Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Submission Deadline: 30 April 2012

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	**18-009**
Project Title	**Saving the Madagascar Pochard: the world's most endangered duck**
Host Country/ies	Madagascar
UK contract holder institution	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Host country partner institutions	Durrell – Madagascar, Asity Madagascar and Le Ministère de L'Environnement et Forêts (Government of Madagascar).
Other partner institutions	The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, The Peregrine Fund,
Darwin Grant Value	£282, 441
Start/end dates of project	1st April 2010-31st March 2013
Reporting period (eg Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1st April 2011-31st March 2012 **Annual Report number 2**
Project Leader name	H Glyn Young
Project website	
Report authors, main contributors and date	H Glyn Young (Durrell), P Cranswick (WWT), L Woolaver and Felix Razafindrajao (Durrell Madagascar) and L-A Rene de Roland (TPF). 30th April 2012

2. Project Background

The Madagascar Pochard (*Aythya innotata*), the rarest duck and possibly rarest bird in the world, was believed extinct for 15 years until rediscovered in 2006. Historically best known from the extensive wetlands around Lake Alaotra, today around 20 birds exist in the wild primarily on one of four small lakes, in north-western Madagascar near Bemanevika; the species is classified as Critically Endangered by IUCN. Birds breed in a tiny area of one of the lake's shorelines, and although more than 10 nests were found in 2007 and 2008, no ducklings survived in 2008. Observations in 2009 revealed a skewed sex ratio, with just 6–8 females. The lake now has temporary statutory protection with the aim of completing full protected area after 2012.

Given the imminent risk of extinction, Project partners undertook emergency action in October 2009. Three clutches of eggs were extracted from the wild and 24 ducklings were reared. All ducks are doing well under expert care. The emergency activity in 2009 has enabled us to prove the viability of several aspects of our methodology. Our plans for extraction have been shown to be successful, and sufficient to overcome logistical and practical difficulties of working, and applying UK rearing practices, in this part of Madagascar. The conservation-breeding programme will ensure that the species will survive even if it becomes extinct in the wild and produce birds for re-introduction at other sites. Following the transfer of the captive population to Ampijoroa Field Station (Ankarafantsika NP) in December 2009 the birds were returned to the Sofia Region, to a newly built facility in Antsohihy, in September 2011.

The long-term aim of this project is to establish a viable population of Madagascar Pochard in the wild, through a conservation-breeding and release programme to restore the species in its former range. The purpose of this project is to ensure the immediate survival of the species, initiate the breeding programme through development of a purpose built Pochard Conservation Breeding Centre (PCBC) near the regional town of Antsohihy and facilitate participation of the local community in conservation actions at the breeding lakes.

Male Madagascar pochard Aythya innotata at Lake Matsaborimena. Photo by Dubi Shapiro
www.pbase.com/dubisha/madagascar

3. Project Partnerships

This project has three local and three international partners and has collaborated through signed MoUs since 2009.

The three host country partners are: Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust Madagascar (Durrell Madagascar), Asity Madagascar (a BirdLife Affiliate) and le Ministère de L'Environnement et des Forêts (for the Government of Madagascar). All three organizations have offices in Antananarivo. Asity Madagascar is responsible for awareness programmes (CEPA) and will undertake this work principally in the area of the existing wild pochard population but eventually in the vicinity of the captive population, selected potential release sites and nationally through the media. Asity and Durrell signed an MOU for co-operation in the Environmental Education Programme in April 2011 and co-ordinator Jacques Live Rajaonarison is based in Bealanana in the TPF office. Jacques Live spent most of his time in the field, reports monthly and held meetings with the partners in Antsohihy and Antananarivo during the year. Durrell Madagascar provides full logistical support and all locally-employed project staff and temporary technicians are employed through this partner.

There are two further, international, partners: The Peregrine Fund (TPF) and the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT). TPF, who rediscovered the pochard during fieldwork in the area, are responsible for site protection at the Bemanevika lakes including the development of plans for full national site recognition. TPF are represented in Madagascar through their in-country office and full-time local staff; however, the Project also maintains contact with USA-based personnel. TPF scientists undertake monthly systematic pochard counts at the four lakes at the Bemanevika site and undertake directed research projects on pochard ecology. WWT provide essential expertise in management of wild and captive wildfowl populations and methodologies for emergency extraction of birds from the wild. WWT provide avicultural expertise, are undertaking the design and planning of the breeding centre and have raised extensive funds (*c.*

£180,000) for this part of the project from several donors (e.g. Mitsubishi Corporation Fund for Europe and Africa, MCFEA).

The Project partnership has been very effective and well received. Durrell Madagascar organise monthly meetings between in-country partners (Durrell Madagascar, TPF and Asity Madagascar) in Antananarivo. Regular meetings are held with government and elected officials at national, regional and local level.

Other collaborations during this Project year have been in research and veterinary support:

A research programme, jointly supervised by WWT and Durrell, began in earnest in July 2011 with the arrival in Madagascar of Dr Andy Bamford after WWT secured £60,000 from the BBC Wildlife Fund for two years study. Andy (employed by WWT) will work under Durrell's accord with the Madagascar government and established a field team ("the research team") that included Project member Felix Razafindrajao, TPF's Sam The Seing and Rabenosy Médé who has been employed as a full time research team member. This research project worked closely with the TPF team at the Bemanevika lakes and is based at the established field camp. WWT's Hannah Robson an aquatic invertebrate specialist visited in October 2011 to sample for invertebrates at the Bemanevika lakes and at Lake Alaotra and to train local team members in sampling techniques. Samples were also taken from Lake Alaotra in October. Water sampling (NO_3 and PO_3) at the Bemanevika lakes confirmed that three of the four lakes and surrounding marshes are highly oligotrophic whereas Lake Matsaborimena has higher nutrient levels.

Felix Razafindrajao and Sam The Seing have registered to do pochard ecology-based PhD's at the University of Antananarivo.

Professor Mike Bruford, Cardiff University, is undertaking genetic studies aimed to determine relationships of the captive population.

Tsanta Fiderana Rakotonanahary, a veterinary student from Université d'Antananarivo, Faculté De Médecine, has continued her studies of the captive pochard. Tsanta undertook a period of internship on the Durrell (Jersey) Veterinary Department before her return to Madagascar in July 2011. Tsanta visited WWT at Slimbridge, UK, in June and, back in Madagascar, has continued to provide veterinary support to the Project even after the ducks were moved north to Antsohihy in September 2011.

The facility at Antsohihy was officially opened by Durrell's Dr Lee Durrell on 26th November 2011. This launch gave the Project the opportunity to bring together all partners, stakeholders and local communities through speeches and a buffet meal at the site (see photos in Annex 3). Representatives of local communities and government agencies both local and regional attended and the ribbon was cut by the General Secretary for the Sofia Region. A further event celebrating Durrell Madagascar's 25th Anniversary was held in December in Antananarivo and further allowed the partners to be acknowledged (see photos in Annex 3).

4. Project Progress

Following the transfer of the captive population to the Ampijoroa Field Station the priority became the establishment of dedicated facilities in Sofia. This will consist of rearing facilities at Antsohihy and a larger facility at Anjingo for holding non-breeding adults and young birds prior to release. Land lease arrangements (the first documents were signed in April 2011) and negotiations with regional authorities for use of the Anjingo site continued through the year and contractors for the build were sought in April 2011 and contracts signed. The house at Antsohihy was rented from May 2011 and, with approval from the landlords, modified throughout to become the incubation and rearing facilities. Following the completion of outside ponds (in predator-proof enclosures) and the perimeter fence, the flock at Ampijoroa (by then 21 birds following the deaths of three birds over two years) were all transferred to Antsohihy on 1st September 2011.

The first eggs were laid by the captive population in July 2011 whilst the birds were still at Ampijoroa. The first duckling hatched, at Antsohihy, on 2nd September and was named *Voalohany* ('the first'). Initially hatching success was low but after problems were overcome a total of 18 ducklings hatched and have been reared. At the end of March 2012 the captive population was 37 (nine males, 13 females and 15 unsexed).

The wild population at the Bemanevika lakes was monitored closely by TPF and 'the research team'. At least 12 broods of ducklings were seen on the water; however, of 10 broods seen by the end of October (53 ducklings) none reached fledging. It is probable that up to three ducklings from an 11th brood hatched in December did successfully fledge while the outcome of a 12th brood in January is unclear. Systematic monthly counts showed that birds moved between the three of the four lakes used by the species and the population remained at *c*. 20 birds.

Although the captive birds have returned to Sofia and the launch of the centre was extremely well received by relevant local politicians etc this transfer happened too late for collection of further wild eggs in 2011. The planned collection of eggs was again transferred and is now planned for 2012. The movement of £39,264 was approved by Darwin Initiative.

4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

1. Research prioritisation and development of collaborative studies

Analyse genetic diversity of captive founders and recommend pairings

Genetic material from 23 wild-caught birds was successfully exported to UK and is with Professor Mike Bruford at Cardiff University. Results of kinship analyses are expected in early 2012.

Hold Recovery Plan workshop, action plan published and circulated

The Recovery Plan workshop was postponed while there were political sensitivities involving the movement of the birds outside of Sofia. Now that the birds have been returned the timing of the workshop will be re-assessed and is provisionally scheduled for late 2012.

2. Build captive-breeding facility

The incubation and rearing facility at Antsohihy was established in 2011. Following signing of rental agreements in May 2011 construction of facilities for incubation, first stage rearing and outdoor holding ponds was completed by local contractors and a team sent from WWT, supported by funds principally raised by WWT and Durrell from MCFEA (*c*. £180,000) and Fota Wildlife Park (*c*. £60,000) in August and the captive flock (21 birds) was transferred from Ampijoroa to Antsohihy on 1st September. Construction at Antsohihy continued throughout the year as further soakaways, a water tower and staff shelters were added. Four large fibreglass tanks constructed for the two outdoor enclosures arrived too late (five of the eight ponds constructed were made of concrete and three were smaller fibreglass tanks) and will be used in further enclosures started in March 2012. A staff gîte will be constructed in the grounds in 2012 to allow staff to live at the facility instead of using the adjacent hotel.

There are adequate local water and electricity supplies at the site; however, the water pipes were improved by the local supplier (JIRAMA) and an elaborate set-up of generators and batteries is in place to cover for often frequent power-cuts. A water tower was constructed by local contractors to improve pressure during pond-cleaning and filling. Air conditioning was deemed necessary as several eggs, while fertile, failed to hatch and very high temperatures and humidity during pre-incubation storage and incubation were considered responsible. An air conditioning unit was placed in the Incubation Room in February 2012.

Development of the larger facility at Anjingo has been delayed by very protracted negotiations with local, regional and national authorities. All arrangements for use of the land and management of the site by the Project have now been completed, borders officially marked and a construction manager, Jean Marius Tombolahy, contracted. Simon Rose (WWT) has continued to be part of Project team and has developed designs for enclosures, ponds, accompanying buildings and infrastructure etc. Simon is in regular contact with Jean-Marius. Contracting of construction companies and building work will be started in early summer 2012.

Recruit avicultural and support staff

Floriot Randrianarimangason has remained as captive manager following transfer and moved to Antsohihy with the ducks in September 2011. Mahazaka Ratsimalandy was recruited in Sofia in May 2011 and began training in wildfowl husbandry in June. Mahazaka had no previous experience of wild animal husbandry but is proving a great talent and asset to the Project. Two guardiens have been employed locally to ensure security, especially at night, and assist in basic husbandry such as pond-cleaning. One of the guardiens, Rabenalimanana Samuelson (Samuel) has proven particularly interested in the birds and will probably be moved to the avicultural staff in 2012. Trainee veterinarian Tsanta Fiderana Rakotonanahary remains as Project in-country vet and Project driver Rasolofinirina Andrianarivony (Nary) has moved to Antsohihy.

3. Collect eggs from wild birds and establish breeding pairs in captivity

Although the birds have returned to Sofia and this was well received locally this happened too late in the 2011 breeding season to seek permission for collection. Collection of further eggs has been postponed and is planned for Year 3.

4. Develop local partner's capacity for CEPA training and establish CEPA training in Bemanevika area

Asity Madagascar and Durrell signed an MOU for co-operation in the Environmental Education Programme (EEP) established through this project in April 2011. Jacques Live Rajaonarison left for the field in May and, based in Bealanana in the TPF office, has spent the majority of his time in the field and become very self sufficient. Jacques Live reports monthly and held meetings with the partners in Antsohihy and Antananarivo during the year. Jacques Live has held regular presentations at schools in the Bealanana area and at village schools near the Bemanevika site. Over 1,000 students in 18 schools have been involved in the project and establishment of environmental clubs (*Vintsy* groups through Asity Madagascar). Scout Federation groups have been involved too and students and supporters have joined Jacques Live in further disseminating the project message and value of wetland protection and restoration etc (see Bealanana leaflet in Annex 3).

There was a significant Project presence at the World Wetland Day event at Ambatoritra, Bealanana, on 5th June 2011. In August the pochard 'roadshow' was able to spread the pochard/wetlands message to the Sofia regional capital, Antsohihy, for the first time through a large stall and event at the Lampono (festival) 25-28 August – this was the first important inclusion of the capital (and home of the captive facilities opened later in the year) in the EEP.

5. Protection of Bemanevika site

All the required documents, impact assessments, and management plans have been validated by local stakeholders (local authorities and village associations) and have been submitted to the Government of Madagascar. The New Protected Area which encompasses the last remaining critical habitat for the wild population of *Aythya innotata* has received Temporary Protected Status which is the highest level of protection currently afforded by the government of Madagascar. TPF have achieved a remarkable success in getting temporary protection in such a short period and it is now with the government and it is unclear in the current political climate when full protected status will be granted. In the meantime the site is as secure as it will be with full protected area status.

6. Establish national awareness programme through local media and publicity materials

The political sensitivity of the move of pochards out of Sofia prevented the Project from publicising the birds until after the launch of the Antsohihy facilities in December 2011. News of the launch was broadcast in regional radio and television and national newspapers. Jacques Live Rajaonarison has produced and distributed leaflets in Sofia as part of the EEP. Further publicity is planned nationally now that the birds are back in Sofia and national newspaper coverage linking the ducklings and hatchling Angonoka (*Astrochelys madagascariensis*) found at the Durrell Madagascar release site for this captive-bred tortoise in NW Madagascar is planned for early May 2012.

4.2 Progress towards project outputs

1. Key conservation needs for Madagascar Pochard identified

Andy Bamford's parallel research programme has been wide-ranging and, based at the Bemanevika site, has included direct observation of nesting birds and sampling of water (depths and composition), substrates, aquatic invertebrates and plant life. Andy's team have undertaken similar studies at Lake Alaotra and the results will be presented in mid-2012. Feather samples of museum specimens have been collected to undertake stable-isotope analyses to determine diets of birds in the past. The team will begin looking at wetlands in Sofia with the aim of establishing which ones are potentially suitable for trial reintroductions. Criteria for site selection were established at a Project meeting at Slimbridge in February 2012.

2. Conservation-breeding programme and Malagasy capacity for aviculture established

Husbandry guidelines in English and French were produced in July 2011 and have been modified/updated several times: the most significant in March 2012 following transfer of the birds from Ampijoroa to Antsohihy and the required inclusion of incubation and rearing sections. Daily reports from the captive population have been submitted to Durrell in Jersey for inclusion in the ARKS record keeping system and distributed through Dropbox since June 2011. A record keeping manual for Madagascar pochard was produced in 2011. All the captive birds have been included in to an International Studbook using SPARKS software (initiated in November 2011 – see Annex 3). Avicultural technicians from the UK (Durrell and WWT) have been present at the Ampijoroa (until September 2011) and Antsohihy facilities throughout the year. Each of these technicians has undertaken in-depth training of all facility staff (especially Floriot, and Mahazaka) in basic husbandry, incubation and rearing of the pochards. *In situ* training has also included collection of biometric data, record keeping, report writing and problem solving. Each of the technicians has maintained support for their local counterparts after their return to the UK and one, Roland Digby (WWT), has established a regular phonelink to assist in staff development. Training at the breeding facility for veterinary student Tsanta Fiderana Rakotonanahary has been maintained by Durrell Vet Javier Lopez and by technicians who have been well placed to train in practical skills such as routine worming and faecal sampling.

3. Malagasy capacity for environmental CEPA of Madagascar Pochard established

Jacques Live Rajaonarison has established an impressive 'team' and 'pochard roadshow' through his work through schools and other groups in the Bealanana area. Jacques Live uses the pochard (*fotsimaso*) as a flagship for wetlands conservation in general. The team recruit young volunteers (scout groups, environmental clubs) for further extending the message and incorporate other themes such as work with DREF on "the fight against bushfire".

4. Long-term protection of Bemanevika secured

TPF have achieved the interim goal of having the Bemanevika Protected Area recognised by the Government of Madagascar. The site is currently a Nouvelles Aires Protégés with Temporary Status. The site is given the status of 'Temporary Protected Area' giving it the full legal protection of a NAP but with a time limit (originally end of 2012). On completion, the NAP will then be declared a permanent Protected Area and this is now with Government.

4.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date
3	Qualification	1	1			1
4B	No. of training weeks	7	10			17
6A	No. of people receiving training	1	3			3
6B	No. weeks training	18	100			118
8	No. weeks UK staff in host country	44	58			102
15C	No. UK press	1	1			1
15D	No. UK local press	1	1			1
16A	No. newsletters	11	12			23
19A	Radio in host country	1	5			6
19B	Radio in UK	2	2			2
23	Resources raised from other sources	Car @ £25,000	Build @£75,000 Research team @£30,000			£130,000

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Manual*	Madagascar Pochard Husbandry Protocols. Young *et al*. 2012	Durrell/WWT	Glyn Young	-
Manual	Protocoles de gestion de la population de conservation du Fuligule de Madagascar. Young *et al*. 2012	Durrell/WWT	Glyn Young	-
Manual*	Madagascar Pochard Captive Breeding Programme Record Keeping Protocols. Young *et al*. 2011	Durrell/WWT	Glyn Young	-
DVD	Saving the world's rarest bird. WWT 2011	WWT	Peter Cranswick	-
Article*	Return of the native. Cranswick 2012	WWT *Waterlife*	WWT www.wwt.org.uk	-
Article	Pochards get a new home	Durrell On the edge	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust www.durrell.org	

4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Despite some continuing delays caused initially by the emergency transfer of birds out of Sofia and their eventual return, the project has progressed extremely well. Key Project personnel have been recruited and trained. A new purpose-built breeding facility has been created and equipped at Antsohihy. A major Project milestone was achieved with the first captive breeding of Madagascar pochard in the modern era. Development of the main breeding facility at Anjingo has been slow through particularly meticulous negotiation with local, regional and national authorities and establishment of site construction programmes in an undeveloped area, but this development is now on schedule for completion in late 2012-early 2013.

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

Protection of the site at Bemanevika and establishment of a Nouvelles Aires Protégés by TPF in partnership with the Project has had a remarkable impact on biodiversity protection in this area of Madagascar. Besides the pochard, this site holds several identified endangered and highly localised bird, mammal, reptile and amphibian species. Further biological assessment of this area of rare north-western High Plateau forest will undoubtedly yield even more plants, animals and habitat types of significance. TPF and Asity Madagascar will develop community based programmes of co-operation and environmental education that will ensure understanding and protection of the NAP and local resources.

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Regular monitoring of Project progress is achieved through a number of means:

A daily record is maintained by aviculturists at the breeding facility, comprehensively documenting all significant activities. Records are input into the ARKS computerised records system and ensures standardised recording Both daily records and ARKS reports are passed back to HQs in Antananarivo, Jersey and Slimbridge;

Management reports are provided each month by key personnel for each main aspect of the Project (breeding, research *etc*) and compiled and circulated between management teams at Durrell and WWT;

A monthly report of progress is maintained by Durrell's Project manager, and circulated to all partners;

Regular progress meetings are held in Antananarivo between Madagascar partners;

Regular (often weekly) Skype conferences are held between Durrell, Durrell Madagascar and WWT Slimbridge and, when the internet allows, with the facility at Antsohihy;

Durrell Veterinary Department visited the facility sites at Antsohihy and Anjingo to review biosecurity. Additional technical meetings are held between relevant staff (e.g. to discuss development of the research programme);

The Project managers from Durrell and WWT Slimbridge visited the Project sites in Madagascar in November 2011, to review progress and meet with Project personnel;

Project managers and senior management of Durrell and WWT meet several times a year to review strategy and direction of the Project: meetings were held in Jersey in October 2011 and at Slimbridge in February 2012;

All such meetings are used to review progress and issues arising, to identify key actions and priorities, and to identify improvements. The environment and evolving nature of this project dictate that regular adaptation is needed;

Reports are also provided to other funders (e.g. MCFEA and BBC Wildlife Fund) according to their reporting schedules.

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

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The Project has to be adaptive as work in often difficult conditions and where local politics can be very intrusive is always challenging. Sickness and injury to key personnel is also an ever present worry (in 2011-2012 this ranged from wasp stings to broken limbs). Any new management programme of an endangered species, however familiar its larger taxonomic grouping is, will need to be flexible in its approach. This is best achieved with this Project through a highly motivated and experienced team from the avicultural and other personnel on the ground in Madagascar to the partners' management structure overseas. There is a strong commitment to this project throughout that stems perhaps from a feeling that we almost lost this species once and we are not going to again!

8. Sustainability

The Madagascar Pochard has been identified as one of the rarest vertebrates in the world and this duck has a very high profile (see the books *Facing Extinction*). Significant amounts of funding have been received from outside of the Darwin Initiative grant and conservation work for the bird and the Bemanevika Protected Area will continue. The pochard has become a *cause célèbre* locally and this public mood will be utilised to further ensure support. The Antsohihy facility and that at Anjingo when completed represent significant investment both financially and logistically by the partners. Durrell Madagascar will continue to co-ordinate management of the facilities and their associated personnel and expect this project to become as well established as that for the Angonoka (Madagascar ploughshare tortoise) which celebrated its 25th Anniversary in 2011.

9. Dissemination

Monthly reports have been produced throughout this project and are sent each month to all members of Project team, including all personnel who have worked with the captive duck population in Madagascar, and valued supporters such as Mauritian Wildlife Foundation, Fota Wildlife Park and BirdLife International. These reports are e-mailed to nine Madagascar addresses within local, regional and national government. There have been regular updates on the captive population at http://www.wwt.org.uk/our-work/wetland-wildlife/madagascar-pochard/wwt-team-pochard-blog and at http://blog.durrell.org/ A dedicated Project website is under development and, following delays, will go live in 2012 when the Project logo will be launched.

A WWT-produced DVD of the 2009 collection of eggs from the wild was distributed in UK to partners, stakeholders and potential funders. Copies were sent to partners in Madagascar and it has been used by Jacques Live Rajaonarison during school and village presentations in the Bealanana and Antsohihy areas and is shown regularly at WWT visitor centres in the UK (which have a combined annual visitation of one million visitors). The video was added to several conservation-based websites in 2011 and can be viewed at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WcdolbS7VzY&feature=relmfu

In addition, there has been frequent and wide dissemination in the UK:

WWT's stand at the UK Birdwatching Fair (held at Rutland Water in August – approx 20,000 visitors) focused upon saving threatened species, prominently featuring the Madagascar Pochard Project;

A major article on the Madagascar pochard was included in *Waterlife,* WWT's quarterly members' magazine (220,000 members), following a major article on the Project the previous year;

An article on the pochard was included in the Durrell members' newsletter in Autumn 2011 (14,000 members);

Presentations about the Project have been made by WWT and Jersey staff at various wildlife events for the public, conferences and to local wildlife or birdwatching clubs and societies.

10. Project Expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 3.

Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012)

Item	**Budget**	**Expenditure**	**Variance/ Comments**
Staff costs specified by individual			4.3% Local staffing underspend as birds did not need all planned staff until move to Antsohihy 9/2012
Overhead costs			0%
Travel and subsistence			3.1%
Operating costs			350% Increased allocation of costs from meetings
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others: Consultancy			
Others (please specify)			5%
TOTAL			

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by LTS?

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

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

Thanks to a partnership approach and invaluable support, the future of the Madagascar pochard is looking more secure.

In 2009 it was estimated that there were only 20 Madagascar pochards left in the wild, making them the world's rarest duck. Durrell, the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, The Peregrine Fund, Asity Madagascar and the Madagascar Government began an emergency operation to save the species from extinction.

Following intensive surveys to search for further populations, none were found, so a recovery plan was launched to rear ducklings and hold adults in secure conditions to form the basis for a breeding programme.

Three clutches of eggs were collected from the wild and 24 ducklings hatched. These birds now form the basis of the captive-rearing project in Madagascar with the aim of one day returning this duck to other parts of the country. Due to the rapid response, the ducklings were held in the best available accommodation, at Durrell's chelonian breeding centre at Ampijoroa.

So in 2011, building began for two purpose-built facilities; a rearing centre for ducklings at Antsohihy in north-west Madagascar and a breeding centre out of town that would hold the adult ducks. A house with garden in Antsohihy was chosen as the most suitable site and a team of WWT experts, with financial support from Mitsubishi Corporation Fund for Europe and Africa Fota Wildlife Park in Ireland transformed the new accommodation. Now the garden houses ponds and aviaries and the house has incubation and rearing rooms. The pochards moved to the new facility at Antsohihy on 1st September 2011.

They all settled in very quickly and their new ponds were much more suitable for ducks and we now have 18 ducklings, all hatched since the birds arrived in their new home. Pochards had not previously been bred in captivity since the 1930s

In the long term we need to find suitable places to release the captive bred birds. This will involve a lot of research which is already happening in tandem with our breeding activities. We can now feel really positive about the future of the pochard, especially as we have strong local support in Madagascar.

High quality photographs of the birds and facilities can be requested from the Project Leader

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2011-2012

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
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* ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources		Protection of Bemanevika site will contribute to safeguarding a potentially unique biodiversity in Madagascar. Several other critically endangered vertebrates are present in the protected area. Work by Project and parallel work by TPF is ensuring co-operation of local communities and ensuring that they benefit through many schemes such as forest resource protection etc.	
Purpose To avert imminent extinction of the Madagascar pochard through recovery planning and capacity building for a conservation breeding programme, site protection and public engagement.	• Conservation breeding programme established in- country • Species' current habitat at Bemanevika officially protected. • Community outreach programme established • Species recovery plan developed with all stakeholders		Complete construction of breeding facility at Anjingo Collect further eggs from wild population to increase founder input Identify potential sites in Sofia for trial release of captive-reared birds
Output 1. Project effectively managed and coordinated	• Annual reports and finance claims delivered on time and in budget		
Activity 1.1 Establish Project management team and planning structure		Management structure established, based from Durrell in Jersey and WWT in UK. Managed in host country by Durrell Madagascar in communication with Durrell and WWT through e-mail, weekly Skype conference calls and telephone. Durrell and WWT meet annually at WWT, Durrell Madagascar organise monthly meetings with TPF and Asity Madagascar in Antananarivo. Monthly reports are circulated throughout the Project and all partners.	
Output 2. Key conservation needs for Madagascar pochard identified	• Analyse genetic diversity of captive founders and recommend pairings • Key limiting factors at site identified • Species recovery plan endorsed by Government by Y3		

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.1. Research prioritisation and development of collaborative studies		Research priorities have been identified and include both ecology of the Madagascar pochard and husbandry related to the captive-breeding programme. Research into the wild population particularly that which will direct the reintroduction of captive-bred birds in the future is overseen directly by WWT and Durrell through WWT Senior Research Officer Andy Bamford who is funded outside of Project and liaises directly with the programme of TPF in the area. The team of AB, Felix Razafindrajao and others has begun to establish baseline ecological data at current and former sites.	
Activity 2.2. Analyse genetic diversity of captive founders and recommend pairings		Blood samples have been collected from all 23 birds that reached maturity. Samples are with University of Cardiff and are awaiting full analysis. The captive population is, in the interim, managed through a studbook and pairings are organised accordingly.	
Activity 2.3. Hold Recovery Plan workshop, action plan published and circulated		The Recovery Plan workshop was postponed while there were political sensitivities involving the movement of the birds outside of Sofia. Now that the birds have been returned the timing of the workshop will be re-assessed and is provisionally scheduled for late 2012.	
Output 3. Conservation-breeding programme and Malagasy capacity for aviculture established	• Captive breeding population producing around 20 birds Y1 • Three Malagasy staff trained in aviculture, and endangered species management • Preliminary assessment of wetlands as sites for release of captive-bred birds	• Following delays through emergency move of captive birds in late 2009 the birds began to breed in Y2 and 18 young were hatched. Breeding predictions are now on course • Three avicultural staff, a student vet and a field manager are employed and being trained in Y2. Further avicultural staff will be employed and trained when the Anjingo facility is completed • Assessment of potential wetlands for trial release will be restricted initially to Sofia for political reasons and will begin in early Y3.	
Activity 3.1. Build captive-breeding facility		Specialised facilities for egg incubation and duckling rearing were completed at a rented property in Antsohihy in August 2011. Following the completion of outside ponds (in predator-proof enclosures) and the perimeter fence, the flock at Ampijoroa (by then 21 birds following the deaths of three birds over two years) were all transferred to Antsohihy on 1st September 2011. Building work at the larger breeding and holding facility at Anjingo has been delayed through the lengthy site identification and legal and administrative processes. Land lease arrangements (the first documents were signed in April 2011) and negotiations with regional authorities for use of the Anjingo site continued through the year and contractors for the build were sought in April 2011 and contracts signed. Work at Anjingo is expected to be completed by the end of 2012.	
Activity 3.2. Recruit avicultural and support staff		Felix Razafindrajao is Project Supervisor, Floriot Randrianarimangason is manager of the captive facility with full time aviculturalist Mahazaka Ratsimalandy and trainee Rabenalimanana Samuelson. Trainee veterinarian Tsanta Fiderana Rakotonanahary is Project vet (employed by Durrell Madagascar) and Rasolofinirina Andrianarivony (Nary) is Project driver.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.3. Collect eggs from wild birds and establish breeding pairs in captivity		Following delays in the construction of the PCBC and the temporary housing of the captive population outside of Sofia, collection of further eggs has been further postponed and will be undertaken in Year 3. The return of the birds to Sofia was well received by the local authorities and communities making collection of further eggs much easier.	
Output 4. Malagasy capacity for environmental CEPA of Madagascar pochard established	• Minimum of 20 school teachers and local groups and NGOs trained in environmental CEPA • Ten Malagasy project staff trained in environmental CEPA.	Project Environmental Education Officer, Jacques Live Rajaonarison, is based at Bealanana working in villages and towns in the Bemanevika/Bealanana area. Jacques Live has established local groups through Asity Madagascar model and is working with schools and scout groups to train teams in each area.	
Activity 4.1. Develop local partner's capacity for CEPA training and establish CEPA training in Bemanevika area			
Output 5. Long-term protection of Bemanevika secured	• Site included within the new Protected Areas framework by Y3 • Site support group in place Y2	• The Bemanevika site has temporary protected status and process of upgrading to full protection is currently with the Government • TPF work closely with local communities	
Activity 5.1. Maintain protection of Bemanevika site		The Peregrine Fund team have maintained their camp at the Bemanevika site and undertaken protection of the forest and wetlands while working closely with local villages and National Government in establishing full statutory protection for the site.	
Activity 2.2. Establish statutory protection for site		TPF have succeeded in getting the site, Bemanevika Protected Area, established as a Nouvelles Aires Protégés: a significant feat in current political conditions. A Management Plan was developed in collaboration with the local communities and The Environmental and Social Safeguard Plan (ESSP) was finalized. A Business Plan document was finalized. During the lengthy process of developing a NAP, the site is given the status of 'Temporary Protected Area' giving it the full legal protection of a NAP but with a time limit (end of 2012). On completion (in 2012) the NAP will then be declared a permanent Protected Area. NAP boundary markers were designed with panels within local communities following a meeting in June 2010. A local committee for wildfire prevention was established and functioning: each village has their own local fire prevention agents who were equipped with uniforms provided by The Peregrine Fund. A reforestation plan was established in collaboration with the local forest officer and TPF built nurseries at four localities around the NAP.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
Output 6. Local community and national audiences support conservation of the species.	• Rapid assessment of social, cultural and economic situation of communities undertaken • At least 80% of schoolchildren aware and supportive of conservation activities around the target species by Y3 • Legal status of local communities to manage Bemanevika established		
Activity 6.1. Establish national awareness programme through local media and publicity materials		Madagascar pochard reported in local media but national coverage deliberately muted while the captive birds are not in Sofia. A national coverage is planned for May 2012 to coincide with Durrell tortoise programme activities.	
Activity 6.2. Assess communities and undertake questionnaire surveys in Bemanevika area		Not yet undertaken.	

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

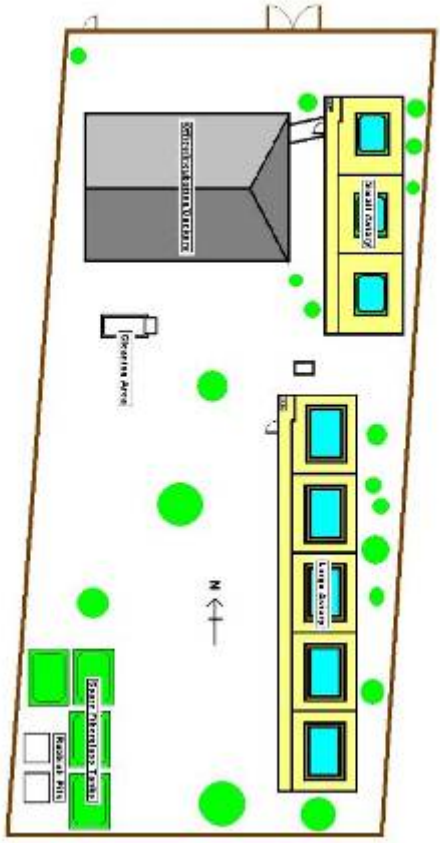
Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Extinction of Madagascar pochard averted, and its long-term future secured in the wild. The conservation of the pochard is used to promote wetland restoration through community involvement and human livelihood support	• Madagascar pochard IUCN status downgraded from CR to EN within 10 years • Existing and one new population self-sustaining in the wild within the species' historic range within 25 years • Resident community engaged in conservation activities, and environmental awareness increased by Project completion	• IUCN Red List • Population monitoring reports • Reports on awareness campaigns. Numbers of nationals employed by Project	
Purpose To avert imminent extinction of the Madagascar pochard through recovery planning and capacity building for a conservation breeding programme, site protection and public engagement.	• Conservation breeding programme established in-country • Species' current habitat at Bemanevika officially protected. • Community outreach programme established • Species recovery plan developed with all stakeholders	• Conservation breeding programme assessed against *IUCN Technical Guidelines on the Management of Ex Situ Populations for Conservation* • Site included in Government official list of protected areas • Regular field reports produced. • Species recovery plan endorsed by Government of Madagascar	• Current level of Government support for conservation continues • Stochastic events do not lead to extinction of the wild population before *ex-situ* population is established • Political stability in Madagascar allows project to be completed
Outputs 1. Project effectively managed and coordinated	• Annual reports and finance claims delivered on time and in budget	• Annual reports and finance claims to Darwin	
2. Key conservation needs for Madagascar pochard identified	• Analyse genetic diversity of captive founders and recommend pairings • Key limiting factors at site identified • Species recovery plan endorsed by Government by Y3	• Species recovery plan published, and widely circulated in-country and abroad • One scientific publication	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
3. Conservation-breeding programme and Malagasy capacity for aviculture established	• Captive breeding population producing around 20 birds Y1 • Three Malagasy staff trained in aviculture, and endangered species management • Preliminary assessment of wetlands as sites for release of captive-bred birds	• Updates posted in Project website • Studbook created • Reports on breeding success and survival of birds in captivity • Annual avicultural assessment reports for all staff • Husbandry guidelines produced • Two scientific papers published	• Fecundity of birds not affected by inbreeding depression • Political support is national stability are maintained
4. Malagasy capacity for environmental CEPA of Madagascar pochard established	• Minimum of 20 school teachers and local groups and NGOs trained in environmental CEPA • Ten Malagasy project staff trained in environmental CEPA.	• Training reports produced. • Ten CEPA certificates awarded.	
5. Long-term protection of Bemanevika secured	• Site included within the new Protected Areas framework by Y3 • Site support group in place Y2	• Necessary documentation produced to justify declaration of site as protected area • Site management plan produced	• Assignation of protected area status compatible with the long-term survival of the pochard and other key species in the site
6. Local community and national audiences support conservation of the species.	• Rapid assessment of social, cultural and economic situation of communities undertaken • At least 80% of schoolchildren aware and supportive of conservation activities around the target species by Y3 • Legal status of local communities to manage Bemanevika established	• Project start and end questionnaire surveys • Awareness and education material produced in Malagasy for communities and schools • Training reports produced.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Activities (details in workplan) 1.1 Establish Project management team and planning structure 2.1 Research prioritisation and development of collaborative studies 2.2 Analyse genetic diversity of captive founders and recommend pairings 2.3 Hold Recovery Plan workshop, action plan published and circulated 3.1 Build captive-breeding facility 3.2 Recruit avicultural and support staff 3.3 Collect eggs from wild birds and establish breeding pairs in captivity 4.1 Develop local partner's capacity for CEPA training and establish CEPA training in Bemanevika area 5.1 Maintain protection of Bemanevika site 5.2 Establish statutory protection for site 6.1 Establish national awareness programme through local media and publicity materials. 6.2 Assess communities and undertake questionnaire surveys in Bemanevika area.			
Monitoring activities: Indicator 1: Project leaders to track and report progress against measurable indicators and institutional workplans to ensure timely delivery of project outputs Indicator 2: Constant monitoring of key demographic rates in captive population as part of adaptive management of the captive breeding programme Indicator 3. Repeat appraisals to monitor staff skill development and knowledge generation of CEPA techniques Indicator 4. Evaluation of change in community awareness of the pochard and conservation intervention through repeated questionnaires.			

Annex 3

The Madagascar pochard *Aythya innotata* incubation and rearing facility at Antsohihy, Madagascar in 2011



Incubation and rearing facilities at Antsohihy in 2011

Male (above) and female Madagascar pochard *Aythya innotata* at Antsohihy facility in 2011

The official opening of the Madagascar pochard facility at Antsohihy, Madagascar on 26th November 2011 with list of distinguished guests

Guests

1- Chef District de Bealanana
2- Maire d'Antananivo Haut
3- Maire de Beandrarezona
4- Chef cantonnement de Bealanana
5- Président d' Association FBM
6- Président d' Association FIMAKA Anjingo
7- Maire d'Antsahabe
8- Chef Fokontany d'Ambalavelona Bas
9- Le Secrétaire General de la Région Sofia
10- Le Directeur du Développement Régional
11- le Directeur Régional de l'Environnement et de Forêts Sofia
12- Le Chef District d'Antsohihy
13- Le Délégué Régional d'Information
14- Le chef CISCO d'Antsohihy
15- Représentant de radio privé Andrea
16- Colonel commandant Régional de la Gendarmerie
17- Président de l'Association des Guides Régionaux
18- Représentante de l'AEECL
19- Le vice-président de l'AEECL et sa femme
20- Chef cantonment d'Antsohihy

Partners

21 – Durrell Madagascar
22 - The Peregrine Fund
23- Asity Madagascar
24- Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust
25- Présidente d'honneur Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust Mme Lee Durrell

Madagascar pochard *Aythya innotata* ducklings hatched and reared at Antsohihy in 2011

Environmental Education Programme

International
Madagascar Pochard Studbook

AYTHYA INNOTATA

Compiled by:
Hywel Glyn Young

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Les Augrès Manor
Trinity, Jersey JE3 5BP, Channel Islands U.K.
Telephone: 44 1534 860032 Fax: 44 1534 860001
Email glyn.young@durrell.org

Data current as of 31 March 2012

MADAGASCAR POCHARD Studbook

(*Aythya innotata*)

Stud #	Sex	Hatch Date	Sire	Dam	Location	Date	Local ID	Event	Rearing	Tag/Band
MP0001	M	25 Oct 2009	WILD1	WILD2	BEMENAVIK	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	WT:BB0853
					MEF	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	25 Oct 2009	MP0001	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	26 Oct 2009	MP0001	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0001	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0001	Transfer		
MP0002	F	25 Oct 2009	WILD1	WILD2	BEMENAVIK	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0858:DG
					MEF	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	25 Oct 2009	MP0002	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	26 Oct 2009	MP0002	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0002	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0002	Transfer		
MP0003	F	25 Oct 2009	WILD1	WILD2	BEMENAVIK	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0852:PK
					MEF	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	25 Oct 2009	MP0003	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	26 Oct 2009	MP0003	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0003	Transfer		
						30 Aug 2010		**Death**		
[Death by: Self-inflicted injuries □ Mounted or Preserved: ANTSOHIHY]										
MP0004	M	25 Oct 2009	WILD1	WILD2	BEMENAVIK	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BK:BB0857
					MEF	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	25 Oct 2009	MP0004	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	26 Oct 2009	MP0004	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0004	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0004	Transfer		
MP0005	F	25 Oct 2009	WILD1	WILD2	BEMENAVIK	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0856:OR
					MEF	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	25 Oct 2009	MP0005	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	26 Oct 2009	MP0005	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0005	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0005	Transfer		
						7 Jan 2012		**Death**		
[Death by: Infection associated □ Mounted or Preserved: ANTSOHIHY]										
MP0006	F	25 Oct 2009	WILD1	WILD2	BEMENAVIK	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0855:CS
					MEF	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	25 Oct 2009	MP0006	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	26 Oct 2009	MP0006	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0006	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0006	Transfer		
MP0007	M	25 Oct 2009	WILD1	WILD2	BEMENAVIK	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	PB:BB0851
					MEF	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	25 Oct 2009	MP0007	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	26 Oct 2009	MP0007	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0007	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0007	Transfer		
MP0008	F	25 Oct 2009	WILD1	WILD2	BEMENAVIK	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0854:RD
					MEF	25 Oct 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	25 Oct 2009	MP0008	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	26 Oct 2009	MP0008	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0008	Transfer		
						10 Jan 2011		**Death**		
[Death by: Self-inflicted injuries □ Mounted or Preserved: ANTSOHIHY]										
MP0009	?	10 Nov 2009	WILD3	WILD4	BEMENAVIK	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	10 Nov 2009	MP0009	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	11 Nov 2009	MP0009	Transfer		
						23 Dec 2009		**Death**		
[Death by: Infection associated □ Mounted or Preserved: ANTSOHIHY]										
MP0010	F	10 Nov 2009	WILD3	WILD4	BEMENAVIK	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0860:YL
					MEF	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	10 Nov 2009	MP0010	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	11 Nov 2009	MP0010	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0010	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0010	Transfer		

Stud #	Sex	Hatch Date	Sire	Dam	Location	Date	Local ID	Event	Rearing	Tag/Band
MP0011	F	10 Nov 2009	WILD3	WILD4	BEMENAVIK	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0863:CS
					MEF	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	10 Nov 2009	MP0011	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	11 Nov 2009	MP0011	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0011	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0011	Transfer		
MP0012	M	10 Nov 2009	WILD3	WILD4	BEMENAVIK	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BK:BB0865
					MEF	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	10 Nov 2009	MP0012	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	11 Nov 2009	MP0012	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0012	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0012	Transfer		
MP0013	F	10 Nov 2009	WILD3	WILD4	BEMENAVIK	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Parent	BB0859:OR
					MEF	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	10 Nov 2009	MP0013	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	11 Nov 2009	MP0013	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0013	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0013	Transfer		
						22 Jan 2012		**Death**		
	[Death by: Infection associated □ Mounted or Preserved: ANTSOHIHY]									
MP0014	F	10 Nov 2009	WILD3	WILD4	BEMENAVIK	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0864:DG
					MEF	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	10 Nov 2009	MP0014	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	11 Nov 2009	MP0014	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0014	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0014	Transfer		
MP0015	F	10 Nov 2009	WILD3	WILD4	BEMENAVIK	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0861:PK
					MEF	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	10 Nov 2009	MP0015	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	11 Nov 2009	MP0015	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0015	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0015	Transfer		
MP0016	F	11 Nov 2009	WILD3	WILD4	BEMENAVIK	11 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0862:RD
					MEF	11 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	11 Nov 2009	MP0016	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	11 Nov 2009	MP0016	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0016	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0016	Transfer		
MP0017	M	10 Nov 2009	WILD3	WILD4	BEMENAVIK	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	WT:BB0866
					MEF	10 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	10 Nov 2009	MP0017	Loan to		
					HOTEL ANA	11 Nov 2009	MP0017	Transfer		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0017	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0017	Transfer		
MP0018	F	18 Nov 2009	WILD5	WILD6	HOTEL ANA	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	OR:BB0867
					MEF	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	18 Nov 2009	MP0018	Loan to		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0018	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0018	Transfer		
MP0019	M	18 Nov 2009	WILD5	WILD6	HOTEL ANA	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BK:BB0867
					MEF	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	18 Nov 2009	MP0019	Loan to		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0019	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0019	Transfer		
MP0020	F	18 Nov 2009	WILD5	WILD6	HOTEL ANA	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0868:CS
					MEF	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	18 Nov 2009	MP0020	Loan to		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0020	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0020	Transfer		
MP0021	F	18 Nov 2009	WILD5	WILD6	HOTEL ANA	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0873:DG
					MEF	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	18 Nov 2009	MP0021	Loan to		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0021	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0021	Transfer		

Stud #	Sex	Hatch Date	Sire	Dam	Location	Date	Local ID	Event	Rearing	Tag/Band
MP0022	F	18 Nov 2009	WILD5	WILD6	HOTEL ANA	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0869:RD
					MEF	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	18 Nov 2009	MP0022	Loan to		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0022	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0022	Transfer		
MP0023	M	18 Nov 2009	WILD5	WILD6	HOTEL ANA	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	WT:BB0871
					MEF	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	18 Nov 2009	MP0023	Loan to		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0023	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0023	Transfer		
MP0024	F	18 Nov 2009	WILD5	WILD6	HOTEL ANA	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB0870:PK
					MEF	18 Nov 2009	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	18 Nov 2009	MP0024	Loan to		
					AMPIJOROA	15 Dec 2009	MP0024	Transfer		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Sep 2011	MP0024	Transfer		
MP0025 VOALOHANY	F	2 Sep 2011	MP0012	UNK1	ANTSOHIHY	2 Sep 2011	UNK	Hatch	Hand	CS:BB0874
					MEF	2 Sep 2011	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	2 Sep 2011	MP0025	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	2 Sep 2011	NP0025	Transfer		
MP0026 HARRI	M	26 Sep 2011	MP0012	UNK1	ANTSOHIHY	26 Sep 2011	UNK	Hatch	Hand	OR:BB0875
					MEF	26 Sep 2011	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	26 Sep 2011	MP0026	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	26 Sep 2011	MP0026	Transfer		
MP0027 SCHARNER	M	27 Nov 2011	MP0007	UNK2	ANTSOHIHY	27 Nov 2011	UNK	Hatch	Hand	BB00876;PB
					MEF	27 Nov 2011	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	27 Nov 2011	MP0027	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	27 Nov 2011	MP0027	Loan to		
MP0028 KANDINDANA	M	1 Dec 2011	MP0007	UNK2	ANTSOHIHY	1 Dec 2011	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	1 Dec 2011	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	1 Dec 2011	MP0028	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	1 Dec 2011	MP0028	Transfer		
MP0029	?	30 Jan 2012	MP0007	UNK2	ANTSOHIHY	30 Jan 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	30 Jan 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	30 Jan 2012	MP0029	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	30 Jan 2012	MP0029	Transfer		
MP0030	?	31 Jan 2012	MP0019	UNK3	ANTSOHIHY	31 Jan 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	31 Jan 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	31 Jan 2012	MP0030	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	31 Jan 2012	MP0030	Transfer		
MP0031	?	4 Feb 2012	MP0012	UNK1	ANTSOHIHY	4 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	4 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	4 Feb 2012	MP0031	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	4 Feb 2012	MP0031	Transfer		
MP0032	?	12 Feb 2012	MP0007	UNK2	ANTSOHIHY	12 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	12 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	12 Feb 2012	MP0032	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	12 Feb 2012	MP0032	Transfer		
MP0033	?	12 Feb 2012	MP0007	UNK2	ANTSOHIHY	12 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	12 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	12 Feb 2012	MP0033	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	12 Feb 2012	MP0033	Transfer		
MP0034	?	12 Feb 2012	MP0004	UNK4	ANTSOHIHY	12 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	12 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	12 Feb 2012	MP0034	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	12 Feb 2012	MP0034	Transfer		
MP0035	?	12 Feb 2012	MP0004	UNK4	ANTSOHIHY	12 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	12 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	12 Feb 2012	MP0035	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	12 Feb 2012	MP0035	Transfer		
MP0036	?	16 Feb 2012	MP0012	UNK1	ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	16 Feb 2012	MP0036	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	MP0036	Transfer		

Stud #	Sex	Hatch Date	Sire	Dam	Location	Date	Local ID	Event	Rearing	Tag/Band
MP0037	?	16 Feb 2012	MP0012	UNK1	ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	16 Feb 2012	MP0037	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	MP0037	Transfer		
MP0038	?	16 Feb 2012	MP0012	UNK1	ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	16 Feb 2012	MP0038	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	MP0038	Transfer		
MP0039	?	16 Feb 2012	UNK	UNK	ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	16 Feb 2012	MP0039	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	MP0039	Transfer		
MP0040	?	16 Feb 2012	UNK	UNK	ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	16 Feb 2012	MP0040	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	MP0040	Transfer		
MP0041	?	16 Feb 2012	UNK	UNK	ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	16 Feb 2012	MP0041	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	MP0041	Transfer		
MP0042	?	16 Feb 2012	UNK	UNK	ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Hatch	Hand	
					MEF	16 Feb 2012	UNK	Transfer		
					JERSEY	16 Feb 2012	MP0042	Loan to		
					ANTSOHIHY	16 Feb 2012	MP0042	Transfer		

TOTALS: 9.17.16 (42) **Living 24/2/2012: 9.13.15 (37)**

Checklist for submission

	Check
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Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
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