

Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders – it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length – Submission deadline 30 April 2007

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	14-006
Project Title	Conservation of Small Vertebrates in Tsingy Bemaraha National Park, Madagascar
Country(ies)	Madagascar
UK Contract Holder Institution	University of Aberdeen
UK Partner Institution(s)	
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protegees
Darwin Grant Value	£161,100
Start/End dates of Project	1 October 2005 to 30 September 2008
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007, annual report 2
Project Leader Name	Paul A. Racey
Project website	N/A
Author(s), date	Richard K. B. Jenkins & P. A. Racey, 25 April 2007

1. Project Background

Tsingy Bemaraha National Park is an area of exceptional biodiversity even for a country such as Madagascar. It has species of bird, reptile, frog and lemur that are endemic to the park. The park is located in the mid-west of Madagascar and consists of dry deciduous forest on karst limestone substratum. The many deep canyons give have water throughout the year and this humidity is thought to be one of the reasons that so many species, usually restricted to the eastern rain forests, are found in the park.

The dry deciduous forests of western Madagascar have received much less attention from conservationists than the eastern rainforests. Forested areas in the west continue to recede because of charcoal production, agricultural expansion and bush fires.

During 2003 a bat team from a previous Darwin Initiative project visited Tsingy Bemaraha and surveyed its forests and caves. The survey discovered the highest species richness of any site in Madagascar and a new species to

science. During these visits a good working relationship was established with the park's management team (ANGAP) and they requested that we return to the site and expand our conservation programme to include other vertebrates. ANGAP, charged with conserving the endemic fauna, need more information on the priority species, require training in specific activities, requested advice about habitat management and assistance to design and implement new ecological monitoring programme for the park.

2. Project Partnerships

The host-county institution (ANGAP-Bemaraha) works very closely with the DI project team. ANGAP-Bemaraha have permanent staff stationed in and around the park as well as an office in the capital city, Antananarivo. All activities are planned in advance with the director of the park and specific project details decided worked out through the year with the director and his senior staff. The relationship has developed in the second year and evidence for this comes from ANGAP-Bemaraha financing colour interpretation posters that they requested from the DI team and also from the invitation to comment on external research proposal submitted to the director of the park. A training workshop was held for the guides of the park and this included language skills, how to deal with foreign visitors as well as natural history information and identification tips for reptiles, amphibians and bats.

The project has developed its collaboration with the Département de Biologie Animale, Université d'Antananarivo, and a professor and supervisor to one of the Darwin trainees, Professor Noromalala Raminosa, accompanied the field teams in November 2006. We have also established a collaboration with one of the leading experts on Malagasy herpetology, Dr Frank Glaw (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München). This will not only ensure that all of our herpetological specimens receive rapid and expert taxonomic assessment but strengthens the link with the Département de Biologie Animale as collected specimens from the DI project and Dr. Glaw are all deposited at the Université d'Antananarivo.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Classroom based training.- In May we held a training workshop at the ANGAP reserve centre in the south of the national park. This was organized to address two major short-comings in the capacity of the park's guides (i) knowledge about the natural history of the park's animals (ii) capacity to engage tourists in polite and informed discussion about the biodiversity of the park. The week long training was open to employees of the park (conservation guides) and the independent group that is sub-contracted by the park to escort tourists. As the conservation guides also undertake management, monitoring and research and are relatively few in number (7) the independent guides (18) do most of the work with tourists. Following the stakeholder meeting in 2005 it was decided to divide the training over two years, focussing on bats, reptiles and languages in year one and birds and lemurs in the second year.

Four Malagasy Darwin staff ran the event, along with a specialist language teacher (Andry Rakotomalala), which lasted eight days. The training on vertebrates started with classroom sessions on the biology of the animal groups and then proceeded to focus on the animals of the park. Most lessons were repeated twice as it was not possible for all of the guides to attend each session because of their other commitments. Field sessions were used to show live animals to the guides and to point out important identification features. Language training was in English and French and also included instruction on the etiquette expected by foreign visitors. Language lessons were tailored to the level determined in pre-workshop assessments. Guides took Andry Rakotomalala on mock walks in the forest to assess their skills at escorting tourists. Every guide also sat a pre-test in reptiles and bats and were re-tested after the workshop. For example, the reptiles, the mean score out of 20 increased by 5.8 following the pretest and we are going to re-test all of the guides in the May 2007 training. Each guide was provided with a certificate after the workshop and a set of support materials for biology and languages. Individual test scores were given to the park director.

Environmental education in schools.- In May two Darwin Assistants conducted an environmental education project on bat conservation and forests in two primary schools in Antsalova. This was followed by an identical initiative in the primary school in Bekopaka in October. Working with representatives from the regional office of the Ministry of Education and our host country partners we invited nine teachers to a one-day training session on the justification and objectives of the education project. The following day, lessons on the conservation of bats and forest were given to 142 primary school children using models, costumes, films and traditional teaching methods. The children transferred their new knowledge into colour drawings which were judged and prizes awarded the following day at the regional festival for World Environment Day. At this festival, another competition on bat and forest conservation was organised for all children and we received 130 entries. Like the fruit bats that are hunted in

the region, the children live outside of the park but benefit from its ecological services and, in theory at least, from the growing level of ecotourism. In August the Darwin project team and two representatives from the Bureau Programme Education Environnementale (Ministry of Education) returned to the schools in Antsalova to launch a bat conservation teaching module that the Darwin Assistants had prepared in 2005/06. This is designed to be integrated into the curriculum and before testing can occur, all teachers and local education authority representatives had to be informed of the project. The workshop lasted for 5 days and 22 people participated including 16 teachers from 7 primary schools and 6 regional education officers. At the conclusion to the event, all seven schools agreed to test the modules in the forthcoming school year. A follow-up visit is planned for August 2007, again with the Ministry, to evaluate the project.

Dry season fieldwork.- For this part of the work our teams returned to the village of Bekopaka in the south of the park. We conducted a study on the morphology of bats and its relationship with vegetation density and habitat degradation. We also surveyed 16 caves for bats as part of a monitoring procedure that we began in 2003. We assessed the habitat use of three sympatric species of tufted-tail rats (*Eliurus* spp.) using Sherman traps. Towards the end of the dry season the mammal team returned to Antananarivo and herpetological team arrived on site just as the rains started and remained there until shortly before Christmas. Using identical methods to those employed in the north of the park in 2005 we surveyed sites for amphibians and reptiles. During this period we also made a reconnaissance visit to Reserve Spécialé Cap Sainte Marie which is located on a limestone outcrop in the south of the island. We were requested by ANGAP to make a conservation assessment of the bat roosts and for us it was a potential study site for the third year of the project. In the next year we will undertake a repeat study of the rodent fauna in a different season and at Bekopaka and Belitsaka.

Wet season fieldwork.- Due to the sudden revision of Air Madagascar's flight schedule to smaller airports in western Madagascar we were unable to visit the north of the park during the wet season. During a planning session at the 2005 stakeholder workshop and following a discussion on possible sites for the Darwin team to visit in the third year of the project our host country partners recommended Belitsaka forest. This is deciduous forest on karst (tsingy) located to the north of the Bemaraha Integrated Nature Reserve. It is unprotected and the government in the regional capital of Maintirano had tried unsuccessfully to engage the assistance of ANGAP in protecting the site. We made our first visit to Belitsaka in March 2007. The team consisting of a Darwin herpetologist, mammalogists and trainee spent two weeks in the forest conducting a preliminary biodiversity survey. Early results show the striking absence of some Bemaraha endemics (e.g. *Brookesia perarmata*) but presence of certain amphibians indicated that the forest was more humid than those to the south. No rodents were captured but this may have been because of the abundance of natural food and a return visit is planned in the late dry season this year. The forest appeared to be surprisingly intact with little demand for construction timber or agricultural land. The main threat appeared to come from hunting and there was evidence of an established local trade in bat and tenrec meat and a number of lemur traps and spears were found inside the forest. Following the survey the team met with local stakeholders (Chef de Region, Department of Water and Forests, Mayors etc.) and presented their results. As the first group of biologists to survey the forest, our results were well received. Maintirano has regular flights from Antananarivo and is next to the sea. There is an all-weather road to Belitsaka forest and there is a real potential for developing an integrated forest-beach tourist circuit.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Student training.- Supervision of three Malagasy students, one from the University of Antananarivo and one from the University of Toliara, continued with both undertaking additional fieldwork as well as preparing their DEA theses. In March 2007, we recruited another Malagasy student who will begin fieldwork in November and take our total to four, as stated in the original application.

Guide training.- 18 independent and 6 park guides received classroom and field training in the biology and conservation of bats and reptiles as well as lessons in French and English languages. On the request of our host partners, a more intensive 3-week language course for guides will be held in Bekopaka in June and a training session on birds and lemurs is scheduled for November.

ANGAP staff training.- All of the relevant ANGAP staff attended accredited courses in 2005/06 with the exception of one person who was hospitalised at the time. We hope that he (an ex-Darwin Trainee from 1999/2000 University of Aberdeen Fruit Bat project) will be able to do the GIS and GPS course during the next six months.

Colour posters.- These were originally envisaged to depict the main results of the research undertaken by the Darwin team. However, the park had received a grant from the European Union to construct a new visitor centre in Bekopaka. The director of the park invited the Darwin team to produce six colour posters for the new visitor centre (bats, rodents/carnivores, reptiles, amphibians, birds and lemurs) and agreed to finance the cost of producing the final copies (£1,000).

International conferences.- A poster summarising the results of the chameleon conservation surveys is nearing completion and has been accepted in the Society for Conservation Biology's annual conference in Port Elizabeth, July 2007. The BP Conservation Programme are funding all of the costs of Christian Randrianantoandro to attend the conference and present our poster.

Publications.- We have submitted two publications, one to Amphibia-Reptilia (in press) and one to Oryx (awaiting decision) on chameleons of Bemaraha.

Field identification brochures.- Our host partners requested that we produce the colour posters for the new visitor centre before brochures. In collaboration with a French organisation called COEDEN we have submitted a request for funding to Conservation International to produce a booklet on all the vertebrates of the park.

Ecological monitoring.- We have analysed the results of the first wet season chameleon data and have recommendations for the ecological monitoring of *B. perarmata* (the priority species for the reserve). However, our plan to field test the recommended changes was postponed because of the problem with Air Madagascar and we now have to wait until February 2008. In the meantime, ANGAP are continuing with their established monitoring methods. The original plan was collect data (yr 1), test new method (yr 2) and we remain on course to have the new methods ready and in use by 2008.

Malagasy supervisor visits.- Professor Noromalala Raminosoa visited the Darwin team in the field during November.

Media broadcasts.- Radio National Madagascar broadcast a piece about our biodiversity survey of the Belitsaka forest.

Project website.- The project is planned to feature on the new website of Madagasikara Voakajy for which funding was recently approved (24/4/07).

3.3 Standard Output Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code o.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	TOTAL
Established codes						
2	Malagasy DEA students engaged in training and research	3	3			3
3	Accredited courses in GIS and GPS (student trainees/host partner staff)	8/1	0/1			10
5	One-year training: Darwin Assistants – project management, fund raising, scientific analysis	4	5			5
6a	Number of people to receiver training	0	24			24
	Number of weeks	0	1			1
7	Number of training materials provided	1	1			2
8	Weeks on project by UK staff in host country	8	20			35
	Richard Jenkins	4	3			
	Paul Racey					
11b	Papers submitted to journals	0	2			2

13b	Species reference collections enhanced	1	1			1
14 a	Number of conferences/workshops organised	0	2			2
14b	Number of conferences/workshops attended	0	1			1
23	Resources raised from other sources	\$10,250 (£5,700)	£1,000			£6,700

Table 2 Publications

There are no publications available yet.

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

We are on track to deliver on our main project purpose. Our integrated approach to improving the conservation of vertebrates through raising the capacity of park's staff as well as conducting high quality conservation science appears to be paying dividends. Collaborations with external researchers boost our ability to define the importance of the park in terms of biodiversity whilst studies on the abundance of key species within the park direct conservation action to priority areas. By investing in the park's personnel resources we hope to avoid the appearance of a team that just conducts biodiversity surveys and reports results back at stakeholder workshops.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

It is probably too early to report on a positive impact on biodiversity as a result of this project. A major activity planned for 2007 is a workshop on the conservation of *B. perarmata* and the outcomes of this may very well lead to changes in policy, behaviour, and policing on the ground which will hopefully be evident at the level of animal abundance which could be detected through the monitoring protocol.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Monitoring & evaluation.- All of our activities are planned in close partnership with our host country partner. Objectives and activities are clearly defined each year and progress towards these is closely followed during the year. In phase 2 of the guide training programme we will set short tests to evaluate retention levels from the first training session. This is not only important as an indicator of the effectiveness of our training but was also requested by our host country partners as they need to identify the most capable guides.

Lessons.- We benefited greatly from having already planned our visit to Belitsaka well in advance and were able to take advantage of this when we encountered a logistical problem at our designated study site. This type of planning was made possible because the Darwin post-doc was resident in Madagascar and had already made contact with potential new partners (e.g. Madagascar Oil, see section 5 below). Another lesson, as first iterated in last year's report, is that when working closely with active and dynamic host country personnel, we are obliged to respond to their needs which may become apparent over a very short time.

Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

We replied to comments on the last annual report in the six-monthly report.

5. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

We experienced a major logistical problem during the reporting period. Air Madagascar used to fly twice a week to Antsalova, the nearest town to the north of the park and the only access point to the whole reserve during the dry season. Without warning or explanation Air Madagascar reduced their flights to this destination to once a month from November 2006. Despite booking three months in advance our field visit to the park in the wet season (February) was cancelled because of late changes to the Air Madagascar flight schedule. As outlined in the original

proposal, year 3 of the project included surveys of a different area of tsingy forest. Our host-country partners (ANGAP-Bemaraha) had suggested to us in 2006 that we visit Belitsaka forest. This is a largely intact, unprotected deciduous forest at the very north of the Bemaraha karst outcrop. We had already established contact with Madagascar Oil, who are about to begin production in the area of Belitsaka, with the aim of surveying the site project year 3. That plan was brought forward and with the cooperation of Madagascar Oil, who transported our team in their private aircraft, we made a preliminary biodiversity assessment of Belitsaka forest in March 2007.

6. Sustainability

This project was designed to be completed within three years. The recommendations made regarding monitoring will be aligned to the national commitments of ANGAP and within the likely annual budget of the park. As it stands, there is no commitment beyond the project for Darwin and it is expected that the park's team will be able to undertake their mission with more confidence following the training, data and recommendations provided by the Darwin project. Although there is certainly scope for a continued collaboration this has not yet been discussed and would be additional to the remit of the current project. By its completion the project will have trained four Malagasy students. There is no specific exit strategy for these individuals. Indeed, even though they will complete their theses during the project it can take an additional two or three years in the university system before the students are able to defend their work and receive the diploma. Their short-term future will depend on the success of Madagasikara Voakajy and its ability to attract additional grants to employ them as project assistants. The sustainability of the Darwin Assistants will depend partly on them using this project to develop their skills as scientists but also as project managers and fund raisers. Christian Randrianantoandro received a grant of \$10,000 from the BP Conservation Programme to study chameleons in Menabe forest, which is just south of Bemaraha. This has enabled both Christian and his organisation to develop new partnerships (e.g. with Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust) using the Darwin project as the springboard. As the chameleon species are broadly similar between the two sites this increases the scope and importance of our data set and raises our profile as a team dedicated to monitoring biodiversity rather than just describing it.

7. Dissemination

We are actively supporting the park in its drive to disseminate information about the park's biodiversity to its staff and the visiting public. Key messages are about the park's unique biodiversity and the threats to the forest. This takes the form of training workshops, written material, posters and training workshops. Dissemination of the work of the project is in its early stages because of the time required to process, analyse and prepare scientific results. Major progress in this front has been made by submitting papers for publication and the acceptance of a poster in an international conference.

8. Project Expenditure

Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

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

Malagasy scientists on our Darwin Initiative team surveyed the famous tsingy forest of western Madagascar. In the Parc National Tsingy de Bemaraha, Andrinajoro Rakotoarivelo focussed on the impact of forest degradation on the abundance of arboreal rodents whilst his colleague, Félicien Randrianandrianina, investigated how the morphology of the bats that roost in the park's many caves influence how they respond to deforestation. Christian Randrianantoandro continued to develop a new chameleon monitoring protocol and will present his preliminary result in the 2007 annual conference of the Society for Conservation Biology. Roma Randrianavelona's team conducted the first biodiversity survey of Belitsaka forest and encountered low levels of forest degradation but a high demand for bushmeat, especially fruit bats and tenrecs. We have produced six colour posters for the park's new visitor interpretation centre and have complemented this by running language courses for guides and training sessions on how to identify the small vertebrates seen along the park's trail system.

I agree for ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2006/07

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2006 - March 2007	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><i>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		<p>Greater understanding of the unique biodiversity resources of the reserve and its spatial and temporal distribution.</p> <p>Greater understanding of the biodiversity of the reserve by the Malagasy organisation responsible for managing and conserving it</p>	<p>Stakeholder workshop on the conservation of <i>B. perarmata</i></p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To conserve the small vertebrates of Tsingy de Bemaraha National Park by training Malagasy students and guides in fieldwork surveys, leading to the implementation of a new monitoring program, prioritised conservation action and sustainable tourism activities</p>	<p>Monitoring programme tested and running by year 3</p> <p>Levels of ecotourism controlled in sensitive caves/habitats by year 2</p> <p>Improved ability of guides to educate park visitors</p> <p>Most threatened species identified (yr 2) and conservation action implemented (yr 3)</p>	<p>Data collected and analysed for review of monitoring</p> <p>Tourists prohibited from entering one cave</p> <p>Guides better informed</p> <p>Progress on herpetofauna, rodents and mammals</p>	<p>Return visit to the Antsalova needed in February 2008</p> <p>More language training and lessons on birds and lemurs</p> <p>Final fieldwork priorities to be decided with host partners, but likely to focus on birds</p>
<p>Output 1. Implementation of monitoring programme</p>	<p>Data collection</p> <p>Monitoring manual</p>	<p>The output is on track and all relevant data have been collected. We have experienced a delay in testing the proposed changes to the chameleon monitoring but still expect it to be tested and running by year 3.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Revise priority species for the park</p>		<p>This has been completed as part of the review of the park's management plan in 2005. It was recommended that the gecko <i>Uroplatus henkeli</i> and the lemur <i>Eulemur fulvus</i> be removed from the priority species list. A revised list will be made in a meeting with the host country partners in 2008 when the taxonomic status of our herpetofauna is made</p>	

		available.
Activity 1.2 Collection of data in the field		Field data collection undertaken in May 2006 (bats and herps), October 2006 (bats and rodents), November 2006 (herps), March 2007 (bats, herps and rodents)
Activity 1.3 Analysis of field data and improvements to monitoring identified		First stage of the analysis on chameleon monitoring completed and resulted submitted to a journal for publication. Improvements to the monitoring of chameleons have been identified but not yet conveyed to the park.
Activity 1.4 Field testing new monitoring protocol		This has been postponed to February-March 2008.
Activity 1.5 New methods incorporated into existing monitoring		No progress.
Output 2. Action plan for small vertebrates	Action plan published	The information required for this output is still being collected. The action plan will probably take the form of a report on the biodiversity of the park with sections on the conservation and monitoring of priority species.
Activity 2.1. [see Activity 1.2]		
Output 3. Informed and trained guides	Training sessions completed (new) Guide book published (Output 6, original log framework)	The first phase of this was a great success and very well received by our partners. This output is seen as being central to the development of the park as an ecotourism destination. The park is investing in its facilities for tourists (e.g. new trails, visitor centre) and more hotels are being built around the park.
Activity 3.1 Training sessions		We held training sessions on languages, bats and herpetofauna that included classroom and field teaching. This will continue with training on birds and lemurs as well as a more intensive language course.
Activity 3.2 Guide book		Support material was provided to all guides (books and CDs) on biodiversity and languages. A booklet on the vertebrates of the park is planned for 2007.

Output 4. Malagasy students trained	Students graduate Malagasy supervisors visit	This is an ongoing output that requires significant resources from the Darwin team both in the field and through supervision of the analyse and thesis preparation. Theses of this nature are seen as the first step in the career of a Malagasy scientist.
Activity 4.1 Data collected [see Activity 1.2]		
Activity 4.2 Analysis/preparation		All three Darwin trainees have completed data collection and are at various stages of analysis and thesis preparation. One student has submitted a complete first draft for correction. A fourth trainee joins the project in November 2007.
Activity 4.3 Supervisors' input		One Malagasy supervisor visited the field in November 2006. Another visit is planned for 2007.
Activity 4.4 Public defence/graduation		No progress to report.
Output 5. ANGAP staff trained in GIS and data analysis	Attending training courses	This output was largely completed in the first six month of the project when 8 staff completed courses on GIS and GPS. One, possibly two, more staff will follow this training in 2008.
Output 6. Media coverage	TV and radio	Our work featured on a programme broadcast on Radio National Madagascar

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To conserve the small vertebrates of Tsingy Bemaraha National Park by training Malagasy students and guides in fieldwork surveys, leading to the implementation of a new monitoring program, prioritised conservation action and sustainable tourism activities</p>	<p><i>Ecological monitoring programme tested and running by yr 3</i></p> <p><i>Levels of tourism controlled in sensitive habitats/caves by yr 2</i></p> <p><i>Improved ability of tour guides to educate park visitors</i></p> <p><i>Most threatened species identified (yr 2) and conservation action implemented (yr 3)</i></p>	<p><i>Field surveys, data collection and student theses</i></p> <p><i>Questionnaires to tourists at start and end of project</i></p> <p><i>Data quality checks after field phase</i></p> <p><i>Malagasy supervisors' visits</i></p>	<p><i>TBNP continues to receive in-country funds to support core-activities</i></p> <p><i>Guides attend classes and field workshops</i></p> <p><i>Park staff are made available</i></p> <p><i>Availability of students and teachers</i></p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1 Ecological monitoring programme implemented</p> <p>2 Action plans for small vertebrates</p> <p>3 Informed & trained guides (18) / Education programme for guides</p> <p>4 Malagasy students trained</p> <p>5 Simple key to endemic reptiles</p> <p>6 ANGAP senior conservation staff trained in GIS and data analysis</p> <p>7 Media coverage</p> <p>8 Project website</p>	<p>1 Data collection</p> <p>2 Monitoring manual</p> <p>3 Papers (4) submitted</p> <p>4 Action plans published</p> <p>5 Students graduate</p> <p>6 Guide book published</p> <p>7 Malagasy supervisors visit</p> <p>8 Attendance at training sessions and courses</p> <p>9 TV and radio broadcasts</p>	<p>Copies of all reports, databases, photographs, thesis, papers, certificates, recordings and articles sent to Darwin</p>	<p>Park management receptive to recommendations and make appropriate improvements to undertake interventions as required</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>Tour guide education programme</p> <p>ANGAP conservation staff and Malagasy student training programme</p> <p>Field test followed by implementation of monitoring protocol</p> <p>Surveys of two other Tsingy sites</p> <p>Annual workshops</p> <p>Publicity and dissemination</p>	<p>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</p> <p>Project launch, team recruitment and first stakeholder workshop (Yr1)</p> <p>Field research and training projects, January-March and July-October, (Yrs 1 & 2)</p> <p>Stakeholder workshops November 2005, 2006 & 2007 and August 2008</p> <p>Schools environmental education project (yrs 1 & 2)</p> <p>Surveys of two other Tsingy protected areas (yr 3)</p> <p>Radio and TV broadcast, TBNP newsletters, poster and published documents (all years)</p>		

Annex 3 onwards – supplementary material (optional)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table?	
Do not include claim forms or communications for Defra with this report.	