



DARWIN200

17-010

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

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| Name: Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE) | Address: Department of Anthropology, University of Kent, Marlowe Building, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NR |
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

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| Chameleon trade and conservation in Madagascar |
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3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

| Proposed start date: | Duration of project: | | | End date: | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|
| Darwin funding requested | 2009/10 £91,248 | 2010/11 £74,509 | 2011/2012 £75,689 | 2012/13 £7779 | £249,225 |

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

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| Improved in situ conservation and sustainable management of endemic chameleons in Madagascar |
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5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

| Details | Project Leader | Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project) | Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| Surname | Griffiths | Jenkins | Randrianantoandro |
| Forename (s) | Richard Alun | Richard | Christian |
| Post held | Reader | Research Fellow | Programme Manager: Herpetofauna |
| Institution (if different to above) | | University of Aberdeen (until 17 March 2009) | Madagasikara Voakajy |
| Department | DICE | School of Biological Sciences | |
| Telephone | | | |
| Email | | | |

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details.

| Reference No | Project Leader | Title |
|--------------|-------------------|---|
| 15009 | J. Groombridge | Investing in island biodiversity... |
| 15029 | R. Bodmer | Certifying peccary pelts in Peru... |
| EIDPO006 | R. A. Griffiths | Flying the flagship: delivering the axolotl action plan |
| 13019 | N.Leader-Williams | The Greater Masai Mara community scout programme |

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

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| <p>Aims (50 words)</p> |
| <p>Activities (50 words)</p> |
| <p>Achievements (50 words)</p> |

8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

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| <p>Partner Name: Madagasikara Voakajy www.madagasikara-voakajy.org</p> | <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Focal person: Christian Randrianantoandro</p> <p>Background: This Malagasy organisation aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of Madagascar's ecosystems, habitats and species by mitigating key threats to this unique biodiversity through targeted action, and applied research: both with the full involvement of all stakeholders.</p> <p>Roles/responsibilities: As the main host-country partner it will manage the running of the project in Madagascar, from its office in Antananarivo. It will ensure effective communication between all stakeholders and organise all meetings, workshops and field trips. The proximity of its office to the offices of both CITES authorities in Madagascar will assist regular communication between focal people. It will also host DICE staff members during visits to Madagascar.</p> <p>Capacity: It has submitted reptile and bat assessments to the IUCN Red List and has established good relationships with the Species Survival Commission. It currently employs three Malagasy herpetologists full time, all of whom obtained their masters and basic training during DI projects. This organisation has the necessary experience and capacity for this project, and already works closely with the CITES Scientific Authority for Animals and the Ministry of the Environment, Forests and Tourism. The organisation needs technical input and support in key areas relating to the development of protocols and techniques to improve the provision of scientific data to the CITES Secretariat.</p> |
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| <p>Partner Name: Department of Animal Biology, University of Antananarivo</p> | <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Focal person: Dr Daniel Rakotondravony, Head of Department</p> <p>Background: This department offers undergraduate, masters and doctoral programmes and has an active research programme.</p> <p>Roles/responsibilities: This partner has two roles within the project. As the CITES Scientific Authority (Animals) in Madagascar it is responsible to - and is coming under increasing pressure from - the CITES Secretariat to deliver, implementation of Article IV (non-detriment findings). It will ensure that the activities of this project are aligned with CITES and that each action is relevant to the CITES Action Plan for Madagascar. It will represent all conclusions and proposals that result from this project to CITES. The department will also participate in the student training aspect of the project. The head of department, Dr Daniel Rakotondravony, has worked previously with DICE, has a long interest in chameleon conservation, and has supervised a number of students as well as writing scientific publications on the topic. The department also has the largest collection of reptile specimens in Madagascar and this will be a key resource which we will access and contribute to.</p> <p>Capacity: This organisation has a strong track record in reptile conservation and research in Madagascar. However, it currently lacks the capacity to conduct, fund or facilitate the type of field studies that are needed to provide CITES with strong justification for existing quota for Appendix II species.</p> |
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| <p>Partner Name: Species Management & CITES, Department for the Valorisation of Natural Resources, Ministry of the Environment, Forests and Tourism</p> | <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Focal person: Mrs. Vololoniaina Rakotondrabanja, Chef de Service</p> <p>Background: This department is chiefly concerned with the sustainable management of animal and plant species for domestic and international markets.</p> <p>Roles/responsibilities: As the Management Authority for CITES in Madagascar this department is responsible for controlling the collection, housing and export of species, as well as ensuring that quota are respected. In this project, the department will ensure that all activities are endorsed by the ministry, therefore ensuring a high profile within the government. It will also assist with communication between the project and other government departments, most notably the Department for Protected Areas.</p> <p>Capacity: Charged with the ongoing implementation of the CITES Action Plan for Madagascar this department is linked to regional ministry representatives and has good relationships with animal exporters. It has identified a need to develop stronger links with NGOs and researchers.</p> |
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| Partner Name: International Union for Conservation of Nature, Species Survival Commission | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): <p>Focal person: Dr Mike Hoffmann, Acting Manager, IUCN/SSC - CI/CABS Biodiversity Assessment Unit.</p> <p>Background: The IUCN Species Programme produces, maintains and manages the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, as well as implementing global conservation initiatives.</p> <p>Roles/responsibilities: The IUCN will provide technical support to project staff during the compilation of chameleon species accounts for the Red List. It will also facilitate a Red List workshop in Antananarivo.</p> <p>Capacity: The IUCN/SSC has recently completed global Red List assessments for mammals and frogs. It recognises the pressing need to conduct reptile conservation assessments and needs strong in-country partners to assist the production and maintenance of the Red List.</p> |
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| Partner Name: Conservation International (Madagascar) | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): <p>Focal person: Dr James Mackinnon, Technical Director.</p> <p>Background: Conservation International applies innovations in science, economics, policy and community participation to protect the Earth's biodiversity. It has a large and varied programme in Madagascar, focussed mainly on protected areas.</p> <p>Roles/responsibilities: Conservation International will provide matching funds for the project and also has a strategic role because of its close links with the IUCN/SSC and the Malagasy government.</p> <p>Capacity: Conservation International in Madagascar has a large team but lacks a focus on reptile conservation. It has a prominent capacity building section that is committed to supporting the development of organisations like Madagasikara Voakajy.</p> |
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| 9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| If yes, please give details: We have discussed the project with a prominent member of the animal exporters' association in Antananarivo. The project has also been discussed with representatives from UNEP-WCMC and TRAFFIC (South-East Asia). As part of the initial phase of a BP Conservation Leadership Programme grant to Mr. Christian Randrianantoandro, Madagasikara Voakajy emailed 56 people (biologists, students, NGOs, government, zoos) to announce a Red List assessment for <i>Furcifer</i> chameleons in Madagascar. | |
| 9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| If yes, please give details: Other stakeholders that will be contacted include the airport authority in Antananarivo. In year 2 of the project when key chameleon species and sites will have been identified, we will contact the relevant stakeholders (e.g. regional ministry staff, protected area managers). Additional stakeholder engagement will be required in year 3 when it is clear which, if any, chameleon species will be given a new export quota so that these changes can be smoothly incorporated into the monitoring of the export trade in Madagascar. | |
| 9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

If yes, please give details:

Our request for a letter of support for this project was sent to the Minister of the Environment, Forests and Tourism, and the Director General, Environment and Forests. The head of the Department for the Valorisation of Natural Resources has also been informed about this application.

9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

This project will feature close liaison with the Madagascar CITES Scientific (Animals) and Management Authorities. The former will be engaged at every stage of the project with some of the technical outputs designed specifically for this authority to deliver at CITES meetings. The latter authority will be involved in discussions about new quota recommendations for chameleons. Dialogue with the CBD focal point will be initiated if the grant is awarded. The CBD focal point has been informed indirectly through the circulation of the project concept and request for a letter of support to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Tourism. Should we receive the grant, she will be presented with a formal description of the project and be invited to participate in the steering committee.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

The project will address two primary problems that are impeding the conservation and sustainable use of chameleons in Madagascar:

(1) Only 4 out of 70 endemic Malagasy chameleon species have been evaluated for the IUCN Red List; conservation planning and environmental impact studies associated with development and extraction projects are therefore lacking a key resource. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is used widely in Madagascar, but its application is limited because reliable assessments are only available for mammals, birds and amphibians. **The inclusion of chameleons on the Red List is therefore a priority because it will identify species and forests in need of conservation action.**

(2) Only 4 chameleon species can be legally imported from Madagascar despite demand for species with alleged population sizes of several million. The lack of scientifically based sustainable harvest quotas is the main impediment to the trade in Malagasy chameleons. Between 1985 and 1994 at least 77,822 chameleons were exported from Madagascar but the trade was poorly regulated. In 1994 the CITES Animals Committee therefore recommended an import suspension of all but four species, and this ban remains in place **(although illegal shipments were seized in South Africa and Thailand in 2008)**. However, Madagascar is now implementing a CITES Action Plan following a country-based Significant Trade Review **in 2001**. In July 2008, the CITES Standing Committee endorsed recommendations by the CITES Secretariat and Animals Committee to re-evaluate the trade suspension of chameleons on a species by species basis. Conditions are therefore now in place for a re-examination of the potential to export a range of species. Our project is therefore a priority, and timely, because it will enable Madagascar to react swiftly to the CITES recommendation and **will assist the Scientific Authority to develop science-based quotas**. As the demand for chameleons remains, the authorities in Madagascar would like to **set** export quotas for certain species. If achieved, Madagascar will have demonstrated a remarkable recovery from a **country which had a turbulent relationship with CITES to a model example of how gradual improvements in the management, application of applied science and training can deliver implementation of Article IV.**

Strategy

British expertise will assist Madagascar to re-evaluate the scientific basis for chameleon trade, and formulate a robust conservation strategy based on the IUCN Red List. **It will achieve this by building the capacity of the primary host country partner, Madagasikara Voakajy, so that this organisation can consolidate its role as a provider of conservation science to the CITES Animal and Management Authorities in Madagascar.**

There is already a strong relationship between the host country partner and DICE because the **key Malagasy personnel on the project received basic training** on a DICE DI grant between 1996 and

1998. This project will also draw on the relationships between DICE, the University of Antananarivo and Madagasikara Voakajy. The head of the Department of Animal Biology is on the Advisory Board of Madagasikara Voakajy and the latter organisation is currently training five students from the university. Madagasikara Voakajy recently submitted a report on *Mantella* frogs to the CITES Scientific Authority (Animals) for onward transmission to the CITES Secretariat. The project therefore represents a strategic development for the relationship between these organisations, with Madagasikara Voakajy expanding its role from solely student training to also including the provision of formal technical advice to the university on CITES matters.

Outcomes

1. Red List assessments completed for all chameleon species.
2. List of priority chameleon species for conservation communicated to relevant authorities.
3. Population assessments of priority species.
4. Evaluation of the demand for chameleons from overseas and the economics of the trade.
5. Enhanced education awareness by communities and professionals in areas with priority chameleon species.
6. Chameleon conservation plan with recommendations for CITES approved exports of some species.
7. Evidence for the Madagascar CITES authorities to demonstrate the basis of their non-detriment findings for species to be traded.
8. Enhanced capacity of Madagasikara Voakajy to undertake multi-partner projects.
9. Improvement in the delivery of scientific reports by the CITES Scientific (Animal) authority in Madagascar.
10. Malagasy graduates trained in field techniques.
11. Assessment of the illegal trade in chameleons between Madagascar and Thailand.
12. Support materials (e.g. photos, keys) to assist Ministry of the Environment, Forests and Tourism staff identify chameleon species entering the legal trade as a result of this project.

Partners

DICE will contribute relevant experience related to CITES (Dr Alison Rosser), reptile conservation (Dr Richard Griffiths), and Madagascar and chameleons (Dr Richard Jenkins).

Madagasikara Voakajy will provide local expertise, stakeholder communication, project facilitation, in-country organisation and use of its office facilities. This Malagasy organisation has already established links with CITES and IUCN. Personnel from its Herpetology and Sustainability and Outreach programmes will lead its activities.

Department of Animal Biology, University of Antananarivo is the CITES Scientific Authority (Animals) for Madagascar. Students from this department will be involved in the graduate training programme. The project will involve this department in designing studies to provide the Madagascar CITES authorities with robust information on which to base local management decisions and in preparation for each CITES COP meeting.

Ministry of the Environment, Forests and Tourism, Department of Species Management and CITES is the CITES Management Authority for Madagascar and will be closely involved in each stage of the project, but especially the re-evaluation of the trade in chameleons. They have expressed strong support for this project and a desire to make better use of the technical advice that is available in Madagascar and overseas. Having recently returned from the 57th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee, Mrs Vololoniaina Rakotondrabenja, is very keen to develop a balanced chameleon conservation plan. They will assist in the coordination of this project and ensure it secures ministerial approval.

IUCN will provide technical support in the production, review and endorsement of our Red List Assessments, including formal facilitation of the expert workshop.

Conservation International will provide project grants to support field studies and maintain its commitment to assisting the development of Madagasikara Voakajy.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

This is a new initiative; it is the first assessment of the conservation status of Malagasy chameleons. It is responding to a CITES recommendation (SC 57 Doc. 29.22: 4.a.iv) made in July 2008. Madagasikara Voakajy has obtained a small grant and will begin a Red List assessment of 16 chameleons in September 2008, with the results from this to feed into this DI application project.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work?

Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

The Department of Animal Biology, University of Antananarivo, is involved with collaborative projects on the behaviour and ecology of some chameleon species. It also conducts a number of zoological inventories each year. These activities are complimentary to this project and the data will be fed into our Red List assessment process.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

There is a lack of science-based decision making regarding the conservation and sustainable use of chameleons in Madagascar (i.e. implementation of Article IV). The host country partner, through its own small projects on individual chameleon species, identified the gap in Red List coverage and contacted the IUCN before inviting DICE to contribute appropriate technical support. The host country partner is involved with collecting data on CITES Appendix II species and regularly consults updates on the CITES website. In addition, some of the country needs were identified by Martin Jenkins of the UNEP-WCMC who was involved in producing the Madagascar CITES Action Plan. The project design and remit was then improved based on discussions with the CITES Scientific and Management authorities in Antananarivo during July and October 2008.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

This project will complete assessments for all (ca. 70) chameleon species. We therefore expect chameleons to feature in all types of planning that concerns biodiversity where they are currently omitted. *In situ* conservation actions will focus on key species leading to an improved conservation status. This project will integrate the conservation assessments into CITES through providing a species-based review of which chameleons are in most demand from overseas, which are the most threatened and which could sustain collection from the wild. This project will collate, generate and present data to support recommendations for new quota that are demonstrably non-detrimental or conservative and will lead to an expanded range of chameleons in international trade. By meeting the demand for Malagasy chameleons illegal trade will be reduced. Chameleon conservation will receive a higher profile and there will be greater in-country capacity to manage the scientific aspects of trade in Appendix II species.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

Biodiversity in Madagascar is subject to positive (e.g. creating new protected areas) and negative (e.g. mining) activities and these are planned using the IUCN Red List for mammals, birds and amphibians, but without complimentary data on chameleons and other reptiles. This project is therefore hugely important to assessments of the biodiversity at such sites. This project is likely to result in changes to the current quotas for CITES Appendix II chameleon species. Such changes need to be underpinned by sound science and this project aims to provide a model example of how Malagasy scientists can contribute to conservation and sustainable use.

Making of non-detriment findings for exports of CITES species remains problematic for many

species. This project provides a model for testing mechanisms to facilitate information collection and development of integrated decision-making by the scientific authority, and its findings could benefit not only Madagascar, but other parties too.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

This project relates primarily to CITES and will assist Madagascar to respond to recent developments and recommendations made by the CITES Animals Committee that requested biologically-based decisions on export quotas on a species by species basis. This project is aligned with Madagascar's CITES Action Plan, and in particular, Action 3 (3.1-3.5) that is concerned with the implementation of Article IV to demonstrate that the trade is not harmful to wild populations. This project will also assist the CITES Strategic Vision, especially Goal 2 *Strengthen the scientific basis for decision making* (2.1-2.4), but also Goal 1 *Enhance the ability of each party to implement the convention* (1.2, 1.7,1.8), Goal 3 *Contribute to the reduction and eventual elimination of illegal trade in wild fauna and flora* (3.2) and Goal 5 *Increase cooperation and conclude strategic alliances with international stakeholders* (5.3).

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

Dissemination

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species website www.redlist.org

Other websites (e.g. DICE and Madagasikara Voakajy)

Peer-reviewed publications

Popular articles

National media in Madagascar

Conferences, workshops and meetings

Hard copy distribution of report on the conservation assessment of chameleons (in French) in Madagascar

Public defences of Malagasy student theses

Branding

The Darwin logo will feature prominently in this project on: side-panels of a new vehicle, other purchased equipment; cover pages of student theses, all emails sent to stakeholders and experts; all materials prepared for conservation assessment workshops; all education materials created for the project. Darwin will be acknowledged on all written outputs as well as specific pages on the UK partner and host country partner web sites. The Darwin logo will also be used on all materials produced to publicise the project and enhance public education (e.g. posters, T-shirts).

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

A completed Red List assessment of chameleons will benefit all government, conservation, development and mining operations that need to consider the biodiversity value of a certain area. The host country partner will also be ideally placed to provide the IUCN with relevant updates as new data on distributions and threats become available. Another clear benefit will be a strengthening of the capacity in Madagascar to provide non-detriment findings for export quota of CITES Appendix II species, which should earn valuable kudos from CITES as Madagascar's progress in this matter is scrutinized closely by CITES. The consolidation of the primary host country partner as a reliable provider of conservation science will also be a long-term benefit. Other long term benefits include assisting individual sites that are critical for the survival of certain chameleon species to obtain more support for conservation as well as increasing their revenue through focusing on chameleon-based initiatives. The main potential challenge will be to sustain the ability to compete for external funding in future years.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

The Red List assessment and chameleon conservation plan are discrete end points, but in

themselves will catalyse future projects. For example, it is likely that the number of species that require field studies, whether for conservation or trade, will exceed the available time in this project. As a result of their enhanced capacity, Madagasikara Voakajy will be well-poised to apply for grants to focus on individual species. The CITES related component has a review of the extent, potential and impact of the trade as its end point with a list of species and suggested quotas, for sustainable harvests. Recommendations for new quotas will need to be supported by training for the Management Authority and the provision of new reference materials. These may not be completed within the current timeframe, but the data produced by this project will provide a solid basis for these ongoing initiatives. Similarly, the various *in situ* initiatives may only be identified in the second half of the project and are likely to be developed through post-project leverage. 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.

16. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge to you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

Assessment of training needs

The need to maintain a training programme on chameleon conservation that includes biology and socioeconomic subjects has been identified through discussions with project partners. Madagasikara Voakajy staff will receive on-the-job training in budgeting for field missions under the supervision of Richard Jenkins. Further training requirements will be assessed in consultation with stakeholders. For example, protected area managers will indicate whether guides require additional training to increase knowledge about priority chameleon species.

Target groups

1. Malagasy students (Diplôme d'Etude Approfondies, Diplôme d'Ingénieur and Diplôme Supérieure de Spécialité).
2. Malagasy guides in protected areas that are identified as key sites for chameleon conservation.
3. Malagasy staff of Madagasikara Voakajy..

How will training be delivered?

Malagasy students: conservation biology projects jointly supervised by faculty members from partner academic institutions and DICE staff.

GIS training: will be delivered in Antananarivo by the national geographical and cartographical institution (FTM).

Protected area/stakeholder staff: this training will be delivered in the field by Madagasikara Voakajy staff.

Madagasikara Voakajy staff: continuous training and development throughout the project.

What skills and knowledge will be obtained?

Malagasy students: field identification of chameleons; preparation of specimens; accession of specimens into the university museum; statistical analyses; hypotheses testing; scientific writing; GIS mapping and analysis.

Madagasikara Voakajy staff; preparing IUCN Red List accounts and species maps; project planning and management; funding applications; scientific writing; workshop design and facilitation.

Protected area staff; field identification of chameleons; evaluation of chameleons at specific sites in relation to wider biodiversity.

Evaluation

Malagasy students: progress will be evaluated regularly by faculty members and continuously by Madagasikara Voakajy and DICE staff. The final assessment consists of a public oral defence of the research and training.

Madagasikara Voakajy staff will be evaluated by DICE staff, and the results of these evaluations will feed into interim reports.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

| 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. Protected areas with priority chameleons to be fully informed about species conservation needs and make staff and visitors more aware. 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. Chameleon species listed site-based conservation priorities and subject to monitoring or field studies; new information provided to tourists about chameleons. 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. CITES Authorities in Madagascar remain supportive.</p> |
| <p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary) 1. IUCN Red List to contain assessment of all Malagasy chameleon species.</p> | <p>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.</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. IUCN endorse final species accounts.</p> |

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|---|--|---|--|
| <p>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. | <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> | <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. | <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> |
| <p>4. Enhanced host country capacity to conserve and sustainably manage endemic chameleon species.</p> | <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.. | <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> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pet markets surveyed in Bangkok. 2. Web-based pet suppliers surveyed. | <p>Written report and photographs from TRAFFIC; dissemination to CITES Authorities in Madagascar.</p> | |

Activities (details in work-plan)

- 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

Monitoring activities:

CITES committee outputs and annual quotas (pdfs) on www.cites.org
Steering committee to track progress of major indicators

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

| Activity | Months | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|---|---|---|--------|---|---|---|--------|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1.1 Email all stakeholders to announce the project | May | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 Collation of all publicly available data on chameleons in Madagascar | May | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3 Preparation of draft species accounts and maps for the IUCN Red List | May-Oct. | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 Draft accounts and maps sent for review | Oct. | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5 Revised accounts prepared | Jan. | | | | X | X | | | | | | | |
| 1.6 Red List chameleon workshop | Apr. | | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| 1.7 Submit final assessments to IUCN | Jun. | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| 1.8 Red List website updated | Jan. | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| 2.1 Establish contact with exporters, importers and breeders | May-Oct. | X | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 Research project to investigate which chameleon species are in the most demand (if there were no CITES restriction) | Nov.-Apr. | | | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 2.3 Field studies on species identified as CR, EN or DD (in 1.6 above) or species identified as desirable (2.2 above) | Nov.-Mar. | | | X | X | | | X | X | | | X | |
| 2.4 Combine all data on conservation, biology and demand to propose a list of species and quota for sustainable harvest | May-Oct. | | | | | X | X | | | | | | |
| 2.5 Writing peer-reviewed articles | Monthly from end Yr 1 | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 2.6 Writing reports for stakeholders and DEFRA | Apr. | | | | X | | | | X | | | | X |
| 3.1 Research project to look at spatial overlap of chameleons, protected areas and mines | Aug.-Oct. | | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| 3.2 Workshops in protected areas with priority species to determine existing levels of knowledge and to develop conservation plans | May-Sep. | | | | | X | X | | | X | X | | |
| 3.3 Creation of posters in protected areas with priority species | Oct. | | | | | | X | | | | X | | |
| 3.4 Training on chameleons given to tourist guides in protected areas with priority species | May-Sep. | | | | | X | X | | | X | X | | |
| 3.5 Workshops with stakeholders in any high priority site outside of protected areas to develop habitat conservation strategies | May-Sep. | | | | | X | X | | | X | X | | |
| 3.6 Research project on the feasibility of captive breeding | May-Jun. | | | | | | | | | X | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | Student recruitment | May-Jun. | X | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| 4.2 | Student field projects | Nov.-Mar. | | | X | X | | | X | X | | | | |
| 4.3 | Students to prepare theses | Monthly from end Yr 1 | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 4.4 | Students to defend theses and graduate | Yr 3. | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X |
| 4.5 | Development of training materials for Malagasy authorities | Yr 3. | | | | | | | | | | | X | X |
| 4.6 | On-the-job training for Madagasikara Voakajy staff | Continuous | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 4.7 | External training courses | Occasional | | | X | X | | | X | X | X | X | | |
| 4.8 | Madagasikara Voakajy staff to obtain additional funding for species studies | From Yr .2 | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| 5.1 | Assessment of the illegal trade in chameleons between Madagascar and South-East Asia | Yr 1. | | | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| 5.2 | Meeting with Malagasy authorities about illegal chameleon trade | Sep. | | | | | | X | | | | | | |

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.

| Standard Measure No | Description | Tick if Relevant |
|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 1A | Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country) | |
| 1B | Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country) | |
| 2 | Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc) | Y |
| 3 | Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above) | |
| 4A | Number of undergraduate students to receive training | Y |
| 4B | Number of training weeks to be provided | Y |
| 4C | Number of postgraduate students to receive training | |
| 4D | Number of training weeks to be provided | Y |
| 5 | Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above) | Y |
| 6A | Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) | Y |
| 6B | Number of training weeks to be provided | Y |
| 7 | Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country | Y |
| 8 | Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country | Y |
| 9 | Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country | Y |
| 10 | Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording | Y |
| 11A | Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals | Y |
| 11B | Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals | Y |
| 12A | Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country | |
| 12B | Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country | |
| 13A | Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies) | |
| 13B | Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies) | Y |
| 14A | Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings | Y |
| 14B | Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated. | Y |
| 15A | Number of national press releases in host country(ies) | Y |
| 15B | Number of local press releases in host country(ies) | Y |
| 15C | Number of national press releases in UK | Y |
| 15D | Number of local press releases in UK | Y |
| 16A | Number of newsletters to be produced | |
| 16B | Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies) | |
| 16C | Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK | |
| 17A | Number of dissemination networks to be established | Y |
| 17B | Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended | |
| 18A | Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies) | Y |
| 18B | Number of national TV programmes/features in UK | |
| 18C | Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies) | |
| 18D | Number of local TV programmes/features in UK | |
| 19A | Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies) | |
| 19B | Number of national radio interviews/features in UK | |
| 19C | Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies) | |
| 19D | Number of local radio interviews/features in UK | |
| 20 | Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies) | Y |
| 21 | Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased | |
| 22 | Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased | |
| 23 | Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work | Y |

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

A steering committee will be established consisting of one representative each from the Scientific and Management Authorities, the host country partner, the UK institution and Conservation International, as well as the CBD Focal Point for Madagascar. This committee will meet twice a year and all activities will be planned and reported. Minutes from these meetings, with English translations, will be provided as part of the reporting process to the Darwin Initiative. Additional monitoring the progress of the Red Listing will be undertaken using email between the host country partner, the UK institution and the IUCN.

Students and participating staff will receive annual appraisals by the steering committee and required to complete an evaluation questionnaire when project milestones are reached. Data from these assessments will be used to inform annual reports to the Darwin Initiative.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

As a budget centre within the University of Kent, DICE receives funding from central government for its teaching and the quality of its research, ranked as 5 in the last RAE, from grants awarded from UK and international charities and research bodies, and from commercial activities.

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

Grants

Conservation Leadership Programme (\$25,000), 2008-2010 – grant to host country partner
Calumma Ecological Services (£3,000), 2009-2011 – grant to host country partner
Chameleon studios (£3,000) 2009-2011– grant to host country partner
Conservation, Food and Health Foundation (\$17,000), 2009-2010 – grant to host country partner
British Embassy, Madagascar (£5,000), 2009 – grant to host country partner

In-kind

IUCN Species Survival Commission (\$2,000), 2009, staff time
£5,000 (estimated in Madagascar; worth about £1,500 in UK) from Madagasikara Voakajy raised from sale of its Nissan Patrol 4x4. This vehicle was purchased second hand in 2006. It was manufactured in 1998 and has done a minimum of 377,400 km. Since January 2007, it has required £7,142 worth of repairs and parts. A 4x4 vehicle is essential for this project to survey remote areas of Madagascar for key chameleon species. Replacing this now will provide the host country partner with a reliable vehicle with which will also be a significant resource to them in the future and will be used on follow-up chameleon projects.
TRAFFIC (S-E Asia), (\$3,380), 2009, staff time
University of Kent - £61,209 of staff time (RAG and AMR) is being provided at no cost to the project.

Unconfirmed:

Conservation International (\$30,000)
Conservation International (Madagascar) (\$12,000), 2009 – grant to host country partner
Rio Tinto Biodiversity Partnership – Tsitongambarika project (\$31,000), application pending

Fauna and Flora International (£15,000), application pending
British Herpetological Society, (£1,000), application pending

23. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

| |
|---|
| <p>Financial resources: The host country partner will mobilise a large proportion of its scientific and administrative staff to organise the Red List workshop and the majority of these personnel costs are not included in the budget.</p> |
| <p>Funding in kind:</p> |

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

CERTIFICATION 2009/10

On behalf of the trustees/company* of University of Kent

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £91,248 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Name (block capitals) | David Coombe |
| Position in the organisation | Director of Research Services |

Signed Date:

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|---|-------|
| Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project? | Y |
| Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March? | Y |
| Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application? | Y |
| Is the concept note within 1,000 words? | Y |
| Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1? | Y |
| Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable) | Y |
| Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working 50%+ on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation? | Y |
| Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations? | Y |
| Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this? | Y |
| Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable. | Y |
| Have you read the Guidance Notes ? | Y |

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to Darwin-Applications@itsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 2 December 2008**.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.