

Darwin Initiative Main: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes.

Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed end date.

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line.

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	28-009
Project title	Enabling youths to lead lemur conservation in eastern Madagascar
Country(ies)	Madagascar
Lead Organisation	Madagasikara Voakajy (MV)
Project partner(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Association Mitsinjo (Mitsinjo)• Money for Madagascar (MfM)• Label Conservation Biodiversity Development (LCBD) Consulting• Délégation de la Jeunesse Moramanga (DeIJS)• Circonscription de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage Moramanga (CIRAE)• Circonscription de la Pêche et de l'Economie Bleue (CIRPEB)• Circonscription de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable Moramanga (CIRED)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£286,137.92
Start/end dates of project	July 01, 2021 to June 30, 2024
Project Leader name	Voahirana Claudia Randriamamonjy
Project website/blog/social media	www.madagasikara-voakajy.org https://www.facebook.com/madagasikaravoakajy https://www.linkedin.com/company/madagasikara-voakajy/ https://twitter.com/MVoakajy
Report author(s) and date	[REDACTED], 31 July 2024

1. Project Summary

The project "Enabling Youths to Lead Lemur Conservation in Eastern Madagascar" aims to address a critical driver of Madagascar's biodiversity loss: the increasing need for forest clearance for agriculture driven by a growing population. Focused around three reserves in eastern Madagascar—Analamazaotra, Ankeniheny (southern part of the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor), and Mangabe-Ranomana-Sahasarotra—the project seeks to equip 200 youths with the knowledge, skills, and experience needed to increase agricultural yields through sustainable farming. This includes the adoption of aromatic and medicinal plants in their farming systems and marketing their

products with ethical enterprises. These youths will then share their knowledge within their communities, engaging all members in lemur conservation stewardship.

The primary biodiversity challenge the project addresses is the habitat loss of critically endangered lemur species, such as the indri (*Indri indri*) and the diademed sifaka (*Propithecus diadema*), due to deforestation for agricultural expansion. This deforestation is exacerbated by the traditional farming techniques that require large areas of land to produce sufficient yields, pushing families to clear more forests to meet their needs.

The human development and wellbeing challenge the project addresses is poverty reduction. In Madagascar, rice is the staple food, with an average consumption of 138kg per capita per year. A family of five requires approximately 690kg of rice annually. Traditional farming yields about 1 ton per hectare, meaning each family needs at least 0.69 hectares of arable land. However, with the decreasing availability of arable land, many families, particularly young ones, resort to clearing forest areas for agriculture. The project aims to provide sustainable farming techniques that can double or triple yields, reducing the need for land clearance and providing alternative livelihoods through market integration.

These challenges are highly relevant for the local population, who rely heavily on subsistence agriculture, charcoal production, timber harvesting, and wildlife hunting for their livelihoods. Poor education levels and limited access to markets and technology exacerbate their economic vulnerabilities. This relevance was identified through multiple research and development projects that highlighted the low adoption rates of improved farming techniques due to their high maintenance costs, lack of markets, and insufficient ongoing technical support.

The project's strategy to address these challenges involves providing sustainable farming training, fostering market connections, and promoting conservation awareness. By empowering youths, the project aims to create a ripple effect, where knowledge and practices spread throughout the communities, enhancing both biodiversity conservation and economic stability.

Located in the Moramanga district of the Alaotra-Mangoro Region, eastern Madagascar (figure 1), the project area encompasses the Analamazaotra, Ankeniheny, and Mangabe-Ranomena-Sahasarotra reserves. These areas are home to critically endangered lemur species and are characterized by varying levels of accessibility and economic opportunities. While Analamazaotra benefits from ecotourism and mining operations, Ankeniheny and Mangabe are more remote, with subsistence agriculture as the main livelihood.

The Madagascar Emergence Plan (<https://bit.ly/3aRx33A>) which includes a textile industry development in the Moramanga district poses both an opportunity and a risk. The increase in population and food demand could provide a market for agricultural products, but it also raises the threat of further forest clearing. Strong local conservation stewardship, which this project aims to instil, will be crucial in mitigating this risk.

By addressing the intertwined issues of biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction, this project aims to create a sustainable model for environmental stewardship and community development in eastern Madagascar.

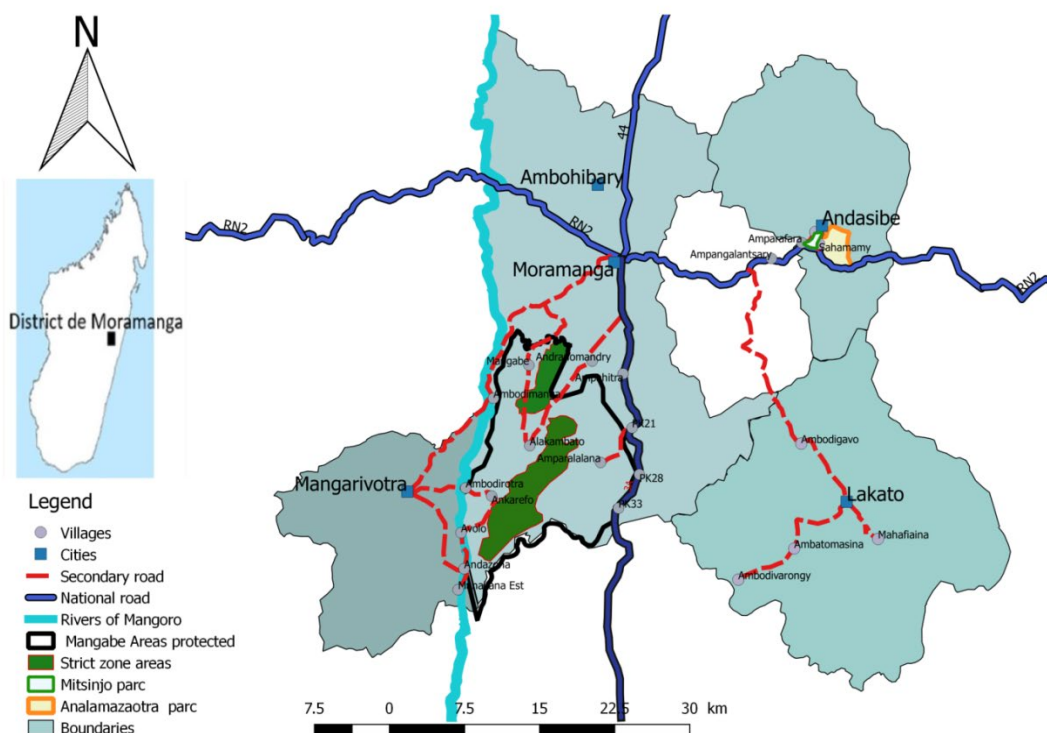


Figure 1: Intervention sites of the project: eastern Madagascar

2. Project Partnerships

Over the course of the project, all partners have demonstrated their commitment to achieving the planned outcomes. Collaboration between key partners has been effective, with each bringing specialist knowledge and diverse perspectives that enriched team meetings.

Madagasikara Voakajy (MV) is the lead organisation responsible for project coordination, implementation, and overall management. MV played a crucial role in planning, monitoring, and evaluation activities. Mitsinjo Association provided local expertise and facilitated field interventions in Analamazaotra areas. They were instrumental in community engagement and conservation efforts. Money for Madagascar (MFM) focused on monitoring and evaluating project activities to ensure alignment with objectives and efficient use of resources. MFM also contributed to reporting and data analysis. Label CBD were involved in training youth groups on sustainable harvesting and marketing of aromatic and medicinal plants. They provided technical expertise and market insights. New Partners included MICC and ORTALMA joined in May 2023 to support cooperative formation, business planning, and sales strategies.

All key partners were involved in preparing this final report. They contributed by providing data, sharing insights, and reviewing drafts to ensure comprehensive and accurate reporting of the project's outcomes and lessons learned.

The project's planning and decision-making were supported by monthly virtual meetings starting in September 2021, involving MV, Mitsinjo Association, MFM, and LCBD. Significant meetings included a project review on August 24, 2021, in Andasibe and workshops organized by the Darwin Initiative in September 2021. Official engagements involved presenting the project to the Minister of Environment and the UK Ambassador in October 2021, followed by an official launch to relevant authorities in December 2021 in Moramanga.

Fieldwork commenced in December 2021, with Mitsinjo and MV leading the efforts and MFM providing monitoring and evaluation support. LCBD contributed by training youth groups in the sustainable harvesting and marketing of aromatic and medicinal plants. Workshops for project focal

points and cooperative members were conducted from March 2023 to June 2024, including engagements with new partners such as MICC and ORTALMA.

Capacity-building efforts included cooperative training sessions led by DIRCC and MV staff in June 2023. To apply their new skills, the 25 cooperative members participated in the “Tsenabe Miray” agricultural fair in Moramanga. This event allowed them to showcase their products, engage with customers, and better understand market dynamics under the supervision of all project partners.

Final project meetings held in Andasibe in June 2024, involved high-level stakeholders to discuss project achievements and evaluations. Additionally, a Youth project coordinator participated in the African Conservation Forum in Kenya in July 2024 to share best practices and gain new skills.

The collaboration extended to technical services and local authorities, with regular involvement from CIREF, DELJS, CIRAE, DIRPEB, DIRCC, and local authorities in awareness-raising, training, and monitoring activities. The gendarmerie provided security and awareness support in December 2023 and January 2024 in the targeted villages’ victims of attacks. Ongoing consultations with mayors and local authorities ensured engagement and ownership at every institutional level.

The collaboration between partners has been a highlight of the project’s success, with continuous support and active involvement leading to significant achievements and strengthened local capacities.

3. Project Achievements

1. Outputs

Output 1: 200 youths take steps towards sustainable farming techniques in Analamazaotra, Ankeniheny, and Mangabe, including composting, agroforestry, and crop diversification.

Baseline Condition: At the beginning of the project, there was a limited adoption of sustainable farming techniques among the youth in the targeted regions. Traditional farming practices, such as slash-and-burn agriculture, were predominant, leading to soil degradation and reduced agricultural productivity.

Change Recorded to Project End: By June 2024, 245 youths of which 42.44% are women (141 men and 104 women) remained actively involved in the project, with a significant shift towards sustainable farming techniques within a surface of 12.83ha. Despite an abandonment rate of 36% due to mobility and economic pressures, new participants were recruited, and demonstration plots were established in all 21 youth teams. These plots increased the youths’ understanding of soil conditions and agricultural capacity, enabling them to develop and implement appropriate production plans.

Evidence of Change:

- **Youth participation in the project:** 21 youth teams registered to participate in the project by March 2022
- **Training and Implementation:** 324 youths received training on sustainable agricultural techniques. Production plans were completed and executed, outlining technical itineraries, costs, and cultural calendars for each youth team.
- **Material Support:** Youth teams received agricultural and financial equipment support with the amount of 1,000,000 MGA (£181) for each youth team, facilitating the adoption of sustainable practices. Individual support of 100,000 MGA per person was distributed to 239 youths.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Regular monitoring showed all 21 youth teams adopted sustainable techniques, such as composting, agroforestry, crop rotation, and association, in their demonstration plots.
- **Increased Yields:** 97% of participants reported increased yields and higher profits from sustainable farming, with plans to further improve output in the coming seasons.

Problems Encountered:

- **High Abandonment Rate:** 57% of youth abandonments were linked to economic mobility and marriage, with poverty forcing others to seek immediate income over long-term agricultural improvements.
- **Resolution:** Continued recruitment and awareness-raising efforts helped mitigate these challenges, bringing in new participants to replace those who left.

Output 2: Production of Aromatic and Medicinal Plants (AMPs) becomes part of youths' farming system.

Baseline Condition: Initially, there was no systematic integration of aromatic and medicinal plants into the farming systems of the youth. Knowledge and infrastructure for AMP cultivation were minimal.

Change Recorded to Project End: By March 2024, progress in AMP production varied across project areas due to differences in plant availability and market conditions. However, significant steps were taken towards integrating AMPs into the youths' farming systems.

Evidence of Change:

- **Training and Identification:** 171 youths received training on AMP sector practices. Twelve AMP species were identified in 2022 for potential sustainable exploitation.
- **Field Studies and Production Trials:** Fieldwork conducted to study the abundance and distribution of AMP species led to the identification of key species for piloting. Production trials for *Centella asiatica* and other species were carried out.
- **Nurseries and Cultivation:** Youth teams in several villages established nurseries for AMP cultivation. Training on tree nurseries and sustainable collection practices was provided in collaboration with LCBD. They began planting AMP in their own field.
- **Market Integration:** Youth teams began selling AMPs such as *Centella asiatica* and *Desmodium adscendens*, with a significant amount of fresh and dried plants sold by June 2024.

Problems Encountered:

- **Varying Progress Rates:** Differences in plant availability from each site and market conditions led to varied progress among project areas.
- **Resolution:** Ongoing training, field studies, and market integration efforts were tailored to local conditions to enhance progress.

Output 3: Youth-led cooperatives are established to drive social and economic development and biodiversity stewardship in the villages

Baseline Condition: At the start, there were no established youth-led cooperatives focused on sustainable farming and biodiversity stewardship.

Change Recorded to Project End: Five youth cooperatives were legally established, comprising 231 members across five key project areas. These cooperatives developed business and conservation plans and participated in local fairs to market their products.

Evidence of Change:

- **Training and Establishment:** 235 youths received training on entrepreneurship, cooperative management, and marketing. Five cooperatives were legally recognised by September 2023.
- **Business and Conservation Plans:** Each cooperative developed and signed business and conservation plans, guiding their activities. They began adopting it.
- **Market Participation:** Cooperatives participated in the “Tsenabe Miray” agricultural fair in Moramanga town and sold products in June 2023, generating income and promoting their initiatives. Contracts on chili production and marketing for four cooperatives are being signed with a private enterprise MC Ingredients on June 2024.

Problems Encountered:

- **Economic Viability:** Ensuring the cooperatives were economically viable and sustainable was a challenge.
- **Resolution:** Ongoing training, market integration, and partnership development supported the cooperatives’ growth and stability.

Output 4: Three private enterprises, engaged in sustainability, commit to sourcing products from the youth-led cooperatives and support their development as a business and biodiversity steward entity in the villages

Baseline Condition: Initially, there were no formal sourcing agreements between private enterprises and youth-led cooperatives.

Change Recorded to Project End: Progress towards achieving this output is ongoing. Several potential supply/sourcing agreements are under discussion, with 06 contracts already signed with 03 companies.

Evidence of Change:

- **Fair Participation and Negotiations:** Youth cooperatives participated in regional fairs, identifying potential buyers and initiating contract negotiations.
- **Contracts and Partnerships:** Procurement agreements are signed between youth cooperatives and three private enterprises including ORTALMA, Mitsinjo association shop, and MC Ingredients. All the procurement agreements include bonus conservation. Ongoing discussions with other enterprises showed promise for future agreements.

Problems Encountered:

- **Establishing Agreements:** Sourcing agreements took longer to establish than anticipated.
- **Resolution:** Continued engagement and negotiations with potential buyers and enterprises are expected to result in effective agreements.

Output 5: Youths engage other community members in sustainable farming, cooperatives and biodiversity stewardship

Baseline Condition: At the project’s outset, there was limited community engagement in sustainable farming and biodiversity stewardship.

Change Recorded to Project End: Youths actively engaged community members through demonstration plots, training sessions, and awareness-raising activities, significantly increasing the adoption of sustainable practices.

Evidence of Change:

- **Training and Engagement:** 235 youths received training on communication, leadership, and awareness techniques. Youths practiced sustainable farming on 31 demonstration plots, influencing 649 households to adopt these techniques.
- **Community Awareness:** Youth teams conducted 407 awareness sessions on lemur conservation and sustainable agriculture, reaching a significant number of community members.
- **Biodiversity Stewardship:** Youth-led biodiversity conservation and restoration plans were established in each village, with active participation from community members.

Problems Encountered:

- **Community Adoption:** Convincing community members to adopt new practices was challenging due to initial resistance.
- **Resolution:** Demonstration plots and continuous awareness efforts helped showcase the benefits, gradually increasing community adoption of sustainable practices.

2. Outcome

The project's intended outcome was to enable youths around Analamazaotra, Ankeniheny, and Mangabe Reserve to demonstrate effective local conservation stewardship while driving social and economic development through sustainable farming and collaboration with the private sector. The project has made significant strides towards this outcome, as evidenced by various indicators and documented achievements.

The project has successfully engaged 245 young people, of whom 42% are women, surpassing the initial target of 200 participants. These youths, organised into 21 teams, have not only learned new sustainable farming techniques but also applied them both in demonstration plots and their own fields. A significant indicator of success is that 239 of these young participants (98%) have adopted these techniques. Moreover, 95% of these youths report increased yields and higher profits from their fields, highlighting the economic benefits and practical effectiveness of the training they received.

Community impact has also been substantial. Awareness campaigns led by the youth teams have resulted in 649 new households adopting sustainable farming techniques, as detailed in Appendix 01. This broad adoption extends the project's influence beyond its direct participants and demonstrates widespread community engagement. Furthermore, the youth teams have been proactive in raising awareness about sustainable farming techniques and lemur conservation, and they are planning further interventions to continue this vital work.

The establishment and operation of cooperatives have been another significant achievement. Five cooperatives have been formed, completed their business plans, and began selling products in June 2024. This aligns perfectly with the project's goal of fostering economic development through structured agricultural businesses. Additionally, the project has made notable progress in integrating the private sector, with negotiations involving 17 companies leading to partnerships with three companies currently collaborating with the cooperatives.

Conservation efforts have also shown promising results. Reports from control missions indicate that offenses are no longer originating from villagers within the protected area, suggesting increased local compliance and awareness of conservation principles. However, the project has faced significant challenges due to illegal migration driven by external economic factors, such as inflation in Madagascar. This migration has led to increased deforestation in Mangabe, despite substantial efforts including 198 patrol missions (patrollers and youths), 48 awareness-raising missions by MV and 407 by youths, and joint control missions. The resistance and aggression from migrants have further complicated these efforts. In contrast, the Analamazaotra forest has seen minimal forest loss (0.5 ha), mainly due to selective logging, indicating that localized conservation efforts can be effective when external pressures are controlled.

While the project has achieved many of its intended outcomes, it encountered challenges beyond its control, particularly regarding illegal migration and its impact on deforestation in Mangabe. The significant increase in deforestation was due to illegal migration driven by economic pressures, which

was not anticipated in the original project assumptions. The aggressive behaviour of migrants, including threats and attacks on conservation team members, further complicated enforcement efforts. In response, advocacy efforts at the level of the Moramanga District, CIREF, and the Gendarmerie were initiated in January 2024 and are ongoing. These efforts aim to address the root causes of migration and enhance enforcement capabilities. In contrast, the Analamazaotra forest has remained relatively unaffected by illegal migration, with only minimal forest loss (0.5 ha) due to selective logging, suggesting that localised efforts can be effective when external pressures are minimized.

The project has largely achieved its intended outcome of empowering youths in conservation stewardship and sustainable farming, evidenced by high participation rates, successful adoption of new techniques, improved economic conditions, and the formation of functional cooperatives. However, the unexpected challenge of illegal migration in Mangabe has highlighted the need for adaptive strategies and stronger support mechanisms to mitigate external pressures. Continued advocacy and collaboration with local authorities and communities will be essential for sustaining and expanding these achievements.

3. Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption	Comments
1. Potential political, economic, or social crisis will not have impacts on youths' ability to farm and sell their products in the markets.	Verified: Before each production, market studies are carried out to ensure outlets, which facilitates sales contracts and the sale of products despite crises.
2. Natural hazards will not totally damage crops in the project area.	Verified: the agricultural techniques shared during the initial training are intended to cope with natural hazards. We have not yet received reports on the bad effect of climatic hazards
3. The Global Forest Watch platform (https://www.globalforestwatch.org/) continues to operate and provide daily and weekly forest cover loss alerts.	Verified: the platform is still functional and updated
4. No rush for gold or other gems happens in the project area.	Verified: patrol reports have not shown these cases until now
5. The Malagasy Government continues to highlight the need to conserve and restore biodiversity in Madagascar and will act accordingly.	The sustainable management of natural resources is still part of the 10th action plan of the Malagasy Government among the 16 existing action plans. The Ministry of the Environment continues to work with NGOs working in the field of the environment and strengthens environmental laws. And the new Minister of the Environment appointed in January 2024 is also a former CEO of an association working in the field of the environment in Madagascar who understand the needs and

	situation of NGOs in the field of conservation.
6. Identification of field characteristics will not be hampered by rumours of land grabbing.	Verified: the challenges of the project and the interest of soil characterizations were well explained during community meetings with local authorities to avoid rumours. We have received no complaints so far
7. Yields are not damaged by natural hazards such as the weather, diseases, or pests.	Verified: the techniques shared during the initial training were designed to be resilient to the effects of climate change and hazards. Thus, it is hoped that these factors will not have significant effects on yield. Only non-compliance with agricultural techniques and the cropping calendar reduced yields
8. At least 3 useful aromatic and medicinal plants are identified as compatible with the farming system.	12 aromatic and medicinal plants have been identified as being compatible with the pedoclimatic and social conditions of the study areas. <i>Centella</i> , <i>tambourrissa</i> and <i>desmodium</i> are proven to be compatible.
9. Production and harvesting of aromatic and medicinal plants are compliant with the protected area management rules.	Potential buyers who will collect aromatic and medicinal plants require organic products, which is in accordance with the law governing Protected Areas. We always ensure that the plants comply with CITES, and that collections are not made from hard cores. Collectors also respect the fact of never collecting in PA Strict zone areas. In addition, the sale of AMPs is beneficial to lemurs thanks to conservation bonuses.
10. The process to register a cooperative remains simple and straightforward for communities.	Verified: We collaborate with the DIRCC Ambatondrazaka and they really help us, the certificates were obtained without problem and the cooperatives as well as the local community appreciated

4. Impact

The project impact stated in the original application is: "Madagascar's lemurs secured within their natural habitats thanks to strong local stewardship and a favourable social, economic, and political environment."

The project has significantly contributed to biodiversity conservation by strengthening local stewardship and community commitment to forest preservation and restoration. As youth-led lemur conservation efforts gain momentum, we expect long-term reductions in forest loss and increases in lemur populations due to reduced hunting and improved habitats. Community members practicing sustainable agriculture are expected to increase over time as youth cooperatives grow in effectiveness and reach. Observing tangible economic benefits of sustainable practices, combined with increased awareness of the value of local forests and wildlife, should result in more families meeting their needs without resorting to destructive slash-and-burn agriculture or wildlife poaching. Enhanced access to improved markets should also help more families increase their income. Ultimately, lemurs in these three reserves will be secured within their natural habitat.

The project contributes to higher-level impacts on human development and wellbeing by demonstrating a replicable model for parallel sustainable livelihood improvement and biodiversity conservation. The youth-led model empowers young people to act as role models in their communities. Youth ambassadors have been raising awareness about the value of maintaining forests and biodiversity for improving livelihoods. Community members have become more aware of the importance of biodiversity conservation, particularly lemurs, and how this can be achieved alongside improved livelihood development. Demonstration plots have shown that sustainable agricultural practices can improve yields without the need for slash-and-burn methods, thus preserving soil fertility and mitigating climate change effects.

Cooperatives have improved young people's standard of living by increasing their bargaining power, providing more partnership choices, and obtaining market information. Sales contracts have ensured both an improved standard of living and increased funds dedicated to lemur conservation. The conservation premium provides a contractual incentive for youth groups to continue their improved agricultural practices and local conservation work beyond the project's end.

People living in the same villages as the youth are convinced of the importance of biodiversity conservation. We hope that the youth project's effects will gradually influence illegal migrants to adopt sustainable agriculture, as these migrants frequent the villages and demonstration sites. Support from authorities could ensure a positive impact for lemurs.

Regarding the social impact of the project, the young participants have earned the trust of their communities through their leadership skills and their ability to secure markets for agricultural products. They are now influential decision-makers within their villages, contributing to sustainable development through their involvement in cooperatives and conservation initiatives. In addition to their roles in local decision-making, 36 young people have taken on formal leadership positions within their villages, such as Village Chief, Head of Family, Advisors, Village Spokesperson, Neighborhood Representatives, Presidents of Health or Education Commissions, Religious Leaders, Presidents of Local Associations, and Polling Station Members (Appendix 02). Their leadership positively impacts both lemur conservation and community well-being. The decisions made by these young leaders are instrumental in advancing both the conservation of lemurs and the overall welfare of their communities.

Socially, young people have gained community trust through their leadership skills and ability to find markets for agricultural products. They are now decision-makers in their villages, influencing sustainable development and conservation plans. The project's mini-development initiatives have improved access to healthcare and education, and good management practices and nutrition habits are becoming established. Training and opportunities linked to the youth project have created 104 jobs, generating income for 79 young people and 25 others. Employers and associates of these young people are satisfied with their integrity. Other young people have increased production and productivity through sustainable agricultural techniques.

Environmentally, data shows deforestation done by 11% of people from target villages in 2023(Appendix 03).The project has largely achieved its objectives, with the main obstacle being migratory flows towards forest areas. Without illegal migrants, we estimate deforestation would have decreased by 50% thanks to the youth project. The youth's conservation efforts have significantly

slowed degradation, and they remain committed to positive impacts for lemurs as “Youth Ambassadors of Lemur Conservation in Madagascar.”

4. Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

1. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project has made significant contributions to national policy and international biodiversity conventions, particularly in alignment with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Madagascar’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

Contribution to CBD Objectives:

Objective 1: By 2025, policymakers and 65% of the Malagasy people are aware of the value of biodiversity and the measures they can take to protect and use it sustainably. The project has successfully raised awareness among 6,170 individuals about the importance of biodiversity and lemur conservation. Youth-led initiatives have empowered these individuals to engage in conservation and restoration efforts through cooperatives. The project's impact is evident as several youth participants have assumed leadership roles within their villages, influencing local decision-making and advocating for biodiversity protection at national events such as Lemur Days and World Environment Day.

Objective 2: By 2025, biodiversity values, opportunities, and benefits of conservation and sustainable use will be recognised and integrated into the country’s socioeconomic development activities. The project has facilitated the recognition of sustainable practices, such as the collection of aromatic and medicinal plants, by the CIREF Moramanga. Additionally, the project has received commendation from the Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and Consumption for integrating income sources with conservation efforts. The conservation bonus system introduced by the project has also been endorsed by local authorities.

Objective 3: By 2025, positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources will be developed and applied. The project’s conservation and restoration plans for five cooperatives have been approved by local communities and relevant authorities, with implementation commencing in April 2024. This approval underscores the project’s role in developing and applying positive incentives for biodiversity conservation.

Objective 4: By 2025, the extinction of endangered species is reduced, and their conservation status improved. The project has actively worked to mitigate threats to endangered species through patrolling, awareness campaigns, reforestation, and reporting. These efforts aim to improve the conservation status of threatened species, though ongoing monitoring and evaluation are required to assess the long-term impact.

Interaction with National and International Focal Points:

The project has engaged with national policy frameworks and convention focal points through various channels. Interaction includes participation in regional fairs, national events, and direct advocacy efforts. These activities have fostered relationships with policymakers and technical services, enhancing the project's alignment with national and international biodiversity goals.

For further details, please refer to the annexed lists and reports on project impacts and interactions with national authorities.

2. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project has made significant contributions to poverty reduction in the Upper Middle Income Country, while also impacting Least Developed and Low-Income Countries.

The project has focused on improving the income and wellbeing of young professionals aged 14-30 who traditionally rely on forest resources due to poverty. By providing these young individuals with training in sustainable agricultural techniques, the project has enabled them to enhance their agricultural practices, leading to increased production and improved incomes. The project's efforts to share these techniques with local communities further promote the adoption of sustainable agriculture, which has long-term benefits for poverty reduction.

The project's initiatives extend beyond immediate benefits. Training in leadership, management, and sustainable practices equips community members with skills to make informed decisions and improve their livelihoods over the long term. Evidence of this includes the successful implementation of sustainable practices and the creation of new income opportunities, which help to reduce dependency on forest resources and mitigate poverty.

The project contributes to the global public good by demonstrating a model for integrating sustainable agricultural practices with poverty reduction. This model provides valuable insights into effective strategies for achieving biodiversity conservation and improving livelihoods. By sharing knowledge and practices with other regions and communities, the project strengthens the global knowledge base on sustainable development and conservation.

The project has created both direct and indirect job opportunities. For instance: youths in Ambodirotra received training in various skills such as carpentry, which enabled them to work as builders and painters. Youth in the PK axis and Lakato have become merchants due to increased agricultural production, while those in Mangabe are now involved in selling rice seeds and bee colonies.

The project also generated temporary employment for local households during fieldwork, including roles such as porters and cooks. In total, 232 youths and 25 households have seen increased incomes as a result of these opportunities.

To combat food insufficiency during lean periods and the overexploitation of products, the project introduced techniques for preserving and processing agricultural products. These practices prevent spoilage and add value to the products. Additionally, the project facilitated market access and secured contracts with companies, such as the chili sales contract with MC Ingredients, which has further increased income sources for the community.

3. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board.	54% (MV staff: 6/14, Mitsinjo Staff: 1/4, Label CBD Staff: 4/4, MFM Staff: 2/2)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women.	3/4

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X

Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

Prior to the project's launch, we engaged with local authorities to explore effective strategies for involving women in the initiative. Local authorities conducted home awareness-raising sessions to encourage women and households to participate more actively. Additionally, gender equality awareness sessions were held at the start of the project.

As a result of these initiatives, women constituted 42% of the project participants as of March 2024, and this representation has been maintained into June 2024. These women underwent comprehensive training and successfully applied their skills, subsequently serving as role models to inspire other women to take active roles in community initiatives.

In Andasibe, the representation of women reached 72%. This high participation rate is attributed to prior awareness-raising efforts on women's involvement and commitment, as well as a generally higher level of education and openness to gender roles in the area. However, additional efforts are required in other regions where women are predominantly seen as housewives. In these areas, young people are working to raise awareness about the importance of gender equality and to encourage women to engage more fully.

When forming cooperatives, despite initial resistance from men who preferred to dominate the Board of Directors, we ensured the inclusion of women. During the integration process, we emphasized the value of women's participation and reinforced the message that women would play a central role in community development moving forward.

4. Transfer of knowledge

Prior to the establishment of the 21 youth teams, we engaged with local authorities to highlight the importance of incorporating women into development projects and to share the GESI context. In 2023, we adopted a positive masculine approach to encourage women's participation. Instead of directly targeting women, we focused on sensitising their husbands through home visits and interpersonal communication. This approach proved effective in both retaining women within the groups and attracting new female participants.

In the formation of the groups, we prioritised women's needs by incorporating specific provisions into the group statutes. For example, we accommodated pregnant women by reducing their workload and ensuring their right to breastfeeding. Women with significant household responsibilities were allowed to delegate their fieldwork tasks to others, as per group regulations. Support extended beyond material assistance to include labour support, minimising the physical strain on women during field activities, which was highly appreciated.

Moreover, we occasionally scheduled meetings in the afternoons to accommodate women's domestic responsibilities, as they are often busiest in the mornings. This adjustment facilitated greater participation from women in the project.

5. Capacity building

During the lifetime of the project, project teams increased their capacity as follows:

-In May 2022, the Mangabe Project Leader with other African Conservation Leaders received training on the SAGE methodology in Kenya to assess and improve governance and equity of protected and conserved areas (). The SAGE assessment will be held in Mangabe reserve in September-October 2024 to improve governance

and identify priority actions involving different actors including community members, MV, Ministry representatives, local and regional authorities.

-From October 30 to November 7, 2022, 03 youth project assistants and 04 local agents involved (02 women) in the youth project were trained on sustainable farming practices and techniques at EFTA Analamalotra (Agricultural Technician Training School). They have mastered sustainable farming techniques to share with the youth teams in advance, thus ensuring the success of the demonstration plots. This specialized training has enhanced their professional standing and expertise in sustainable agriculture.

-In May 2023, the Mangabe Project Leader was invited by BIOPAMA to attend workshop in Kenya to exchange and share knowledge on best practices and challenges on conservation efforts with other participants in Africa.

-The Youth Project Coordinator participated in the Africa Conservation Forum in Nairobi from June 26th to June 28th 2024. This highlights a significant increase in their status on a regional and international level. Being invited to such a prestigious event indicates recognition of their expertise and leadership in conservation efforts.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

After each mission, MFM ensures the project monitoring and evaluation for MV, Mitsinjo and Label CBD, focusing on the evolution of activities in relation to the project objectives. During the meetings, the team checks progress by referring to the logframe (impact, outcome, output, activities), to the Theory of Change (ToC) and to the project document. Progress is checked in relation to the allocated project timeframe. The evaluation consists of checking activities and outputs against the measurable indicators obtained. MFM makes sure that the means of verification comply with the identified indicators and checks that satisfactory progress is being made in relation to each activity.

Meetings were organized to evaluate the project and consider Darwin's feedback in August 2022 and September 2023. 05 meetings were also held between March 2024 and June 2024 to prepare the year 3 and final report and assess the achievement of objectives. MFM provided support to the technical team for data acquisition and recording.

A series of working sessions with the technical team were carried out for this quarter in order to support the collection and recording of data and to prepare the annual and final technical report of the project.

The project progress was carefully verified by MFM based on the indicators and means of verification available whether it complies with the logframe or not. Data analysis was carried out with all project partners.

At the end of the project in June 2024, we assessed the project collecting feedbacks from local communities using the innovative "World Café" approach. One particularity of this method is to hear everyone's voice for better improvement. This approach actively involved local communities and gathered valuable insights from various stakeholders, including the young participants, their families, and others in the community. In total, 219 youths (109 women) and 717 community members (351 women) participated in this approach. During these sessions, held in 13 villages, the youths shared their experiences in adopting sustainable farming practices, contributing to lemur's conservation, and improving community well-being. The feedback revealed the community's appreciation for the participatory approach and Madagascar Voakajy's accountability. The efforts to involve women and reduce deforestation through patrols, reforestation, and awareness activities were particularly valued. As the project took end by the end of June 2024, it underscored the importance of active listening and inclusiveness in conservation initiatives. This experience is hoped to inspire similar approaches in other projects to ensure sustainable and equitable conservation.

6. Lessons learnt

What worked well:

Good communication between the partners has helped greatly in carrying out project activities effectively. Monthly meetings with all partners, in addition to phone calls and direct communications, are vital for ensuring effective communication between all project staff. Equally regular communication on progress and learning with the local community is essential for maintaining trust and avoiding rumours or misinformation.

At the local level, involvement of local authorities, especially the Mayors, really helped with the start-up phase of the project because it facilitated awareness-raising, especially in relation to increasing the involvement of women.

Innovative projects such as aromatic and medicinal plants are of great interest to the youth teams and the community, which makes it easier to capture their attention.

Training on processing, conservation and packaging techniques for agricultural products involves not only young people but also the entire community by adding value to agricultural products. Participation in the “Tsenabe Miray” and Gôna Miketrika agricultural fair opened many horizons for young people, allowing them to reflect on the market and better adjust their business plan within cooperatives. This also allows them to negotiate with potential buyers.

The educational trip to Antananarivo was very beneficial even if the young people have not yet been able to sign contracts because it allowed them to understand the benefits of sustainable farming techniques and become familiar with the market.

What we would do differently:

Next time, if possible, we should avoid starting a project during the lean season (December-March) because this limits the number of participants occupied by daily labour. In case there are no other possibilities, we should collect recommendations from the community on the time of meetings so that everyone can participate (for example, schedule meetings in the afternoon after fieldwork).

Exchange visits between young people or to other sites are also important to allow them to see and observe other practices in order to learn lessons and improve their practices.

Challenges:

The young people and the team must also ensure the safety of the demonstration plots to avoid theft and wandering of the cattle. For example, the youth team at PK32 was the victim of a bean theft in February 2023, all the production on 10 ares was stolen and the young people are forced to restart their production.

Concerning the AMP, the main difficulty encountered during the fourth quarter of year 2 lies in the search for outlets for products from aromatic and medicinal plants, in particular the dried leaves of *Centella* and *Tambourissa*. For some teams, there have been issues regarding price expectations not matching their current collection capacity, both in terms of quality and quantity. For example, in the case of *Centella asiatica*, the price offered by the buyer of Ar 9,000/kg of leaves was not considered acceptable for some of the young people who want to supply the customer at a higher price (Ar 12,000 to Ar 15,000/kg of leaves). Unfortunately, they were not able to meet the expectations of local buyers offering these attractive prices. The challenge would therefore be to find buyers and engage contracts with youths for appropriate AMP.

In the case of the *Tambourissa*, a species in danger of extinction, the problem is a lack of interest from the main customer identified the company SOTRAMEX, who already have an established collection network (intermediaries in each zone). However, the company leaders did suggest negotiating directly with their collaborators.

In the case of Turmeric, exchanges with the JACARANDAS Company are currently on hold because, following a change in the team that initiated the negotiations, the Business Development Department did not follow up on the collaboration. Turmeric is therefore a pending project.

Overall, the negotiations are progressing very slowly since potential buyers for aromatic and medicinal plants require the production of samples of products in order to set the prices, as these are determined by the quality and analysis results. Due to poor infrastructure in Madagascar, the communication of information to the young people and their response, as well as the actual production of samples often involves long delays, which slow the process considerably. It is then recommended to develop a precise collection point with the communities.

Another significant challenge is the arrival of migrants from the south in need of land to support their families. They are practising slash and burn agriculture and not willing to respond to the youth teams. There have been several potentially violent clashes and the security forces have had to be involved. Meetings will be organized with relevant authorities to find strategy to deal with infractions within Mangabe reserve.

Concerning the AMP market, the main difficulty encountered during the last quarter of year 3 lies in planning exchanges between young people and potential clients. The month of January to March coincides with the organic certification audit periods, particularly for the company AROMA SOURCE. For the case of Ravensara, to date, we have identified a single area with a single base allowing us to obtain the essential oil profile sought by the potential customer. This would not make it possible to multiply the species at present. The LABEL CBD team will have to continue its prospecting to confirm the feasibility of integrating the resource into the young people's plots. Overall, the negotiations are progressing very slowly since potential buyers for aromatic and medicinal plants require the production of samples of products in order to set the prices, as these are determined by the quality and analysis results. Due to poor infrastructure in Madagascar, the communication of information to the young people and their response, as well as the actual production of samples often involves long delays, which slow the process considerably. It is then recommended to develop a precise collection point with the communities.

Another significant challenge is the arrival of migrants from the South and East of Mangabe Reserve in need of land to support their families. They are practising slash-and-burn agriculture and not willing to respond to the youth teams. There have been several potentially violent clashes and the security forces have had to be involved. In December 2023, the delinquents attacked the villages, targeting all nature defenders, especially patrollers, young people and our local agents. Houses were burned, all property was looted and young people were injured. The others fled their villages for their safety. Interventions by the gendarmerie in January 2024 temporarily eased the tension. And the team has already alerted all the authorities in Moramanga (District, CIREF, Gendarmerie) between January and March 2024. A meeting of the latter to deal with the case is currently under negotiation. We reported this case of attacks by offenders to the BCF Administrator prior to submitting this final report. But in the meantime, the young people had to stop all conservation activities in Mangabe Reserve to avoid any unnecessary altercations until further notice.

Delinquents in the forest demotivate young people and other defenders of nature due to the threats and sabotage they caused. In fact, the delinquents destroy everything the youth build, such as the young reforested plants, which has reduced the number of reforestations carried out by the youth until solutions are found. Additionally, the presence of delinquents everywhere limits the patrols of the young people for fear of encountering them in the forest. A series of negotiations have been conducted at the level of the Moramanga District and with authorities to control migration in the area. Concerning the youth, we have not stopped encouraging them in the conservation of biodiversity.

7. Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

A discussion to really define the impacts and successes of the project as well as the direct link between the project of young people and lemurs was carried out. In this context, databases have been rectified and data to quantify the project's contribution to the impact are being collected.

All partners have also started publishing articles on the project highlighting Darwin on their websites and social networks. Safeguarding was also considered of high importance.

After receiving the comments from the reviewers, the partners called each other to read the comments in order to provide the best explanations and evidence. A discussion on how to improve the report and be more clear and concise was carried out.

8. Sustainability and Legacy

Our exit strategy is still valid. This project is designed to change people's habits and behaviour in a long term. The goal is to make conservation farming the new tradition.

We have 245 young ambassador of lemurs conservation with an average age of 25 years old. We also have 649 new households convinced of new agricultural practices, it is about 3,000 people and this is only the beginning. Sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural techniques are therefore spreading like oil and never seem to stop.

We will thus strengthen our partnership with Mitsinjo for the initiatives in Andasibe, and Conservation International for the initiatives in Ankeniheny in order to ensure sustainable conservation in the targeted areas.

The conservation bonus approach at the cooperative level works well and even encourages young people to produce more because the market is already secured by contracts. The future of lemurs is therefore assured because it is in positive correlation with the income of young people. The remaining challenge is to find solutions to control illicit migration

As has been done before, a search for additional funding will be carried out to ensure the continuity and sustainability of activities.

9. Darwin Initiative identity

During all our interventions, the Darwin logo was always present. However, we participated in many events already mentioned above. Partners especially the authorities always wear polo shirts showing the Darwin logos during national events.

Project developments have been published on MV, MFM and Label CBD website, Twitter and Facebook accounts.

The Malagasy government, all partners, young people and local communities recognize that the project and the impacts of the project are visible thanks to funding from Darwin Initiative.

The project is also special because it is the only one to create youth cooperatives in the Alaotra-Mangoro Region. And the Minister of Industry himself was mainly impressed by the initiative during his visit to Moramanga in June 2024.

In the Moramanga District and the East Coast of Madagascar, it is the only project aimed at creating young ambassadors for lemur conservation.

On June 20, 2024, the British ambassador with the Head of Darwin and Defra were able to interact with young people and even bought products from the cooperatives. A photo taken together with the Darwin logo closed the visit.

10. Risk Management

Despite the conservation efforts of the young people and the authorities, offenses still persist because illegal migrants thirsty for cultivable plots are practicing illegal activities. These migrants even loot the villages and threaten the local people. In this context, patrollers are afraid to conduct patrol for their safety because migrants are willing to resort to violence to protect their slash and burn agriculture and extend their cultivable plots. In addition, they do not want to discuss the issues and are not interested to learn about biodiversity conservation or sustainable agriculture. Young people and local communities have already made complaints to the competent authorities but their capacity to respond has been very limited.

The delinquents did not just attack the villages but they also threatened all the defenders of nature. A risk of a new attack is still to be considered despite local negotiations and the interventions of the Gendarmes. Many people have already been arrested but many are still at large. Safety instructions to prevent and to cope this have already been given to the communities between January and March 2024 by the Gendarmes.

Young people are forced to limit their conservation activity in at-risk areas until further notice. We have strengthened the allocation of credit to focal points and local agents to call the forces in the event of an alert. Each village was provided with a mobile neighbourhood and anyone visiting the villages had to present their identity card or authorization. Thanks to negotiations with the National Gendarmerie, an advanced post was set up in Mangarivotra to secure the area and facilitate intervention in the event of an attack. Advanced posts in other zones are currently being negotiated.

Regarding AMP, the collection price of companies ready to commit did not satisfy young people. We looked for new partners and we are in the process of negotiating with the UEBT or Union for Ethical Bio Trade for the sustainable collection of AMPs and the adoption of fair trade (██████████).

11. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes/ Harilefitra ██████████ the project coordinator is the project focal point too, ██████████
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 58% Planned: 42%

Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.

It is necessary to plan all the actions to be taken in the event of an attack. It was after the attack that we developed community prevention and defense systems with the Gendarmerie and the Moramanga District. Risk analysis was also carried out to deal with threats. Communication with the community has been strengthened.

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the lifetime of the project; include topics covered and number of participants.

Yes, the representative of all the partners met together in June 2024 in Andasibe to discuss and strengthen Safeguarding. But we will also provide in-depth training on safeguarding to all the staff. And in the current MV policy, the implementation of Safeguarding policies in all sites is planned before the end of this this year.

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your staff over the lifetime of the project? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.

Yes, during the attack in December 2023, young people were injured and the entire local community is not safe. The intervention of the gendarmes since December 2023 and awareness rising by the District representative and CIREF Moramanga in March 2024 calmed the situation.

Our team has already received first aid training with OSTIE (Tananarive Inter-Company Health Organization) Antananarivo and was able to share health measures with the community during missions between February and June 2024.

12. Finance and administration

1. Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				£24,782.99

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
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Value Chain Analysis Specialist (Hanjarinera Saroy Rasoloson) LCBD		
Sourcing Specialist (Malala Nirina Randevoson) LCBD		
Entrepreneurship, Management & Marketing Specialist (Anja Nirina Rakotomanga) LCBD		
Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (Riana Hary Andrisoa) MFM		
Senior Project Officer (Tabitha Middleton) MFM		
Project Officer in Analamazaotra (Oumadi Fabrisse Randrianantenaina) Mitsinjo		
Head of Forest Conservation (Martin Youssouf) Mitsinjo		
Finance Officer (Alain Alimarisy) Mitsinjo		
Project Leader (Voahirana Randriamamonjy) MV		
Project Coordinator (Harilefitra Ratovo-Andrianarisoa) MV		
Project Officer Ankeniheny (Victor Rakotomboavonjy) MV		
Project Officer Mangabe (Falimirina Rakotonandrasana) MV		
Project Officer Eastern Mangabe (Germain Andriatsitohaina) MV		
Project Officer Western Mangabe (Tolotra Tolotra Ny Hery Ramanantsoa) MV		
Finance & Administration Manager (Anna Rakotoarison) MV		
Project Advisor (Julie Hanta Razafimanahaka) MV		
Administration & Finance Assistant (Ny Koloina RAHARIZAKA) MV		
Accountant (Hirina Andriamanjomba) MV		
Nurseryman in Mangabe (Solofo Robert Andrianantenaina) MV		
TOTAL		£6,685.62

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)

TOTAL	
Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

2. Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
TOTAL	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
TOTAL	

3. Value for Money

This project offers an effective, efficient and sustainable approach to meeting young farmers' need to support their families and the need to protect Madagascar's unique biodiversity. In addition, this project considered outcomes and lessons from past projects to provide benefit and that more youths and wider community members are reached with a refined approach.

By emphasising youth empowerment and leadership, through development of appropriate skills that produce repeated long-term benefits, we used various methods for reaching the wider community.

Efficiency is achieved from a multiplier effect, where youth leaders spread benefit to the whole community at low cost in a way that engenders community solidarity and reduces project dependency. By facilitating development of youth cooperatives and their engagement with the private sector, via clearly defined contracts, which include clauses relating to conservation stewardship commitments, our approach engenders independence from aid and fosters long term sustainable income generation which contributes to biodiversity conservation.

All partner organisations have a 'no-frills' approach to working. This ensures that project overheads are kept to a minimum and that a significant proportion of project funds (40%) go directly to the target villages to train and support youths and their communities. For example, travel costs are minimised by organizing field visits jointly and maximising the value of each day when a vehicle is hired, limited vehicle hire days are established for each month, basic camping equipment is left in the villages so that there is no need to transport it for each visit.

13. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Not applicable.

14. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

Not Applicable.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
<p>Impact Madagascar's lemurs secured within their natural habitats thanks to strong local stewardship and a favourable social, economic, and political environment.</p>	<p>The youth-led lemur conservation project demonstrates a successful model for combining biodiversity conservation with sustainable livelihood improvements. The project's multifaceted approach ensures the preservation of lemur habitats, enhances community well-being, and fosters long-term sustainability and economic growth. However, illegal migrations from other places around Mangabe are uncontrolled resulting to high forest cover loss. Each entity take their responsibility for biodiversity conservation</p>
<p>Outcome Appropriately trained youths around Analamazaotra, Ankeniheny, and Mangabe Reserves enabled to demonstrate effective local conservation stewardship while driving social and economic development through sustainable farming and collaboration with private sector</p>	<p>Overall, the project has largely achieved its goals of empowering youth in conservation and sustainable farming, demonstrated by high participation rates, successful technique adoption, improved economic conditions, and the formation of functional cooperatives. However, challenges such as illegal migration have highlighted the need for adaptive strategies and stronger support mechanisms. Continued advocacy and collaboration with local authorities and communities are essential for sustaining and expanding these achievements.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1: By June 2024, 200 youths (40% women) adopt composting and crop diversification on their existing plots, have plans for improvements, and report higher yields and increased income from these plots compared to the 2021 baseline.</p>	<p>245 youths are registered in the project including 104 women (42.44 %). 239 of these young people have adopted sustainable agricultural techniques (in a total of 12.83 Ha) and 232 reported higher yields and increased income from these techniques (Appendix 04-05). The yields collected also demonstrate increases for all sectors compared to the 2021 baseline.</p> <p>These youth have also plan for improvement according to the business plan per cooperative.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2: 1.2 By 2023, youth-led cooperatives are established in twenty villages, markets for sustainably farmed and harvested products are secured with private enterprises, and an average net benefit of</p>	<p>05 youth-led cooperatives established in 21 villages (Appendix 06) and 05 business plans signed showing production and market orientation (Appendix 07-08). 17 companies have been negotiated and 03 are already working with the cooperatives thanks to the</p>

<p>£10 per person per month is generated, in addition to a total of £30 per cooperative per month for biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>signed contracts (Appendix 09), the cooperatives have already obtained production and gained 70£ during exhibitions which main objective is not sales but to make oneself known. 07£ went to the biodiversity conservation. This amount is still small because the cooperatives have just signed the contracts from March 2024. And in their current business plan based on secure markets, they will earn 63.236 £, the benefits will be 36.221 £ of which 3.622£ are intended for the conservation of lemurs. Income and profits are very high for the cooperative int PK Axis thanks to the sale of processed products with high added values; and for the cooperative in Andasibe which collect and sale tons of AMPs. Regarding the average for the 05 cooperatives, benefit of 10£ per person per month and 30 £ per month will be generated (Appendix 10)</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3: By June 2024, 50% of other households in the target villages demonstrate increased knowledge on sustainable farming techniques, entrepreneurship, and conservation stewardship, and are willing to join the cooperatives.</p>	<p>60 other households participated in the training about sustainable farming techniques given by MV and Mitsinjo and increased knowledge. 52 households received training about entrepreneurship and conservation stewardship (Appendix 11) The youths were able to raise awareness among 5.485 people (about 915 household out of 1.800 households in all the villages) about sustainable farming techniques and conservation stewardship (Appendix 12). According to the survey on agricultural practice, 822 households have already received training from the demonstrated increased knowledge on sustainable farming techniques (Appendix 13) and 669 of them were able begin to adopt 649 sustainable agricultural techniques in their own fields (Appendix 01). 10 people have already joined the cooperative in Andasibe, and 306 are willing to join the cooperatives</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.4: From 2023, infractions reported by forest patrollers and the frequency and extent of forest loss alerts are reduced by 50% compared to the 2020 baseline (data being collected by Global Forest Watch and from the patrol reports)</p>	<p>For Analamazaotra reserve, no tree cover losses were recorded between 2020 and 2022. In 2023, a slight cover loss of 0.5ha was observed. This is linked to the migration movement in eastern Madagascar. For Mangabe, tree cover loss increases from 2021 to 2023. The highest record in 2023 is the loss of 2,550ha which is highly linked with the uncontrolled migration within the reserve resulting to illegal activities including deforestation and charcoals (Appendix 14).</p>

<p>Outcome indicator 0.5: Targeted Reserves have higher scores when evaluated with the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (https://tinyurl.com/y6tp7ax3) compared to the baseline to be established for 2021</p>	<p>From 2021 to 2023, the average METT score of Analamazaotra is 64.71% and 67% for Mangabe Reserve. These scores are already good in terms of management of protected areas. However, for both reserves, there are decreases of the scores in 2023 compared to previous years 2021-2022: 63.73% for Analamazaotra and 62.75% for Mangabe (Appendix 15).</p>
<p>Output 1 Output 1: 200 youths take steps to move towards sustainable farming techniques in Analamazaotra, Ankeniheny and Mangabe, including composting, agroforestry and crop diversification</p>	
<p>Output indicator 1.1: 15 established and five new youth teams with 8-12 members each (40% women) register to participate in the project by March 2022.</p>	<p>The 15 established youth teams and the 05 new teams (43.41%) register to participate in the project by March 2022 (Appendix 04)</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.2: 200 youths, 40% women, attend three days annual training on sustainable farming and their link with lemur conservation from July 2022.</p>	<p>324 youths from 21 villages including 132 women (40.74%) attended 3 days of training on sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural techniques (Appendix 11)</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.3: Characteristics of each youths' existing field are described, and a development plan established by November 2022.</p>	<p>All existing demonstration plots were characterized (Appendix 16) and each group was able to establish a production plan (Appendix 17). Each group has a demonstration plot on sustainable agriculture even if they have chosen livestock as their main sector, each plot extends over 16 ares. But the plots on livestock depend on the surface area of the farm and extend over approximately 1 to 2 ares.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.4: Members of youth teams from 20 villages receive material support and 12 sessions of 3 days mentoring on sustainable farming to adopt sustainable farming techniques on their own fields (2 in 2022, 6 in 2023 and 4 in 2024)</p>	<p>All the 21 youth teams have fully received their support. The amount assigned for each youth team is 1,000,000 MGA (£181) used for the purchase of agricultural equipment and labor support. All youth team members received individual support of 100,000A MGA (£18.1)/person from November 2024 to help them adopt sustainable agricultural techniques (Annex 18 Support received by the youth teams). Monitoring-evaluation of the techniques adopted is carried out every 03 months since the training in August 2022.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.5: By December 2023, all members of the youth teams report increased yields and higher profit from the fields where sustainable farming have been adopted and have plans to improve in the next season.</p>	<p>The 21 youth teams reported increased yields in all the demonstration plots. 94.7% of the members reported increased yields and higher profit from their own fields where sustainable farming have been adopted (a total of 12.83 Ha) and have plans to improve in the next season thanks to the advice of agricultural</p>

	technicians and finalized cooperative business plan (Appendix 19, Appendix 05)
Output 2: Production of aromatic and medicinal plants becomes part of youths' farming system	
Output indicator 2.1: By December 2021, 3-5 useful aromatic and medicinal plants that are compatible with the farming system and can be harvested sustainably from the wild are identified.	12 AMPs are identified as exploitable in 2022 (Appendix 20). 04 are proved compatible with the farming system and can be harvested sustainably (<i>centella</i> , <i>tambourrissia</i> , <i>desmodium</i> and <i>ravensara</i>) and complies with Protected Area regulations.
Output indicator 2.2: From January 2022, youths start growing the aromatic and medicinal plants in their fields.	<p>All youth teams has already been able to set up their nurseries for the multiplication of AMP before transplanting in their respective fields.</p> <p>Many AMPs could be cultivated in the field but only <i>tambourrissia</i> is adapted to the context (PA regulations, availability) and market needs (Appendix 21).</p> <p>It should be noted that the <i>centella</i> and <i>desmodium</i> are not recommended for cultivation but are only intended for collection in the wild. The <i>ravensara</i> has been propagating by cutting at nursery level since June 2024.</p> <p>So 20 youths in 04 villages have already started growing <i>Tambourrissia</i> in their own fields. For the others, they are waiting until the other young AMP plants are ready for transplanting (a total of 500 plantsof <i>tambourrissia</i>), and the other opted for sustainable collection instead of cultivation (Appendix 22).</p> <p>In June 2024, the vegetative propagation by layering and cuttings of <i>Ravensara</i> by youths in Mangabe and Lakambato was undertaken in order to ensure its reproduction, its sustainability, its rapid colonization as well as its genetic homogeneity thanks to the identification of 08 mother feet of <i>tambourrissia</i>. 14 cuttings were extracted to grow in Andasibe.</p>
Output indicator 2.3: From 2022, availability of each targeted product is assessed annually.	Series of annual studies on the AMP abundance have been carried out since 2022. For the AMPs to be transplanted from nurseries, <i>tambourrissia</i> have a high abundance in all sites unlike <i>ravensara</i> wich is in danger of extinction (assesment in 2024). Regarding sustainable collection, <i>Centella</i> occupies first place with a higher density in Mangabe and Andasibe. And it is available from November until June. <i>Desmodium</i> is in second place with a high

	<p>abundance in Lakambato. In third place is <i>sigesbeckia</i> (Appendix 21).</p> <p>And in 2024, the assessment is focused on <i>Ravensara</i>.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.4: By December 2022, youths are trained in handling the products.</p>	<p>171 youths (74 women and 97 men, 43%) and 21 focal points were trained directly by Label CBD on drying AMPs and handling products (Appendix 11). But throughout the project, within the framework of fairs, cooperative meetings and field monitoring, all young people and focal points benefited from training on handling the products. A part from that, all the youth teams received training on AMP tree nurseries and now we can see <i>tambourrissia</i> growing in Amparafara, Ampangalantsary and Antsapanana nursery (Appendix 22).</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.5: By March 2023, a business model for sustainable production, harvesting, and trade of each targeted product is developed.</p>	<p>Business model for sustainable production, harvesting and trade is developed for <i>centella</i>, <i>tambourrissia</i>, <i>desmodium</i> and <i>Ravensara</i> (Appendix 23).</p>
<p>Output 03: Youth-led cooperatives are established to drive social and economic development and biodiversity stewardship in the villages</p>	
<p>Output indicator 3.1: By March 2023, all youth team members attend three days training on entrepreneurship, cooperative management and marketing.</p>	<p>235 youths have already received training on entrepreneurship, cooperative management and marketing (Appendix 11). But throughout the project, within the framework of cooperative meetings and field monitoring, all young people and focal points benefited from all these training.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.2: By June 2023, youth teams are registered as local cooperatives aiming to bring social and economic development and ensure biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>05 cooperatives are in place and functional (Appendix 24) and carry out conservation and development activities (Appendix 12) according to their status and conservation and restoration plan.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.3: By December 2023, the cooperatives start generating benefits for each member and allocating funds for the cooperative's functions.</p>	<p>The 05 cooperatives have already started generating benefits for each member and allocating funds for the cooperative's function. They started to earn money during the "Tsenabe Miray" fair in Moramanga 250,000 Ar (50£) and the sales in Mitsinjo shop Andasibe 100000 Ar (20£). But it is just the beginning according to the cooperatives to test the product labeling and familiarize with the trade. And thanks to the negotiation in progress and the contrat already signed, they will generate 30.788 £ for of benefits to</p>

	<p>distribute to each members (126 £/ season/member). And they will allocate 1811 £ for cooperative's function (Appendix 10).</p> <p>The negotiation in progress is in Appendix 09, and sales contracts and the orientation in the business plan (Appendix 07).</p>
<p>Output 04: Three private enterprises, engaged in sustainability, commit to sourcing products from the youth-led cooperatives and support their development as a business and biodiversity steward entity in the villages</p>	
<p>Output indicator 4.1: By March 2022, a list of potential partner enterprises is elaborated, indicating their needs, the pros, and cons of collaborating with them.</p>	<p>A list of the 21 potential partner enterprises identified and then contacted, the 12 visited and under negotiation with all the details is established (Appendix 09).</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.2: By December 2022, five enterprises agree to explore collaboration with the youth teams in 2023.</p>	<p>17 companies agreed to collaborate with the cooperatives and the negotiation is ongoing (Appendix 09).</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.3: By December 2023, a procurement agreement is signed between the youth-led cooperatives and three private enterprises, including a bonus provided for the fulfilment of an identified conservation stewardship plan.</p>	<p>Procurement agreements are signed between the youth-led cooperatives and three private enterprises: 01 with ORTLAMA Moramanga, one with Mitsinjo Shop, and one signed contract for each cooperative with MC Ingredients (Appendix 25). All the procurement agreements include bonus conservation provided for the fulfilment of the conservation and restoration plan of the cooperatives.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.4: By June 2024, agreements with the private sector generate 50% additional income for the cooperatives, compared to normal market.</p>	<p>By assembling all the verbal and signed agreements with the partners according to the cooperative's business plan, the partnership with the private sectors will increase 225.84% the income of the cooperatives compared to the normal market which is not sure and also fluctuating (Appendix 10).</p>
<p>Output 05: Youths engage other community members in sustainable farming, cooperatives and biodiversity stewardship</p>	

<p>Output indicator 5.1: Annually, youth team members receive training on communication, leadership, social skills, and awareness techniques.</p>	<p>235 youths received training on communication, leadership, social skills, and awareness techniques (Appendix 11). And after the training, reminders were carried out every 3 months during field trips.</p>
<p>Output indicator 5.2: Monthly, youth team members run awareness campaigns in their villages on sustainable farming, cooperatives, and biodiversity stewardship.</p>	<p>Youth teams have awareness plans which show that they must raise awareness every month and they respect it. 407 awareness raising on sustainable farming techniques, cooperatives and biodiversity stewardship were carried out at the level of the 21 villages by the youth team all along the project, and 6170 people were made aware (Appendix 12).</p>
<p>Output indicator 5.3: From January 2023, 20-30 additional households adopt sustainable farming annually.</p>	<p>From January 2023, 649 additional households adopt sustainable farming annually thanks to the awareness campaign run by the youth team (Appendix 14).</p>
<p>Output indicator 5.4: By March 2024, 10-20 new members join the youths' cooperatives</p>	<p>10 cooperatives new members have been registered. And from March 2024, 306 other people also wanted to join the cooperatives but the members decided to wait until they became familiar with the current life of cooperative and until the market was secure to accept their request</p>
<p>Output indicator 5.5: By June 2024, a youth-led biodiversity conservation and restoration plan is established in each village with all community members.</p>	<p>A youth-led biodiversity conservation and restoration plan was established in each cooperative and have been approved by all local authorities and all relevant stakeholders. These plans are functional in each village with all community members (Appendix 08). And they already started to adopt theses plans to continue and improve their activities. In fact, all the youth teams were able to reforest 9010 plans and 14 youth teams were able to carry out 83 patrol sessions (Appendix 12).</p>

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Madagascar’s lemurs secured within their natural habitats thanks to strong local stewardship and a favourable social, economic, and political environment.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Appropriately trained youths around Analamazaotra, Ankeniheny, and Mangabe Reserves enabled to demonstrate effective local conservation stewardship while driving social and economic development through sustainable farming and collaboration with private sector</p>	<p>1.1 By June 2024, 200 youths (40% women) adopt composting and crop diversification on their existing plots, have plans for improvements, and report higher yields and increased income from these plots compared to the 2021 baseline.</p> <p>1.2 By 2023, youth-led cooperatives are established in twenty villages, markets for sustainably farmed and harvested products are secured with private enterprises, and an average net benefit of £10 per person per month is generated, in addition to a total of £30 per cooperative per month for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>1.3 By June 2024, 50% of other households in the target villages demonstrate increased knowledge on sustainable farming techniques, entrepreneurship, and conservation stewardship, and are willing to join the cooperatives.</p> <p>1.4 From 2023, infractions reported by forest patrollers and the frequency and extent of forest loss alerts are reduced by 50% compared to the 2020 baseline (data being collected by Global Forest Watch and from the patrol reports)</p> <p>1.5 Targeted Reserves have higher scores when evaluated with the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (https://tinyurl.com/y6tp7ax3) compared to the baseline to be established for 2021</p>	<p>1.1 Youths’ interview and agricultural survey report</p> <p>1.2 Copies of cooperatives’ registration certificates, agreements between cooperatives and private enterprises, and cashbooks</p> <p>1.3 Household surveys at the villages where youth team members live.</p> <p>1.4 Forest patrol reports and weekly forest cover loss alerts summary</p> <p>1.5 METT annual evaluation report for each Reserve</p>	<p>1. Potential political, economic, or social crisis will not have impacts on youths’ ability to farm and sell their products in the markets.</p> <p>2. Natural hazards will not totally damage crops in the project area.</p> <p>3. The Global Forest Watch platform (https://www.globalforestwatch.org/) continues to operate and provide daily and weekly forest cover loss alerts.</p> <p>4. No rush for gold or other gems happens in the project area.</p> <p>5. The Malagasy Government continues to highlight the need to conserve and restore biodiversity in Madagascar and will act accordingly</p>

<p>Output 1</p> <p>200 youths take steps to move towards sustainable farming techniques in Analamazaotra, Ankeniheny and Mangabe, including composting, agroforestry and crop diversification</p>	<p>1.1 15 established and five new youth teams with 8-12 members each (40% women) register to participate in the project by March 2022.</p> <p>1.2 200 youths, 40% women, attend three days annual training on sustainable farming and their link with lemur conservation from July 2022.</p> <p>1.3 Characteristics of each youths' existing field are described, and a development plan established by November 2022.</p> <p>1.4 Members of youth teams from 20 villages receive material support and 12 sessions of 3 days mentoring on sustainable farming to adopt sustainable farming techniques on their own fields (2 in 2022, 6 in 2023 and 4 in 2024)</p> <p>1.5 By December 2023, all members of the youth teams report increased yields and higher profit from the fields where sustainable farming have been adopted and have plans to improve in the next season</p>	<p>1.1 Youth team members register</p> <p>1.2 Training course records and attendance certificate</p> <p>1.3 Database on youths' field characteristics, current yield, and development plan</p> <p>1.4 Support and mentoring activity report and attendance sheets</p> <p>1.5 Youth interview report and update of the database on field characteristics and yields (Indicator 1.</p>	<p>6. Identification of field characteristics will not be hampered by rumours of land grabbing.</p> <p>7. Yields are not damaged by natural hazards such as the weather, diseases, or pests.</p>
<p>Output 2</p>	<p>2.1 By December 2021, 3-5 useful aromatic and medicinal plants that are compatible with the farming system and can be harvested sustainably from the wild are identified.</p>	<p>2.1 Useful aromatic and medicinal plant</p>	<p>8. At least 3 useful aromatic and medicinal plants are</p>

<p>Production of aromatic and medicinal plants becomes part of youths' farming system</p>	<p>2.2 From January 2022, youths start growing the aromatic and medicinal plants in their fields.</p> <p>2.3 From 2022, availability of each targeted product is assessed annually.</p> <p>2.4 By December 2022, youths are trained in handling the products.</p> <p>2.5 By March 2023, a business model for sustainable production, harvesting, and trade of each targeted product is developed.</p>	<p>identification process report.</p> <p>2.2 Photos of the fields with the aromatic and medicinal plants.</p> <p>2.3 Database and report on aromatic and medicinal availability assessment.</p> <p>2.4 Training report and photos of products.</p> <p>2.5 Copies of the business model document</p>	<p>identified as compatible with the farming system.</p> <p>9. Production and harvesting of aromatic and medicinal plants are compliant with the protected area management rules.</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Youth-led cooperatives are established to drive social and economic development and biodiversity stewardship in the villages</p>	<p>3.1 By March 2023, all youth team members attend three days training on entrepreneurship, cooperative management and marketing.</p> <p>3.2 By June 2023, youth teams are registered as local cooperatives aiming to bring social and economic development and ensure biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>3.3 By December 2023, the cooperatives start generating benefits for each member and allocating funds for the cooperative's functions.</p>	<p>3.1 Training report</p> <p>3.2 Cooperatives' statutes and registration certificates</p> <p>3.3 Copies of cooperatives' cashbook, activity report and members' register</p>	<p>10. The process to register a cooperative remains simple and straightforward for communities.</p> <p>11. We assume that youths will start and will continue to lead the cooperatives</p>

<p>Output 4</p> <p>Three private enterprises, engaged in sustainability, commit to sourcing products from the youth-led cooperatives and support their development as a business and biodiversity steward entity in the villages</p>	<p>4.1 By March 2022, a list of potential partner enterprises is elaborated, indicating their needs, the pros, and cons of collaborating with them</p> <p>4.2 By December 2022, five enterprises agree to explore collaboration with the youth teams in 2023.</p> <p>4.3 By December 2023, a procurement agreement is signed between the youth-led cooperatives and three private enterprises, including a bonus provided for the fulfilment of an identified conservation stewardship plan.</p> <p>4.4 By June 2024, agreements with the private sector generate 50% additional income for the cooperatives, compared to normal market.</p>	<p>4.1 Potential partner enterprises assessment review</p> <p>4.2 Report of meetings between the youth team members and the enterprises</p> <p>4.3 Copies of the procurement agreements</p> <p>4.4 Copy of the cooperatives' cashbook and prices comparison database</p>	<p>12. No political, economic, or social crisis slows down or stop the development of aromatic and medicinal enterprises.</p> <p>13. The current trend to prefer natural and organic products in Madagascar and worldwide continues and raises the value of the targeted plants</p>
<p>Output 5</p> <p>Youths engage other community members in sustainable farming, cooperatives and biodiversity stewardship</p>	<p>5.1 Annually, youth team members receive training on communication, leadership, social skills, and awareness techniques.</p> <p>5.2 Monthly, youth team members run awareness campaigns in their villages on sustainable farming,</p>	<p>5.1 Training report and attendance sheet</p> <p>5.2 Youths' activity reports</p> <p>5.3 Household and field survey report</p>	<p>14. The government maintains the protection of the three targeted areas.</p> <p>15. The local authorities will effectively respond in case of infractions reported by the communities.</p>

	<p>cooperatives, and biodiversity stewardship.</p> <p>5.3 From January 2023, 20-30 additional households adopt sustainable farming annually.</p> <p>5.4 By March 2024, 10-20 new members join the youths' cooperatives.</p> <p>5.5 By June 2024, a youth-led biodiversity conservation and restoration plan is established in each village with all community members.</p>	<p>5.4 Cooperatives' activity report</p> <p>5.5 Copies of the biodiversity conservation and restoration plan for each village</p>	<p>16. MV, Mitsinjo and CI will secure additional funds to match the cooperatives' income to support elaboration and implementation of the conservation stewardship activities.</p>
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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

- 0.1 Project team inception meeting (July 2021)
- 0.2 Recruit MV's additional staff (July – September 2021)
- 0.3 Annual METT evaluation
- 0.4 Training on using Global Forest Watch platform for monitoring forest loss and fire,
- 0.5 Monthly patrols by youths and local patrollers
- 0.6 Project monthly calls
- 0.7 Project quarterly meetings
- 0.8 Project reporting and communications
- 1.1 Launch the project at the villages through community meetings, focus groups and one-to-one discussions (August-October 2021),
- 1.2 Collect annual data on agricultural practices adopted by communities at each village (November – March annually),
- 1.3 Recruit and train focal points at the target villages (October – November 2021, then monthly training/meeting),
- 1.4 Provide initial training for all youths interested in participating in the project (November – December 2021),
- 1.5 Register youths who will continue to participate in the project (January – March 2022),
- 1.6 Locate and assess characteristics of youths' fields (April – June 2022),
- 1.7 Develop a production plan for youths' fields (July – September 2022),
- 1.8 Provide material support, training and mentoring for youths to implement the agreed production plan (from October 2022),
- 1.9 Monitor yields of youths and other community members (from January 2023)

- 2.1 Literature review, community interview, field surveys and market study to identify the candidate aromatic and medicinal plant species that should be considered in this project (August – December 2021),
- 2.2 Assess feasibility of growing the targeted species in the fields and at the nurseries (November 2021 – October 2022),

- 2.3 Assess availability of each product in the fields and in the wild annually from 2022
- 2.4 Train youths to handle the products (April – December 2022),
- 2.5 Assess fair price for the products and develop a sustainable harvesting model (from May 2022 – March 2023).
- 3.1 Train youth team members on entrepreneurship, cooperative management and marketing (January-March 2023)
- 3.2 Accompany the youths to establish and register the cooperative (April-June 2023)
- 3.3 Accompany youth cooperatives to develop simplified business plan (July-September 2023)
- 3.4 Monitor youth cooperative’s management and function (quarterly from October 2023)
- 4.1 Identify potential partner enterprises indicating their needs, the pros, and cons of collaborating with them (January-March 2022)
- 4.2 Help youth prospect markets and facilitate negotiation with five enterprises to explore collaboration with them in 2023 (October-December 2022).
- 4.3 Develop and sign contracts between youth cooperatives and three private enterprises including reference to biodiversity stewardship commitments (June-December 2023)
- 4.4 Develop action plan to implement the contracts (January-June 2024)
- 5.1 Train youth team members on communication, leadership, social skills, and awareness techniques (annually from 2022),
- 5.2 Monitor and attend awareness campaigns by youth teams in their villages on sustainable farming, cooperatives. and biodiversity stewardship (monthly from 2023),
- 5.3 Annually review the list of the cooperative members
- 5.4 Support youth teams to develop and start implementing a youth-led biodiversity conservation and restoration plan in each village with all community members (March-June 2024),
- 5.5 Assess communities’ engagement to implement the conservation and restoration plan

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	Capability and Capacity							
DI-A01	Number of people from key local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training	People Proportion	Gender: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men • Women 	159 122	152 93	141 104		120 80

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
			Training typology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable farming techniques • AMP collect and handling product • Speculation of choice (Agriculture or livestock) • Awareness techniques • Communication, social skills, leadership, entrepreneurship, marketing • Cooperative management • Food processing and preservation techniques 	50%		25%		
				25%	25%			
				25%	25%	25%		
					25%	30%		
					25%	20%		
DIA03	Number of local Organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project.	Number of organisations	Organisation Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth group 	21	21	21	21	20
DI-D01 a	Area under Sustainable Management Practices	hectares	Management transfer	20,612	20,612	20,612		20,612
DI-D01 b	Area improved through restoration	hectares	Protected Area		21			

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals , manual , CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Chester Zoo Expedition In Mangabe: Participation of the youth team Fandrefiala	Facebook	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMO NJY, 2023	Women	Malagasy	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, Moramanga, Madagascar	https://web.facebook.com/madagasikaravoakajy , posted on February 23, 2023
Promotion of Local Vegetable in Madagascar	Facebook	Biodiversity Challenge Fund				https://web.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=414006974236384&set=a.239975054972911 , posted on October 12, 2022
Happy International Youth Day	Facebook	RANDRIAMAMO NJY Voahirana	Women	Malagasy	RANDRIAMAMONJY Voahirana, Madagascar	https://web.facebook.com/madagasikaravoakajy , posted on August 12, 2022
Training on fishfarming for the youth team in Ambodigavo	Facebook	Ministry Of Fishery and Blue Economy Madagascar		Malagasy		https://web.facebook.com/MPEBMADAGASCAR , posted on June 11, 2022
Youth: Future of Developpement	Facebook	RANDRIAMAMO NJY Voahirana	Women	Malagasy	RANDRIAMAMONJY Voahirana, Madagascar	https://web.facebook.com/madagasikaravoakajy , posted on June 16, 2022

FOREST RESTORATION IN THE MANGABE-RANOMENA-SAHASAROTRA PROTECTED AREA	Website	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, 2023	Women	Malagasy	Lauréa Francia SAMOELAH, Antananarivo, Madagascar	https://www.madagasikara-voakajy.org/blog/forest-restoration-in-the-mangabe-ranomena-sahasarotra-protected-area?fbclid=IwZXh0bgNhZW0CMATAAR3X-J6rxedJW_f9PJIOYhi7X27kDhL1rfOLag3ViXaO1EgC0RXpzzCHllw_aem_Afe9v4v5a7LjYiB6kZ4EZ3-kdostrU_AwHGHNywSCF4B_fNHVrzWZb_x5pb-FIOXrumIDuQH9BNQm3vv77YwBOLd
FOREST RESTORATION IN THE MANGABE-RANOMENA-SAHASAROTRA PROTECTED AREA	Facebook	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, 2023	Women	Malagasy	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, Moramanga, Madagascar	https://www.facebook.com/madagasikaravoakajy posted on April 06, 2023
Participation in Tsenabe Miray Regional Fair	Facebook	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, 2023	Women	Malagasy	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, Moramanga, Madagascar	https://www.facebook.com/madagasikaravoakajy Posted on June 23, 2023
Chester Zoo Expedition in Mangabe	Facebook	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, 2023	Women	Malagasy	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, Moramanga, Madagascar	https://www.facebook.com/madagasikaravoakajy Posted on July 04, 2023

YOUTH PROJECT FOLLOW-UP MEETING	Facebook	Saroy RASOLOSON	Women	Malagasy	Saroy RASOLOSON, Antananarivo Madagascar	https://www.facebook.com/LabelCBD Posted on September 29, 2023
RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT LEMURS	Video in Facebook	Ministry of Environment, 2023	Women	Malagasy	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, Moramanga, Madagascar	https://www.facebook.com/madagasikaravoakajy Posted on October 26, 2023
NATIONAL LEMUR DAY 3RD EDITION: 27TH OCTOBER 2023	Website	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMONJY, 2023	Women	Malagasy	Lauréa Francia SAMOELAH, Antananarivo, Madagascar	https://www.madagasikaravoakajy.org/blog/national-lemur-day-3rd-edition-27th-october-2023
DARWIN MONTHLY MEETING	Facebook	Saroy RASOLOSON, 2024	Women	Malagasy	Saroy RASOLOSON, Antananarivo Madagascar	https://www.facebook.com/LabelCBD Posted on March 15, 2024
Field mission to evaluate aromatic and medicinal plants	Video in Facebook	Saroy RASOLOSON, 2024	Women	Malagasy	Saroy RASOLOSON, Antananarivo Madagascar	https://www.facebook.com/LabelCBD Posted on April 05, 2024

Madagasikara Voakajy, Mitsinjo and cooperatives participating in the celebration of World Environment Day and the World Day Against Desertification and Drought	Facebook	Voahirana Claudia RANDRIAMAMON JY, 2024	Women	Malagasy	Laurea Francia SAMOELAH, Antananarivo Madagascar	https://www.facebook.com/madagasikaravoakajy Posted on June 15, 2024
Enabling Youths to lead lemur conservation in Eastern Madagascar	Website	Rianahary ANDRISOA, 2024	Women	Malagasy	Rianahary ANDRISOA, 2024	https://moneyformadagascar.org/enabling-youths-to-lead-lemur-conservation-in-eastern-madagascar/?fbclid=IwY2xjawEFqGhleHRuA2FlbQIxMQABHei4Sif91DP3h_KRcgUdfDVOdRKc7Rw9M0uYE2QRWW511Xgxhp64cFNVkg_aem_VA5snYLIDu9AvHu7s5j-pA
DEFRA with partners in Madagascar, participation of Madagasikara Voakajy	Facebook	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	https://www.facebook.com/ukinmadagascar Posted on June 24, 2024
Enabling Youths to lead lemur conservation in Eastern Madagascar	Facebook	Rianahary ANDRISOA, 2024	Women	Malagasy	Rianahary ANDRISOA, 2024	https://www.facebook.com/MoneyforMadagascar Posted on June 24, 2024; June 25, 2024 and June, 26 2024
Enabling Youths to lead lemur conservation	Linkedin	Rianahary ANDRISOA, 2024	Women	Malagasy	Rianahary ANDRISOA, 2024	https://www.linkedin.com/company/money-for-madagascar/posts/

in Eastern Madagascar						Posted on June 27, 2024
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Annex 5 Supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

List of appendices:

Number	Title
1	Adoption of sustainable farming techniques by community
2	List of youths taking responsibility in their villages
3	Provenance of arrested people in 2023
4	List Evolution and detail about young people
5	Youth adoption and yield per tema and per person
6	Cooperative Statistical card and Registration Certificate
7	Business plan of cooperatives
8	Conservation and restoration plan
9	List of companies Identified Contacted Visited to work with cooperatives
10	Detail of income and benefits per cooperative
11	Training received by youths and community
12	Conservation Development Mini project Activities Youth
13	Survey about Agricultural Practice Year One Year Two Year Three
14	Result of Global Forest Watch Mangabe MV and Analamazaotra Mitsinjo 2021 2023
15	Result of METT MV and Mitsinjo
16	Result of characterisation of the demonstration plots
17	Production plan for the youth teams
18	Support for the youth teams
19	Survey about youth activities
20	AMP Detail
21	AMP Availability
22	AMP Planting and Sold in Andasibe
23	AMP Business Model
24	List of members and Board Cooperatives
25	All Signed Contract between companies and cooperatives
26	Project photos

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project	No

number in the Subject line. All supporting material should be submitted in a way that can be accessed and downloaded as one complete package.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?	N/A
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	