



Submit by 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018

## Darwin Initiative Application for Grant for Round 24: Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 17 and 18 of this form and the [Guidance](#). Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

### Eligibility

#### 1. Name and address of organisation

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	<b>Madagasikara Voakajy</b>
<b>Address:</b>	<b>Lot II F 14 P Bis A Andraisoro</b>
<b>City and Postcode:</b>	<b>101 Antananarivo</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Madagascar</b>
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	

#### 2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

<b>Stage 1 Ref:</b> 4199	<b>Title (max 10 words):</b> <b>Securing healthy baobab populations through efficient fruit harvesting and use</b>
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#### 3. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](#). Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

##### (max 80 words)

At three pilot sites we will establish a sustainable trade of Grandidier's baobab (*Adansonia grandidieri*) fruits in order to improve regeneration in the wild and reduce poverty and malnutrition in local communities. To do this, we will reinforce baobab populations and integrate sustainable harvesting agreements into existing co-management plans. In parallel, we will empower communities to collect, process and trade baobab products to existing markets. As a co-benefit, we will improve access to nutritious baobab powders through the hungry months.

#### 4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

<b>Country 1:</b> Madagascar	<b>Country 2:</b>
<b>Country 3:</b>	<b>Country 4:</b>

#### 5. Project dates, and budget summary

<b>Start date:</b> 01 <sup>st</sup> July 2018	<b>End date:</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	<b>Duration:</b> 02 years 09 months
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Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2018/19 £74,701	2019/20 £76,297	2020/21 £56,205	Total £207,203
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				22%

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Razafimanahaka	Rasoloson	Price
Forename (s)	Hanta Julie	Hantarinera Meva Saroy	Victoria
Post held	Director	Programme Coordinator	Project Officer, Global Trees Campaign
Organisation (if different to above)		Label CBD Consulting	Fauna & Flora International

Details	Project Partner 3		
Surname	Narisoa		
Forename (s)	Andoniaina		
Post held	Director		
Organisation (if different to above)	Direction Régionale de l'Ecologie de l'Environnement et des Forêts (DREEF) - Menabe		

7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? NO

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title

**8a. If you answered 'No' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.**

**If you answered 'Yes', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)**

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	<b>2005</b>
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO No Government No University No Other (explain) MV is registered as an Association in the Malagasy legislation. Our structure is similar to an NGO.
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) Madagasikara Voakajy is funded through grants and donations. We have established a five-year (2015-19) strategic plan which guides our priorities. We design projects and submit them to potential funders/partners for funding. We maintain close relationship with project partners and funders.
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes

**8b. Do not complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 7.**

**Provide detail of 3 contracts/awards held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.**

1. Title	Implementing CITES in Madagascar
Value	£159,509
Duration	04 years (01 <sup>st</sup> April 2012 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016)
Role of organisation in project	Lead Partner
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	This project aimed to deliver compliance with CITES and CBD with respect to the use and conservation of endemic Appendix II amphibians and reptiles. We organized training sessions to Malagasy management and scientific authorities on CITES procedures, amended export quota based on best available scientific information, and reviewed trade for Appendix II and non-CITES species.
Client/ <b>independent</b> reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	The project was funded by Darwin Initiative through a grant to Professor Richard Griffiths at the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, School of Anthropology and Conservation, University of Kent, Marlowe Building, Canterbury, CT2 7NR, UK

2. Title	Creating seven new protected areas in eastern Madagascar
Value	\$148,280
Duration	02 years (2014 – 2015)
Role of organisation in project	Project Leader
Brief summary of the	This project aimed to establish six new protected areas in the

aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	Alaotra-Mangoro Region, eastern Madagascar. These protected areas include habitat for Critically Endangered amphibians, reptiles and primates. All six protected areas were officially declared in April 2015. In December 2014, the Malagasy government decided to split one of the proposed protected areas into two different protected areas. Hence, seven protected areas were declared. Madagasikara Voakajy is currently leading the management of these protected areas with the communities.
Client/ <b>independent</b> reference contact details	Dr Sally Lahm , <a href="#">Africa &amp; Madagascar</a> Conservation Officer, Rainforest Trust, 7078 Airlie Road, Warrenton, Virginia 20187, USA

3. Title	Learning alternative livelihoods and agricultural techniques, for the love of lemurs
Value	€88,658
Duration	02 years (December 2015 – December 2017)
Role of organisation in project	Project Leader
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	This project aimed to instil into youths (15-25 years old) of Mangabe protected area the reasons to love lemurs and attitudes that allow them to contribute conserving lemurs. To do so, we formed youth teams and launched a contest in two areas: adopting improved farming techniques and running awareness campaigns to conserve lemurs. At the start of the contest, all team members were provided with a standard training and necessary equipment. Currently, six of the eight teams formed are still active. With no additional support, they continue working together demonstrating the use of improved farming techniques and running awareness campaigns of different topics in their villages. Most importantly, these youths are now highly estimated within their communities.
Client/ <b>independent</b> reference contact details	This project was funded by the IUCN Save Our Species Programme through the Lemurs Initiative. Current contact: <a href="#">Jessica Gasser, Global Species and Key Biodiversity Areas Programme, IUCN, 28 rue Mauverney, CH- 1196 Gland, Switzerland</a>

**8c. Do not complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 7.**

**Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

<p><b>Aims (50 words)</b></p> <p>MV aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of Madagascar's endemic species, habitats and ecosystems, by mitigating key threats through applied research and targeted actions, for the benefits of Malagasy people.</p>
<p><b>Activities (50 words)</b></p> <p>We carry out biodiversity and social surveys to better understand the interactions between species and people and identify conservation strategies. We use these results to develop conservation strategies and management plans for the species and sites where we work. Subsequently, we implement these actions with all stakeholders and evaluate achievements.</p>
<p><b>Achievements (50 words)</b></p>

- We established seven protected areas in eastern Madagascar and developed their management plans for 2015-2019;
- We developed conservation strategies for the Grandidier's baobab and golden mantella frog in 2011 and updated them in 2017;
- We established four community-based organizations to manage and conserve baobab populations.

**9. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.**

<p><b>Lead institution and website:</b>          Madagasikara Voakajy (MV) – <a href="http://www.madagasikara-voakajy.org">www.madagasikara-voakajy.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>MV is a Malagasy conservation organization founded in 2005. MV has worked in Menabe Region since 2006 when we investigated the role of bats on baobab pollination then baobab uses by local communities (2009). We led on the elaboration of the first conservation strategy for the Grandidier's baobab in 2011 and its updating in 2017. As part of the strategy implementation, we established two of the three community-based organizations and carried out research at the third organization where this project will operate. Of all the partners, MV has the longest experience in the field and will coordinate the project overall.</p> <p>Before acting as director of MV in 2011, the project leader, <b>Julie H. Razafimanahaka</b>, has been the coordinator of the Darwin Project # 17-1127 (Bushmeat hunting in Madagascar) and a Darwin Fellow (EIDPS019). Julie will oversee the project and maintain contact with Darwin. <b>Fetra Arivony Rakotondrazanany</b> will ensure day-to-day management of the project with support from <b>Daudet Andriafidison</b>, MV's Communities and Conservation Programme Manager. MV has managed several large grants and had excellent results. We have recently improved our financial processes using a new finance management programme provided by EBP Solutions (<a href="http://www.ebp.com">www.ebp.com</a>) which will facilitate our management of this grant.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>		<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> Label CBD Consulting (LCBD) – <a href="http://www.labelcbd.com">www.labelcbd.com</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>LCBD is a Malagasy registered company aiming to improve value of natural ingredients, ensure biodiversity conservation and bring sustainable development. We reinforce capacity of local communities to produce high-quality products and connect them with national and international companies in the natural resources sector (agro-industry, aromatherapy, perfume and cosmetics). While creating these links, LBCD supports both parties to comply with international standards on benefit access and sharing. We will play this convening role between the communities and business in this project</p> <p>In 2016, three companies expressed interest in buying baobab fruit powder, oil and dried leaves, and wanted to collaborate to obtain these products. LBCD collaborates with MV to assess the potential of developing such project. Our pilot in 2016-17 indicates that communities at the target villages can meet the standards requested by the companies for powder and seeds. We provided communities with basic equipment and training to collect, store and produce baobab powders - certified consumable by Madagascar's Ministry of Health - and therefore ready for the next phase as detailed.</p> <p>LBCD will reinforce communities' capacity to producing high quality baobab powders and seeds, engage the companies to work with the communities, and link both parties through a MOU.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> Fauna &amp; Flora International – FFI (<a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org">www.fauna-flora.org</a>)</p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>FFI has partnered with MV on threatened baobabs since 2008, through its Global Trees Campaign (GTC) programme. Together, we have closely collaborated on this to realise the establishment of 10,735ha of baobab forest in the Menabe region.</p> <p>GTC staff collaborated with both partner organisations to develop this proposal and have engaged the wider FFI network who will also provide technical advice and organisational support.</p> <p>Building on FFI's experience of implementing and administering Darwin projects, experienced staff will be seconded to the project and particularly involved during the project initiation phase. FFI staff will work with MV staff to set up the relevant systems, processes and approaches, in line with Darwin's requirements.</p> <p>Working with our project partners, we will also provide core technical expertise to advise on the project; engaging expert staff on aspects of enterprise, gender and monitoring and evaluation to ensure best practice techniques are applied throughout. These staff will mostly be engaged in early phases of the project (Y1), maintain an advisory input during implementation (Y2), and become more involved again towards the end to ensure best practice methods are in place and the project is set up to be sustainable in the long-term.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

<b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> Direction Régionale de l'Ecologie, de l'Environnement et des Forêts (DREEF) Menabe	<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b> DREEF Menabe represents the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests in the Menabe Region. They are the legal institution to provide and oversee community-based organizations with natural resource management contracts. DREEF and MV have collaborated since we started working in the region. In the long-term, they will provide all needed assistance to community-based organizations. In addition to ensuring the community contracts and related training, DREEF Menabe will also provide communities with the baobab seedlings required for this project. DREEF maintains a nursery in Morondava. Mrs Cynthia Raveloson, previously employed by MV as the baobab project officer, is now leading the Forestry Service at DREEF Menabe. This strengthened the collaboration between our institutions.	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?		Yes

## 10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached*?
Julie Hanta Razafimanahaka	Project Leader	Madagasikara Voakajy	15%	Yes
Daudet Andriafidison	Project Coordinator – Community and Conservation Manager	Madagasikara Voakajy	25%	Yes
Fetra Arivony Rakotondrazanany	Project Officer	Madagasikara Voakajy	100%	Yes
Tantely Nirina Rasoloniaina	Financial Management	Madagasikara Voakajy	10%	Yes
Saroy Rasoloson	Program coordinator	Label CBD	15%	Yes
Malala Randevoson	Value chain officer	Label CBD	25%	Yes
Victoria Price	M&E technical adviser and FFI project leader	FFI	11%	Yes
Kiran Mohanan	Enterprise Development technical adviser	FFI	13%	Yes
Rob Small	Livelihoods & Governance technical specialist	FFI	7%	Yes
Helen Anthem	Gender technical specialist		3%	Yes

Patrick Lelei	Admin and Finance support & adviser	FFI	5%	No
<p><b>*If you cannot provide a CV, please explain why not.</b></p> <p>CV for FFI administration and finance support has not been submitted as it is not a technical role and due to the low allocation of his time to the project. Patrick has worked on three recent other FFI Darwin projects so has the experience required for this support role. CVs of technical FFI staff with low time allocations have been included due to reviewer feedback suggests input of these roles in particular will be instrumental in the impact of the project for women.</p>				

### 11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 300 words)

The Grandidier's baobab is an emblematic species for Madagascar. However, the species is listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List. The species suffers from poor regeneration; in 2015, only 2.6% of the 700 trees surveyed were juveniles (circumference at breast height <1m). We have worked with communities to develop management plans to protect baobabs but there is no limit on fruit harvesting despite 98% of households collecting fruit. This situation might be aggravated by the increasing demand for Grandidier's baobab fruits at the national and international level since baobab powders are now recognized as a "New Food" by the European Commission in 2008 and a "Novel Food" by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2009.

The Grandidier's baobab is endemic to western Madagascar, most abundant in the Menabe Region. The area is very dry, yet 49% of income is derived from agriculture. In 2006 the daily income here was \$0.3 per person and the hungry months last for 4-6 months each year. In communities surrounding the baobab forest, children are underweight and the number of diseases and deaths peak during these months.

Currently, fruit harvesting is focused on the Grandidier's baobab but chemical and taste analysis undertaken in 2016 revealed that powders and oil made from non-threatened baobab species are almost similar as the renala in terms of quality. Fruits from these species are under-utilized although they could be harnessed to reduce pressure on renala.

During the workshop to update the Grandidier's baobab conservation strategy in November 2017, all participants (including local community representatives, local and regional authorities, NGOs, businesses, scientists) recognized that if well managed, fruit harvesting and trade can effectively contribute to reducing poverty and conserving biodiversity in the region. This project will contribute to implement actions defined in this conservation strategy.

### 12a. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.



<b>Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>	Yes
<b>Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)</b>	Yes
<b>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)</b>	No
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</b>	No

### 12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Madagascar identifies deforestation and forest degradation as two of the key drivers of biodiversity loss in Madagascar (page 37). Menabe region, where this project is based, is identified as having the third highest forest coverage of all regions in Madagascar, but one of the higher rates of forest loss (0.6% from 2005-2015, p41). The first goal and strategy of the NBSAP are:

Strategic Goal A: Manage the underlying causes of the biological diversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society,

Objective 1: 'In 2025, policy makers and 65% of the Malagasy people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the measures they can take to protect and use it sustainably'.

This project directly addresses this issue by raising awareness among people in three target villages of the value of biodiversity and encourages them to take action to reduce biodiversity loss while increasing their income.

Strategic Goal B within the NBSAP is to 'Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use of natural resources'. This project aligns directly with this national goal by redirecting pressure on the endangered Grandidier's baobab to other, less threatened species.

Together, these support the achievement of Aichi Targets 1, 4 and 5.

The project additionally addressed article 8(c) of the CBD in promoting in-situ conservation of the Grandidier's baobab by regulating the management of natural resource use, through sustainable fruit collection, plantations and promoting the use of other species of Baobab, to promote conservation.

This project will comply with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources which main objective is the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their utilization thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components (article 1).

**12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES focal point in the host country?**

Yes  No      if yes, please give details:

This project has been discussed with and is supported by the CBD focal point in Madagascar, Mrs Rakotoaridera Rantonirina. Her representative was also present when updating the Grandidier's baobab conservation strategy in November 2017 which forms the basis of this project.

For all projects it works on, LCBD collaborates with the ABS focal point, Mrs Naritiana Rakotoniaina. She is aware of the pilot project we carried out in 2016-17 and will be called to the initial kick-off meeting when we start this project.

**12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

(Max 250 words)

This project will support **SDG 15**, to 'protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests'. To do this, the project will protect a key tree species by promoting use of other, less vulnerable species; it will encourage plantations, promote sustainable gathering of fruits that enable the trees to regenerate, and – by increasing income from forest products – reduce further pressure on the forest in future as fewer natural resources will be gathered to sustain local people's lives. It particularly addresses **Target 15.2** which focuses on decreasing deforestation and increasing afforestation.

The project addresses malnutrition for vulnerable people during the hunger gap in western Madagascar, and so it is also contributing to **Target 2.1** '*By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round*'. The activities that support local people to store and consume nutritious baobab powders during the hungry months will address this.

By promoting value-adding activities (producing baobab powders, storing and selling seeds) to help local people secure higher prices for their work, the project will also contribute to **Target 8.2**, 'Achieve higher levels of economic productivity ...including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors'. Finally, by supporting women to take part in all activities, including in decision-making roles, the project will help contribute to **Target 5.5**, 'Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making...'

**13. Methodology**

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

*1) Empowering communities to manage baobabs*

Three communities, Andoviagna, Bepeha and Betainkilotsy each have a long-term history of working with MV on baobab conservation and existing rights to manage the forest within their

territory (established 2002, 2014 and 2015, respectively).

- The communities adherence to current management plans will be evaluated by DREEF which, if successful, will renew the management contracts for a period of ten years (Law N°96-025<sup>1</sup>).
- MV will lead field visits, participatory mapping, community meetings and training workshops to begin new management strategies for baobabs.
- MV will work with communities members to set up nurseries and plant 150 Grandidier's baobab in line with management plans.
- Matched funding will support training for the organisations members to improve organisational capacity.

### 2) Sustainable harvest of baobabs

- By combining field surveys and existing data of baobab fruit availability and number needed for adequate regeneration, MV will estimate sustainable levels of fruit offtake for each species.
- MV and DREEF will work with three communities to integrate new sustainable fruit quotas and/or zoning into management plans.
- DREEF will carry out annual evaluations of each community- an important project management tool enabling MV, DREEF and communities to monitor implementation and carry out adaptive management towards outputs 1 and 2.
- Monitoring will be led by MV, who will undertake interviews and monitor baobabs in existing field sites.

### 3) Improving nutrition

We will reinforce the traditional harvesting of *A. grandidieri* fruits for household consumption:

- Grandidier's baobab fruits often rot often before the hungry months (June - October). LBCD and MV will train 200 women (as householders they dictate household diets) to produce powder from the fruits to increase shelf life into drought periods.
- Targeted outreach (including 18 village meetings, a radio programme, videos and posters) led by MV will promote the use and preservation of baobab fruit in the communities; targeting >85 vulnerable people including the elderly, children and pregnant women.
- MV will be responsible for undertaking interviews for monitoring purposes, with technical input from FFI.

## 14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 500 words)

During the project lifetime we expect to see sustainable management plans for baobabs and their habitats in place and active for the three areas, including fruit harvesting management as an integral component. By reinforcing sustainable harvesting limits and behaviours in a locality where the population of baobab is good, we are more likely to see positive changes as a result

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/madagascar/Madagascar-Loi-1996-25-gestion-ressources-naturelles-renouvelables.pdf>

of the management plans. We expect to see baobab populations reinforced, with over 450 saplings boosting existing population size, with *Adansonia grandidieri* populations in Andoviagna, Bepeha and Beantely having improved regeneration rates by at least 5%, increasing the likelihood of recruitment into the mature population. Therefore, with efficient use and management of baobab fruits, we will increase regeneration in the wild demonstrated by a stable or increasing population in the project area. As baobab populations are long-lived and saplings take a minimum of three years to produce fruit we will be monitoring change in the age structure of the population, seeing more saplings between one and three years' old in the short term.

For the people living in the project area, increasing availability of fruits will result in the establishment of community enterprises, increasing income from baobabs of 70 households by at least 25% in all three sites. The establishment of fair prices is integral here. In addition, community training will help 200 households – particularly those with children under 10, pregnant women and elderly people over 60 – understand how to store fruits, enabling them to consume fruits during the annual hungry months (June – October) and improving families' nutrition. By delivering an Awareness Campaign and teaching communities how to process baobab fruits into a powder supplement, the shelf life can be extended and health improved (dried baobab fruit includes high concentrations of vitamins B and C, protein and dietary fibre). These activities will help communities realise the additional benefits of the baobab to their everyday lives, whilst also ensuring the future of the species and forest habitat.

Longer-term progress will see Grandidier's baobab fruit products sustainably managed and monitored by the three community organisations in project sites over the next ten years. A stable/increasing population of the Grandidier's baobab (or) natural recruitment of Grandidier's baobab populations in Andoviagna, Bepeha and Beantely forests will continuously lead to an improved age structure and larger population. The number of fruits left in the wild increase by 20% compared to the 2017 baseline and seedling germination improves. With this change, local people's perceived value of the baobab forest will improve, and they will want to protect it without the input from external stakeholders. Local communities will be empowered with the relevant knowledge, tools, expertise and legal rights to continue sustainably managing the baobab forests, with an enforcement committee at each site. Sustainable trade for 70 people/households in Andoviagna, Bepeha and Beantely will lead to a reliable income. Data shared as part of this project contributes to non-detriment findings related to *Adansonia grandidieri* so that Madagascar fulfils its obligations under CITES.

## 15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

When we started working in Bepeha (2009) and Betainkilotse (2013), only men attended the meetings. In 2014, women started to attend the meetings from afar, and then came closer and closer. We think this is partly because the project was led by a woman. During the pilot project to produce baobab powders in 2016, women participation increased significantly. Again, the fact that the LCBF team members were also women, contributed partly to this participation. During this project, we will continue to ensure our team has a mix of men and women to ensure that both have equal access to project information, equal participation and equal opportunities to benefit from the project. We will seek the perspectives and feedback from women separately to men, to ensure that these are reflected in project decision making, as well as promoting the participation of women (and other marginalised groups).

As primary householders, output 3 directly targets women to reach vulnerable people, including children under 10, pregnant women and elderly people over 60. In the local social organization,

women are responsible for looking after them in the household. We will, therefore, tailor project information and meetings to ensure that women can access them. For example, we will hold activities at locations, times and venues appropriate to women, with sensitive facilitation and, if necessary, hold separate meetings for women and men. We will apply these principles to other project decision making and dissemination related to the project as well.

Over the course of the project, we will ensure that we monitor who is participating in different activities and at meetings to ensure that we are hearing women's voices. We will endeavour to ensure that women receive as much technical support as men and avoid introducing new processes that increase women's workloads unfairly or disproportionately.

## 16. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

The demand for baobab fruit derived products is expected to increase in the next ten years, especially from food and cosmetic industries. We will strengthen community-organizations' capacities to link directly with three collaborating businesses, respond to their requirements and obtain appropriate benefits, whilst slowly reducing MV and partner support.

The project is laying the foundations of sustainable baobab enterprise and tracking the effectiveness through monitoring baobab populations.

Therefore the following activities are key to the exit strategy:

1. The adoption of a 5-year business plan business plan
2. Continued communication of baobab fruit harvesting rules and sustainable forest management using signs, posters and radio programs;
3. Regular training for community leaders and the enforcement committees to ensure transparent management of the forest resources and related incomes;
4. Transformation of the baobab collection points into a community enterprise;
5. Continued engagement of LCBD and its partners to advise the community-owned and managed enterprises and promote their products to interested businesses;

However, realistically the community enterprises will not be completely independent by 2021 and will need additional support. MV and LBCD's longer-term presence in the project area ensures that there will be continued assistance after the Darwin funding ends.

## 17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words)

This project directly builds on work dedicated to Granddier's baobab conservation, started in 2008 and funded by several donors, including Fondation Franklinia. Initial work with the Global Trees Campaign identified important habitats for and major threats to baobabs, raised awareness of baobab conservation and built relationships with local communities and regional government. Subsequent milestones include developing the first national conservation strategy for Granddier's baobab in 2011 and supporting two of the target communities (Bepeha and

Betainkilotsy) to obtain management rights for the target baobab forest in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Since 2015, the project has supported capacity-building of the associated community organisations.

In 2016-17, with support from a Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund small grant, we evaluated feasibility of a baobab fruit transformation initiative; gauging community interest and identifying potential limits to fruit production and demand for baobab products. The pilot worked well in Bepeha where communities produced baobab powders and jam, subsequently certified as consumable by the Ministry of Health. As demand for baobab fruits and derived-products increases, the project will support communities to realise benefits from sustainable harvest and trade, helping to increase their support for baobab conservation.

**17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? No**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences. Explain how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

- Renala Naturals are a new export business. In 2014, Renala Naturals began fundraising on a crowdfunding platform to bioprospect and establish a Grandidier's baobab supply chain in the same region of Madagascar we have links, but did not raise the entire capital. Nonetheless, they started collecting Grandidier's baobab fruit from around Kirindy Mitea National Park. Madagascar National Parks and the Madagascar CITES focal points have asked for assistance from Madagasikara Voakajy to better understand sustainable trade. Since developing the Stage 2 proposal, they have been requesting a permit to collect Grandidier's baobab fruit again and the CITES scientific and management authorities requested our advice. It has been agreed that while implementing this project, we will share all data and information needed to define the quota and establish an NDF document for the species so that all businesses willing to work on the baobabs in Madagascar, the government and the communities benefit.
- B' Ayoba (Zimbabwe) is a producer of a related baobab species in Zimbabwe. The company is seeking certification of its products through the FairWild certification scheme. Through FFI's network, the Cambridge Conservation Initiative, we have links to TRAFFIC, the implementing partner and have been in touch to share learning from that more established project, due too likely similar life history strategies and the comparable environments of the two related species.
- PhytoTrade (Malawi and beyond) are another baobab producer, mainly working in mainland Africa on the Least Concern *Adansonia digitata*. Efforts will be made to access open information they may have as part of the adaptive management of this project.

We don't know of any other conservation projects applying for funding for work on *Adansonia grandidieri* in Madagascar.

**18. Ethics**

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

Through our work with the villages over the last nine years, we already have obtained free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of the villagers to work with them on baobab conservation and will adhere principles of these agreements in all activities.

Best practice social science methods will be used throughout the research. We aim to get a

diversity of opinion through interviews, and to get equal input from women and men. We will also avoid elite capture of project benefits by working through community organised groups and building in equal opportunities at all stages of the enterprise planning and development.

This project takes an approach of reinforcing traditional behaviours, specifically, the collection on Grandidier's baobab fruit for consumption. These fruits are highly nutritious and also of benefit to the wellbeing of the communities. We will encourage the collection of less-threatened species for trade in line with traditional methods.

The target communities are highly affected by insecurity in the region – raids on villages have become more frequent over the last two years, which can lead people to abandon the village settlements. Our approach aims to do no harm and will not increase chances of such raids occurring. We will also take mitigating actions to ensure the project proceeds with limited interruption and not affect the safety and security of the villagers. For example, we plan to locate the processing machines to more secure locations, with permanent police presence. Leaving the units in the villages could leave villagers vulnerable to attack or increase likelihood of the machines being abandoned following raids. By placing processing units in larger towns where the markets are (that are always frequently visited by villagers) we will enable people to continue their normal behaviour and movements and maintain access to the benefits of the project.

## 19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

The communication component of this project has three main target audiences:

- (i) The target communities, their neighbours and all people visiting the community-managed areas whom we expect to engage in sustainably managing baobab populations: We will engage them through various meetings and trainings, producing posters and leaflets that will be posted at the different offices and public areas in the villages and nearby towns, installing signs at key access points to the village and the forest, and broadcasting information on the radio. As a result, we expect this audience to act following the management plans and regulations.
- (ii) Baobab fruit consumers at the regional and national levels who are expected to increase their demands for the non-threatened baobabs and reduce demands for the Grandidier's depending on their activities. For example, small businesses producing baobab jams could use *A. za* instead of *A. grandidieri*. We will produce a short documentary film to showcase the project activities and achievements. We will share this film widely, including the regional and national TV stations.
- (iii) Policy and decision-makers (government, NGOs, scientists, businesses): We want this audience to take decisions that encourage communities to sustainably managing baobab resources and the wider ecosystem, at the target communities and more widely. In addition to the materials listed above, we will produce a project evaluation document where we will highlight key lessons learned from this project. Hard copies will be shared with regional and national authorities; electronic version will be distributed to key targets identified throughout the project period.

To allow for non-directly targeted audience to benefit from this project, all these materials will be available on MV, LCBD, FFI and the Ministry of Ecology, Environment and Forest websites.

## 20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

*At the community level:*

- We will build communities' capacity to take responsibility for the forest resources within their territory by providing them a ten-year contract to do so. In parallel, we will organize training sessions that will take 2-3 days for community leaders to improve their forest resource management skills twice a year. By creating and building the capacity of enforcement committees, we will build communities' capacity to react rapidly in case of infractions.
- In addition, by providing the communities with equipment and training to process baobab fruits, we are building their capacities to add value to the baobab. The creation of the community enterprises will ensure these capacities will be secured for the future. In fact people will need to use these skills regularly.

*For Madagasikara Voakajy:*

This project will allow MV to learn from other organization's functioning. We will benefit from the technical and administrative support from FFI throughout the project period.

*For Label CBD:*

This project is an opportunity to attract national and international corporates to opt for sustainably harvested natural resources.

## 21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

MV and LCBD will share updates of this project on our website and social media pages. Termly, MV will send a project update document to the CBD focal point and the authorities in Menabe Region. All information collected during this project on the species will be used to update the species status on the IUCN Red List. To do so, we will share reports and organize update meetings with the Malagasy Plant Specialist Group, based at the University of Antananarivo. Through the Plant Specialist Group, the information we collect will also contribute to defining the export quotas for the Grandidier's baobab.

FFI will support open information sharing, through two platforms: (1) The FFI website has a page dedicated to Malagasy baobabs on which we they will share information on the project progress and an online documents library where project information and reports can be hosted and tagged as 'open access' . (2) FFI also maintains the Global Trees Campaign website, which is co-funding this project. A primary audience of this site is overseas conservation practitioners. Grandidier's Baobab has an information page containing core information on the species and links to the Darwin project will be included on a dedicated project page. In addition, GTC will publish news stories and at least two blogs both of which will be promoted on GTC's and Darwin's social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter). Relevant information generated through this project will also freely available on the 'resources' section of the site.



## Project Monitoring and Evaluation

### Measuring Impact

#### 22. Logical Framework

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> Secure and healthy baobab populations, sustainably used and managed by local communities through a supporting national framework, benefiting people and biodiversity (Max 30 words)			
<b>Outcome:</b> (Max 30 words) Sustainable use and management of baobab fruits derive increased income and improved nutrition at three communities in western Madagascar, contributing to eventual increased regeneration of <i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> in the wild.	0.1 By end of 2020, the number of <i>A. grandidieri</i> saplings recorded in the wild increase by 5-15% compared to 2017 survey. 0.2 By 2020, each of the three targeted communities receive a ten years contract to manage the baobab populations in their territory; 0.3 By 2020, harvesting quotas for the three baobab species are defined and enforced for the three community-managed forests; a maximum of 10 infractions per year are reported by the local enforcement committees in total. 0.4 At least 70% of households involved in baobab harvesting interviewed report increased income from the new trade of <i>A. za</i> and <i>A. rubrostipa</i> fruits by 2020. 0.5 In 2020, at least 30% of households interviewed report weekly consumption of <i>A. grandidieri</i> fruits during sampled weeks in the June to October hungry months	0.1 Annual survey data from 2017 to 2020 0.2 Copies of the new contracts between the government (represented by DREEF) and the community-based organizations 0.3 Copies of management plans for each area and enforcement records held by communities and DREEF 0.4 Interviews records with 90 women and men who sell baobab fruits 0.5 Data from 135 random household interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A. grandidieri</i> populations are long lived and saplings take a minimum of 3 years to grow to produce fruit. It is therefore unlikely that this project will see changes in populations, but we can expect to see better age structure within those populations (i.e. more saplings &gt;1yo &lt;3yo)</li> <li>• Security conditions at the three villages can be difficult at times but are known and accounted for in the work planning and risk assessments. The staff will ensure that activities at the very least do not worsen the situation for communities and only deploy staff when it is considered safe to do so.</li> <li>• Potential political turbulence around the presidential elections in November-December 2018 is not expected to have long-term impacts on the security conditions at the three villages and enable the project team to work safely and community members to take baobab fruits to the market. All non-essential activities around the time of the elections will</li> </ul>

			<p>be limited in the work plan. As the elections take place in the initiation phase of the project, it won't hugely affect the final outcomes. Other project activities will be flexible in location to ensure that the work is not constrained by access to the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Culturally sensitive questions (e.g. data on income and diet) will be considered appropriate to the community and won't affect response. If there are issues in initial pilots, we will alter the questions and use another proxy for these indicators.</li> <li>• Analysis carried out by LCBD showed that oil from the three baobab species are similar in their properties. However, it is easier to extract oil from <i>A. grandidieri</i>. Although the three clients already identified by LCBD are willing to use the two non-threatened species, this project does not have the scope to influence the wider corporate sector.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outputs:</b> 1. Three existing community groups empowered to reinforce and manage baobab resources by strengthening current co-management frameworks.</p>	<p>1.1 By December 2018, all three communities pass a management evaluation by DREEF. 1.2 By 2020, all community management contracts are renewed for 10 years and endorsed by both community elected representatives and DREEF. 1.3 By 2021, community enforcement teams report that their confidence in enforcing fair decisions on their own initiative is on average 'good' 1.4 By 2020, at least 150 <i>Grandidier's</i></p>	<p>1.1 Evaluation reports from DREEF Menabe. 1.2 Copies of endorsed contracts 1.3 Key informant interview responses 1.4 Records of planted <i>Grandidier's</i> baobab</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community organisations will continue to operate efficiently as part of training and mentoring activities, that promotes fairness across social groups and genders.</li> <li>• Matched-funded work to prevent felling and burning of forest will remain in the management plans (as per current agreements) without extra investment</li> <li>• People traditionally harvest <i>Grandidier's</i> baobab for their own consumption, and the <i>A. grandidieri</i></li> </ul>

	baobab trees are planted in the reforestation area of each site.		population is locally good, therefore it is logical to reinforce this behaviour within sustainable limits, rather than try and switch onto another species.
2. Wild baobab species in Andoviagna, Bepeha and Betainkilotsy are protected and sustainably harvested by local communities, and there are enough fruit left to permit regeneration in the wild, particularly for <i>A. grandidieri</i> (EN).	<p>2.1 By 2019, three co-management plans (which includes activities to manage baobab habitat and fruit harvest) agreed and endorsed</p> <p>2.2 By 2020, 160 households involved in trade of baobabs fruit report harvesting either <i>A. za</i> and <i>A. rubrostipa</i>.</p> <p>2.3 In 2020, the number of fruits left in the wild increase by 20% compared to the baseline collected in 2017 for <i>A. grandidieri</i>.</p> <p>2.4 In 2020 the number of naturally regenerating <i>A. grandidieri</i> seedlings recorded within monitoring plots at 3 sites, represent 5-15% of the 2017 population baseline.</p>	<p>2.1 Management plan, baobab fruit harvest quotas and site/zoning maps</p> <p>2.2 Semi-structured interview data from at least 90 women and 80 men</p> <p>2.3 Annual survey data and community monitoring data.</p> <p>2.4 Annual survey data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regeneration is not dependent on germination alone; to a lesser extent is impacted by grazing and burning (which are both addressed by a matched-funded project, increasing chances of regeneration success for all three baobab species) but is not significantly limited by an unknown factor (i.e. fruit availability is the major limiting factor in seedling germination).</li> <li>• Both women and men collect fruits from the wild.</li> <li>• <i>A. za</i> and <i>A. rubrostipa</i> are less threatened and have larger populations, therefore trade in these species is more appropriate. People's nutrition won't be affected by the trade as they will sell different species to the one that they traditionally consume (<i>A. grandidieri</i>).</li> <li>• The project end date will be too soon to monitor seedling survival. The baobab planting initiative will be included in the government ongoing reforestation programme. Therefore, DREEF will continue to monitor survival rates and provide assistance to the communities to replace dead individuals and/or increase the number of trees planted after the project period</li> </ul>

<p><b>3.</b> At least 85 vulnerable members; (children &lt;10yo, pregnant women and elderly &gt;60yo) of approximately 70 households will benefit within the three target communities have improved nutrition during the hungry months (June - October) as a result of improved storage and consumption of <i>A. grandidieri</i>.</p>	<p>3.1 By December 2018, 230 of women in the three target communities can describe at least one benefit of consuming baobab fruit.</p> <p>3.2 By 2019, at least 150 women can describe how to make baobab powder and store them</p> <p>3.3 By 2020, 70 households within target communities with 85 vulnerable people consume baobab powder at least once a week during June – October.</p>	<p>3.1 Semi-structured interview data 3.2 Household surveys 3.3 Semi-structured interview data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The three target villages are estimated to include a total of 230 households with 266 men and 287 women in total. At least 75% of these households have a vulnerable member.</li> <li>• Fruit availability is likely to fluctuate according to annual rainfall patterns, affecting regeneration and supply. This is somewhat outside of our control but will be mitigated by processing and storing more powder, for longer, in years with good crops, whilst respecting quotas</li> <li>• Consumption of baobab powder acts as an effective proxy for improved nutrition (compared to those that don't eat baobab) due to high concentrations of vitamin B, vitamin C, protein, and dietary fibre (pectin).</li> <li>• Currently, communities are used to eating Grandidier's baobab fruits during the fruiting season. Non consumed fruits are generally wasted. They are eager to learn how to store them for longer</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.</b> At least 80 women and 70 men, receive a fair price for the sale of sustainably harvested <i>A. za</i> and <i>A. rubrostipa</i> fruit products, resulting in increased income of at least 70 households</p>	<p>4.1 By 2019, three community enterprises are established to collect, process and sale baobab fruit are established. They are based at the nearest markets to the villages</p> <p>4.2 By 2020, fair prices for <i>A. za</i> and <i>A. rubrostipa</i> fruits and derived products are agreed with community members</p> <p>4.3 By 2020, 70 households including 70 men and 80 women involved in the enterprises see their income</p>	<p>4.1 Copies of the community enterprise registration 4.2 Fair price evaluation report and minutes of meetings 4.3 Semi-structured interview data 4.4 Signed agreements and email communications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the prevailing insecurity in the region, people are reluctant to provide information on income. Standard wealth indicators (materials used for building the house, belongings, etc.) are not working either. Our interviews will therefore focus specifically on what people achieved with the income they got from selling baobab fruits.</li> </ul>

	<p>from baobabs increasing by at least 25%</p> <p>4.4 By the end of the project, each enterprise would have three already established clients and five potential buyers</p>		
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Nine field visits and meetings to evaluate community achievements against the existing management contract</p> <p>1.2 Six participatory mapping at the community level to update each site's management plan</p> <p>1.3 Write-up new co-management plans (n = 3) and submit to relevant authorities</p> <p>1.4 Three capacity building sessions (one per year) for community-organization leaders and members on natural resource management</p> <p>1.5 Sign and officialise community management contracts</p> <p>1.6 Establish, train and mentor enforcement committee members (n = 8 per village, including at least 3 women)</p> <p>1.7 Design, produce and share materials to inform on new co-management plan regulations</p> <p>1.8 Baobab population monitoring</p> <p>2.1 Annual survey of baobab populations, fruits available and left in the wild for the three species in Andoviagna, Bepeha and Betainkilotse forest</p> <p>2.2 Household interviews of at least 70 households (30%) on baobab harvesting activities</p> <p>2.3 Define, recommend and agree quota with community and three businesses for baobab fruit harvesting based on existing data for <i>A. grandidieri</i> and data collected in Y1 for <i>A. za</i> and <i>A. rubrostipa</i> populations</p> <p>2.3 Define, recommend and agree quota with community and three businesses for baobab fruit harvesting based on data collected by the end of 2018.1 Awareness campaign on the benefits from consuming baobab fruits and how to store and process them using monthly radio programs, posters, videos and 12 meetings attended by 200 women</p> <p>3.2 Install two and re-locate one baobab processing units to the main market towns for use by enterprise members</p> <p>3.3. Train 150 and 100 men in the use of fruit processing units</p> <p>3.4 120 semi-structured interviews on knowledge of baobab benefits and consumption during the hungry months (June – October)</p> <p>4.1 Establish a community enterprise that collectively sells baobab seeds at fair prices to potential companies</p> <p>4.2 Assess fair price for <i>A. za</i> and <i>A. rubrostipa</i> fruits based on detailed costing studies, including rewarding national minimum wage for fruit collectors</p> <p>4.3 Establish a robust governance structure and an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for the enterprise.</p> <p>4.4 Recruit a baobab collect focal point for the enterprise and identify a locality where he/she will be based at the nearest market from the village</p> <p>4.5 Inform community members of the quality requirements of baobab fruits accepted by the focal point</p> <p>4.6 Develop a business plan for this enterprise to process and sell baobab powder at affordable prices to the community.</p> <p>4.7 Three training sessions for community in enterprise and financial management, and quality control (one per year)</p> <p>4.8 Setting up the supply chain for raw materials and processed powder to the markets.</p> <p>4.9 Signing agreements with partner companies that provide support in market access.</p>			

4.10 Interviews with 120 community members to assess impacts of baobab fruit sale on household wellbeing

**23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (starting from Q2 July 2018)**

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1												
1.1 Nine field visits and meetings to evaluate community achievements against the existing management contract	06	X	X									
1.2 Six participatory mapping at the community level to update each site's management plan	03		X									
1.3 Write-up new co-management plans (n = 3) and submit to relevant authorities	06			X	X							
1.4 Three capacity building sessions (one per year) for community-organization leaders and members on natural resource management	03		X			X				X		
1.5 Sign and officialise community management contracts	01						X					
1.6 Establish, train and mentor enforcement committee members (n = 8 per village, including at least 3 women)	12						X	X	X	X	X	
1.7 Design, produce and share materials to inform on new co-management plan regulations	03							X	X			
1.8 Baobab population monitoring	03		X				X				X	
Output 2												
2.1 Annual survey of baobab populations, fruits available and left in the wild for the three species in Andoviagna, Bepeha and Betainkilotse forest	03		X				X				X	
2.2 Household interviews of at least 70 households (30%) on baobab harvesting activities	03		X				X				X	
2.3 Define, recommend and agree quota with community and three businesses for baobab fruit harvesting based on existing data for <i>A. grandidieri</i> and data collected in Y1 for <i>A. za</i> and <i>A. rubrostipa</i> populations	02					X						
Output 3												
3.1 Awareness campaign on the benefits from consuming baobab fruits and how to store and process them using monthly radio programs, posters,	12	X				X				X		

	videos and 12 meetings attended by 200 women												
3.2	Install two and re-locate one baobab processing units to the main market towns for use by enterprise members	03					X						
3.3	Train 150 and 100 men in the use of fruit processing units	03						X					
3.4	120 semi-structured interviews on knowledge of baobab benefits and consumption during the hungry months (June – October)	03					X					X	
Output 4													
4.1	Establish a community enterprise that collectively sells baobab seeds at fair prices to potential companies	03						X					
4.2	Assess fair price for <i>A. za</i> and <i>A. rubrostipa</i> fruits based on detailed costing studies, including rewarding national minimum wage for fruit collectors	03							X				
4.3	Establish a robust governance structure and an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for the enterprise	09						X	X	X			
4.4	Recruit a baobab collect focal point for the enterprise and identify a locality where he/she will be based at the nearest market from the village	03						X					
4.5	Inform community members of the quality requirements of baobab fruits accepted by the focal point	06						X	X				
4.6	Develop a business plan for this enterprise to process and sell baobab powder at affordable prices to the community	06						X	X	X			
4.7	Training community in enterprise and financial management, and quality control	06		X				X				X	
4.8	Setting up the supply chain for raw materials and processed powder to the markets	03									X		
4.9	Signing agreements with partner companies that provide support in market access	03									X	X	
4.10	Interviews with 120 community members to assess impacts of baobab fruit sale on household wellbeing	03										X	



## 24. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

Monitoring and evaluation is embedded in within the project's design: as part of the work plan, we will undertake regular monitoring of project progress. Monitoring will focus on recording changes to key indicators, rather than only looking for upward trajectories. The Project Leader and Project Co-ordinator will be responsible for oversight of the monitoring implementation, supported by project staff (as identified in monitoring plan) and, the M&E technical adviser from FFI – who will provide support in designing, tracking and interpreting the monitoring data.

At project start, we will hold a joint kick-off meeting to ensure all indicators remain fit for purpose, adapt any as needed and collate baseline information as a project team. Following this we will develop a monitoring plan (informed by the work plan and log frame) to refine the indicators, design data collection tools and assign responsibilities to team members. The M&E theoretical approaches will be a capacity building opportunity for the implementing team and is expected to improve as the project develops.

We will review the plan quarterly to discuss the results of the monitoring data and identify important learning. This regular 'action learning review' (an adaptive management tool) will inform implementation of the project activities over the following quarter. This will allow us to apply continual learning; identifying areas for improvement or approaches which should be replicated.

Some indicators will not be realised until Y3 (for example the outcome indicators) so milestones will be set and changes will be tracked to ensure progress follows the expected trajectory. For example, data collected to monitor *A. grandidieri* populations will be monitored annually, and data will be used to inform management strategies.

Output 1 aims to provide communities with the support required to manage baobab populations well, through planting and good governance. This will be measured initially through important milestones on the pathway to change so will be initially focused on key milestones. However, ultimate impact will be realised through adherence of the communities to their management plans, including activities such as planting.

Output 2 focuses on key ecological impacts, especially for *Adansonia grandidieri* populations, as the target species. The lifetime of this project won't be enough to realise significant change to long-lived baobab populations, but we will measure key signs of regeneration, by focusing on increasing fruit availability and monitoring its related impact on natural regeneration. Survival and recruitment will be monitored past the lifetime of this project, as part of on-going forest co-management.

Outputs 3 and 4 focus on community well-being – specifically nutrition and poverty. These indicators largely focus on changes to people's attitudes and behaviours. At the project outset the Livelihoods & Governance and Gender technical specialists will work with the monitoring team to develop appropriate data collection tools to inform these indicators. As with other outputs, we will also track key project milestones, to ensure we are moving along our projected trajectory of change within our gender guidelines.

Number of days planned for M&E	72
Total project budget for M&E	£23,978
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	9%

## Funding and Budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the '[Finance for Darwin and Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#)' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

**NB:** The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

### 25. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

To work out the budget, we calculated the budget for each activity, then summarized lines into the categories in the DI format. The project officer will be temporary based in Morondava during the peak fruiting season of *A. grandidieri* (September – December) when he will be to visit villages frequently while reducing transport cost (Tanà-Morondava). Vehicle hire is a significant part of the travel costs. For safety reasons, team will travel to the sites only with a 4x4 vehicle. Purchase of baobab processing units will provide communities with independence to negotiate with all businesses in the future. During the training phase, we will also include machinery maintenance. When choosing the material, we will prefer the ones that can be maintained locally to those that required imported parts.

For FFI, Y1 staff costs appear high but this is the time we believe we would need to provide the level of technical support requested by the partner to ensure a high-quality delivery. The enterprise development adviser in particular will dedicate a lot of time to the project in Y1, but the cost marks a massive saving against an external consultant. His input is integral to lay the foundations of the business plan and set up the enterprise agreements. Utilising FFI expertise already within the region marks another saving, reducing travel costs. Field trips to the project site take a minimum of ten days. We felt a bank charge of 1% was too high as we only anticipate one transfer a year, direct from DEFRA) so we have put a flat rate of £100 which is much lower.

### 26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

We will purchase three baobab processing units which have a life expectancy of seven years. These units will stay with the communities following the project end. By the time the units life expectancy expire, we expect the community enterprises to be able to raise funds that will enable them to acquire new ones.

### 27. Match funding (co-finance)

#### a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

**Confirmed:**

For 2018 the project has secured £XX,XXX in matched funding from the Global Trees Campaign (Fondation Franklinia) which will support building on earlier work supported which helped the three communities to secure management rights over the target baobab forest. In 2018, the funds from GTC will be used to refresh training for the community groups to improve their organisational capacity and management effectiveness. The money will also support external assessments by the government organisation DREEF, which, if favourable, will secure forest management (including baobab resources) rights for the next decade. This matched funding is an important component in the delivery of the Darwin projects, which will leverage this work to integrate sustainable fruit harvesting measures into the existing management plans.

Throughout project implementation, LCBD will provide for the salary of its team involved in the project (in total £XX,XXX).

**27b) Unsecured**

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

<b>Date applied for</b>	<b>Donor organisation</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Comments</b>
August 2017	Fondation Tany Meva	£XX,XXX	Awaiting decision – if awarded, this will contribute to training for local communities
Nov 2018	Fondation Franklinia/Global Trees Campaign	£X,XXX	Expected – this will include organising a side event at the CITES Scientific Committee meeting focusing on threatened baobabs
Nov 2019	Fondation Franklinia/Global Trees Campaign	£XX,XXX	Expected – this will include a mid-term review of the Grandidier's baobab conservation strategy

**27c) None**

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

N/A

**28) Financial Management Risks**

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

MV has a zero-tolerance approach to fraud and bribery. Although we don't have a written policy yet, we are planning to develop our own policy, referring to the Malagasy regulations as well as those of the UK and US where most of our partners are based. Before starting the project, we will update our MOU with the DREEF to specify all payments that can be made to government officials and their rates. Authorized include food, accommodation and transport costs while in the field.

For the safety of the team, we will minimize the amount of cash they carry in the field. Whenever possible, payments will be made by cheque. During the long fieldworks, we will allow the team to get cash from local bank.

A MOU is already established between MV and LCBD. When this grant is approved, we will update this MOU to include specific details of this project (responsibilities, reporting, financial details).

There are risks transfer of funds from MV to FFI to be delayed due to the long process required. We might also lose a lot of funds in the exchange rates. We will therefore negotiate that funds allocated to FFI are directly paid to them.

## FCO Notifications

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

**Yes (no written advice)**  **Yes, advice attached**  **No**

## Certification

On behalf of the trustees\* of **MADAGASIKARA VOAKAJY**  
(\*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £207,203 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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

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

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	JULIE HANTA RAZAFIMANAHAKA
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Executive Director

**Signed\*\***

**Date:**

29/01/2018

**If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.**

## Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you <b>read the <a href="#">Guidance</a></b> ?	Yes
Have you read and can you meet the current <a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a> for this fund?	Yes
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual?</b> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the key project personnel</b> identified at Question 6 and Question 10?	Yes
Have you included a <b>letter of support from your <u>key</u> partner organisations</b> identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you <b>been in contact with the FCO</b> in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a <b>signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you <b>checked the Darwin website</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018 to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

### Data Protection Act 1998 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Darwin Initiative funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative websites listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk>;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/the-darwin-initiative>;

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.