

Applicant: **Freeman, Karen**
Organisation: **Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group**
Funding Sought: **£562,620.00**

DIR31S2\1041

Holistic habitat restoration and sustainable livelihood promotion in eastern Madagascar

This project will reduce threats to biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty through the facilitation of community-based habitat restoration including removal of select damaging invasive species (plant and animal); planting with native tree species (including particularly rare or locally endemic species); expansion of an invasive species surveillance network; building local capacity to establish a biosecurity net; mitigation of a significant socio-economic impact caused by invasive Asian toads; and promotion of sustainable alternative livelihood strategies at four high biodiversity sites in eastern Madagascar.

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DIR31S2\1041

Holistic habitat restoration and sustainable livelihood promotion in eastern Madagascar

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

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Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Project title

Holistic habitat restoration and sustainable livelihood promotion in eastern Madagascar

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [MFG Darwin Initiative Cover Letter 2024 signed](#)

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What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR31S1\1123

DIR31S1\1753

Q4. Response to Stage 1 feedback

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

DI Reviewers feedback from Stage 1:

- the livelihood support interventions seem insufficiently considered or significant enough;

We have developed this aspect in the methods and Questions 19 and 20.

- can you highlight the value of toad control in preventing negative impacts on livelihoods, in honey production but also avoiding the impacts of ecosystem disruption?

Yes, we have made this point clearer in our response to Question 13 in describing the problem that the project is trying to address.

- under the GESI section, gender is only mentioned in terms of the toad control work, with nothing related to the alternative livelihood projects or clearing of invasive trees/plant weeding/habitat restoration;

We have corrected this and tried to address our GESI objectives in all relevant aspects of the proposed work.

- there is no indication of how the interventions will be maintained post project or how you will ensure long-term sustainability of the poverty reduction measures?

We have addressed this in Question 20.

- be clear that this does not duplicate past activities (since you do not identify where previous work has been undertaken);

We have outlined what is new and what is building on past activities in Question 27.

- is there an established market demand for increased honey production?

There is a long-established market for honey in both rural and urban Madagascar. During the colonial period, honey production constituted the third largest export and income generator for Madagascar. We have questioned our local field staff and also the President Fokontanys of two of our proposed sites of intervention about the honey market. The price of honey is very high at the moment in Toamasina (16,000-20,000 Ar per litre for purified honey) and this high price has been maintained for a number of years due to lack of sufficient supply and all questioned (Mayors, field staff, President Fokontanys) confirmed that there is a need for increased honey production. From 1920-1940, honey production was the third biggest income source for Madagascar (Nature Evolution) but poor husbandry/hygiene led to exports ending. Potential to increase the economic importance of honey-production again in our target sites with best practice training is huge.

- will this project provide the capital for the micro-loan scheme? Will the project also build the capacity of the Village Saving and Loan Associations to manage the scheme?

Yes, the project will provide the capital at an estimated £250 per proposal x 5 people x 6 sites in YR 2 and £250 per proposal 2 people x 6 sites in YR 4. Yes, we plan to build capacity for the good management and governance of the Village Saving and Loan Associations in YR 2 using trained microfinance consultants.

- it seems that government, village leader, and local mayor approvals have yet to be sought: it would be good to confirm in principle agreements by Stage 2;

Letters of support have been included from the Mayors of Ambodiriana, Sahambala and Antetezembro. The Regional Director of the Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD-Atsininana) and the Director of Betampona and Mangerivola for Madagascar National Parks have also given letters of support for the project. We also have verbal confirmation from the President Fokontany (village leader) for Ambonivato (adjoining Parc Ivoloana) that he is very supportive of the project. If our application is approved, we will proceed to request

approval from all the Village Leaders implicated in the proposed intervention sites. To date all parties approached have been very enthusiastic to collaborate on the project.

- the logframe should be strengthened: include an output on the maintenance of endemic species mentioned in the problem statement e.g. lemurs, amphibians or plants?

This has been included and the logframe has been significantly edited following suggestions made by the reviewers. Have tried to SMARTen throughout.

- several Outcome indicators aim to measure two independent variables and should be split. For example, Indicator 0.3 should be split into two, and the first half of the indicator has no target or baseline;

This indicator was not well worded at Stage 1, the two parts were the same variable so we have made the indicator more concise and added the baseline info. I have further split the earlier 0.5 Outcome indicator into 2 Outcomes (O.5 and O.6). Output 2 also split (now 2 and 3).

- many 'indicators' read as (lengthy and complex) activities. Each indicator should have a clear target - SMARTening is required throughout.

We have tightened/simplified up the log frame significantly and tried to make it SMART throughout. In some cases the baseline data is not yet available so we can't set realistic targets at this point but will aim to collect the needed baselines in the first quarter of the project.

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

Shrublands & shrubby woodlands

Biome 3

Intensive land-use systems

Conservation Action 1

Land / Water Management

Conservation Action2

Species Management

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

Invasive & other problematic species, genes & diseases

Threat 3

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Q6. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

This project will reduce threats to biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty through the facilitation of community-based habitat restoration including removal of select damaging invasive species (plant and animal); planting with native tree species (including particularly rare or locally endemic species); expansion of an invasive species surveillance network; building local capacity to establish a biosecurity net; mitigation of a significant socio-economic impact caused by invasive Asian toads; and promotion of sustainable alternative livelihood strategies at four high biodiversity sites in eastern Madagascar.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Madagascar	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

☒ No

If you are proposing to work in an Upper Middle Income Country (see Annex A), please demonstrate your case for support with reference to one or more of the criteria in Section 2.8.

No Response

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2025	31 March 2029	4 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total request £
Amount:	£133,587.00	£148,743.00	£136,136.00	£144,154.00	£0.00	£ 562,620.00

Q10. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

☒ Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No unconfirmed match funding.

Q12. Have you received, applied for, or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for your proposed project or similar project?

☒ No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with multi-dimensional poverty.

Unsustainable slash and burn agriculture is the biggest driver of habitat loss in Madagascar (Styger et al. 2007), a global biodiversity hotspot (Myers et al. 2000) and is highly significant in terms of consequent loss of vital ecosystem services for local people. One of the main threats to world biodiversity is the spread of invasive species (Mooney & Hobbs 2000), particularly on island habitats (Reaser et al. 2007). Invasive plants are documented to have big impacts on local ecosystems in Madagascar (Kull et al. 2014) and since the discovery of the highly invasive and toxic Asian toad in Madagascar in 2014, concerns have been high that it would follow a similar path to that of cane toads in Australia (Kolby 2014), a fear that is starting to be justified through recent evidence of highly negative impacts on native wildlife (Licata et al. 2022, MFG unpublished data). As well as its devastating impacts on native biodiversity, the Asian toad has been demonstrated to reduce honey production by an average of 59% in invaded areas compared to uninvaded areas (MFG unpublished data). The toads have been recorded to sit at the entrance of a hive and eat the bees as they arrive, sometimes wiping out the entire colonies (MFG unpublished data). Worldwide, there seems to have been a steep decline in numbers of pollinators (Dicks et al. 2021; Potts et al. 2010), which is believed locally in eastern Madagascar to be having important socio-economic impacts on crop production. There are likely to be many confounding reasons for the decline in pollinators, and Dicks et al. (2021) predict that impacts are likely to be worst in the global South. Any factor that further decreases pollinator numbers in a country with already extremely low levels of food security is potentially devastating.

There are multiple anecdotal reports of rat numbers increasing in areas where Asian toads have invaded (MFG unpublished data), potentially due to predator release as rat predators (particularly snakes) are poisoned by the toxic toads and hence removed from the ecosystem. Rats have massive socioeconomic impacts through crop predation and are known vectors of many human diseases (Capizzi et al. 2014). Through this project we will simultaneously address multiple issues causing biodiversity loss and multi-dimensional poverty at four areas of high biodiversity in eastern Madagascar. These sites can then become working examples of successful reversal of the present negative trends towards habitat destruction, species loss and increasing poverty and provide scalable successful strategies for application across Madagascar in the future.

By controlling toads in our target areas of high biodiversity we can not only reduce negative socio-economic impacts on livelihoods for the communities living in or around the forest fragments but can at the same time significantly reduce or negate the impacts of ecosystem disruption that the toad engenders.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- ☒ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☒ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

In January 2024 the Malagasy government (specifically Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable or MEDD), ratified the National Action Plan for Asian Toads 2024 – 2029 (NPA), developed by MFG and key partners. The NPA affirms the Malagasy government's prioritisation of this work within the wider remit of the MEDD and builds a framework for all facets of the management of the Asian toad nationally, including objectives, deliverables, proposed activities and their prioritisation, and schedules. The current proposed project aims to address some of the highest priority short and medium term NPA objectives related to conservation action, community outreach and engagement, and research. The proposed project contributes to work mandated in IUCN Resolution 100, which aims to build Madagascar's capacity to counter the threat from invasive species (IUCN, 2020). The resolution, on which the Malagasy government is a signatory, also builds on IUCN Resolution 5.021 - Implementing the provisions on invasive alien species of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and encourages the development of multifaceted national programmes to counter the growing threat of Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) in Madagascar. The project directly addresses one of the three main goals of the CBD (conservation of biological diversity), SDG goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 and 15 the MEDD National Action Plan 2021-2023's third strategic objective sub-programmes 2.3 and 2.9 dealing with invasive species mitigation.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Exit Strategy

Q15. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective, and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the main activities and where will these take place.
- how you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

We are here building on solid foundations drawn from MFG and partners' combined experience over the past 5 years for Asian toad control and over 20 years for invasive plant management and forest restoration. MFG has supervised many research projects (Masters'/PhDs) to trial and develop invasive species control methods that minimise negative impacts on native species. MFG has led the national Asian toad interventions since its discovery in Madagascar in 2014 and has recently concluded a 5-year intensive control and mitigation programme for Asian toads, in which community control approaches, surveillance networks, exclusion zone fencing and awareness-raising aspects have all been thoroughly tried and tested. A study on toad impacts on honey production was carried out as part of that programme and the socio-economic element for hive

modification is based directly on results gained. MFG's restoration programme has been selected as one of two best practice examples for responsible restoration in Madagascar. The alternative livelihood element of the project springs directly from feedback gained during the present partnership between the three listed organisations for this project on DI project #28-024 and the rare plants component of the restoration programme from results from DI project #23-004 run by MFG and MBG.

We will use a workshop, radio emission, local newsletter and poster-based capacity-building approach to promote community empowerment to restore natural habitats and tackle invasive species issues by monitoring (expansion of an existing invasive species surveillance network), active control to reduce invasive species numbers/density (through manual non chemical removal for plants and invasive toads), build biosecurity networks to slow advance of invasive toads, promotion of native tree planting in areas cleared of invasive plants, provide training in alternative livelihood strategies such as integration of agroforestry practices into traditional rice-growing approaches, spice-production, agricultural product transformation (eg. producing flour) and beekeeping. Training will be provided through a combination of in-house experts and the identification of external specialists to provide specific needs such as beekeeping, business management and micro-loan best practices. Activities will be implemented by field technicians (MFG and partner staff members) in their respective locations under the supervision of an MFG-based field project coordinator.

We will work with Village Associations from the largest villages at each site (minimum 6 villages across the four sites) to facilitate the set-up of a Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) to provide micro-credit loans for alternative livelihood establishment. Prioritisation will be given to villages that are most active in the biosecurity network or voluntary toad control efforts. Capacity building workshops will be planned with each VSLA with experts in micro-loan management.

All invasive plant management and habitat restoration approaches are research-based and have been thoroughly trialled/tested by MFG and MBG staff over the past two decades, the toad management approaches over the past 5 years' of MFG's intensive control/mitigation programme. Many of the approaches draw heavily on local community involvement. We will begin by securing the necessary government permits, village leader and local mayor approvals for this work at each intervention site. We rely on long-term trusting relationships that each partner has built up over many years at their respective sites and will work with existing village associations, and local political and cultural leaders such as the village elders to maximise project uptake and participation.

The beehive-modification research to mitigate toad impacts on honey-production will be developed in consultation with an international invasive amphibian specialist with many years' experience in both cane toad and Asian toad mitigation, who designed the initial study that demonstrated the clear impact of toads on honey-production in our intervention area. Beehive adaptation impacts research will be carried out by MFG technicians in partnership with existing local honey producers in toad-invaded areas near Parc Ivoloina. Once results of the toad-mitigating hive modification research are conclusive, successful modification designs will be shared via workshops at our 4 specific project intervention sites but also on a country-wide scale through the distribution of posters, leaflets and TV spots, ensuring a large potential poverty-alleviation impact at a national level as the toad incursion continues to rapidly expand.

All aspects of the project will be subject to a rigorous monitoring and evaluation approach and results/impacts of each training intervention will be measured in a gender disaggregated fashion via completion of short before and after workshop quizzes to assess information uptake. In this manner we can ensure that we are addressing all participants' needs. Approaches will be adapted as necessary following analysis of workshop quiz results, mid-term participant questionnaires and focus group discussions.

Q16. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime at organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

This project will help build capacity at four intervention sites to control and manage invasive plants. This capacity and knowledge will be increased from the technicians employed (20 for Asian toad control and 40 for invasive

plant control/restoration, minimum 20% women for each) to carry out the work on the ground, their site supervisors, up to the mayors of the communes they are working in as all will be stakeholders in the project and will need to know and understand the principles of the invasive species control work being implemented through the project (both with Asian toads and key problematic invasive plants). This understanding will also be increased at the level of the regional Director of the Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD-Atsinanana). The inclusion of 20% women in this sort of physical work in rural Madagascar is a capacity-building exercise in itself to prove that women are more than capable of carrying out this sort of work. Invasive species management capacity will be further built in a total of 33 villages through the biosecurity networks established around Betampona (22 villages) and Ampasina (11 villages). This work will increase capacity on biosecurity principles, the threats of invasive species and how to control/mitigate them. Alternative livelihood training will be provided for 200 people (50% women) across the 4 sites but we anticipate that the training will have further knock-on impacts throughout the larger community. Capability and capacity to mitigate Asian toad impacts on honey-production will be developed locally but then shared on a national scale, giving a huge potential capacity building element to this project.

Q17. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be disadvantaged or excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will ensure meaningful participation for all those engaged.

The proposed project will address gender inequality as far as possible in all its approaches. For all workshops, awareness-raising activities and micro-loans for alternative livelihood strategy establishment, we aim to include equal numbers of men and women. In rural Madagascar there are strong cultural divisions with most manual labour posts being occupied by men. Through past project experiences we do not expect to be able to achieve complete equality of the sexes in new employment hires but will nonetheless endeavour to hire at least 20% women for the proposed manual labour tasks. This will be particularly challenging for toad control work, which must be carried out at night (nocturnal species), posing extra safety concerns for women. We will work with village leaders and associations to try to find acceptable working solutions (such as hire of multiple women in sub-groups) to meet our 20% hiring target. We understand that 20% is a conservative objective but given the strong resistance we have met in past projects, we feel that this would be a significant achievement and would pave the way to greater gender equality in the future in our intervention zones. We will strive to include people from all social backgrounds in our interventions.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes and benefits to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

a) Short term:

- Slowing and/or reversing present trend towards forest degradation and fragmentation due to invasive plants in four high biodiversity areas in eastern Madagascar (160 ha (5.7%) of 2,823 ha total protected area to be treated in areas of particular wildlife importance or where forest connectivity will be significantly improved) with associated positive impacts for endemic biodiversity and ecosystem services for local communities (estimated 8,413 people). Betampona has 17 single-site endemic tree species, 11 lemur species (3 CR, 3 EN) and 17 single-

site endemic frog species known only from Betampona, Ivoloina has 5 micro-endemic frogs (one only known from Ivoloina), Analalava has significant numbers of new putative herpetological species, some of which will likely be micro-endemics. So, the conservation value of these high biodiversity sites is of global significance.

- Local conservation status improved of minimum 10 rare tree species (threatened, over-exploited species/genera (eg. Sapotaceae for hardwood), or micro endemic species) per site.
- Minimum 10 households per site (40 total) for plant weeding/habitat restoration; 40 further households for Asian toad control work with improved income due to short-term employment throughout duration of the project.

b) Long term: greater ecosystem health at 4 high-value sites with associated ecosystem service benefits. Hive adaptations developed to prevent toads destroying/reducing bee colonies, shared nationally across Madagascar so beekeepers across the incursion range can protect their honey-related income. One third of worldwide agricultural production is estimated to be dependent on pollinators (Ritchie 2021) so knock-on effects of protecting colonies of this endemic honeybee sub-species for Malagasy agricultural production in invaded regions is likely to be highly significant. 200 people with increased capability and 40 to benefit from micro-loans to set up more sustainable alternative livelihoods, which we hope should lead to increased local employment long-term. Large scaling up capability for all aspects of the project.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change.

Worldwide habitat loss and biological invasions are two of the biggest drivers of biodiversity loss, yet both are continuing almost unchecked in eastern Madagascar. This project represents an opportunity to significantly raise local capacity to proactively tackle both with a holistic approach that also helps reduce poverty long-term. The project provides a highly scalable approach and the 4 target sites can be used as model examples of best practice interventions to encourage further communities to follow suit. Successful hive modifications developed through the course of the project for mitigating toad predation impacts on local honey-production will be shared on a national scale, allowing vast up-scaling capacity for impact across the whole present (and rapidly expanding) Asian toad incursion area. From 1920-1940, honey production was the third biggest income source for Madagascar (Nature Evolution) but poor husbandry/hygiene led to exports ending. Potential to increase the economic importance of honey-production again in our target sites with best practice training is huge. Additionally, pollinators are vital to agriculture (Ritchie 2021) so knock-on effects of protecting honeybee colonies in eastern Madagascar are hugely significant in terms of the economy and food security in a country where many are already living beyond the poverty line.

Q20. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q20a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

The capacity built during this project will provide long term benefits for the local communities involved at the 4 target sites in how to control and mitigate invasive species impacts. The forest restoration work carried out will increase forest quality and connectivity with long term benefits for the wildlife living in the target areas but also for protecting vital ecosystem services for local communities. Once developed and implemented locally, successful hive modification toad-proofing methods will likely be transferred quickly peer to peer and village to village. Our large-scale awareness-raising plan to share successful hive modifications at the national scale will have raised widespread awareness of the successful techniques. The poster produced on how to adapt hives to reduce toad impacts will be shared long-term on the MFG website and the Asian toad dedicated website for future reference. The beehive modification study will also be published in a peer-reviewed journal.

Q20b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

There is huge scaling potential in this project for the alternative livelihood training, the Village Savings and Loans Association creation, the invasive species surveillance networks, invasive species control and beehive modifications. The latter can be expanded out across the whole current toad incursion area (which was estimated at 859 sqkm in 2022 and is rapidly expanding) and the rest of the proposed interventions are highly application across rural Madagascar.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below.

 [Supplementary materials MFG DIR31S1 1753](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q21. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial): funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated).					
Risk of project funds being misused either by Lead Partner or Project Partner staff leads to budget overspends, fraud, corruption or misappropriated BCF funds.	Severe	Possible	Major	Monthly petty cash checks, annual audits for all MFG accounts, end of project audit, 3 proforma quotes for any items over █████ system of checks by Financial and Administration Manager for all advance requests, receipt checks by MFG accountants for all expenses, budget oversight by Project Coordinator.	Moderate

Safeguarding: risk of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH), or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff. Risk of inappropriate sexual exploitation or harassment behaviour by either project staff, partners or contractors that affects the partner's or BCF's reputation and consequently threatens the project outcome.	Severe	Possible	Major	MFG Safeguarding, Whistleblower and Code of Conduct policies in place. All project staff/partners/contractors will be informed of the policies (project staff to receive annual training). Grievance mechanism developed/shared via posters and in all project awareness-raising workshops. Complaint boxes put in every main intervention village. Register of complaints /follow up procedure.	Moderate
Safeguarding: risks to health, safety and security (HSS) of beneficiaries, the public. Implementing partners, and staff. Risk of unintentional harm through lack of thorough consultation with target stakeholders to assess if proposed project activities are appropriate, safe and/or desired.	Severe	Possible	Major	Village consultations at each of the 4 proposed intervention sites at project start to raise awareness of the proposed project and consult community members as to appreciation of the proposals, potential risks and mitigation measures. Sound long-term knowledge by project partner of the target communities in each site.	Minor
Delivery Chain: the overall risk associated with your delivery model Political instability in Madagascar disrupts project planning and execution.	Severe	Possible	Major	The main Presidential elections in Madagascar were held in 2023 with relatively few incidents. The current President is due to serve a 5-year term, which should see the proposed project to its end. MFG remains neutral on political issues that are not directly related to environmental lobbying.	Moderate
Risk 5 Poor relations with regional and commune level government disrupts project planning and execution.	Severe	Possible	Major	We will consult with the relevant regional and commune level authorities at each intervention site throughout project duration, apply for all necessary permits in good time, keep up regular reporting and involve representatives of each wherever feasible (given their availability and budget constraints).	Miderate

Risk 6 Government-imposed epidemic-related shutdowns/restrictions disrupt project planning and execution.	Severe	Possible	Major	Built in time-flexibility into project planning means that main activities can be rescheduled/delayed. Each site has a project-appointed coordinator responsible for project execution at that site so even if travel restrictions are imposed, the vast majority of the project activities should still be able to be carried out.	Minor
Risk 7 Major climatic disruptions such as severe cyclones or flooding disrupt project planning and execution.	Major	Likely	Major	Built in time-flexibility into project planning means that main activities can be rescheduled/delayed. Each site has a project-appointed coordinator responsible for project execution so even if travel between project sites is impeded, the vast majority of the project activities should still be able to be carried out by project end.	Minor

Q22. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

☒ No

Section 8 - Workplan

Q23. Workplan

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

 [bcf-workplan-template-2024-25-final MFG DIR3](#)
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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the performance of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive

impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E.

Monitoring and evaluation has been built into all planned training sessions through the scheduled completion of pre and post-workshop quizzes to assess information uptake. All such quizzes and surveys completed throughout the project will be analysed on a gender-disaggregated basis. The data will be analysed within 2 months of the workshop taking place to ensure that any pertinent feedback, lack of uptake of key messages, or information gaps can be addressed in subsequent training sessions. The Outreach Manager and Project Leader will be predominantly responsible for M&E of training activities but each site manager and project manger (eg Communications and/or Restoration Managers) will also have responsibilities to analyse data collected on a quarterly basis and make any necessary adaptive changes to their approaches based on the results gained.

Total project budget for M&E (£)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	

Section 10 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q25a. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you will measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

 [BCF St2 and Single Stage Logical Framework Template Apr24 MFG DIR31S1 1753](#)

 02/12/2024

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 pdf 158.83 KB

Impact:

Increased biodiversity protection and poverty alleviation through implementation of holistic restoration, invasive species mitigation, biosecurity and alternative livelihood promotion at four high biodiversity sites in eastern Madagascar

Outcome:

Demonstration of scalable holistic intervention at four sites to tackle invasive species issues, facilitate habitat restoration and conserve rare species of trees and animals while proactively promoting poverty alleviation measures.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

10 ha habitat restored annually at each of the four sites through invasive plant removal and planting with native trees. (160 ha total during the course of the project) incorporating a minimum of 10 rare and/or locally endemic target tree species per site.

Output 2:

Control of toad populations in target areas is attained, wherein toad populations decrease by 50% of baseline (to be collected in first quarter of YR 1) in two high-value forest fragments (Parc Ivoloïna, Analalava).

Output 3:

Asian toads remain excluded from Betampona Strict Nature Reserve by project end.

Output 4:

Communication programme that delivers key information about the identification and impacts of toads, approved toad euthanasia methods and methods for reporting toad sightings to the community, is delivered by end YR 1 and 90% of villages around Betampona and Ampasina are integrated into a 'biosecurity net' to stall advance of Asian toads.

Output 5:

Research carried out to develop methods to mitigate Asian toad impacts on local honey production by reducing loss rates of honey production from an average of 59% presently to below 10% in toad-impacted areas within the project lifetime.

Do you require more Output fields?

☒ Yes

Output 6:

6. Delivery of training workshops to share husbandry best practices and successful modification techniques to create toad-mitigating beehives around Ivoloïna and Analalava and future-proofing of honey production around Betampona and Ampasina in YR 3. Training topics to also include sustainable alternative livelihood strategies (such as spice production, beekeeping) for a minimum of 50 people per site (200 total, 50% of which will be female) in the periphery of the four target sites.

Output 7:

The maintenance of vertebrate endemic species richness from project start to end at all 4 sites.

Output 8:

Safeguarding of all project personnel and participants through project duration.

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

- 1.1 Identify 10 ha areas for restoration with the relevant managers at each site at the beginning of each financial year and secure any necessary permits.
- 1.2 Ensure sufficient production of native tree species each year of the project for planting in restored areas incorporating at least 10 species of rare/locally endemic tree for each site.
- 1.3 Select and train 40 workers (minimum 20% female) to restore areas (weed invasives and plant with native

trees) according to MFG's invasive plant management protocols.

1.4 Carry out restoration (10 ha per site per year).

1.5 Carry out 6-monthly follow up after initial treatment for all restoration plots to monitor/replace dead trees, count and remove invasive plant regeneration seedlings.

2.1 Gain necessary permits in 1st quarter of YR 1 for Asian toad control work at Parc Ivoloïna and Analalava from the relevant regional

Director of the Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD).

2.2 Identify and engage reliable toad control workers at each control site (minimum 20% women) in 2nd quarter YR 1.

2.3 Train all workers in safe and humane methods to collect and euthanise Asian toads in 2nd quarter YR 1.

2.4 Carry out survey of toad workers' current employment activities at employment start.

2.5 Carry out monthly collection of toads at each planned control site, collating data on captures monthly from 2nd quarter YR 1 to project end.

3.1 Install audiomoth song meters in Betampona Reserve in 1st quarter YR 1.

3.2 Collect audiomoth data on a monthly basis for rest of project duration, collate and analyse using Kaleidoscope software and pre-recorded toad calls.

4.1 Develop toad awareness-raising poster promoting toad freephone "hotline" for sightings in new areas in 2nd quarter YR 1.

4.2 Print and distribute 2000 posters across 22 villages around Betampona and 11 around Ampasina through the medium of village

Workshops in 2nd quarter YR 1.

4.3 Maintain toad hotline contract (currently underway with MFG) for project duration (starting 1st quarter YR 1).

4.4 Carry out invasive species surveillance and reporting network awareness-raising workshops in all target 11 villages to the South of

Betampona and all 11 at Ampasina over 2nd and 3rd quarters YR 1.

4.5 Enlist 9 of 11 target Village Leaders to sign up to the surveillance network at each site (Ampasina and Betampona) (2nd and 3rd quarters YR 1).

4.6 Help facilitate village led toad control activities at each village enlisted into the biosecurity network that reports toad sightings (Ampasina

and Betampona) and around Parc Ivoloïna and Analalava from 3rd quarter YR 1 to project end.

5.1 Design toad honey production mitigation project with consulting specialist in 1st quarter YR 1.

5.2 Enlist minimum 10 willing local honey producers in toad-invaded areas to trial toad-mitigating hive designs and help carry out the mitigation project research in 2nd quarter YR 1.

5.3 Carry out toad mitigation beehive study from 2nd quarter YR 1 for 12 months.

5.4 Analyse toad mitigation beehive study in collaboration with consulting specialist and long-term research partners in 3rd quarter YR 1.

5.5 Design posters, radio and TV emissions to promote design of successful/most practical toad-mitigating beehive measures in 1st quarter YR 2.

5.6 Print and distribute posters 5000 copies of posters to promote successful toad-mitigating design across the toad incursion area in 2nd quarter YR 2.

5.7 Prepare and submit scientific paper of the toad-mitigation honey study for publication in a peer-reviewed journal in YR 2.

6.1 Carry out a 4-day workshop in YR 3 in each of the 4 target sites to promote beekeeping best practices and other locally viable and sustainable alternative livelihood strategies (e.g. agroforestry) (50% female participation).

6.2 Work with 6 largest villages (covering the 4 sites) during YR 3 to develop Village Association based "Village

Savings and Loan

Associations" (VSLA) to facilitate set up of small, local alternative-livelihood schemes (50% female representation on VSLA management committees).

6.3 Arrange a joint training workshop for representatives of each of the 6 Village Savings and Loan Associations in management and good

governance of micro-finance schemes at start YR 3 (50% female participation).

6.4 Arrange regular (6-monthly) follow up with each Village Savings and Loan Association to assure that it is running efficiently and transparently through YR 3 and 4.

6.5 Carry out follow up interviews towards end YR 3 with every alternative livelihood training workshop attendee to gauge further training

needs to encourage development of alternative livelihood strategies.

6.6 Carry out second 4-day workshop at start YR 4 (50% female participation) at each of the 4 intervention sites addressing the maximum possible needs raised during individual interviews.

7.1 Establish vertebrate monitoring transects for each site in 2nd quarter of YR 1.

7.2 Work with Ampasina village association (LOVASOA) to identify association members (50% female) to carry out transects on a quarterly basis from 3rd quarter YR 1 to project end (project staff available to do them at other 3 sites).

7.3 Provide training for the Ampasina village association members in monitoring techniques and species identification (2nd quarter YR 1).

7.4 Ensure that transects (diurnal and nocturnal) are carried out at each site on at least a quarterly basis with data being collated and submitted to the Project Leader on an annual basis.

7.5 Analyse data at the end of each project year to track no of observations per unit effort for all vertebrate species recorded for each site.

8.1 Organise and carry out 1-day launch meeting in 1st quarter YR 1 at each site to explain project aims and consult with local community at each site.

8.2 Design, print and distribute poster to all sites detailing the project grievance mechanism.

8.3 Install complaints/suggestions boxes at each site.

8.4 Organise monthly checks of each box by a nominated project staff member for each site plus a community-nominated village representative, registering the date of each check, any complaints received and then transmitting them to the Project Leader.

Q25b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
DI-D01: Area of land or sea under ecological management	Outcome 1	160	10 ha per site per year, minimum 20% women workers
DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output 1.3	40	20% women

DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output 2.1	40	20% women
DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output 6.1	200	50% women
DI-A03: Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	Outcome 1	1	50% women in the association that is trained
DI-D03: Number of people with enhanced livelihoods	Output 1.3	40	20% women
DI-D03: Number of people with enhanced livelihoods	Output 2.1	40	20% women
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

If you cannot identify three Standard Indicators you can report against, please justify this here.

No Response

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 BCF Budget over 100k MASTER 25.07.24 locked - Copy MFG DIR31S1 1753
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 xlsx 101.23 KB

Q27. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q27a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- ☒ Development of existing/past activities

Please provide details:

The proposed projects builds on some activities already underway at the various project sites (such as habitat restoration) but vastly increases the scale of the restoration activities (more than doubles in the case of Betampona, and more than triples for Analalava, Ivoloina and Ampasina. There is some short-term Asian toad control work already underway but this grant would give an invaluable opportunity to increase and extend that effort to allow it to be more significant for mitigating impacts on endemic wildlife at Ivoloina and Analalava. There is currently no biosecurity network around Ampasina to slow the advance of the invasive Asian toad and efforts to set up a biosecurity network around Betampona are very much in their infancy and needing more sustained/larger scale funding (as proposed here) to enable an effective system. The proposed beehive modification research and awareness-raising, the alternative livelihoods training and the set up of Village Savings and Loans Associations are completely new initiatives for all 4 proposed intervention sites.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project that may duplicate or cut across this proposed project?

- ☒ No

Q28. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

This project represents excellent value for money due to the significant amount of match funding (17% of overall budget), all of which is already confirmed funding from various sources. In addition to the match funding quoted in the budget there are large savings across the project due to the long-term establishment of all three project partners at their respective sites of intervention. In this regard there will be a lot more unmeasured budget savings due to the extensive infrastructure already in place (offices, vehicles etc). The project budget does not consequently need to cover the purchase of any vehicles or construction of any buildings used in the project, which entails large savings.

Budget amounts are based on best value current prices as researched by our field teams. MFG has stringent financial policies that include requiring 3 proforma quotes for any items over £34, detailed checks on advance claims by the MFG Financial and Administration Manager, and follow up checks on purchase receipts by the MFG/MBG accountants post purchases. This all contributes to assuring good value for money on all budget items.

Q29. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Capital equipment will be signed over to each respective project partner (purchases according to agreed budget per partner) at project end to be used to facilitate ongoing conservation and poverty alleviation activities.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in operation.

Please outline how your project will ensure:

- (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how they can confidentially raise a concern,**
- (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld,**
- (c) you will ensure project partners also meet these standards and policies.**

Indicate which minimum standard protocol your project follows and how you meet those minimum standards, i.e. CAPSEAH, CHS, IASC MOS-PSEA. If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans to address this.

At project start we have planned for a 1-day meeting in every intervention site to explain the project's goals, gain feedback from the target local communities and raise awareness of the MFG Safeguarding, Whistleblower and Code of Conduct Policies for project staff and any project stakeholders. The Whistleblower Policy outlines our commitment to meet CAPSEAH minimum standards. We will design and distribute a poster to explain MFG's Grievance Mechanism in all intervention sites and share a telephone number to call with any complaints. We will install a complaints/suggestions box in every main village of intervention and ensure that it is checked every month by a designated project staff member plus a community-voted representative. A log book will be kept to note the date and time each box is checked and any complaints deposited. The complaints will be transferred directly to the MFG Safeguarding Committee and then to the Project Leader. All complaints will be dealt with seriously with the complainant contacted within 2 weeks of the complaint being received (if not submitted anonymously). Any issues that can't be resolved by the Project Leader will be referred to the MFG Executive Committee. All project partners will be obliged to adhere to MFG's 3 policies via the Memorandum of Understanding agreed at the start of the collaboration.

We do not yet have a Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan but will take all reasonable measures to ensure all field staff's safety in the field, particularly as relates to night work for the toad control aspect of the project. We will assure that all project staff follow the regional government-approved safe and humane euthanasia methods for Asian toad control. The same will apply for training village members before carrying out village control drives.

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q33 and in your budget.

[REDACTED]

Q31. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

We will ensure that we get all necessary permits to enable the proposed work from the Government of Madagascar as well as formal approval from the Village Presidents at each intervention site before proceeding. We will work to ensure safety of all project staff in all field activities, particularly as regards night work for Asian toad control and assure that all project staff follow the regional government-approved safe and humane euthansia methods for Asian toad control. We will train all village members in the technique before carrying out village control drives. We will carry out consultation meetings at project start in all target communities to raise awareness about the proposed activities, explain MFG's Safeguarding, Whistleblower and Code of Conduct Policies and integrate any feedback into project design. In the alternative livelihood training sessions, we will make sure to consult with all participants to gain their insights into existing successful livelihood strategies within their communities, their preferences, ideas and challenges. For the Village Savings and Loans Association, we will assure sufficient capacity building for committee members and set strict limits for maximum interest-free loan amounts depending on the person's ability to repay them. Guidance will be sought from professionals in microfinance.

Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q32. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies.

Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them. Please note that some embassies or high commissions may not be able to respond to you but your project will not be penalised for a lack of response.

☒ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

-  Evidence of correspondence with British Ambassador to Madagascar
-  01/12/2024
-  18:37:36
-  pdf 127.01 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Karen Freeman	Project Leader	10	Checked

Nomenjanahary Silver Tsy Lavina	Field Communication Coordinator	78	Checked
Christian Rambeloson	Outreach manager MFG	50	Checked
Alexandre Mamisoa	Restoration Manager MFG	50	Checked

Do you require more fields?

☒ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Mokara Stinna	Accountant	50	Checked
Clément Rajeriste	Toad control coordinator Analalava	50	Checked
Anselme Tilahimena	Site Coordinator Analalava	17	Checked
Alice Heliarisoa	Site Coordinator Ampasina	80	Checked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

 [Combined CVs for key staff Asian toad DI 2024](#)

 02/12/2024

 10:47:43

 pdf 1.2 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

☒ No

If you cannot provide a CV or job description, please explain why not.

We have provided all the key staff CVs are per the guidelines

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Organisation who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included. The order of the letters must be the same as the order they are presented in below.

Lead Organisation name:	Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group
Website address:	www.madagascarfaunaflora.org
Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	MFG has over 35 years' experience working in two of the proposed intervention sites (Parc Ivoloina and Betampona) covering a wide range of conservation, capacity building, conservation education and research activities. We have built up strong collaborations with the target communities for this project during this time. MFG has already led 2 Darwin Initiative projects (#23-004, #28-024) and a number of other large grants from diverse funders such as Global Environment Facility, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and the IUCN's SOS Lemurs grants. As such we are experienced at the effective and financial, administrative and technical requirements to ensure transparent, effective project implementation and monitoring. MFG had lead the Asian toad national control and mitigation programme in Madagascar since its discovery in 2014 and have trained up an expert team of field technicians to deal with a diverse range of invasive species. We have established an invasive species reporting and surveillance network around the port town of Toamasina so have the relevant expertise to extend this to now cover Betampona and Ampasina. MFG's restoration programme has been recognised as one of the best in Madagascar and is in the process of registration with Botanical Gardens Conservation International's Responsible Restoration Certification.
International/In-country Partner:	☒ International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☒ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Organisation?	☒ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

☒ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Missouri Botanical Garden-Madagascar
Website address:	https://mobot.mg/

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG) has been active in Madagascar continuously since 1983, and focuses on research, taxonomic work, and more recently, proactive conservation work. MBG now manages 13 different protected areas across Madagascar, including Analalava – one of the target intervention sites for this proposed project. MBG has been involved since the inception of this project proposal at Stage 1, and previously before this in formal collaboration with MFG to manage the ongoing toad invasion at Analalava since 2021. During this time, MFG and MBG have worked together to design toad management plans for the site, fully delimit this satellite toad population, train MBG staff to humanely remove and euthanise toads at all life stages, and design and build sustainable and stable fencing to exclude toads from certain areas of the forest. The role of MBG is to continue with coordination of toad management and forest restoration activities at Analalava. The on-ground work at Analalava is coordinated by the Reserve manager Mr. Anselme Tilahimena, with oversight from in-country technical advisor Dr. Chris Birkinshaw. Mr Clément Rajeriste will manage the Zone Exclusion extension and the toad control activities.

International/In-country Partner: ☒ In-country

Allocated budget: 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☒ Yes

2. Partner Name: VOI LOVASOA

Website address: n/a

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

VOI LOVASOA is an association of 53 local farmers/landowners (26 men and 27 women) living around 6 forest fragments which are collectively referred to as Ampasina, approximately 10km East of Betampona. VOI stands for Vondron'olona ifotony, which are community-based organisations set up across Madagascar to protect and manage remaining forests and resources in a more sustainable manner. The LOVASOA association was set up in 2014 and is under the direction of the regional branch of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD-Atsinanana), working to organise forest patrols and conservation initiatives to protect the highly biodiverse and valuable fragment forests of Alahambana, Ampasimadinika, Angodrogodroka, Menagisa, Amparafaravahy, and Alaratsy, which total 90ha. The VOI LOVASOA led by their manager Alice Heliarisoa, will be responsible for coordinating activities at Ampasina including ensuring forest restoration, participatory monitoring of the target forests. Alice will also be responsible for budget management and the production of quarterly progress reports for Ampasina. The VOI Ampasina have been consulted since Stage 1 in the development of the proposed project. They have very successfully carried out their role in DI project #28-024 to protect these same forest fragments and promote agroforestry within their community.

International/In-country Partner: ☒ In-country

Allocated budget:



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☒ Yes

3. Partner Name: No Response

Website address: No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): No Response

International/In-country Partner: ☐ International
☐ In-country

Allocated budget: No Response

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure) ☐ Yes
☐ No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☐ Yes
☐ No

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/In-country Partner: ☐ International
☐ In-country

Allocated budget: *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☐ Yes
☐ No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☐ Yes
☐ No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/In-country Partner: ☐ International
☐ In-country

Allocated budget: *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☐ Yes
☐ No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☐ Yes
☐ No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/In-country Partner: ☐ International
☐ In-country

Allocated budget: *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

No Response

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 Letters of support compiled MFG DIR31S1 175

 3

 02/12/2024

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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

☒ Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
23-004	Karen Freeman	Ex-situ conservation of threatened plants from the Ivoloina/Ifontsy valleys
28-024	Karen Freeman	Diverse agroforestry protects natural capital around Betampona and Vohibe, Madagascar
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

☒ No

If no, please provide details.

Due to severe financial difficulties/COVID restrictions we suspended annual auditing in 2020. We submit 2019 audited accounts here plus MFG-Board approved Income/Expense Balance Sheets.

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group

I apply for a grant of

£580,948.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Karen Freeman
Position in the organisation	Executive Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Karen Freeman e signature  01/12/2024  18:53:42  pdf 46.67 KB
Date	01 December 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [Summary Finances 2020 Annual Report](#)
 02/12/2024
 05:06:49
 pdf 140.36 KB

 [Summary Finances 2022 Annual Report](#)
 02/12/2024
 05:04:39
 pdf 136.48 KB

 [MFG AUD19 RP 02](#)
 01/12/2024
 18:54:18
 pdf 601.29 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF. Optionally you can also upload your Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan here.

 [MFG Whistleblower Policy 2024](#)
 01/12/2024
 19:17:29
 pdf 119.88 KB

 [MFG Code of Conduct 2024](#)
 01/12/2024
 19:17:23
 pdf 91.49 KB

 [MFG Safeguarding.policy 2021](#)
 01/12/2024
 19:17:13
 pdf 189.04 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided the budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: • a cover letter from the Lead Organisation	Checked
• a completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance".	Checked

• a budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• a completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 30).	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan (Question 30)	Unchecked
• 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
• a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
The additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our regular newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

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Project Title: Holistic habitat restoration and sustainable livelihood promotion in eastern Madagascar

Project Summary	SMART Indicators (including disaggregated targets)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Increased biodiversity protection and poverty alleviation through implementation of holistic restoration, invasive species mitigation, biosecurity and alternative livelihood promotion at four high biodiversity sites in eastern Madagascar (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Demonstration of scalable holistic intervention at four sites to tackle invasive species issues, facilitate habitat restoration and conserve rare species of trees and animals while proactively promoting poverty alleviation measures.	O.1 10 ha new areas per year per site of habitat restoration (removal of invasive plants and active planting with native plants) occurs in four High Value areas or their immediate zone of protection, totalling 160 ha during project duration incorporating minimum of 10 rare and/or locally endemic target tree species per site. Engaging minimum of 20% women workers (baseline is zero in all target sites except Analalava). O.2 50% population suppression (compared to baseline collected in first quarter YR 1) of Asian toads through removal of individuals by hand capture and upkeep of 13 km of Exclusion Zone fencing at select sites within Parc Ivoloïna and Analalava over the duration of the project. Aim to engage minimum of 20% women to help	O.1 Annual technical reports and databases monitoring number of hectares of invasive plants removed and planted with native trees, nursery records, GIS maps and photos. O.2 Annual technical reports and databases monitoring number of toads captured and euthanised, and toad encounter rates at Ivoloïna and Analalava. Copies of contracts for workers hired.	Local people will be interested in participating in invasive species control activities. High levels of engagement in previous and current activities indicate this is likely. Permits can be secured to collect seeds/seedlings in the respective protected areas. Likely given past experience and if present government policy to promote reforestation continues. Sufficient material for exclusion zone fencing can be acquired; we have identified reliable suppliers in past years and there is enough time to import the materials directly if necessary.

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	achieve this goal (baseline is 0% at the two target control sites). O.3 Reinforcement and expansion of existing invasive species surveillance and information network through inclusion of 80% of villages around Betampona and Ampasina by end YR1 (baseline = 14 of 22 total villages (63.6%) around Betampona and 0 of 11 (0%) at Ampasina presently included), aim to include 50% female participants in awareness-raising meetings). O.4 Effective methods developed and shared at the national level to mitigate Asian toad impacts on local honey production by reducing loss rates of honey production from an average of 59% down to below 10% in toad-impacted areas within the project lifetime. O.5 Increased capacity to manufacture toad-mitigating beehives leads to poverty alleviation around the toad-infected areas of Ivoloina and	O.3 Annual technical reports and databases monitoring reports to the invasive hotline, awareness-raising posters distributed, themed radio emissions, awareness-raising workshops held, number of toads caught and number of participants in community toad capture drives in relation to overall village numbers in targeted areas. Attendance sheets for village toad capture drives with gender assignment. O.4 Annual technical reports and databases detailing trials and results (litres of honey per hive). Photos of hive designs/modifications. Copies of posters and TV spots. O.5 Annual technical reports including lists of subjects covered in workshops, photos, attendance sheets for trainings, quiz results pre and post training. First and final year surveys of honey-related household	Communication networks between partners and communities remain effective. We are confident this will be the case due to strong long-term existing partnerships between the multiple stakeholders and communities. Previous research indicates that the local population around Betampona are keen to proactively deter the arrival of the Asian toad. A successful modification to hives can be found to exclude/significantly reduce toad access. Based on initial research of toad impacts on honey production, it should be straight forward to redesign hives to prevent predation of colonies by toads. Household members will be willing to share sensitive information on their honey-related revenues.
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	Analalava and future-proofing of honey production around Betampona and Ampasina (baseline is zero toad proofing at present, baseline honey production income data to be collected in target areas in first quarter YR 1 and realistic poverty alleviation targets set in consideration of data gained). O.6 Increased capacity in sustainable alternative livelihood strategies (such as spice production, produce transformation, apiculture) for a minimum of 50 people per site (200 total, 50% of which female) in the periphery of the four target sites (baseline of zero such trainings at present).	revenue from a minimum of 40 honey producers in target toad-invaded areas. Workshop attendance sheets, pre and post workshop quiz results, photos, final year survey of uptake of new methods following training (all sex-disaggregated data collection).	There is a willingness within local communities to embrace alternative livelihood strategies and training. Based on past surveys/outreach interventions, we know there is a strong local interest in these types of initiatives.
Outputs: 1. 10 ha habitat restored annually at each of the four sites through invasive plant removal and planting with native trees. (160 ha total during the course of the project) incorporating a minimum of 10 rare and/or locally endemic target tree species per site.	1.1 10 hectares of habitat restored annually at each of the four sites through invasive plant removal and planting with native trees following MFG's developed best practice approaches. 1.2 Twice yearly follow up of restored plots to remove regenerating invasive plant	1.1 GIS maps of cleared areas per site, annual reports and database detailing no of hectares treated, nursery records detailing number of trees produced and planted out per species photos. 1.2 Database records and annual reports of tree survival, numbers	Village presidents remain positive towards proposed project activities. Based on previous MFG community engagement efforts (community meetings, similar projects), the community are very supportive and appreciate the opportunity for increased employment. Sufficient seeds can be located of the threatened or locally endemic seeds to produce 5% of

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	seedlings, monitor planted trees, and replace dead trees.	of trees replaced, number of invasive seedlings removed.	the total trees needed. Some rare trees only fruit sporadically but we have successfully trialled vegetative means of propagation such as air-layering as a back-up. By only specifying 10 species of the higher number of potential threatened/locally endemic species at each site for inclusion, we allow leeway for non-fruiting or particularly low numbers of potential parent trees for seed collection for specific species.
	1.3 At least 40 people will be hired (10 per site) and trained to carry out the restoration work. 20% of restoration workforce are women (Baseline: 0% women except in Analalava in 2024 which has 33.3% women doing restoration work).	1.3 Records of staff employed by gender, copies of employment contracts.	Madagascar National Parks will accept to increase the number of people authorised to work in Betampona Strict Nature Reserve to include the target new women workers. Initial discussions indicate a positive attitude to the proposal.
2. Control of toad populations in target areas is attained, wherein toad populations decrease by 50% of baseline (to be collected in first quarter of YR 1) in two high-value forest fragments (Parc Ivoloïna, Analalava).	2.1 At least 40 community members (20 for both Ivoloïna and Analalava) are provided with structured training to conduct sustainable toad control on a monthly basis in Parc Ivoloïna and Analalava by end of YR 1. Minimum 20% women hired for new positions. The number of people involved are estimated to make up 1.5% - 4%	2.1 Attendance sheets for training (gender disaggregated), pre and post training quiz results, photos, annual reports and database detailing number of people employed (by gender), no of toads caught and euthanised per site, copies of employment contracts, copies of questionnaires at beginning and end project for all people hired to	Village presidents remain positive towards project; based on previous MFG community engagement efforts (community meetings), 89% of the community are currently supportive of toad control. Means can be found to allay safety concerns for women working in isolated rural areas at night (such as working in groups). Traditionally these

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	of the population within 2 km of these forests. 2.2 Toad control underway in 2 High Value areas, totalling 505 ha by end of year 1, with encounters of adult toads halved in Parc Ivoloina and Analalava compared to 2023 levels by end of YR 2 (as demonstrated through repeat monitoring transects carried out on a bi-annual basis at each site) and maintained throughout YR 3 & 4. 2.3 4km of toad exclusion fencing built in or around the Analalava forest fragment by end of YR 2 to complete the exclusion zone around the whole forest fragment. 2.5 9km of existing plus 4km of newly installed toad exclusion fencing maintained and monitored throughout the project duration.	assess impact on household revenue. 2.2 Annual reports and database detailing number of toads caught and euthanised per site, monitoring transect toad encounter rates. 2.3 Annual report detailing number of kilometres of fence built, GIS map of newly-installed fence in relation to existing fence (using GPS track function), photos. 2.5 Annual report and database detailing number of kilometres of fence maintained, log of damage and repairs, photos.	positions are occupied by men so consultations with village presidents, elders, and prospective female employees will be needed to discuss potential risks and mitigation measures. Assuming that the toad populations can be suppressed by 50% through hand-capture removal methods in the two intervention sites. Past research at Analalava demonstrated that it was possible to achieve an average 95.6% reduction in adult and juvenile encounter rates through control measures of this nature. Sufficient material for exclusion zone fencing can be acquired; we have identified reliable suppliers in past years and there is enough time to import the materials directly if necessary. No large scale damage to exclusion zone fence from cyclones, flooding, vandalism or damage from grazing animals; trialled design seems robust and easy to repair in sections as required.
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3. Asian toads remain excluded from Betampona Strict Nature Reserve by project end.	3.1 Quarterly audiomoth bioacoustic monitoring throughout project lifetime indicates there are no Asian toads calling in the reserve.	3.1 Copies of audiomoth sound files and data analysis reports.	That the toad can be detected in the reserve if at low densities. Experience already gained in used of audiomoth recorders and call analysis. Assumption that toads present will call- likely to be the case in the wet season based on experience from Parc Ivoloïna
4. Communication programme that delivers key information about the identification and impacts of toads, approved toad euthanasia methods and methods for reporting toad sightings to the community, is delivered by end YR 1 and 90% of villages around Betampona and Ampasina are integrated into a 'biosecurity net' to stall advance of Asian toads.	4.1 2000 posters posted across the target areas and one workshop per village (22 villages around Betampona and 11 at Ampasina) carried out to inform them about the risks of Asian toads, how to correctly identify them, who to report sightings to (freephone hotline phone number), and how to safely and humanely euthanise them. 4.2 An invasive species "hotline" (free phone call line) maintained to report sightings of toads and other newly arrived invasive species. 4.3 At least 9 of the 11 villages in the southern part of Betampona where we expect the advancing	4.1 Pdf of poster submitted and photos of example posters in situ, GIS map of poster distribution and workshop sites, annual report and database detailing poster distribution and workshops, gender disaggregated attendance sheets, photos, pre and post workshop quiz results. 4.2 Copy of hotline contract, log of calls made to the hotline. 4.3 Annual report and database of invasive species surveillance network detailing members,	Delivery of workshops and posters is not rendered impossible through cyclones or other natural phenomena. We plan to carry out as many workshops and poster delivery sessions outside of the main cyclone period as possible. Cyclones only tend to last for a few days, but the resulting impacts (floods and landslides blocking access routes) can be longer lasting. We will maintain a flexible work schedule so that any affected areas are avoided, and other sites prioritised until safe access is again possible. Costs for the telephone hotline service will not increase substantially over the course of the project; cost increases have been moderate in recent years. People will understand that the hotline number is free for them to call; message to be reinforced on

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	front of the toad invasion to come and 9 of 11 villages surrounding Ampasina forest fragments involved in 'biosecurity net' surrounding Betampona Reserve and the Ampasina Protected Area by end of YR 1 (Supplementary Map 1), with equal numbers of men and women attending the workshops. 4.4 Facilitation of community toad capture drives (with no financial incentive offered) in targeted areas around our two toad-invaded zones of intervention with a target of at least one drive per year per site with equal numbers of men and women attending.	scans of signed village MoUs to commit to surveillance and biosecurity network, gender disaggregated attendance sheets for consultation meetings, photos, GIS map of participating villages. 4.4 Gender disaggregated attendance sheets, annual report and database of participant numbers (by gender), number of people in total in the village, % of village attendees for the drive, no of toads captured and euthanised.	all posters, radio and TV programmes, as well as during every workshop. Experience from past projects has shown us that this is a successful strategy. The general community maintains willingness to report toad sightings via the hotline; likely given current toad sighting reports. The project team are experienced in effective community engagement from previous toad-related projects.
5. Research carried out to develop methods to mitigate Asian toad impacts on local honey production by reducing loss rates of honey production from an average of 59% presently to below 10% in toad-impacted areas within the project lifetime.	5.1 Work with minimum 10 local honey producers to carry out trials around Parc Ivoloina in toad-invaded areas of various hive modification designs to measure impacts on annual honey production (in litres) in YR 1 and 2. 5.2 Creation and diffusion of poster (5000 copies) and TV slot on national television channels to promote the most successful/cost	5.1 Annual reports and database of trial results, scans of signed agreements with honey producers to carry out the trials, photos. 5.2 Pdf of poster and copy of TV emission, GIS map of poster distribution sites and photos of example posters in situ, copy of	Farmers will be willing to trial hive modifications. We believe this holds true because of existing links with communities, concerns raised by honey-producers in past project surveys and the importance of honey production to boost household income in many subsistence-farming households. There will be no other large unforeseen effects that impact honey production during the research trials; with good project

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	effective designs of toad-mitigating beehives to share across the country at start of YR 3.	poster long term on MFG website, scans of payments to TV companies with terms on number of emissions. Annual report and database of poster and TV diffusions detailing number distributed and sites/channels.	design including control hives we should be able to measure the impact of the various hive modifications. External unforeseen factors affecting honey production will be outside our control but careful monitoring and evaluation methods should identify these factors through planned interviews with the honey-producers. Successful modification to hives can be found to exclude/ significantly reduce toad access; based on initial toad impact research on honey production, we believe it should be relatively straight forward to redesign hives to prevent predation of colonies by toads. Delivery of posters is not rendered impossible through cyclones or other natural phenomena. We will deliver as many posters as possible outside of the main cyclone period. Costs for media sharing (TV spots) will not increase substantially over the course of the project. Based on previous tracking of costs in past projects, increases have been steady but moderate.
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	5.3 Scientific publication of one peer-reviewed paper on toad-mitigating beehive trial results in YR 4.	5.3 Copy of scientific communication, receipt for open access payment (if applicable).	Data that is high enough quality for publishing can be collected and analysed. MFG's toad work data collection has contributed to a number of publications thus far. Advice will be sought from long term (20+ years) research partners for statistical analysis support.
6. Delivery of training workshops to share husbandry best practices and successful modification techniques to create toad-mitigating beehives around Ivoloia and Analalava and future-proofing of honey production around Betampona and Ampasina in YR 2. Training topics to also include sustainable alternative livelihood strategies (such as spice production, beekeeping) for a minimum of 50 people per site (200 total, 50% of which will be female) in the periphery of the four target sites.	6.1 4-day training workshop carried out for a minimum of 50 people per site (50% women) at each of the four intervention sites in the second quarter of YR 2 to provide training in best practice bee-keeping husbandry, effective toad mitigation hive adaptations to exclude toads as far as possible and introductory training in further alternative livelihood strategies such as spice production, spice transformation and integration of agroforestry in traditional rice production systems. 6.2 Follow up discussions at end YR3 between project staff with every person attending first workshop to identify uptake of methods, challenges and identify further training priority needs. 2nd 4-day workshop at beginning YR 4 to act on information	6.1 Gender-disaggregated attendance sheets, pre and post workshop quizzes, copy of training report detailing number of participants by gender, topics covered, analysis of quiz results, photos. 6.2 Recordings of interviews, gender disaggregated workshop attendance sheets and pre/post workshop evaluation sheets, photos.	There is sufficient interest from local community members to participate in alternative-livelihood training workshops and embrace new methods. Past surveys in past and present projects have indicated that interest is high in such subjects. Means can be found to encourage women to attend the training workshops. Traditionally such meetings in rural Madagascar are attended predominantly by men. Based on past experience in these areas we are confident we can encourage women to attend. Participants will be willing to share their experiences; the expectation for feedback from participants will be made clear during the project awareness-raising stage.

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	gathered and address most common needs (50% of participants female). 6.3 Work with Village Associations from the largest villages at each site (minimum 6 villages across the four sites) in YR 2 to facilitate the set-up of a Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) to provide micro-credit loans for alternative livelihood establishment. Priority given to villages that are most active in the biosecurity network or voluntary toad control efforts. 50% of VSLA management committee to be women.	6.3 Records of established Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) at each site, including formal registration or documentation; Attendance lists from VSLA formation meetings, specifying participant roles and gender composition; Gender-disaggregated data showing at least 50% of VSLA management committee members are women; Testimonials or feedback from VSLA members and committee participants on the process and impact of the initiative; Photos and/or videos documenting VSLA meetings and activities.	Village associations will be open to the proposition of setting up and administering VSLA agreements. If not, the fall back will be to use pre-existing micro-loan initiatives in the local areas such as Ombona Tahiry Ifampisamborana Vola (OTIV).
7. The maintenance of vertebrate endemic species richness from project start to end at all 4 sites.	7.1 Quarterly monitoring transects (diurnal and nocturnal) to be carried out throughout project lifetime by local village association members (50% female) at Ampasina and project staff at the other three sites to calculate and monitor vertebrate species richness. Baseline vertebrate inventory data already available for each site.	7.1 Scans of data sheets, tables of summary results collated once per year, photos.	Village Association members will be able to correctly identify all vertebrate species at Ampasina; a species identification booklet of the most commonly seen species is available for reference. Photo ID sheets will be made for any species on the inventory list not featured in the booklet.

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8. Safeguarding of all project personnel and participants throughout project duration.	8.1 Safeguarding training for project staff and at each intervention site at project launch 8.2 Poster explaining grievance mechanism and complaints/suggestion box installed at each intervention site and checked monthly with any grievances being logged and reported to Project Leader.	8.1 Attendance sheets (gender disaggregated), photos, pre and post training quiz results 8.2 Copy of poster, photos of it and box in place, copy of checking register.	Participants will come to launch meeting; good relationships between site managers and local communities at each site will help ensure participation. Assigned staff members and village representatives will be transparent in their duties in checking the complaint/suggestion boxes at each site and reporting any lodged complaints to the Project Leader.
Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.) 1.1 Identify 10 ha areas for restoration with the relevant managers at each site at the beginning of each financial year and secure any necessary permits. 1.2 Ensure sufficient production of native tree species each year of the project for planting in restored areas incorporating at least 10 species of rare/locally endemic tree for each site. 1.3 Select and train 40 workers (minimum 20% female) to restore areas (weed invasives and plant with native trees) according to MFG's invasive plant management protocols. 1.4 Carry out restoration (10 ha per site per year). 1.5 Carry out 6-monthly follow up after initial treatment for all restoration plots to monitor/replace dead trees, count and remove invasive plant regeneration seedlings. 2.1 Gain necessary permits in 1st quarter of YR 1 for Asian toad control work at Parc Ivoloina and Analalava from the relevant regional Director of the Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD). 2.2 Identify and engage reliable toad control workers at each control site (minimum 20% women) in 2nd quarter YR 1. 2.3 Train all workers in safe and humane methods to collect and euthanise Asian toads in 2nd quarter YR 1. 2.4 Carry out survey of toad workers' current employment activities at employment start. 2.5 Carry out monthly collection of toads at each planned control site, collating data on captures monthly from 2nd quarter YR 1 to project end. 3.1 Install audiomoth song meters in Betampona Reserve in 1st quarter YR 1.			

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- 3.2 Collect audiomoth data on a monthly basis for rest of project duration, collate and analyse using Kaleidoscope software and pre-recorded toad calls.
- 4.1 Develop toad awareness-raising poster promoting toad freephone “hotline” for sightings in new areas in 2nd quarter YR 1.
- 4.2 Print and distribute 2000 posters across 22 villages around Betampona and 11 around Ampasina through the medium of village Workshops in 2nd quarter YR 1.
- 4.3 Maintain toad hotline contract (currently underway with MFG) for project duration (starting 1st quarter YR 1).
- 4.4 Carry out invasive species surveillance and reporting network awareness-raising workshops in all target 11 villages to the South of Betampona and all 11 at Ampasina over 2nd and 3rd quarters YR 1.
- 4.5 Enlist 9 of 11 target Village Leaders to sign up to the surveillance network at each site (Ampasina and Betampona) (2nd and 3rd quarters YR 1).
- 4.6 Help facilitate village led toad control activities at each village enlisted into the biosecurity network that reports toad sightings (Ampasina and Betampona) and around Parc Ivoloana and Analalava from 3rd quarter YR 1 to project end.
- 5.1 Design toad honey production mitigation project with consulting specialist in 1st quarter YR 1.
- 5.2 Enlist minimum 10 willing local honey producers in toad-invaded areas to trial toad-mitigating hive designs and help carry out the mitigation project research in 2nd quarter YR 1.
- 5.3 Carry out toad mitigation beehive study from 2nd quarter YR 1 for 12 months.
- 5.4 Analyse toad mitigation beehive study in collaboration with consulting specialist and long-term research partners in 3rd quarter YR 1.
- 5.5 Design posters, radio and TV emissions to promote design of successful/most practical toad-mitigating beehive measures in 1st quarter YR 2.
- 5.6 Print and distribute posters 5000 copies of posters to promote successful toad-mitigating design across the toad incursion area in 2nd quarter YR 2.
- 5.7 Prepare and submit scientific paper of the toad-mitigation honey study for publication in a peer-reviewed journal in YR 2.
- 6.1 Carry out a 4-day workshop in YR 3 in each of the 4 target sites to promote beekeeping best practices and other locally viable and sustainable alternative livelihood strategies (e.g. agroforestry) (50% female participation).
- 6.2 Work with 6 largest villages (covering the 4 sites) during YR 3 to develop Village Association based “Village Savings and Loan Associations” (VSLA) to facilitate set up of small, local alternative-livelihood schemes (50% female representation on VSLA management committees).
- 6.3 Arrange a joint training workshop for representatives of each of the 6 Village Savings and Loan Associations in management and good governance of micro-finance schemes at start YR 3 (50% female participation).
- 6.4 Arrange regular (6-monthly) follow up with each Village Savings and Loan Association to assure that it is running efficiently and transparently through YR 3 and 4.
- 6.5 Carry out follow up interviews towards end YR 3 with every alternative livelihood training workshop attendee to gauge further training needs to encourage development of alternative livelihood strategies.
- 6.6 Carry out second 4-day workshop at start YR 4 (50% female participation) at each of the 4 intervention sites addressing the maximum possible needs raised during individual interviews.

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- 7.1 Establish vertebrate monitoring transects for each site in 2nd quarter of YR 1.
- 7.2 Work with Ampasina village association (LOVASOA) to identify association members (50% female) to carry out transects on a quarterly basis from 3rd quarter YR 1 to project end (project staff available to do them at other 3 sites).
- 7.3 Provide training for the Ampasina village association members in monitoring techniques and species identification (2nd quarter YR 1).
- 7.4 Ensure that transects (diurnal and nocturnal) are carried out at each site on at least a quarterly basis with data being collated and submitted to the Project Leader on an annual basis.
- 7.5 Analyse data at the end of each project year to track no of observations per unit effort for all vertebrate species recorded for each site.
- 8.1 Organise and carry out 1-day launch meeting in 1st quarter YR 1 at each site to explain project aims and consult with local community at each site.
- 8.2 Design, print and distribute poster to all sites detailing the project grievance mechanism.
- 8.3 Install complaints/suggestions boxes at each site.
- 8.4 Organise monthly checks of each box by a nominated project staff member for each site plus a community-nominated village representative, registering the date of each check, any complaints received and then transmitting them to the Project Leader.

Guidance (please delete this before attaching your logframe to your application): Refer to the **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance** when developing your logical framework.