



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: 30 April

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) Madagascar CITES Management Authority Madagascar CITES Scientific Authority (Fauna)
Darwin Grant Value	£254,788
Funder (DFID/Defra)	Defra
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2012 – 31 March 2016
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2015 – Mar 2016) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015 (Annual Report 3)
Project Leader name	Professor Richard A. Griffiths
Project website/blog/Twitter	www.madagasikara-voakajy.org
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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 were some species suspended from the trade (48 chameleons, 28 geckos) or that had attracted scrutiny from the CITES Animals Committee (*Mantella* frogs, *Uroplatus* lizards), 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 (Fauna) and by developing an approach to delivering wider trade-related benefits for conservation and livelihoods.

2. Project Partnerships

The primary partnership is between DICE (University of Kent) and Madagasikara Voakajy (Madagascar), with the Madagascar CITES Management and Scientific Authorities and the Department of Animal Biology, University of Antananarivo also engaged as partners. The project was initiated following an approach to DICE made by the Madagascar project partners. Madagasikara Voakajy were integrally involved in drafting this report and collating the supporting evidence.

Communications to the UK-based PI were managed mostly via e-mails and skype. Project management meetings were carried out during the visit of project leader, Professor Richard Griffiths and Dr Lee Brady in Madagascar in November 2014, and that of project advisor Dr Richard Jenkins in June 2014. In addition, the MV director met with the UK project management team in the UK in March 2015. These visits consisted of project evaluation meetings and field trips. We worked in collaboration with Dr Falitiana Rabemananjara, the new CITES Scientific Authority Fauna contact point for amphibians and reptiles in Madagascar. We communicated with him concerning correspondence from the CITES Secretariat, during meetings and workshops (as documented later in the report and in supporting evidence).

The main collaboration with the government was through the Director of the Valorization of Forest Resources from the Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forests (MEEMF) which is responsible of the Management of Fauna and Flora. 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. Fidy José Andriamananoro the General Director of the Forests (Head of the Management CITES Authority). The Project Director meets Mrs Rabesihanaka and Mr Tim Smart (British Ambassador) annually to discuss progress from both the Madagascar and British government's viewpoints

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 NDFs was presented to participants in a training workshop on International Wildlife Trade. Discussions are ongoing with TRAFFIC and SA Flora CITES to improve this procedure.

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

The Risk assessment was completed and results were presented to the CITES Authorities. Findings indicate to stakeholders the species that should not be traded (high risk), those that

could be traded without high risk to populations and those that could withstand modest harvest but require detailed studies before scientists can make a considered judgment on the acceptable harvests.

Level of Risk	Number of species of Amphibian		Number of species of Reptile	
	CITES Appendix II	Non-CITES	CITES Appendix II	Non-CITES
High	0	8	1	20
Medium	14	153	67	155
Low	3	49	34	41

Activity 1. 3. Prepare a revised quota and NDFs for low and Medium Risk species

Quotas were revised during this third year of the project. We provided NDFs for SA CITES Fauna Madagascar on chameleons recently involved in the trade following a request from UNEP-WCMC and EU.

Output 2

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

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

Results showed that since 2000, 134 amphibian and 157 reptile non-CITES species were exported. Compared with the IUCN Red List status and the Malagasy national law, the export of species classified as Critically Endangered and/or in Category I Class I should be regulated under CITES. The results are in preparation for a scientific journal. Proposals for the amendment of species in CITES Appendices to be presented to the next CITES CoP17 will be produced after the publication of the results and agreement with the Scientific Authority for Fauna.

Activity 2.2. Necessary preparations for COP16

After the meeting between the Management Authority of Thailand and Madagascar, a MoU was drafted and tortoises (CITES Appendix I) were seized at the International Airports of Madagascar and in Thailand.

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

Several meetings were held to discuss the other AC recommendations (e.g. during Dr Richard Jenkins' visit in Madagascar, and Christian Randrianantoandro's visit to the UK, and with a volunteer Nicolas Dubos; with the Project leader (Professor Richard Griffiths), and experts (Dr Lee Brady and Dr Gerardo Garcia) during their visit to Madagascar in November 2014 to discuss the previous Animals Committee recommendations.

Mantella aurantiaca

A document sent by Madagascar was approved by CITES during the 65th meeting of the SC in 2014 and the quota of 280 for *Mantella aurantiaca* was published on the CITES website in March 2015.

Mantella viridis

Following new data collected by the project on this species, a zero quota was recommended and adopted by CITES in 2014.

Mantella bernhardi

This species is excluded from the significant trade review by CITES.

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 10 000 live specimens for 2012 and 2013. Madagascar reviewed the export quota of this species and it is reduced to 3000 for 2014 and this was maintained for 2015.

Uroplatus species

Recommendations were given to Madagascar during the 25th Animal Committee meeting in July 2011:

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 guide for <i>Uroplatus</i> species was produced by Madagascar, with a draft sent to the CITES Secretariat in February 2013. The 2015 version has been available for distribution.

Furcifer angeli

A document describing a new quota and NDF was sent to CITES in February 2014. It was communicated by Christian Randrianantoandro to the CITES Secretariat during an informal meeting in Madagascar. The validation awaited from CITES.

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. New identification materials

Two identification guides were produced: on *Uroplatus* spp. with collaboration with experts Dr Fano Ratsoavina from the Department of Animal Biology- University of Antananarivo and on *Brookesia* and *Palleon* with Mr. Bertrand Razafimahatratra.

Activity 3.2. Testing and evaluation of new identification materials

At the 25th AC meeting, Madagascar was given two years to develop methods and materials to properly identify *Uroplatus* spp. in the trade to species level. In the first year of this project, we developed a draft identification guide for *Uroplatus* spp. in collaboration with Dr Fano Ratsoavina, from the Department of Animal Biology, University of Antananarivo. The first version was distributed to experts and users for comments and improvements. After revision, this identification guide was made available for use.

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

A 5-day training workshop on “International Wildlife Trade” was organized with the involvement of Dr David Roberts (DICE) and Dr Angus Carpenter (University of East Anglia) and delegates from institution and organizations working for the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity in Madagascar.

A workshop for all the 22 regional government official (DREEMFs) on CITES and species identification in Madagascar is being organized in collaboration with the CITES authorities and local experts.

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

Christian Randrianantoandro, the project focal point (species) in the host country attended the CITES CoP16th in Bangkok Thailand from March, 2nd to 15th 2013. The delegation comprised The General Director of Forests (Head of the Management Authority), the Focal Point of CITES in Madagascar (Mrs Sahondra Rabesihanaka) and the Herpetology Programme manager and coordinator of this project (Christian Randrianantoandro).

Activity 3. 5. Preparations and submission for AC26

Completed.

Activity 3. 6. Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners attend AC26

Completed.

Activity 3. 7. 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 for CITES for the AC27. Documents for this AC meeting were submitted to CITES Secretariat in February 2013. These comprised 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.

Activity 3.8. Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners attend AC27

Documents for the 27th Animal Committee meeting were submitted to the CITES Secretariat in February (as described under Activity 3.7).

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

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

Nineteen personnel (three times more than the target), representing the national Management Authority, Scientific Authority for Animals and species experts (June, 27th and July, 19th) completed the CITES Virtual College (an online course).

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

A second student, Mr Christian Randrianantoandro planned to attend the MSc Conservation and International Wildlife Trade programme in 2013-14. However, due to the strict English score requirements for obtaining the UK Student Visa, he could not attend the course. To compensate for this, a change request was sent to and approved by Darwin Initiative in December 2014, to allow DICE to bring the core module for the MSc course to Madagascar and train Malagasy researchers on the key principles and best practices in CITES. In addition, a workshop was organised for the Malagasy Management Authority for the 22 regional directors of MEEMF, covering the key principles of CITES and the responsibilities of the regional offices (see Activity 3.3).

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

As stated above, it was not possible for Mr Christian Randrianantoandro to attend the MSc course because of the visa issue. However, a (UK) MSc Biodiversity Management student has undertaken a population viability analysis of the golden mantella. The results of this research are currently being written-up and will guide the harvesting strategy for this species.

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 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.

Activity 3.13. Malagasy DESS students complete CITES Virtual College courses

Jessica Raharimalala followed this course and applied it during her work for the trade review under this project.

A series of interviews with the exporters and collectors/middlemen were then conducted by Jessica in collaboration with Janine Robinson (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 and Janine then assessed the impacts and benefits of this trade at a local community level. These results are currently in the process of being analysed as part of Janine's PhD and a collaborative research paper (which will comprise additional outputs).

Output 4

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

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

The revised collecting procedures would work better using a case-by-case approach for each region so that the regional representatives of the MEEMF were also involved in the procedures. This includes the involvement of local communities in the collection of chameleons and the payments of rebates to the regional chiefs and collection fees to the regional representative of the MEEMF who deliver the permit. Standard collection procedures were developed during a meeting with the CITES Management Authority and the exporters.

Activity 4.2. Consultations with CITES authorities, exporters and communities

A consultation meeting attended by 20 personnel from the local communities, regional representatives of the MEEMF, and MV staff was held on 34 March in the Mangabe village to identify collecting sites for *M. aurantiaca*.

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

Population data on *Mantella aurantiaca* and *Calumma tarzan* continued to be collected with the involvement of community based associations in Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra and forest fragments in Anosibe An'Ala District.

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 MEEMF, and exporters to review and obtain feedback on the collecting procedures. General collecting procedures were established during the workshop in November 2013.

Activity 4.5. Participatory monitoring of key habitat features

Capacity building workshops were organized from 2-5 October and 9-12 October in the eastern and western parts of Mangabe new protected area respectively. These were attended by regional representatives of the MEEMF and trained local community based monitors to survey *M. aurantiaca* and other animal species important for biodiversity, as well as carry out habitat assessment. A local community based association is in charge of the monitoring and conservation for each known pond with *M. aurantiaca* in Mangabe. This training was an opportunity to provide the local communities with the basic skills for monitoring, to survey *M. aurantiaca* in collecting sites and to become more involved in the conservation of the species in sites where collecting is prohibited and/or threats exist (e.g. slash and burn agriculture, illegal gold mining). A committee to evaluate the results of the monitoring undertaken by local community based associations was established.

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

Activity 4.6. Community festival and distribution of rewards

Mangabe new protected area is 27,000 ha, and is managed by 11 community-based organizations. The festival is an opportunity to get all the organisations together, to raise the profile of the golden mantella frog amongst the stakeholders in Mangabe and to encourage the communities living within and around this new protected area to engage in the conservation of this charismatic species and its habitat. The 2014 Mangabe festival was held on 9th September 2014 in Mangarivotra Commune. An evaluation of the communities' achievements was carried out prior to the festival by MEEMF and MV representatives as well as the mayors of the two Communes (Ambohibary and Mangarivotra). Rewards varied from £130 to £300 and were used to start agricultural projects applying the techniques provided during the training in March 2014.

Activity 4.7. Handicraft training for womens' associations

Of the 24 women trained in sewing and embroidery in 2013 from Ampahitra village, five provided positive feedback on benefiting from the training. The others felt they need further training or would prefer to carry out agricultural projects instead. In 2014, four other women groups were also formed at the villages of PK27, PK33, Avolo and Manakana Est. Our team supported these groups through designing common projects that will trigger development in their individual households and the communities, and provided resources to initiate the projects.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1.

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

The indicator of progress is the creation and adoption by the CITES authorities and experts in Madagascar of the standard procedure for making NDFs, and the risk assessments for all amphibians and reptiles species in Appendix II (all completed). The results were used to formulate NDFs including quotas fixed from new information from the field of priority species (e.g. *Mantella aurantiaca*, *M. viridis*, *Furcifer campani*, *F. angeli*) as with a low and/or medium risk.

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 for the most threatened species and 'moderate' quota for non-threatened species). Some quotas of *Mantella*, *Brookesia*, *Calumma*, *Furcifer*, *Uroplatus* and *Phelsuma* 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

For the implementation of the two recommendations from the AC, during the 62nd meeting of the SC in Geneva, MV provided full information on the status of the nine *Uroplatus* species with details on distribution, abundance and threats; the background to the export quotas for wild, live specimens of *Uroplatus* species for 2011; and justifications for revised export quotas for 2012 and 2013 based on new scientific information. It also advised that *Uroplatus* export quotas should be reviewed in 2014, and drew the attention of the Animals Committee to issues concerning the taxonomy and reliable identification of *Uroplatus* spp.

The CITES CoP16th and SC62nd and 63rd was held in Bangkok Thailand from 2nd to 14th March 2013 with the participation of MV's representative as part of the Malagasy delegation.

New information was collected from the field on two species (*Furcifer angeli* and *Mantella viridis*) in Significant Trade Review. The indicator is a document proposing a new quota and supporting NDFs for the Angel's chameleon that was submitted to the CITES Secretariat.

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

Identification guides were produced on *Uroplatus* and *Brookesia* and *Palleon* species.

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

In total, 23 personnel from 17 organisations involved with wildlife trade issues attended the DICE training module on International Wildlife Trade in Andasibe on 16th – 20th March 2015. Participants agreed the need to form a CITES scientific committee in Madagascar, that will act as a resource for the Scientific and Management Authorities, and will review all CITES documents before submission.

Output 4.

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

Progress has been made towards achieving this output. The collecting procedure for *F. campani* was adopted with the involvement of a local community based association, local and regional authorities, and exporters who have to contribute to the local community livelihood by paying of licence fees and/or taxes to the communes and regional representatives of the MEEMF. For the golden mantella frog, the collection procedure was developed by MV staff with the regional representative of the MEEMF. These procedures led to the development of a standard collection procedure that should be used in the other regions such as Sofia. This was endorsed by the regional representatives of the MEEMF, the CITES Authorities in Madagascar and the exporters in three regions (Alaotra-Mangoro, Sofia, and Vakinankaratra) where collecting sites of *Mantella aurantiaca*, *Furcifer campani* and *F. angeli* occurred.

Local community based associations received training on biodiversity monitoring, especially for *M. aurantiaca*. They have been trained to monitor this species in their respective areas. Monitoring reports were evaluated by a committee composed of the mayor, staff of the regional representative of the MEEMF and MV's representative. An annual competition was organised and the most active monitors received an award during the community festival organized locally.

The women's group received training in embroidery and crafts. This is promoting a sense of pride and ownership, and generating incomes.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome was to deliver compliance with CITES and CBD with respect to the use and conservation of Appendix II endemic reptiles and amphibians. The indicators remain appropriate for measuring the outcome, and operate through maintaining zero quotas or implementing lower quotas for species at higher risk from the trade. A zero quota was established for *M. crocea*, *M. viridis*, *Scaphiophryne gottlebei*, and some other chameleon species. Monitoring to identify the impact of the trade on wild populations was established for *M. aurantiaca*. When added to new data collected on the population this will be used to revise the quota of this species. The quota of *Mantella aurantiaca* was reduced from 550 to 280 for 2014 using the new information collected from the collecting sites. In addition, a DICE

MSc student is reviewing the quota formula used for *M. aurantiaca* and carrying out a provisional population viability analysis. 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 Monitoring of assumptions

We have no evidence to support a rationale to change any of the original assumptions.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

This project is having a positive impact on biodiversity by: (1) identifying species that could not be traded (zero quota) due to the lack of information, lack of monitoring or to the importance of threats; (2) identifying species that could be traded supported by NDFs and quotas based on the best available scientific information; (3) providing evidence to support suspended trade for those species threatened by the trade; (4) providing new information to CITES about reliable species identification. The project is making a contribution to poverty alleviation through support 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 supporting 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

This project is having a positive impact on poverty alleviation by: (1) improving the implementation of Article IV of CITES to ensure that trade is sustainable and takes into account incomes and incentives for conservation; (2) local community based associations are involved in the collections and monitoring, and could obtain benefits from the collection and non-consumptive use of the biodiversity in new protected areas; (3) training women's groups in embroidery and crafts that could be sold through local markets.

6. Project support to Gender equity issues

As the host institution the University of Kent is committed to an Equality, Diversity and Inclusivity policy. The School of Anthropology and Conservation (within which DICE resides) now has a dedicated representative who is available for advice and consultation should any gender inequality issues arise. There are no gender inequality impacts anticipated.

In the host country, there is a good gender balance within the project team. The main project partner is led by a woman (Julie Razafimanahaka), and the project is managed by a man (Christian Randrianantoandro) and a woman (Mhy Andriamampionona).

The local community based associations that we are working for are composed of men and women. Local rangers are mainly men, but the project provided supports to the women associations.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

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 against outputs, outcomes and indicators.

The project team evaluation and monitoring meetings (see section 2 above) that take place at least every two months provide the main mechanism to achieve this. Results of these meetings are fed back to the project leader at DICE, who may then provide further advice on progress and monitoring with input from other DICE personnel as appropriate. Project progress then feeds back into the MV management team meetings (also held every two months) so they can benefit from wider assessment within the organisation. Roundtable meetings with a total of six UK personnel (5 from DICE 1 from IUCN) who have visited Madagascar during the course of the year have provided further opportunities for evaluation, monitoring and development of new initiatives. This process of continuous feedback has ensured excellent communication between all the project partners so that no significant issues have arisen. The proposed reorganisation of the Scientific Authority was notified to the project at an early stage, and the ensuing discussions with the CITES Management Authority – involving both Madagascar and UK project personnel – has ensured that this event has not hindered the achievement of project goals.

However, the most informative evaluation mechanism is through ongoing monitoring of how project outputs are being adopted within the existing remits of the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee and Madagascar Management and Scientific Authorities. How this has been carried out so far is described in the preceding sections.

8. Lessons learnt

Because of the tightening of UK visas, planning for Madagascar personnel to visit the UK for extended visits or study need to be made well in advance (possibly over a year before the planned visit). We now have administrative staff in place both in Madagascar and the UK who are very familiar with the administrative requirements of the Darwin Initiative and this helps smooth management considerably. New staff charged with administering Darwin projects therefore need training.

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

N/A

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

An issue to mention during this reporting period was the disbanding of the Scientific Authority Fauna by the Management Authority, which was confirmed by a ministerial decree in January 2013. Invitations to become a member of the new Scientific Authority for Fauna were sent to individual taxon experts in January and February 2013. As project staff are among those receiving invitations, we expect the Darwin Initiative to remain fully engaged with the CITES processes despite this reorganisation.

11. Sustainability and legacy

Considerable capacity has been built during the first year of the project at all levels (i.e. from local communities to CITES MA personnel). We believe this increased capacity will contribute to sustainability. Achievement of the long-term legacy of ensuring that the Madagascar is well-equipped to deliver implementation of CITES Article IV is therefore well on track. The exit strategy therefore remains unchanged.

12. Darwin Identity

The Darwin Initiative logo has featured very prominently in all activities associated with the project, both in Madagascar and the UK. With their considerable experience of running Darwin Initiative projects in Madagascar, MV are ensuring that the whole project continues to carry the relevant branding and identity. 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. The fact that this is the primary externally funded project in

Madagascar that has an explicit link to CITES means that the Darwin Initiative resonates strongly within the relevant agencies there.

The project has a strong identity and high profile amongst the CITES authorities in Madagascar, and all the other stakeholders. 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.

13. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

14. 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)

The entire project team was delighted when Julie Hanta Razafimanahaka – Director of Madagasikara Voakajy – was announced as the 2014 Winner of the Marsh Award for Terrestrial Conservation Leadership. Many of Julie’s significant achievements in Madagascar have been under the umbrella of Darwin Initiative projects.

Three staff members of the host country institution were invited to serve on the new CITES Scientific Authority for Animals, and one of these people attended the 16th CITES Conference of Parties as the chief animal expert for the Malagasy delegation.

The project coordinator in the 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 Authority.

Local communities in two areas of high conservation interests were involved in consultations with government agencies, species experts and animal collectors to design new procedures for collecting chameleons and frogs that are both sustainable and result in tangible benefits locally.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2015	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Improved conservation and sustainable use of endemic animal species subject to legal overseas trade</p>		<p>Local communities living in areas with an exceptional biodiversity are involved in conservation and get benefits from sustainable use</p>	
<p>Outcome</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 • Local communities are aware and engaged in collection procedures, monitoring and conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero quota for species listed in Category I Class I of the national legislation
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A standard procedure is available and used to support export quotas of animal species (i.e. chameleons, <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>). • Two species (<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> and <i>Furcifer campani</i>) closely monitored with the involvement of local community 	

	1.4 Resumed trade in species that are currently suspended or subject to zero quota by yr 2	<p>based associations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. petteri</i>), <i>Uroplatus sameiti</i> and <i>Mantella laevigata</i>. These are supported by scientific information following request from UNEP-WCMC and EU. • A low quota maintained for two other species for the implementation of the previous Animal Committee's recommendations.
Activity 1.1 Creation and adoption of a Non-Detrimental Findings standard operating procedure		A standard procedure for making NDFs in Madagascar adopted in July 2012.
Activity 1.2. Conduct Risk Assessment for all Appendix II species		The risk assessments of all reptile and amphibian species in CITES Appendix II conducted.
Activity 1.3. Prepare revised quota and NDFs for Low and Medium Risk species		Quota and NDFs completed and submitted to CITES for selected amphibian and reptile species important for the trade
Output 2. Trade review (population surveys, legal and illegal trade) of Appendix II and non-CITES listed reptile and amphibian species from Madagascar	<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 yr3</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 were assessed. • A draft of the manuscript is ready to submit for publication. • Species to be uplisted will be selected with the CITES Scientific Authority Fauna Madagascar and experts. • Socio-economic study related to the trade completed.

<p>Activity 2.1. Trade review for Appendix II frogs and reptiles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from the CITES Trade Database, the website, UNEP-WCMC, the CITES Management Authority in Madagascar and the regional representatives of the MEEMF in two regions Analamanga and Atsinanana who export frogs and reptile species were collated to review the export of Appendix II and non-CITES frog and reptile species. These included the quota attributed to each species, the number of specimens imported from Madagascar, and number of specimens exported for Appendix II and non-CITES frogs and reptile species from 2000 to 2011. • Results showed that since 2000, 134 amphibians and 157 non-CITES reptile species were exported. Using the IUCN Red List status and the Malagasy national law, the export of species classified as Critically Endangered and/or in Category I Class I should be regulated under CITES. • The results will be published in a scientific journal.
<p>Activity 2.2. Necessary preparations for CoP16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preparation meeting organized with WWF. Proposals were on Fauna. • Proposals for amendments to some species in CITES Appendices will be presented to the CITES CoP17. These will be enacted after the publication of the results of the trade review and an agreement with the Scientific Authority Fauna.
<p>Activity 2.3. Viability assessment of NDFs and previous Animals Committee recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 26th CITES Animals Committee (AC) meeting in Geneva, 15-20th March 2012 accepted the export quota for <i>Furcifer campani</i> of 250 live specimens for 2012 and 2013 and this was endorsed by the 62nd Standing Committee (SC) in July 2012. Zero export quotas for <i>Calumma brevicorne</i>, <i>C. crypticum</i>, <i>C. gastrotaenia</i>, <i>C. nasutum</i>, <i>C. parsoni</i>, <i>Furcifer antimena</i> and <i>F. minor</i> were also agreed. This included maintained zero or revised quotas for <i>Uroplatus</i> spp., as well as shared quotas for <i>Phelsuma</i> species previously considered as a sub-species. • <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>: The progress made by Madagascar to establish and

maintain quotas of 550 for 2012 and 2013 was noted by the committee during the 63rd Meeting of the SC in March 2013. The report of the mid-term evaluation of the species conservation strategy was submitted to the Secretariat in August 2013 in Madagascar. An electronic copy was submitted in February 2014 to CITES. A reporting document showing the number of specimens collected and the location of the collection sites and its level of risk as 'medium', a calculated and proposed quota with NDFs, and designated collecting sites outside of the Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra New Protected Area. 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). This document sent by Madagascar was approved by CITES during the 65th meeting of the SC in 2014 and the quota of 280 for *Mantella aurantiaca* was published on the CITES website in March 2015.

- ***Mantella viridis***: following new data and information collected from the field, the quota of zero proposed by Madagascar is published by CITES for 2014 and 2015.
- ***Mantella bernhardi***: This species was excluded from the significant trade review in January by CITES.
- ***Mantella baroni***: This species was removed from the Review of Significant Trade during the 23rd Animals Committee meeting. Madagascar reviewed the export quota of this species and it is reduced to 3000 for 2014 and this is maintained for 2015.
- ***Uroplatus* species**: The 2015 version is available for sharing.
- ***Phelsuma* sub-species**: The 26th CITES Animals Committee (AC) meeting in Geneva, 15-20th March 2012 accepted the shared quotas for *Phelsuma* species previously considered as a sub-species.
- ***Furcifer angeli***: A document representing new quota and NDF was

		sent to CITES in February 2014. The validation is still waiting for the CITES.
<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 and SA and key experts completed courses on CITES Virtual College in yr 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two identification guides on <i>Uroplatus</i> and <i>Brookesia</i> and <i>Palleon</i> are available. • The CITES Authorities and experts in Madagascar attended a workshop training led by the CITES Secretariat in August 2013. • Representatives of the Management Authority attended the 27th Animals Committee meeting. • A representative of the CITES Scientific Authority Fauna has taken the MSc International Trade at DICE. Dr Rakotomalala Zafimahery obtained his MSc degree in Conservation and International Wildlife Trade. • Three ingénieur Agronomestudents followed professional training and obtained her degree. • More than six people completed the CITES Virtual College courses. The capacity of the Authorities CITES Madagascar, and experts improved by the accomplishment of the CITES virtual college courses, the participation to the SC 62th and 63rd, and CoP 16th meetings.
Activity 3.1. New identification materials for <i>Uroplatus</i> geckoes and <i>Scaphiophryne</i> frogs		Identification brochures for <i>Uroplatus</i> , <i>Brookesia</i> and <i>Palleon</i> completed in collaboration with Malagasy experts Dr Fano Ratsoavina and Mr Bertrand Razafimahatratra.
Activity 3.2. Testing and evaluation of new identification materials		The identification guides for <i>Uroplatus</i> was tested and evaluated by experts, students in conservation biology, and other end-users.
Activity 3.3. Training for personnel involved in the trade to identify legal and		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training sessions were organized to build capacity in chameleon

<p>illegal species exports</p>	<p>identification (using the identification guide to <i>Furcifer</i> species created in a previous DI project 'Conservation and Trade of Chameleons in Madagascar) for people from the department of control working at Ivato Airport, the personnel from the local authorities and communities, personnel from the Management Authority CITES, from the regional representative of the MEEMF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A capacity building workshop for judicial police officers focusing on species identification, legal and illegal collection, and combating illegal trade, was organized by the Civil Society working for the protection of the environment.
<p>Activity 3.4. Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners attend COP16</p>	<p>This activity was completed by the participation of Management Authority CITES and MV representative (Christian Randrianantoandro) in the CITES CoP16th in Bangkok.</p>
<p>Activity 3.5. Preparations and submission for AC26</p>	<p>Documents reviewing chameleons (<i>Calumma</i> and <i>Furcifer</i>), <i>Furcifer campani</i>, <i>Phelsuma</i>, and <i>Uroplatus</i> species were prepared with the SA Fauna and submitted by the MA for review at the 26th CITES AC meeting in Geneva, 15-20th March 2012.</p>
<p>Activity 3.6. Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners attend AC26 (assuming Q4)</p>	<p>The CITES focal point Mrs Sahondra Rabesihanaka and Dr Richard Jenkins participated at the 26th AC meeting which accepted the export quota for <i>Furcifer campani</i> of 250 live specimens for 2012 and 2013 (this was endorsed by the 62nd SC meeting in July 2012), zero export quotas for <i>Calumma brevicorne</i>, <i>C. crypticum</i>, <i>C. gastrotaenia</i>, <i>C. nasutum</i>, <i>C. parsoni</i>, <i>Furcifer antimena</i> and <i>F. minor</i>, maintained zero or revised quotas for <i>Uroplatus</i> spp., as well as shared quotas for <i>Phelsuma</i> species previously considered as a sub-species.</p>
<p>Activity 3.7. Preparations and submission for AC27</p>	<p>Meetings were held with Dr Richard Jenkins, and 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 this AC meeting including proposals for a quota and NDF for <i>Furcifer angeli</i>, responses to the recommendations made concerning <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>, and the preliminary version of the identification guide of <i>Uroplatus</i> species were submitted to CITES Secretariat in February 2013.</p>
<p>Activity 3.8. Malagasy CITES Authorities</p>	<p>The CITES Focal Point (Mrs RABESIHANAKA</p>

and project partners attend AC27 (assuming Q4)		Sahondra) attended the 27 th AC meeting and 21 st Plants Committee meetings held on 28 th April – 3rd May 2014 in Veracruz, Mexico. The quota of <i>F. angeli</i> is not yet published, but the new revised quota of 280 for <i>M. aurantiaca</i> for 2015 is published on the CITES website.
Activity 3.9. Malagasy CITES Authorities and project partners do CITES Virtual College courses		This activity is completed by the participation of the CITES Authorities Madagascar, Malagasy experts and MV staff involved with the project, the CITES Virtual college in June and July 2012.
Activity 3.10. Malagasy trade students to follow UK MSc (taught component)		Dr Rakotomalala attended MSc courses on Conservation and International Wildlife Trade at DICE University of Kent.
Activity 3.11. Malagasy trade students to follow UK MSc (research component)		Dr Rakotomalala obtained his MSc degree by investigating the implications of the ban on crocodile exports on livelihoods.
Activity 3.12. Malagasy DESS students (research projects)		Three Ingenieurs students from the Department of Water and Forests of the School of Agronomy, University of Antananarivo participated in the project: Jessica Raharimalala reviewed the species on Annex II (see Activity 2.1) while Malala Ramarosonarivo and Zolalaina Rakotomanga focused their studies on the golden mantella frog <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> in Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra New Protected Area.
Activity 3.13. Malagasy DESS students complete CITES Virtual College courses		Malagasy ingenieurs student (Jessica Raharimalala) completed CITES Virtual college course.
Output 4. Promote local stewardship of biological diversity so that trade in Appendix II species benefits livelihoods and conservation	4.1 Consultation meetings with local communities, CITES authorities and exporters before Sept. 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collecting procedure was adopted with the involvement of local community based associations, local and regional authorities, and exporters. Collecting sites were selected and established with the involvement of local communities, regional representative of MEEMF, CITES Authorities, experts, and exporters. New data on frog (<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> and <i>M. viridis</i>) and chameleon (<i>Furcifer campani</i>, <i>F. angeli</i>, <i>F. rhinocerotus</i>, <i>F. belalandaensis</i>, <i>F. verrucosus</i>, <i>F. lateralis</i> and <i>Brookesia brygooi</i>) were collected and this was done annually for <i>M. aurantiaca</i>. Quotas on <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>, <i>M. viridis</i>, <i>Furcifer campani</i>, <i>F. angeli</i> were revised using the new data. The limits of the strict conservation zone, areas for sustainable use, and
	4.2 Population status data on frogs and chameleons collected annually	
	4.3 Revised export quota accepted by CITES using new field data by yr 3.	
	4.4 Key frog breeding sites in new rainforest protected area with improved conservation status by yr 1	
	4.5 Communities	

	<p>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>	<p>areas occupied by people in Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra New Protected Area were established with the involvement of all stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local community based associations received training on sustainable management of natural resources and started to the biodiversity monitoring and conservation, especially for <i>M. aurantiaca</i>. 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 in conservation and monitoring of the biodiversity. 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.
<p>Activity 4.1. Consultations with CITES authorities and exporters about revised collection procedures</p>		<p>A standard collection procedure developed with the involvement of CITES Authorities, exporters and regional representative of the MEEMF regarding collection in Alaotra-Mangoro, Vakinankaratra and Sofia regions.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2. Consultations with CITES authorities, exporters and communities</p>		<p>Collection sites and quotas for each site identified for <i>F. campani</i> and <i>M. aurantiaca</i>, and possibly for <i>F. angeli</i> once the quota is published by CITES.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3. Field surveys (wet season) of focal species: amphibian and lizard</p>		<p>New survey and monitoring data were collected for <i>M. aurantiaca</i>, <i>F. campani</i> and <i>F. angeli</i>.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4. Feedback meetings with stakeholders – evaluation of new approach</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings were held with the regional representative of MEEMF, as well as with the local community based association in charge of the monitoring and conservation for each known pond with <i>M. aurantiaca</i> to evaluate the efficiency of the new approach.
<p>Activity 4.5. Participatory monitoring of key habitat features</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on the sustainable management of the natural resources offered to the local community associations who participated to the biodiversity monitoring. A capacity building workshop was organized in Mangabe-Ranomena-Sasarotra New Protected Area, with the staff of the regional representative of

	the MEEMF to train local community based associations on the monitoring of <i>M. aurantiaca</i> and/or other animal species important for biodiversity, as well as habitats.
Activity 4.6. Community festival and distribution of rewards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A committee was created annually to evaluate the results of the monitoring undertaken by local community based associations. This committee is in charge of the organization of the festival, evaluation of the local community based association and distribution of awards.
Activity 4.7. Handicraft training for womens' associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four womens' groups are eager to receive the handicraft training. The twenty four women from the active group of Ampahitra village attended an embroidery training course and got their certificates. They presented products such as shirts, trousers and costumes decorated with project-related motifs to the visitors from UK during their visits in Ampahitra Madagascar. This group has developed a project proposal to MV for funding and markets for the handicrafts are being explored.

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Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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.			
Sub-Goal: Improved conservation and sustainable use of endemic animal species subject to legal overseas trade	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No species included in CITES Significant Trade Review process by 2015. 	

	project life and are set up for additional species by yr3.		
<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"> • 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</p>	<p>2.1 Report submitted to national scientific authorities and experts by yr 2;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of publication/s and reports; • Online documentation for 	<p>Management Authority in Madagascar makes available data on the export quantities of</p>

<p>non-CITES listed reptile and amphibian species from Madagascar</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>	<p>COP;</p>	<p>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</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>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> <p>3.7 Researchers from key conservation organizations in Madagascar are trained in CITES procedures and requirements</p> <p>3.8 Regional directors of the Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forests are trained in CITES procedures and requirements</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 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</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>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 Change to four women groups benefitting from support to pilot improved agricultural techniques</p>		
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Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)			0	0	0	0	0
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)			0	0	0	0	0
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)			1	1 (MSc Degree of Dr Zafimahery)	1	1	2
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)			0 (Engineering student)	3 (Ingenerate Degree of Raharimalala)	0	3	4
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training			2	1	0	3	0
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided			2	2	1	6	2
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training			9	0	0	9	0
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided			2	0	1	3	2
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)			0	0	0	0	2
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)			214 adults and 50 children	Three primary schools in Belanda and Sakabera villages	0		20
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided			1	1	0	0	2
7	Number of (i.e. different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country			1	1	0	2	2
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host			5	7	2	14	10

	country							
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			0	2	1	3	0
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording			1 (on <i>Furcifer</i>) 1 ongoing on (<i>Uroplatus</i>)	1	1	3	3
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals			1	1	3	5	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals			0	1	3	4	3
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country			0	0	0	0	0
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country			0	0	0	0	0
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)			0	0	0	0	0
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)			0	0	0	0	0
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings			3	2	0	5	0
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.			4	2	1	7	6
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)			1	0	1		6
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)			0	1	0	1	3
15C	Number of national press			0	0			2

	releases in UK							
15D	Number of local press releases in UK			0	0			2
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced			0	0	0	0	0
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)			0	0	1	1	0
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK			0	0			0
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established			0	0	0	0	0
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/extended			0	0	0	0	0
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)			4	1	1	0	2
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK			0	0			0
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)			3	1	0	0	0
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK			0	0			0
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)			3	2	1	6	0
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK			0	0			4
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)			3	1	1	5	0
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK			0	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	0	0
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased			0	0	0	0	0

23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work							£198,813
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Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. website link or publisher)
*Extinction risks and the conservation of Madagascar's reptiles	Journal	Richard K. B. Jenkins et al.	M	British	PLoS ONE 9(8)	
*Morphology and molecules reveal two new species of the poorly studied gecko genus <i>Paragehyra</i> (Squamata, Gekkonidae) from Madagascar	Online	Angelica Crottini. D. James Harris. Aurélien Mirrales. Frank Glaw. Richard K. B. Jenkins. J. Christian Randrianantondro. Aaron M. Bauer. Miguel Vences. 2014	F	Portuguese	Organisms Diversity & Evolution	
*Distribution, threats and conservation of a Critically Endangered amphibian (<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>) in eastern Madagascar	Online	Nicola Piludu, Nicolas Dubos, Julie Hanta Razafimanahaka, Pierre Razafindraibe, Joseph Christian Randrianantondro, Richard K. B. Jenkins. 2015	M	Italian	Herpetology Notes	http://www.biotaxa.org/hn/article/download/9442/12623
Les geckos à queue plate ou uroplates de Madagascar (genre <i>Uroplatus</i>)		Fanomezana Mihaja Ratsoavina, Christian J. Randrianantondro, Harison, H. Randrianasolo, Miguel Vences, Frank Glaw, Acille P. Raselimanana.	F	Malagasy		www.madagasikara-voakajy.org

		2015				
Les Caméléons de Madagascar des genres <i>Brookesia</i> et <i>Palleon</i>	Identification manual	Bertrand Razafimahatratra, Christian J. Randrianantondro, Achille P. Raselimanana, Frank Glaw, Harison H. Randrianasolo, Lee D. Brady & Richard K. B. Jenkins. 2015	M	Malagasy		www.madagasikara-voakajy.org

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

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc.) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

Project Outputs	Reference	Description	File Code
Output 1a		Presentation of the results of trade review during the workshop with Authorities CITES in MDG	Output 1a
Output 1b		Minutes of the workshop & attendance form presentation of the trade review to the Authorities CITES MDG	Output 1b
Output 2		ExportQuotas2014_11 August 2014	Output 2
Output 3		ExportQuotas2015_31 march 2015	Output 3
Output 4		Information on chameleons newly traded_to Authorities CITES MDG_to UNEP-WCMC and EU	Output 4
Output 5		Publication_trade review_draft27th April 2015	Output 5
Output 6a		Identification material_Uroplatus_recto_2015	Output 6a
Output 6b		Identification material_Uroplatus_verso_2015	Output 6b
Output 7a		Identification material_Brookesia & Palleon_recto_2015	Output 7a
Output 7b		Identification manual_Brookesia & Palleon_verso_2015	Output 7b
Output 8a		Attendance form_workshop training on International Wildlife Trade	Output 8a
Output 8b		Photo of participants to the International Wildlife Trade Workshop	Output

		Training	8b
Output 9a		Photo of Authorities during the annual festival with local communities	Output 9a
Output 9b		Photo of the leaders of local communities based association receiving award certificates	Output 9b
Output 10		Project update to partners_August 2014	Output 10
Output 11		Participants to A Conservation Strategy of Amphibians in Madagascar2_attended by project leader, project coordinator & partners	Output 11
Output 12		Jenkins_Conservation_Assessment_Madagascar_Reptiles_PLOS ONE_2014	Output 12
Output 13		Crottini_et_al_published_online_Paragehyra_Organisma Diversity & Evolution	Output 13
Output 14		Piludu et al. Distribution, threats and conservation of a Mantella aurantiaca_Herpetology Notes	Output 14
Output 15a		Golden mantella and Harlequin mantella monitoring protocols - November 2014	Output 15a
Output 15b		Golden mantella habitat monitoring quadrats	Output 15b

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	No – will follow
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	