



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Important note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:

it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-014
Project Title	Implementing CITES in Madagascar
Host Country/ies	Madagascar
Contract Holder Institution	University of Kent
Partner institutions	Madagasikara Voakajy (MV)
Darwin Grant Value	- Management Authority CITES Madagascar - Scientific Authority CITES Madagascar
Start/end dates of project	£254,788
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 April 2012 – 31 March 2015
Project Leader name	1 April 2013 to March 2014 Annual Report 2
Project website	www.madagasikara-voakajy.org
Report author(s) and date	
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1. Project Rationale

Madagascar is underachieving in its implementation of CITES Article IV, on the regulation of trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II. There is a concern that unless significant improvements are made, both the number of species and individuals exported will become so few as to jeopardize the potential wider benefits of the trade. In 2011, there were 141 Malagasy animal species on Appendix II of CITES and there are still some species suspended from the trade (*Phelsuma* spp.) or have attracted scrutiny from the CITES Animals Committee (*Mantella* frogs especially *M. aurantiaca*), indicating actual or potential problems with the implementation of the convention. Moreover, CITES exports provide little benefits to local livelihoods or biodiversity conservation. This project focuses on CITES implementation in Madagascar, through dedicated support for the national Management and Scientific Authorities (Animals) and by developing an approach to delivering wider trade-related benefits for conservation and livelihoods.

2. Project Partnerships

A partnership between DICE and Madagasikara Voakajy (MV) was developed through an agreement signed by both parties during year one. The key individuals from MV were Christian Randrianantoandro (amphibians and reptiles) and Mhy Andriamampionona (Finance and Administration). The MV team meets at least once a month to discuss project progress. Project progress and future activities are presented to the other programme managers and the MV Executive Director during the programme managers' meeting every two months. Interim meetings were organized to regulate important and emerging issues. Communications to the UK-based PI were managed mostly via e-mails. Project management meetings were carried out during the visits of project leader, Professor Richard Griffiths and Dr Lee Brady in January-February 2014 and project advisor Dr Richard Jenkins in August 2013 in Madagascar. These visits consisted of meetings and field trips. The project team worked closely with partners, the CITES Management and Scientific authorities and other experts in conservation biology in Madagascar. These relationships were based on organized face-to-face meetings and workshops.

Our main contact at the Department of Animal Biology is Dr Felix Rakotondraparany because of its previous role as the Scientific Authority (SA) for Fauna CITES in Madagascar and designation of a MSc student (a representative of the SA Fauna) for the MSc in DICE at the University of Kent.

Dr Falitiana Rabemananjara is the new CITES Scientific Authority contact point for amphibians and reptiles in Madagascar and we communicated with him during meetings and workshops.

The main collaboration with the government was through the Direction for the Valorization of Natural Resources (DVRN; Ministry of Environment and Forests), which is also the CITES Management Authority in Madagascar. Our main contact in this department was Mrs. Sahondra Rabesihanaka who is the CITES focal point, but the project also received strong support from Mr. Jean Claude Rabemanantsoa the General Director of the Forests (Head of the Management Authority).

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1

Export quota for Appendix II animal species in Madagascar amended based on best available scientific information

Activity 1. 1. Creation and adoption of a Non-Detrimental Findings standard operating procedure

The standard procedure to make risk assessments for animal species in Appendix II, and to conduct Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs) by the CITES authorities in Madagascar and experts after the CITES virtual college in June and July, 2012 was improved. This was through a capacity-building workshop on Non-Detriment Findings (NDF) conducted by the CITES Secretary accompanied by a field visit to the proposed collecting site of the Golden Mantella frog site in Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra in August 2013^(1,2). Drafts of risk assessments and NDFs were made for the following taxa: chameleon (*Furcifer angeli*), frog (*Mantella aurantiaca*), crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*), Oiseau (*Coracopsis vasa*), and insects (*Polystes hebraeus*)^(3,4).

Activity 1. 2. Conduct risk assessment for all Appendix II species

The risk assessments of all amphibian and reptile species in CITES Appendix II and Non-CITES were completed. The results were presented to the Madagascar CITES authorities in December 2013 for approval^(5,6). Madagascar adopted a range of scores for each risk level according to the IUCN Red List status. Excluding CR, ED and DD species revealed 41 species that may be at 'low risk' from the trade.

Level of Risk	Number of species Amphibian		Number of species Reptile	
	CITES Appendix II	Non-CITES	CITES Appendix II	Non-CITES
High	-	08	01	20
Medium	14	153	67	155
Low	03	49	34	41

Activity 1. 3. Prepare revised quota and NDFs for Low and Medium risk species

A meeting was organized by the Madagascar CITES Management Authority in January 2014 to set up and/or revise quotas of chameleons (*Brookesia*, *Calumma* and *Furcifer*), *Phelsuma*, *Uroplatus*, *Scaphyophryne* and *Mantella* species^(7,8). The numbers were based mainly on the IUCN Red List status.

IUCN Red List status	Quota range
Critically endangered (CR) & Endangered (EN)	0 *
Vulnerable (VU)	50 - 250
Near threatened (NT)	300
Least concern (LC)	500 - 3000

* : Quota could be allowed depending on the information or data available

Some new quotas were proposed for species of *Brookesia*, *Calumma*, *Furcifer*, *Mantella*, and *Uroplatus* species and published on the CITES website for 2014 exports⁽⁹⁾.

Species	Red List status	Previous quota (2013)	Quota 2014
<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> *	CR	550	prep.
<i>Mantella baroni</i>	LC	10000	3000
<i>Mantella bernhardi</i>	EN	150	0
<i>Mantella betsileo</i>	LC	6840	3000
<i>Mantella expectata</i>	EN	250	0
<i>Mantella laevigata</i>	NT	0	300
<i>Mantella madagascariensis</i>	VU	110	110
<i>Mantella nigricans</i>	LC	2000	2000
<i>Mantella pulchra</i>	VU	472	250
<i>Mantella viridis</i>	EN	0	0
<i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>	EN	250	0
<i>Brookesia betschi</i>	NT	0	300
<i>Brookesia brygooi</i>	LC	0	500
<i>Brookesia ebenau</i>	VU	0	150
<i>Brookesia griveaudi</i>	NT	0	150
<i>Brookesia minima</i>	VU	0	150
<i>Brookesia nasus</i>	VU	0	150
<i>Brookesia peyrierasi</i>	VU	0	150
<i>Brookesia stumpffi</i>	LC	200	500

<i>Brookesia superciliaris</i>	LC	200	500
<i>Brookesia therezieni</i>	LC	100	500
<i>Brookesia thieli</i>	LC	100	500
<i>Brookesia vadoni**</i>	VU	0	0
<i>Calumma boettgeri</i>	LC	0	500
<i>Calumma brevicorne</i>	LC	0	500
<i>Calumma crypticum</i>	LC	0	prep.
<i>Calumma gastrotaenia</i>	LC	0	500
<i>Calumma guillaumeti</i>	LC	0	500
<i>Calumma malthe</i>	LC	0	500
<i>Calumma marojezense</i>	NT	0	300
<i>Calumma nasutum</i>	LC	0	1000
<i>Calumma oushaughnessyi</i>	VU	0	250
<i>Calumma parsonii</i>	NT	0	300
<i>Furcifer antimena</i>	VU	0	150
<i>Furcifer bifidus</i>	LC	0	500
<i>Furcifer campani</i>	VU	250	250
<i>Furcifer lateralis</i>	LC	2000	2000
<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>	LC	2000	2000
<i>Furcifer pardalis</i>	LC	2000	3000
<i>Furcifer petteri</i>	VU	0	100
<i>Furcifer rhinocerotus</i>	VU	0	0
<i>Furcifer verrucosus</i>	LC	2000	2000
<i>Furcifer wilsii</i>	LC	0	500
<i>Phelsuma grandis</i>	LC	103	1500
<i>Phelsuma kochi</i>	LC	745	1000
<i>Phelsuma laticauda</i>	LC	622	2000
<i>Phelsuma lineata</i>	LC	3000	3000
<i>Phelsuma madagascariensis</i>	LC	897	500
<i>Phelsuma quadriocellata</i>	LC	1833	2000
<i>Uroplatus ebenai</i>	VU	83	150
<i>Uroplatus fimbriatus</i>	LC	497	1000
<i>Uroplatus henkeli**</i>	VU	35	0
<i>Uroplatus lineatus</i>	LC	227	250
<i>Uroplatus phantasticus</i>	LC	70	500
<i>Uroplatus sameiti</i>	LC	0	500
<i>Uroplatus sikorae</i>	LC	867	1500

* : with a Species Conservation Strategy (Monitoring programme,...)

** : known to be occurred only in Protected Areas where collects are not allowed

Documents prepared by MV showing new quotas and NDFs on *Mantella aurantiaca*, *Furcifer angeli* were sent by the Management Authority CITES Madagascar to the CITES Secretary in February 2014 ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Output 2

Trade review (population surveys, legal and illegal trade) of Appendix II and non-CITES listed reptile and amphibian species from Madagascar

(Activities 2.1; 2.2 and 2.3)

Activity 2.1. Trade review for Appendix II and non-CITES frogs and reptiles

This was completed by a Malagasy student Jessica Raharimalala who obtained her degree in December, 17th 2013. The results will be published in a scientific journal. Proposals for the amendments of some species in CITES Appendices to present to the next CITES CoP17 will be realized during the last year of the project.

Activity 2.2. Necessary preparations for COP16

This activity is accomplished. The CoP16 was held in Bangkok Thailand in March 2013 and attended by Christian Randrianantoandro.

Activity 2.3. Viability assessment of NDFs and previous Animals Committee recommendations

Several meetings were held to discuss these issues (e.g. during Dr Richard Jenkins' visit in Madagascar, and Christian Randrianantoandro's visit to the UK, and with a volunteer Nicolas Dubos; between Project leader (Professor Richard Griffiths), and experts (Dr Lee Brady and Dr Gerardo Garcia) during their visit in Madagascar in January 2014 to discuss the previous Animals Committee recommendations. Some preliminary population viability analyses have been undertaken on mantellas. Those meetings were followed by some Skype calls.

Mantella aurantiaca

At AC26, the current quota for this species was queried, as Madagascar had previously presented two different calculation methods, and no explanation was provided for the way in which data from one locality was extrapolated to the rest of the country. These comments were deemed valid and the Chair suggested accepting the 2012 and 2013 quotas (550 live specimens) but requesting the scientific basis for any possible future change to them as well as for quotas for subsequent years, even if unchanged. Specific recommendations were:

Within 90 days (by 22 June 2012), the Management Authority should:
a) Maintain an annual export quota at a level no higher than 550 wild specimens for 2012 and 2013.
Madagascar has established and maintained quotas of 550 for <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> for 2012 and 2013. This progress was noted by the committee during the 63 rd Meeting of the Standing Committee in Bangkok in March 2013.
Within 2 years (by 24 March 2014), the Management Authority should:
b) Provide to the Secretariat a report of the workshop (planned for December 2012) evaluating the implementation of the <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> Species Conservation Strategy
The report as a hard copy was handed to the Secretariat in August 2013 in Madagascar during a workshop on Non-Detriment Findings. An electronic copy ⁽¹¹⁾ has been submitted in February 2014.
c) Provide information to the Secretariat on the number and location of collecting sites, harvests levels at each site, and period of the year in which collecting is undertaken
When delivering the mandate for the collections, the Management Authority identified Fokontany as the locality from where the frogs will be collected ⁽¹²⁾ . After collections are made, exporters report to the MA the number of specimens they collected and the exact location of the collection sites. In 2012, only 85 <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> were collected from one site and in 2013, 134 specimens were collected from three sites (Table 1). Collections were undertaken between November and March.
d) Provide to the Secretariat a justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has established that the export quota for <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> will not be

detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.

1. Madagascar developed a Species Conservation Strategy for *Mantella aurantiaca* in 2010. Evaluation in 2012 revealed that the species distribution and relative abundance is better understood, multiple actors are involved in the management of the species including researchers, conservation organizations, mining companies, traders and most importantly grass-roots communities. All these actors understood the need to sustainably manage the species and its habitat for the benefit of both the Malagasy biodiversity and people.
2. Based on the most recent data available, we ran a Risk Assessment using the tool available in the CITES Virtual College in July 2012. Results of this assessment (Appendix 3) showed that *Mantella aurantiaca* is a species of 'medium risk', therefore a quota of prudence is fixed. Assessment was carried out by a group of Malagasy researchers attending the Virtual College training, five of which are members of the Scientific Authority.
3. Using the formula recommended by the Scientific Authority Fauna, we calculated a quota of 280 live specimens of *Mantella aurantiaca* to be exported from 2014 ⁽¹³⁾.
4. Two protected areas are currently being created that will ensure long-term conservation of *Mantella aurantiaca* and its habitats: Corridor Forestier Analamay-Mantadia (CFAM) and the complex Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra. Ponds occupied or not by this species are listed in Appendix 4 ⁽¹⁴⁾. *Mantella aurantiaca* is the flagship species for this programme and an annual monitoring program was initiated in 2012. The methods used (e.g. breeding site surveys) are included in the example reference book suggested by the Animals Committee (Heyer et al. 1994), monitoring is carried out by experienced herpetologists, and the results will be published in peer reviewed journals. Madagascar has so far been unable to find the resources to establish a **long term standardized monitoring program for the entire distribution area**.
5. The Madagascar Scientific Authority produced an identification guide to mantella frogs in 2007 (Jovanovic et al. 2007). This tool has been made available to the Customs Services in Madagascar. As *Mantella aurantiaca* has distinctive coloration, it cannot be confused with other species.

Considering all these facts and results, Madagascar considers that the export quota for *Mantella aurantiaca* of 280 individuals per year from 2014 will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and (3).

Mantella viridis

Collection is detrimental to this species because:

- It is quite difficult to identify morphologically *M. viridis* from the other *Mantella* species (*M. ebenai*, *M. cf. viridis*, and *M. cf. ebenai*) occurring in the same area.
- The taxonomic uncertainty on *M. cf. viridis*, and *M. cf. ebenai* made its distribution area restricted.
- Most of the known distribution areas are situated inside of Protected Areas where collections are not allowed
- Potential collecting sites are located in buffer zones of Protected Areas therefore any possible collections could have an impact to the conservation of this species.

A zero quota was proposed and published by CITES for 2014.

Mantella bernhardi

This species is excluded from the significant trade review in January by CITES. A letter was sent by CITES to MA of Madagascar for information ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Mantella baroni

This species was removed from the Review of Significant Trade during the 23rd Animals Committee meeting. The quota was increased from 5000 to 10000 live specimens for 2012 and 2013. Madagascar reviewed the export quota of this species and it is reduced to 3000 for 2014.

***Uroplatus* species**

Recommendations were given to Madagascar for *Uroplatus* species (*Uroplatus ebenai*, *U. fimbriatus*, *U. guentheri*, *U. henkeli*, *U. lineatus*, *U. malama*, *U. phantasticus*, *U. pietschmanni*, *U. sikorae* (possible concern) during the 25th Animal Committee meeting in July 2011:

Within 90 days
a) The Management Authority of Madagascar should provide to the Secretariat detailed information on: i) the distribution and abundance of the <i>Uroplatus</i> spp. under consideration; and ii) the justification, and the scientific basis, to demonstrate that the 2011 export quotas, if not zero, will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3; and b) The Management Authority of Madagascar should provide to the Secretariat, for publication on the CITES website, any zero quotas established for <i>Uroplatus</i> spp.
Madagascar provided: a-i) information on the distribution and abundance of the <i>Uroplatus</i> spp.; a-ii) Non detrimental Findings of the 2011 export quotas, if not zero; and b) to the Secretariat, for publication on the CITES website, any zero quotas established for <i>Uroplatus</i> species.
Within 2 years
The Management Authority of Madagascar develop methods and materials to properly identify <i>Uroplatus</i> spp in trade to species level.
An identification material (Version 1.0) of <i>Uroplatus</i> species was produced by Madagascar and sent to the CITES Secretariat in February 2013 ⁽¹⁶⁾ .

Furcifer angeli

A field survey to collect new information on *Furcifer angeli* was done. A document was sent to CITES in February 2014 to request a new export quota with NDF for this species ⁽¹⁷⁾.

Output 3

Improved capacity of the national Management and Scientific Authorities, and resource experts to manage the export of species that enter the trade from 2011

(Activity 3.1 to 3.11)

Activity 3.1. New identification materials

The latest produced was for *Uroplatus* species ⁽¹⁸⁾. A new proposal to produce new identification material for *Brookesia* species with other experts is ongoing.

Activity 3.2. Testing and evaluation of new identification materials

The first version of the identification material for *Uroplatus* spp. required by the 25th Animal Committee meeting from Madagascar, was distributed to experts and users for comments and improvements. The revision was planned for March 2014, but comments from the panel of experts are still being collected.

Activity 3.3. Training for personnel involved in the trade to identify legal and illegal species exports

A capacity building workshop for judicial police officers was held on 10-11 April 2013 ^(19, 20). This focused on how to identify species, to discern legal and illegal collection, and to combat illegal trade. This was organized by the Civil Society with the involvement of the project's representatives (Raphali Andriantsimanarilafy on chameleons species, Roma Randrianavelona on *Mantella* and Christian Randrianantoandro on *Uroplatus*) ^(21, 22, 23, 24).

A training workshop on 'the roles of the Scientific Authority and the method for making Non-Detriment Findings' was carried out in Madagascar over 5-9 August to improve the capacity of the national Management and Scientific Authorities, and resource experts to manage the export of species. The workshop was facilitated and attended by project members (Christian Randrianantoandro, Raphali Andriantsimanarilafy) and Dr Richard Jenkins (IUCN) ⁽¹⁾. The training was managed by the CITES Secretariat and comprised both theoretical and practical parts under a project developed by the Scientific Authorities' Flora and Fauna Madagascar.

Activity 3. 4. Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners attend CoP16

The delegation comprised The General Director of Forests (Head of the Management Authority), the Focal Point of CITES in Madagascar (Mrs Sahondra Rabesihanaka) and Christian Randrianantoandro (Coordinator of Herpetology Programme and representative of MV).

Activity 3. 5. Preparations and submission for AC27

Meetings were held with Dr Richard Jenkins, then with Prof Richard Griffiths in the UK and Madagascar, and with the Madagascar CITES Authority to identify submissions required to CITES for the AC27.

Documents for the 27th Animal Committee meeting were submitted to CITES Secretariat in February. These comprise proposals for a quota and NDF for *Furcifer angeli*, responses to the recommendations made concerning *Mantella aurantiaca*, and the first version of the identification guide of *Uroplatus* species (^{10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17}).

Activity 3.6. Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners attend AC27

Documents for the 27th Animal Committee meeting were submitted to CITES Secretariat in February. These comprise quota proposals and NDF for *Furcifer angeli*, responses to the recommendations made concerning *Mantella aurantiaca*, and the first version of the identification guide of *Uroplatus* species.

The CITES Focal Point (Mrs RABESIHANAKA Sahondra) is going to attend the 27th Animal Committee meeting and 21st Plants Committee meetings, which will be held on 28th April – 3rd May 2014 in Veracruz, Mexico.

Activity 3.9. Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners do CITES Virtual College courses

Accomplished during the first year of the project.

Activity 3.10. Malagasy trade students to follow UK MSc (taught component)

Activity 3.11. Malagasy trade students to follow UK MSc (research component)

Dr. Zafimahery Rakotomalala from the Animal Biology Department of the University of Antananarivo obtained his MSc Degree in Conservation and International Wildlife Trade at DICE (²⁵). Zafimahery reported on the training at DBA on 21st February 2014. He presented the details of the course and how it was administered and the results of his research project. As a lecturer, he also highlighted the difference between the teaching system in the UK and in Madagascar, considering that Madagascar is now moving to adopt the LMD system. This presentation was attended by lecturers at the Department and the director of MV (²⁶). Christian Randrianantoandro, from MV will attend the same course in September 2014 subject to being granted a student visa.

Activity 3.12. Malagasy DESS students (research projects)

Instead of recruiting Malagasy DESS students who were not available at the time when students were needed, three Ingenieurs students from the Departement des Eaux et Forets of the School of Agronomy, University of Antananarivo participated in the project: Jessica Raharimalala, Malala Ramarosonarivo and Zolalaina Rakotomanga. Jessica reviewed the species on Annex II (see Activity 2.1) while Malala and Zolalaina focused their studies on the golden mantella frog *Mantella aurantiaca* in Mangabe new protected area. Malala investigated the deforestation history in Mangabe over the past 20 years using landsat images from 1993, 2001 and 2011. She found that deforestation rate varied from 0.94% per year between 1993 and 2001 to 3.32% per year between 2001 and 2011. The maps produced during this study was presented to the community leaders in March 2014, and they all approved the results of Malala's study reflected the reality. Malala also produced a projection of the status of Mangabe in 2020 if no conservation efforts was undertaken and the community leaders were taking the challenge to avoid this happening.

Conservation of the golden mantella frog and resulting benefits from its sustainable harvesting is also dependent on the availability of its breeding habitat. Zolalaina looked at the resilience of the golden mantella habitats to forest fragmentation. She found that breeding ponds are resilient to forest fragmentation, but other pressures such as gold mining and conversion into rice fields are disrupting their qualities. In contrast, the smaller the forest fragment the lower the species diversity and the lesser the chances of providing good hibernating habitat. As a result, both forest and pond restoration are recommended for the long term conservation of the golden mantella frog. From 2014, conservation efforts in Mangabe will be oriented towards reducing slash-and-burn agriculture practice, restoring degraded forest and ponds and cultivating pride for biodiversity

Activity 3.13. Malagasy DESS students complete CITES Virtual College courses

Jessica Raharimalala, from the Water and Forestry Department, School of Agronomy, University of Antananarivo did a review of the amphibian and reptile species in CITES Appendix II and non-CITES as part of her research project. She obtained her Ingénieur Agronome degree in December 2013 ⁽²⁷⁾.

A series of interviews with the exporters and collectors/middlemen were conducted by Janine Robinson (a PhD student from DICE) as part of a socio-economic study on trade of reptiles and amphibians from Madagascar in November 2013 and February 2014. Following the successful leverage of further funding from Chester Zoo, Jessica Raharimalala continues to study the impacts and benefits of this trade at the community level. A pilot study was undertaken in February 2014 which is followed by a field mission from March until April 2014 ⁽²⁸⁾.

Output 4

Promote local stewardship of biological diversity so that trade in Appendix II species benefits livelihoods and conservation

(Activity 4.1 to 4.6)

Activity 4.1. Consultations with CITES authorities and exporters about revised collection procedures

Information on the new quota for *Furcifer campani* and development of collecting procedures were published in the trimester newsletter Songadina N°17 of Conservation International ⁽²⁹⁾. The collecting procedure for *Furcifer campani* was revised with the exporters, the Regional Forest Administration and the CITES Authorities in Madagascar in August 2013 ⁽³⁰⁾.

Activity 4.2. Consultations with CITES authorities, exporters and communities

Regional representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and local communities were informed of the collecting procedure during a field visit with the CITES Secretariat to one of the collecting sites of *Mantella aurantiaca* in Mangabe in August 2013.

A workshop was held in November 2013 to establish general collecting procedures, quota and collecting sites for *Mantella aurantiaca*, *Furcifer angeli*, and zero quota for *Mantella viridis* ^(31, 32).

Activity 4.3. Field surveys (wet season) of focal species: amphibian and lizard

Mantella populations and potential threats were monitored from June to July and during the wet season from November until December 2013 and February to March 2014 in Mangabe. A project was undertaken to survey the chameleons in Belalanda Toliara. Field surveys were made of *Furcifer angeli* in April and May 2013, on *Mantella viridis* in October and November 2013 ^(33, 34, 35, 36).

The team participated in the celebration of International Environmental Day in June and had an opportunity to present the project to the Prime Minister Omer Beriziky ⁽³⁷⁾. A meeting organized for the conservation of Ankaratra massif (habitat of *Furcifer campani*) was attended just after this celebration.

A workshop was organized to evaluate the chameleon project in Belalanda Toliara ^(38, 39).

Activity 4.4. Feedback meetings with stakeholders – evaluation of new approach

A meeting was held on 13 August with the national CITES authorities, regional representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and exporters to review the collecting procedures. General collecting procedures were established during the workshop in November 2013.

Activity 4.5. Participatory monitoring of key habitat features

Delimitation of Mangabe New Protected Areas was done with the involvement of local community based associations and regional representative of Ministry of Environment and Forests. A monthly participatory monitoring exercise was held in Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra with representatives of local community based associations to survey threats, and ponds of *Mantella*.

Training was organized for the local communities in March 2014⁽⁴⁰⁾. This activity included two levels: definition of the official limits of Mangabe new protected area and monthly monitoring of the golden mantella breeding ponds. Definition of the limits of Mangabe new protected area involved the Ministry of Land Management, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, MV and the local communities. The objectives were to physically mark the limits of the protected area so that people know where they are on the ground, and to produce a map that will be included in the regional land management plan to avoid risks of land tenure issues. Monitoring of the breeding ponds was carried out by local patrollers who received training in October 2012. Results of these monitoring allowed us to respond promptly when illegal and destructive activities are happening within the protected area.

Activity 4.6. Community festival and distribution of rewards

The 2013 Mangabe festival was held on 25th May 2013 in Ampahitra, at the edge of the new protected area Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra⁽⁴¹⁾. The festival aims to raise the profile of the golden mantella frog amongst the stakeholders in Mangabe and encourage the communities living within and around this new protected area to engage in the conservation of this emblematic species and its habitat. Community organizations were rewarded for the efforts they carried out for the conservation of Mangabe's forests from April 2012 to March 2013 after an evaluation by a team composed of Madagasikara Voakajy, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the district of Moramanga and the mayors of Mangarivotra and Ambohibary communes.

Activity 4.7. Handicraft training for womens' associations

Twenty four members of a women's group from the village of Ampahitra attended an embroidery training course from May to August 2013⁽⁴²⁾. They obtained their certificates in September 2013. At the end of the training, they were able to make shirts, trousers and costumes decorated with project-related motifs. These products were presented to the visitors from UK during their visit in Ampahitra Madagascar in January 2014, and discussions are continuing regarding possible sales outlets.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1.

Export quota for Appendix II animal species in Madagascar amended based on best available scientific information

A new method was used to determine quotas of amphibians and reptiles in CITES Appendix II. This considers mainly the IUCN Red List status (zero or low quota to the most threatened and high quota for non-threatened species). Some quotas were revised or newly proposed and most were agreed by CITES.

Output 2.

Trade review (population surveys, legal and illegal trade) of Appendix II and non-CITES listed reptile and amphibian species from Madagascar

New information was collected from the field on two species (*Furcifer angeli* and *Mantella viridis*) in Significant Trade Review. This leads to the elaboration of a new document showing the proposition of a new quota and supporting NDFs for the Angel's chameleon submitted to the CITES Secretariat.

A report showing the actions undertaken by Madagascar and a revised quota with NDFs on *Mantella aurantiaca* was prepared and sent to CITES Secretariat.

An identification guide was produced on *Uroplatus* species and sent to CITES Secretariat.

Output 3.

Improved capacity of the national Management and Scientific Authorities, and resource experts to manage the export of species that enter the trade from 2011

Madagascar CITES Authorities and experts received training on the roles of the Scientific and Management Authorities CITES and the method of making NDFs led by the CITES Secretariat. Control agents were trained in the identification of species involved or not in the trade.

The major progress is the completion of the MSc course by the nominated representative of the formal Scientific Authority Fauna CITES. Dr Rakotomalala Zafimahery obtained his MSc degree on Conservation and International Wildlife Trade at the University of Kent. Dr Rakotomalala was the nominated representative of the Madagascar CITES Scientific Authority (prior to the re-organisation of the Scientific Authority – see below). It was anticipated that Dr Rakotomalala will become a focal point for trade-related issues in Madagascar. However, the unexpected removal of the Scientific Authority remit from the Department of Animal Biology at the University of Antananarivo in 2012 by the Management Authority unexpectedly caused some subsequent confusion over governance and capacity. Re-establishing a Scientific Authority based on a panel of experts has taken some time, but the project continues to work with the Management Authority to ensure that the relevant outputs can still be achieved.

Output 4.

Promote local stewardship of biological diversity so that trade in Appendix II species benefits livelihoods and conservation

A general collecting procedure was produced and endorsed by the regional representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Authorities CITES Madagascar and the exporters working in three regions (Alaotra-Mangoro, Sofia, and Vakinankaratra) where collecting sites of *Mantella aurantiaca*, *Furcifer campani* and *F. angeli* occurred.

A local community based association was trained to monitor *Mantella* populations, and the women's group received training in embroidery and crafts. This is promoting a sense of pride and ownership, and generating incomes.

A challenge has been made to the local community based associations in that the most active in terms of biodiversity conservation will receive a prize during the community festival organized locally and annually.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

The project sought to identify, and to maintain zero quotas or to propose lower quotas for most threatened animal species according to the IUCN Red List of threatened species. A zero quota was established to *M. crocea*, *M. viridis*, *Scaphiophryne gottlebei*, and some other chameleon species. The quota of *Mantella aurantiaca* was reduced from 550 to 280 for 2014 using the new information collected from the collecting sites. For *Mantella baroni*, the quota decreased from 10,000 to 3,000. *Mantella bernhardi* was removed from Significant Trade Review by CITES and a zero quota was set for this species by Madagascar.

A revised quota was also made for the Malagasy leaf tailed gecko *Uroplatus* spp. Local community based associations became more responsible for the collections and conservation by participating in the monitoring of the biodiversity in their respective areas.

3.4 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The original goal is the generic goal laid down in the original application:
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.

The project is contributing towards achieving this goal by improving the implementation of CITES in Madagascar. The evidence that this is being achieved is laid out in the logframe with supporting files listed in Annex 4.

The project-specific sub goal is:

Improved conservation and sustainable use of endemic animal species subject to legal overseas trade.

This is being achieved through revised quotas based on risk assessments and NDFs, as well as improved capacity to meet CITES reporting requirements. The evidence that this is being achieved is laid out in the logframe with supporting files listed in Annex 4.

Contributions to poverty alleviation are listed in section 5.

4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

The entire project rationale is based around improving the capability of the CITES Management and Scientific Authorities in Madagascar to meet their international obligations under this convention. This ranges from obtaining the relevant field data to support NDFs and quotas; training of relevant government and non-government personnel; and funding relevant personnel to attend CITES meetings. The evidence that this is being met is provided in the outputs submitted within the supporting material.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project has supported poverty alleviation within local communities by (1) training and supporting local rangers to carry out species monitoring; (2) training women's groups in embroidery and crafts that are then sold through local markets.

6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

This is largely covered in the previous sections. In summary, the regular management meetings in Madagascar, and the annual project monitoring visit (usually January – February each year) provide the mechanisms to check project progress. Outcomes and outputs are regularly checked against those laid down within the original proposal and logframe and adjustments made if necessary.

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

N/A

8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Madagasikara Voakajy's representative for the MSc course in Conservation and International Wildlife Trade at DICE was postponed to the third year of the project. This was due to the nominated candidate failing to achieve the IELTS English language requirements for a Tier 4 student visa by a score of 0.5. Funds were carried over with the agreement of Darwin and Defra.

A project for habitat restoration and population monitoring of a chameleon's assemblage in the South-western Madagascar was undertaken. This was for the implementation of some activities in the Species Conservation Strategy of *Furcifer belalandaensis* with the involvement of local and regional stakeholders.

9. Sustainability

The project has a high profile amongst the CITES authorities in Madagascar, and other stakeholders. In addition to the project we also make significant efforts to promote the Darwin brand and make regular use of the logo during meeting, workshop, t-shirts, banners, festivals etc. The project will be leaving behind improved capacity at all levels (i.e. from local communities to government officials).

10. Darwin Identity

The project has a strong identity and high profile amongst the CITES authorities in Madagascar, and all the other stakeholders. The Darwin brand and logo is widely promoted during all events, including meetings and workshops, and the logo is used on T-shirts, banners, festivals etc. Because of the long-standing impact of Darwin Initiative projects in Madagascar, the programme is widely understood by government and non-government agency officials at all levels.

11. Project Expenditure

Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)

Staff employed (Provide name and position)	Date work commenced and finished in 2012/13	Proportion of this time spent on this work	Cost (£)
Professor Richard Griffiths	01/04/13 to 31/03/14	2.5%	
Madagascar fieldworkers	01/04/13 to 31/03/14	Various	

Current Year's Costs	2013/14 Grant (£)	2013/14 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain any variance)
Staff costs				Minor variances explained by exchange rates and some costs met using alternative income.
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see section 8)				
Others (see section 9)				Guide on identification of Madagascar geckos still at design stage, two students received matched funding for their fieldwork.

			Claimed So Far	Claim for this period	Surrender Amount
TOTAL	A	B	C	D	E

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

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

Project coordinator in host country (Mr Christian Randrianantoandro) was chosen by the CITES Secretariat to be a facilitator of the workshop on NDFs organized by and for the Madagascar CITES Scientific Authorities Fauna and Flora.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	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 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To deliver compliance with CITES and CBD with respect to the use and conservation of Appendix II endemic reptiles and amphibians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most threatened animal species subject to no wild harvest (yr2), or closely monitored collection and trade for CITES-endorsed quotas (yr3). • Non-detriment findings for all export quotas by end of yr2. • Communities engaged in, and rewarded for, responsible collection, monitoring and conservation yrs1-3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero or low quota for threatened species in the IUCN Red List status • Proposed export quotas were supported by NDFs • Communities at their respective zones, are aware and engaged in collecting procedure, monitoring and conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain zero or low quota for threatened species in the IUCN Red List status • Collect new information on species important for the trade but with status Data deficient • Organize festival to reward the most active local community
<p>Output 1. Export quota for Appendix II animal species in Madagascar amended based on best available scientific information.</p>	<p>1.1 Standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in Madagascar adopted and used for all exported App. II animal species by yr 3</p> <p>1.2 No endemic Malagasy animal species included in a CITES Significant Trade Review by yr 3</p> <p>1.3 Zero quotas issued/maintained by for high risk species by yr 1</p> <p>1.4 Resumed trade in species that are currently suspended or subject to zero quota by yr 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A standard procedure is available and used to support export quotas of animal species (Chameleon, <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>, <i>Mantella viridis</i>, Crocodile). • The number of species in Significant Trade Review decreased following documents or reports sent to CITES and notification from CITES (e.g. <i>Mantella bernhardi</i>). • Zero quotas issued or maintained for species with a high risk (<i>Brookesia lambertoni</i>) and threatened species (e.g. <i>Mantella expectata</i>, <i>M. bernhardi</i>, <i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>). • New quotas were allowed for some chameleon species (e.g. <i>Brookesia minima</i>, <i>B. nasus</i>, <i>B. peyrierasi</i>, <i>Calumma parsonii</i>, <i>C. oshaugnessyi</i>, <i>Furcifer willsii</i>, <i>F. patteri</i>), <i>Uroplatus sameiti</i> and <i>Mantella laevigata</i>. 	

<p>Output 2. Trade review (population surveys, legal and illegal trade) of Appendix II and non-CITES listed reptile and amphibian species from Madagascar</p>	<p>2.1 Report submitted to national scientific authorities and experts by yr 2;</p> <p>2.3 Publication in a scientific journal by yr 3</p> <p>2.4 Uplisting proposals considered (and submitted if necessary) to CoP for species deemed threatened by trade by yr2</p> <p>2.5 Economic viability assessment of trading species in low numbers for which it is costly to implement provide NDFs and/or recommendations from the Animals Committee completed by y3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results are presented and endorsed by the national Scientific Authority Fauna. A list of low, medium and high risk species was elaborated. • The results are available for publication in a scientific journal. • Species to be up listed will be selected with the CITES Scientific Authority Fauna Madagascar and experts. • Socio-economic study related with the trade is ongoing.
<p>Output 3. Improved capacity of the national Management and Scientific Authorities, and resource experts to manage the export of species that enter the trade from 2011</p>	<p>3.1 Identification materials made available for traded Appendix II reptile species by yr3</p> <p>3.2 Attendance and evaluation of training events for national Management Authority staff (including customs) annually.</p> <p>3.3 Representatives of the Management and Scientific Authorities attend each Animals Committee meetings and COP.</p> <p>3.4 Representatives from Scientific Authority and Lead Partner to obtain MSc in Conservation and International Wildlife Trade by yr3</p> <p>3.5 Four DESS students from University of Antananarivo graduate and receive professional training.</p> <p>3.6 Six personnel from CITES MA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first version of the identification manual on <i>Uroplatus</i> species is available. • The CITES Authorities and experts in Madagascar attended a workshop training lead by the CITES Secretariat in August 2013. • Representative of Management Authority is going to attend the 27th Animal Committee meeting. • Dr Rakotomalala Zafimahery obtained his MSc degree in Conservation and International Wildlife Trade. • One Ingénieur Agronome student followed professional training and obtained her degree. • More than six people completed the CITES Virtual College courses.

	and SA and key experts completed courses on CITES Virtual College in yr 1	
Output 4. Promote local stewardship of biological diversity so that trade in Appendix II species benefits livelihoods and conservation	<p>4.1 Consultation meetings with local communities, CITES authorities and exporters before Sept. 2012</p> <p>4.2 Population status data on frogs and chameleons collected annually</p> <p>4.3 Revised export quota accepted by CITES using new field data by yr 3.</p> <p>4.4 Key frog breeding sites in new rainforest protected area with improved conservation status by yr 1</p> <p>4.5 Communities participate in annual monitoring of harvested species.</p> <p>4.6 Local communities rewarded for sound stewardship and receive support for development projects and a community festival</p> <p>4.7 Local communities benefiting from sustainable use of forest products by yr 3</p> <p>4.8 Four womens' groups benefitting from production of locally produced arts and crafts by yr 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting procedure and collecting sites were established and selected with the involvement of local communities, regional representative of Ministry of Environment and Forests, CITES Authorities, experts, and costumers. New data on frog (<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> and <i>M. viridis</i>) and chameleon (<i>Furcifer angeli</i>, <i>F. rhinocerotus</i>, and <i>Brookesia brygooi</i>) were collected. Quota on <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> and <i>M. viridis</i> was revised using the new data. The limits of strict conservation zone, areas for sustainable use, and areas occupied by people in Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra New Protected Area were established with the involvement of all stakeholders. Mantella monitors and local community based association monitor and control the collecting sites of <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> and <i>Furcifer campani</i>. Festival was organized annually to reward the most active local community based association. Training was organized for the local communities and womens' group for sustainable use of the forest products and to generate activities to increase their income.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: Improved conservation and sustainable use of endemic animal species subject to legal overseas trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export quota of threatened species demonstrably based on population survey data by yr3 • Fewer species included on Appendix II and in Significant Trade Reviews in yr3 compared to y1 • Community projects operate beyond project life and are set up for additional species by yr3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No species included in CITES Significant Trade Review process by 2015. 	
<p>Purpose To deliver compliance with CITES and CBD with respect to the use and conservation of Appendix II endemic reptiles and amphibians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most threatened animal species subject to no wild harvest (yr2), or closely monitored collection and trade for CITES-endorsed quotas (yr3). • Non-detriment findings for all export quotas by end of yr2. • Communities engaged in, and rewarded for, responsible collection, monitoring and conservation yrs1-3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check official CITES documentation on their website for annual export quota, submissions to Animals Committee meetings, recommendation Animals Committee meetings, documents about COP. • Check Management Authority and Lead Partner's website for updates and electronic materials. 	<p>Political landscape in Madagascar remains stable enough to allow the project to proceed.</p>

<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Export quota for Appendix II animal species in Madagascar amended based on best available scientific information.</p>	<p>1.1 Standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in Madagascar adopted and used for all exported App. II animal species by yr 3</p> <p>1.2 No endemic Malagasy animal species included in a CITES Significant Trade Review by yr 3</p> <p>1.3 Zero quotas issued/maintained by for high risk species by yr 1</p> <p>1.4 Resumed trade in species that are currently suspended or subject to zero quota by yr 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment and NDFs provided for all Malagasy Appendix II species; • Check meeting documents (pdfs) on CITES website; • Check annual quota for Madagascar on CITES website; • Evidence that NDF procedure was endorsed by national authorities (letter of signed meeting minutes); 	<p>Willingness by Malagasy authorities to change long-standing export quota (management Authority balances science and commercial interests).</p> <p>NGOs and other experts remain committed to assisting the CITES authorities.</p>
<p>2. Trade review (population surveys, legal and illegal trade) of Appendix II and non-CITES listed reptile and amphibian species from Madagascar</p>	<p>2.1 Report submitted to national scientific authorities and experts by yr 2;</p> <p>2.3 Publication in a scientific journal by yr 3</p> <p>2.4 Uplisting proposals considered (and submitted if necessary) to CoP for species deemed threatened by trade by yr2</p> <p>2.5 Economic viability assessment of trading species in low numbers for which it is costly to implement provide NDFs and/or recommendations from the Animals Committee completed by y3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of publication/s and reports; • Online documentation for COP; 	<p>Management Authority in Madagascar makes available data on the export quantities of non-CITES listed reptiles.</p>

<p>3. Improved capacity of the national Management and Scientific Authorities, and resource experts to manage the export of species that enter the trade from 2011</p>	<p>3.1 Identification materials made available for traded Appendix II reptile species by yr3</p> <p>3.2 Attendance and evaluation of training events for national Management Authority staff (including customs) annually.</p> <p>3.3 Representatives of the Management and Scientific Authorities attend each Animals Committee meetings and COP.</p> <p>3.4 Representatives from Scientific Authority and Lead Partner to obtain MSc in Conservation and International Wildlife Trade by yr3</p> <p>3.5 Four DESS students from University of Antananarivo graduate and receive professional training.</p> <p>3.6 Six personnel from CITES MA and SA and key experts completed courses on CITES Virtual College in yr 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check annual quota for Madagascar on CITES website; • Identification materials available (submitted to CITES and online); • Check information on meeting participants on CITES website; • MSc registration, dissertations and degree diplomas; • Administrator of CITES website to check registration of personnel for 'Introduction to NDF' course on CITES Virtual College. 	<p>Management Authority in Madagascar makes its staff available for training and evaluation events.</p> <p>Key personnel obtain necessary permission and travel documents to attend overseas meetings and courses.</p>
<p>4. Promote local stewardship of biological diversity so that trade in Appendix II species benefits livelihoods and conservation</p>	<p>4.1 Consultation meetings with local communities, CITES authorities and exporters before Sept. 2012</p> <p>4.2 Population status data on frogs and chameleons collected annually</p> <p>4.3 Revised export quota accepted by CITES using new field data by yr 3.</p> <p>4.4 Key frog breeding sites in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents submitted to CITES explaining how collection is monitored, how the community benefits and how the export quota is related to the survey data; • Copies of maps and meeting minutes during which the project was discussed with local communities and authorities in the sites concerned. 	<p>CITES Animals Committee permit Madagascar to export the species for which this part of the project intends to focus on.</p>

	<p>new rainforest protected area with improved conservation status by yr 1</p> <p>4.5 Communities participate in annual monitoring of harvested species.</p> <p>4.6 Local communities rewarded for sound stewardship and receive support for development projects and a community festival</p> <p>4.7 Local communities benefiting from sustainable use of forest products by yr 3</p> <p>4.8 Four womens' groups benefitting from production of locally produced arts and crafts by yr 3</p>		
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Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1 Creation and adoption of a Non-Detrimental Findings standard operating procedure	9	•	•	•	•								
1.2 Conduct Risk Assessment for all Appendix II species	2	•	•										
1.3 Prepare revised quota and NDFs for Low and Medium Risk species	6			•	•	•							
2.1 Trade review for Appendix two frogs and reptiles	4	•	•	•									
2.2 Necessary preparations for COP16	4	•	•	•									
2.3 Viability assessment of NDFs and previous Animals Committee recommendations	4			•	•	•	•						
3.1 New identification materials for <i>Uroplatus</i> geckoes and <i>Scaphiophryne</i> frogs	6	•	•	•	•								
3.2 Testing and evaluation of new identification materials	2			•	•								
3.3 Training for personnel involved in the trade to identify legal and illegal species exports	3			•	•								
3.4 Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners attend COP16	0.5				•								
3.5 Preparations and submission for AC26	4						•	•					
3.6 Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners attend AC26 (assuming Q4)	0.5								•				
3.7 Preparations and submission for AC27	4												

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)		0					0
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)		0					0
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)		1 (MSc Degree of Dr Zafimah ery)					2
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)		1 (Ingenerate Degree of Raharimalala)					4
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training		1					0
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided		2					2
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training		0					0
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided		0					2
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)		0					2
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)		Three primary schools in Belalanda and Sakaberavillages					20
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided		1					2
7	Number of (i.e. different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be		1					2

	produced for use by host country							
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country		7					10
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		2					0
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording		1					3
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals		1					3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals		1					3
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country		0					0
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country		0					0
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)		0					0
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)		0					0
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings		2					0
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.		2					6
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)		0					6
15B	Number of local press		1					3

	releases in host country(ies)							
15C	Number of national press releases in UK		0					2
15D	Number of local press releases in UK		0					2
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced		0					0
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)		0					0
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK		0					0
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established		0					0
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended		0					0
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)		1					2
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK		0					0
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)		1					0
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK		0					0
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(ies)		2					0
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK		0					4
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)		1					0
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK		0					0
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)							£2050
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased		0					0
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding		0					0

	has ceased						
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work		£1k (from BHS) US\$ 20k (from CITES-EU) £4.6k (from Chester Zoo)				£198,813

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Online-only journal Herpetology Notes	Dubos, N., Piludu, N., Andriantsimanarilafy, R. R., Randrianantoandro, J. C., Andreone, F. 2012. New findings of <i>Phelsuma grandis</i> and <i>P. laticauda</i> (Sauria: Gekkonidae) at the souther edge of the range of the endangered <i>Phelsuma serraticauda</i> in eastern Madagascar. 7: 21-23	The Societas Europaea Herpetologica	www.herpetologynotes.seh-herpetology.org/contents7.html	
Identification manual	Ratsoavina F. M., Randrianantoandro, J. C., Vences, M., Glaw, F. & Raselimanana, A. 2014. Les geckos à queue plate ou les <i>Uroplates</i> (genre <i>Uroplatus</i>)		www.madagasikara-voakajy.org	

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Project Outputs	Reference	Description	File Code
Project presentation		Attendance form meeting during presentation of project progress and socio-economic study to CITES Authorities and exporters	Output_A.
Project presentation		Photo of participants to the presentation on project progress and socio-economic study	Output_B.
Project presentation		Radio broadcast organized with the civil society	Output_C
Output 1	1	Photo of participants to the workshop on NDF with CITES Secretariat	Output_1.1.1.
	2	Photo of participants to the workshop during a visit of collecting site in Mangabe	Output_1.1.2.
	3	Non-Detrimental Findings for <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> during the workshop (draft)	Output 1.1.3.
	4	Non-Detrimental Findings for <i>Furcifer angeli</i> from the workshop (draft)	Output_1.1.4.
	5	Results of risk assessments of Malagasy Herpetofauna	Output_1.2.1.
	6	Attendance form of the meeting on risk assessments of Malagasy Herpetofauna	Output_1.2.2.
	7	Minutes of the meeting on quotas fixation	Output_1.3.1.
	8	Proposition quotas 2014 to CITES	Output_1.3.2.
	9	ExportQuotas March 2014	Output_1.3.3.
Output 2	10	<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> _MDG for AC27 CITES	Output_2.3.1.
	11	<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> _Appendix 1	
	12	<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> _Appendix 2	
	13	<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> _Appendix 3	
	14	<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> _Appendix 4	
	15	Letter from CITES on <i>Mantella bernhardi</i>	Output_2.3.2.
	16	<i>Uroplatus</i> identification material_MDG_AC27	Output_2.3.3.
	17	<i>Furcifer angeli</i> _MDG_for AC27	Output_2.3.4.
Output 3	18	Identification material_ <i>Uroplatus</i> sent to CITES	Output_3.1.1.
	19	Photo of participants_training on species identification to Judicial Police Officers	Output_3.3.5.
	20	List of Judicial Police Officers receiving Identification material on <i>Furcifer</i>	Output_3.3.6.
	21	Presentation on Chameleon to the Judicial Police Officers	Output_3.3.1.
	22	Presentation on <i>Uroplatus</i> to the Judicial Police Officers	Output_3.3.2.
	23	Presentation on Amphibians to the Judicial Police Officers	Output_3.3.3.
	24	Presentation on Phelsuma to the Judicial Police Officers	Output_3.3.4.
	25	Dissertation-Zafimahery RAKOTOMALALA	Output_3.11.1.
	26	Presentation Zafimahery Rakotomalala_at the Department of Animal Biology	Output_3.11.2.
	27	Dissertation-Jessica RAHARIMALALA	Output_3.13.1.
	28	Field work report on Fierenana	Output_3.13.2.
Output 4	29	Trimester Newsletter Songadina 17_Conservation International_220713_ <i>Furcifer campani</i> p. 5	Output_4.1.1.

30	List of participants to a meeting for the evaluation of collecting procedures of <i>Furcifer campani</i>	Output_4.1.2
31	Minutes of the meeting fixation of quotas, identification of collecting sites and general collecting procedures for <i>Mantella viridis</i> , <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> & <i>Furcifer angeli</i>	Output_4.2.1.
32	Attendance form of the meeting fixation quotas, identification of collecting sites and general collecting procedures for <i>Mantella viridis</i> , <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> & <i>Furcifer angeli</i>	Output_4.2.2.
33	Field report <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> survey November-December 2013 in Mangabe	Output_4.3.1.
34	Final report to CITES on <i>Furcifer angeli</i> survey	Output_4.3.2.
35	Final report to CITES on <i>Mantella viridis</i> survey	Output_4.3.3.
36	Preliminary report of monitoring, tree plantation & education in Belalanda in May 2013	Output_4.3.4.
37	Preliminary report of international environmental day celebration & meeting for the conservation of Ankaratra massif	Output_4.3.5.
38	Final report of the evaluation workshop on chameleon project in Belalanda	Output_4.3.6.
39	National and regional TV News on workshop in Toliara	Output_4.3.7.
40	Capacity building for local communities in Mangabe from 24 to 28 March 2014	Output_4.5.
41	Article on regional festival in Ampahitra Mangabe	Output_4.6.
42	Photos of handicraft training for women's association	Output_4.7.

Checklist for submission

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