhead Costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Travel and subsistence	XXX	XXX	XXX
Operating Costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Capital items (see section 8)	XXX	XXX	XXX
Others (see section 9)	XXX	XXX	XXX

TOTAL	XXX	XXX	XXX

2012-2013

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance %
Staff costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Overhead Costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Travel and subsistence	XXX	XXX	XXX
Operating Costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Capital items (see section 8)	XXX	XXX	XXX
Others (see section 9)	XXX	XXX	XXX

TOTAL	XXX	XXX	XXX

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

MSc student funding (DICE): £ XXX

PhD Scholarship from the University of Kent: £ XXX

British Herpetological Society: £ XXX

Conservation International: £ XXX

Conservation International Madagascar: £XXX

Conservation International US: £ XXX

Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund (Red List): £ XXX

Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund (*Furcifer belalandaensis* project): £ XXX

World Wide Fund For Nature Madagascar West Indian Ocean Programme Office: £ XXX

British Embassy (geckoes and chameleon): £ XXX

7.3 Value of DI funding

This was a very important project because it enabled the partners to dedicate significant resources to promoting sustainable trade of chameleons. The majority of institutions that are involved in CITES issues in Madagascar appear to approach it from the 'enforcement' point of view and it is exceedingly difficult to obtain funds to work on non-detriment findings. The host country partner received a new Landrover in the project and this is of major importance to its future work on CITES, chameleons and other subjects. This DI project successfully directed essential funding to an area that is often neglected. If this project had not been awarded, the 1994 suspension on exporting chameleons from Madagascar would still be in place.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 - March 2012	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)	(do not fill not applicable)
Purpose (insert original project purpose statement)	(insert original purpose level indicators)	(report on progress towards achieving the project purpose, ie the sum of the outputs and assumptions)	(Highlight key actions planned for next period)
<p>Output 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. 	This output was completed in full – and an additional 260 reptiles (other lizards, geckoes and snakes) were also assessed at the same time. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species now provides public access to these conservation assessments www.iucnredlist.org	
Activity 1.1 Draft species accounts prepared and circulated		Completed in 2010 and sent to over 20 experts on Malagasy reptiles	
Activity 1.2 Red List assessment workshop and launch		Held during January 2011 and attended by reptile and experts and key people from the Ministry of Environments and Forests (including CBD Focal Point); species were published on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species website in November 2011	
Activity 1.2 Scientific publication on the conservation of Malagasy reptiles		This work is on-going with a number of the participants of the workshop	
<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. 	Various documents prepared during frequent consultations with project partners culminating in the submission to the CITES Secretariat, in January 2012, of a request by Madagascar to resume trade in <i>Furcifer campani</i> . This request was approved by the Animals Committee in March 2012 and Standing Committee in July 2012 (http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2012/E048.pdf).	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.1. Workshop on non-detriment findings		A workshop run by Dr. Alison Rosser, that informed CITES Authorities, and species experts in Madagascar about non-detriment findings, was held in February 2010.	
Activity 2.2. Preparation of documents for submission to CITES Animals and Standing Committees		Throughout the project the partners worked on documents for the CITES Secretariat. Particular attention was given to assessing the conservation status of chameleons to determine which species were (i) in demand (ii) easy to identify (iii) not highly threatened (iv) relatively well-studied and this resulted in the proposal to resume trade in <i>F. campani</i> . This work was extended for Malagasy day gecko <i>Phelsuma</i> , flat tailed gecko <i>Uroplatus</i> , and a few amphibian species mainly <i>Mantella</i> . By July 2012, the Standing Committee approved the proposals submitted by Madagascar, as part of this project, for chameleons and two amphibian species. A number of other species were also removed from the Significant Trade Review.	
Activity 2.3 Field studies on chameleons		The project conducted field studies on eight chameleon species, two of which were Critically Endangered, one Endangered, two Vulnerable, two were strong candidates for resumed trade. Staff and students worked on <i>F. Belalandaensis</i> , <i>F. antimena</i> , and <i>F. lateralis</i> (actually <i>F. major</i>) in Toliara, <i>F. campani</i> and <i>C. hilleniusi</i> in Ankaratra, <i>F. angeli</i> in Bongolava, <i>Brookesia nasus</i> in Tsitongambarika and <i>C. tarzan</i> in Anosibe An'Ala. The data for <i>F. campani</i> were used in the non-detriment findings submitted to the CITES Secretariat.	
Activity 2.4 Identify the most desirable chameleon species for hobbyists		An MSc student from DICE assessed which species the 16 registered chameleon exporters in Madagascar would like to export. There was a broad consensus that <i>Calumma parsoni</i> was the most valued species and there was a preference for small export quota for a range of species over high quotas for a few species. Systematic visits were carried to determine the chameleon species exhibited in the tourisk parks or zoos.	
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 	Priority chameleons were identified during the IUCN Red List assessments. There are two publications underway that are using these data and information to determine priority sites for conservations.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
	chameleon conservation plans with stakeholders.		
Activity 3.1 Distribution of chameleons		Using the spatial data set of MCP for each chameleon species analyses are underway to determine areas of importance for chameleons. This includes sites that harbour high chameleon endemism or species richness as well as potential Alliance for Zero Extinction sites. The gap analysis of the current distribution of <i>Furcifer</i> species, mining blocks and protected areas in western Madagascar showed that certain parks are surrounded by prospective mineral exploitation.	
Activity 3.2 Raise awareness and develop chameleon-based initiatives		In Belalanda, the project organised chameleon days in two primary schools for children, teachers and parents and this was supported by meetings with two community associations and local leaders. A funding application to conduct similar work in the north-west for <i>Calumma hafahafa</i> was unsuccessful.	
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 	Improvements were made in the capacity of Madagascar to comply with Article IV of CITES by supporting students, scientists and the CITES Authorities. Evidence for this is available on the CITES website for Standing Committee 62 that records the formal approval of Madagascar's submissions for <i>Mantella expectata</i> , <i>Scaphiophryne gottlebi</i> , <i>Furcifer campani</i> and <i>Uroplatus</i> spp. that were prepared by project personnel and partners.	
Activity 4.1 Professional development of Madagasikara Voakajy staff		Throughout the project the staff of MV were given the opportunity to develop and hone their professional skills. Importantly, this included gaining front line experience of Red Listing, conservation planning and CITES.	
Activity 4.2 Malagasy students trained and graduated in chameleon conservation		Malagasy students from two universities in Madagascar trained, and graduated after completing chameleon research projects. These students were integrated into	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
projects		the overall project and also gained their first experience of Red Listing and conservation planning.	
Activity 4.3 Supporting the Malagasy CITES Authorities		Regular meetings were held with the CITES Authorities to steer this part of the work and although project staff did the bulk of the written work, each document was discussed in detail. Field visits, identification brochures, non-detriment findings workshops and attending CITES Animal Committee 26 all contributed to achieving this 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.	International publicity received for the launch of the publically available report on illegal trade in chameleons between Madagascar and Thailand	
Activity 5.1 TRAFFIC south-east Asia survey of towns in Bangkok for Malagasy chameleons		This work highlighted a number of important issues regarding the chameleon market in south-east Asia. It highlighted the role that Kazakhstan plays in exporting chameleons into Thailand and also describes some of the ruses used by illegal operators. This report should be the starting point for a follow-up survey.	

Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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
4. Enhanced host country capacity to conserve and sustainably manage endemic chameleon species.	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..	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.	Key personnel in Madagasikara Voakajy remain in place. Students are available. Attendance of Madagascar CITES authorities in annual Convention of Parties meetings.
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.	Written report and photographs from TRAFFIC; dissemination to CITES Authorities in Madagascar.	

Annex 2 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	10	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	20	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	10	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation	0	Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	50	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	0	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	5	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	5	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts	0	Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources	0	Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology	0	Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
		favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information	0	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol	0	Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution	0	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	Philibertin Honoré Djadagna Ahy Nirindrainarivony: Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies, 2011 Ravo Benjamin Benjanahary: Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies, 2011 Helen Pheasey: Masters, 2010
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	Jean Victor Nadège Rafanomezantsoa: Licence Professionnelle, 2011 Rantonirina Bototsama, Licence Professionnelle, 2011 Jean Luc Ramahavelo: Licence Professionnelle, 2011
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	Mihanta Andriafananona Raholdina: Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies writing thesis Jeannie Christinah Radafiarimanana: Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies writing thesis Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies Patricia Mamory: writing thesis
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	3 weeks for one ESSA (University of Antananarivo) students during each year of the project
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	1 Soazandry Mathilde on <i>Furcifer labordi</i> in the western Madagascar
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	1
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(ie not categories 1-4 above)	Three staff members of Madagasikara Voakajy received project-long training and work experience. Although not leading to formal qualifications, experience of Red Listing, GIS, leading field teams, giving presentations etc. has helped make the it team more efficient and professional
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	7 people from the forest station and regional environment staff at Angavokely received training on the chameleon survey, and identification, Antananarivo Madagascar, 12-16 October 2009

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		<p>30 LP Students from Centre Ecologique Libanona attended a presentation on chameleon diversity and methods to survey this lizards, November 2009</p> <p>1 agent from WWF MWIOPPO trained on the monitoring method and identification of chameleon in the south-western Madagascar, November-December 2009</p> <p>8 students received GIS training: Antananarivo Madagascar, 5 on 7-11 September 2009, and 3 on 27 June-1 July 2011</p> <p>1 student from UK received training on the chameleon survey in Ankaratra massif: Ambatolampy Madagascar, January 2010</p> <p>2 experts from CI Madagascar, WWF MWIOPPO received training on non-detriment findings, Antananarivo, 9-10 February 2010</p> <p>1 student 'supervisor trained on the monitoring method and identification of chameleon in the south-western Madagascar, April 2010</p> <p>Approximately 300 children from primary and secondary school attended a presentation on chameleon diversity during the International Year of Biodiversity festival, Antananarivo Madagascar, 22-25 May 2010</p> <p>Approximately 100 children from 10 primary and secondary school attended the 9th Bird Watching Event, Fort-Dauphin Madagascar, 19-20 November 2010.</p> <p>Three students from ESSA Agronomy received training on chameleon trade in Madagascar, Antananarivo, December 2010</p> <p>27 peoples from two local associations received training on chameleon diversity, conservation and identification, Toliara Madagascar, 6-7 December 2010, and 4 and 10 February 2011</p> <p>57 children from two local school received environmental education in Toliara Madagascar, 6-7 December 2010, and 4 and 10 February 2011</p>

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		Children from 4 primary and secondary schools attended the word environment day, Antsirabe Madagascar, June 2012
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	20
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	Poster on <i>Furcifer</i> chameleon in the South-Western Madagascar Poster on chameleon diversity
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	Richard Jenkins (174) Richard Griffiths (6) Lee Brady (6) Helen Pheasey (6) Alison Rosser (1)
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	The project produced a Species Conservation Strategy for the Belalanda Chameleon <i>Calumma tarzan</i> is designated by the regional representative of the Ministry of Environment and Forests as a flagship species for the Anosibe An'Ala District
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	The project produced a brochure on the identification of <i>Furcifer</i> chameleons from Madagascar and the Comoros islands
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	Biological Conservation (1) Herpetology Notes (1) Science (1) African Journal of Herpetology (1)
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	Book chapter (1)
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	Species accounts for all 74 Malagasy chameleons, including GIS maps, are available for download at www.iucnredlist.org Databases on four <i>Furcifer</i> species from monthly monitoring in the south-western Madagascar
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	Voucher specimens collected during fieldwork were deposited at the Department of Animal Biology, University of Antananarivo
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	Meeting with WWF about the conservation of chameleon in the south-western Madagascar, Antananarivo, 21 September 2009

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		<p>Restitution meeting with WWF on chameleon study in the south-western Madagascar, Toliara, 17 December 2009</p> <p>Meeting to review the chameleon species with respect to CITES Article IV for the Scientific Authority, Antananarivo, Madagascar, 1 February 2010</p> <p>Restitution meeting with local authorities on chameleon study in the south-western Madagascar, Toliara, 1 April 2010</p> <p>Workshop on Non-Detriment Findings: Antananarivo Madagascar, 9-10 February 2010</p> <p>Presentation of preliminary results on chameleon study in Bongolava, Port-Bergé and Antsohihy Madagascar, 15 & 16 March 2010</p> <p>MV & DICE meeting with partners: Antananarivo Madagascar, 6 May 2010</p> <p>Workshop on MV work in Sofia Region, 16 June 2010 & 3-4 February 2011</p> <p>Workshop on Madagascar Global Reptiles Assessments, Antananarivo Madagascar, 25-29 January 2011</p> <p>MV annual meetings with partners, Antananarivo Madagascar, 16 December 2009, 2010 & 13 January 2012</p> <p>DICE Master student meetings with Fauna exporters, Antananarivo Madagascar, and meetings with Authority CITES: Antananarivo Madagascar, June 2010</p> <p>Meeting with the UK Ambassador: Antananarivo Madagascar, September 2009</p>
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	Conference on chameleon diversity during the International Year of Biodiversity festival, Antananarivo

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		<p>Madagascar, 22-25 May 2010</p> <p>Meetings with the CBD Focal Point for the elaboration of the 4th National report on the CBD: Antananarivo Madagascar, May-June 2009</p> <p>Seminar on chameleon diversity, identification and methods to survey with the Centre Ecologique Libanona, 11 December 2009</p> <p>Workshop to establish the Ankaratra new protected area Ambatolampy Madagascar, 11 February 2010, 17 November 2011, 2 February 2012; Antananarivo, 11 October 2011</p> <p>10th Conference of Herpetological Association of Africa, Cape Town, January 2011,</p> <p>Scientific Day: Antananarivo Madagascar, 27 June 2011</p> <p>50th Anniversary of Sciences Faculty: Antananarivo, Madagascar:</p> <p>Workshop on Ala Maika with WWF MWIOPO, Antananarivo Madagascar, 30 March-2 April 2010</p> <p>Symposium: Fort-Dauphin, Madagascar, 6-8 August 2011 on the development and conservation in the Anosy region</p> <p>7th World Congress of Herpetology, Vancouver, 7-12 August 2012. British Herpetological Society, 21 October 2012</p>
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	<p>Conservation International Madagascar News letter Songadina N°3, October-December 2009, on <i>F. campani</i> survey in the Ankaratra massif</p> <p>AO RAHA N°1460, 1 July 2010 showing article on chameleon preference by the public</p> <p>WWW, Newsletter, October 2011, on workshop of Species Conservation Strategy of <i>Furcifer belalandaensis</i></p> <p>L'Express de Madagascar N°5068, 10 November 2011, page 14, on the Madagascar Global Reptiles Assessments in the IUCN Red List</p> <p>Taratra N°2341, 10 November 2011,</p>

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		page 8, on the Madagascar Global Reptiles Assessments in the IUCN Red List
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	Inona ny vaovao Toliara, 11 March 2010, on workshop of Species Conservation Strategy of <i>Furcifer belalandaensis</i>
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	0
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	2
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	<p>The IUCN/SSC Chameleon Specialist Group was established during the first year of the project and three project personnel are members</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/IUCNchameleons</p> <p>http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/species/who_we_are/ssc_specialist_groups_and_red_list_authorities_directory/amphibians_and_reptiles/chameleon/</p> <p>Photos of <i>F. belalandaensis</i> (Belalanda chameleon) display on the Arkive's website</p> <p>http://www.arkive.org/belalanda-chameleon/furcifer-belalandaensis/image-G94404.html</p> <p>News website article on <i>F. belalandaensis</i>:</p> <p>http://news.mongabay.com/2011/0301-hance_belalanda.html &</p> <p>http://www.madagasikaravoakajy.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=109:the-belalanda-chameleon&catid=8:chameleons&Itemid=4</p>
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	<p>2 Television National Madagascar, 28 January 2011 (on the Madagascar Global Reptiles Assessments in the IUCN Red List)</p> <p>Television National Madagascar, 12 March 2011 (on workshop of Species Conservation Strategy of <i>Furcifer belalandaensis</i>)</p>
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	0
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host	0

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	1
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	1: Radio National Madagascar, 28 & 29 January 2011 (on the Madagascar Global Reptiles Assessments in the IUCN Red List)
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	0
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	2: Radio Don Bosco news, 28 and 29 October 2011 (on the Madagascar Global Reptiles Assessments in the IUCN Red List) Radio National Madagascar Toliara, 10 March 2011 (on workshop of Species Conservation Strategy of <i>Furcifer belalandaensis</i>)
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	0
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	Defender Landrover £ XXX Computers £ XXX
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	Additional grants: MSc student funding (DICE): £ XXX PhD Scholarship from the University of Kent: £ XXX British Herpetological Society: £ XXX Conservation International: £ XXX Conservation International Madagascar: £ XXX Conservation International US: £ XXX Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund (Red List): £ XXX Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund (<i>Furcifer belalandaensis</i> project): £ XXX World Wide Fund For Nature Madagascar West Indian Ocean Programme Office: £ XXX British Embassy (geckoes and chameleon): £ XXX DICE MSc project funding: £ XXX
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

Annex 4 Publications

Type *	Detail	Publishers	Available from	Cost
(eg journals, manual, CDs)	(title, author, year)	(name, city)	(eg contact address, website)	£
Report	Todd, M. 2011. Trade in Madagascar's endemic reptiles and amphibians in Thailand	TRAFFIC International	http://wwf.panda.org/?uNewsID=200658	Free
Journal article	Randrianantoandro, J.C. 2012. New distribution record of the Critically Endangered <i>Calumma tarzan</i> west of the Mangoro River in eastern Madagascar	Herpetology Notes	http://www.herpetologynotes.seh-herpetology.org/Volume5_PDFs/Randrianantoandro_Herpetology_Notes_Volume5_pages165-166.pdf	Free
Journal article	Hoffmann et al. 2010 Impact of conservation on the status of the world's vertebrates	Science	http://sciences.blogs.liberation.fr/files/vertebr%C3%A9s-conservation-hoffmann-10-29-10.pdf	Free
CITES Standing Committee meeting document	Review of Significant Trade SC62 Doc. 27.2 (Rev. 1)	CITES	http://www.cites.org/eng/com/SC/62/E62-27-02.pdf	Free

Annex 5 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	
Project Title	
UK Leader Details	
Name	Richard A. Griffiths
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
Address	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, School of Anthropology and Conservation, University of Kent, Canterbury, CT2 7NR
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	Richard Jenkins
Role within Darwin Project	Madagascar-based post-doc
Address	IUCN Global Species Programme 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL,UK.
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Christian Randrianantoandro
Organisation	Madagasikara Voakajy
Role within Darwin Project	Host country project Coordinator
Address	Lot II F 14 P Bis A Andraisoro, Antananarivo 101, Madagascar
Fax	n/a
Email	
Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax	
Email	