

## Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:  
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/> ).

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

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2023**

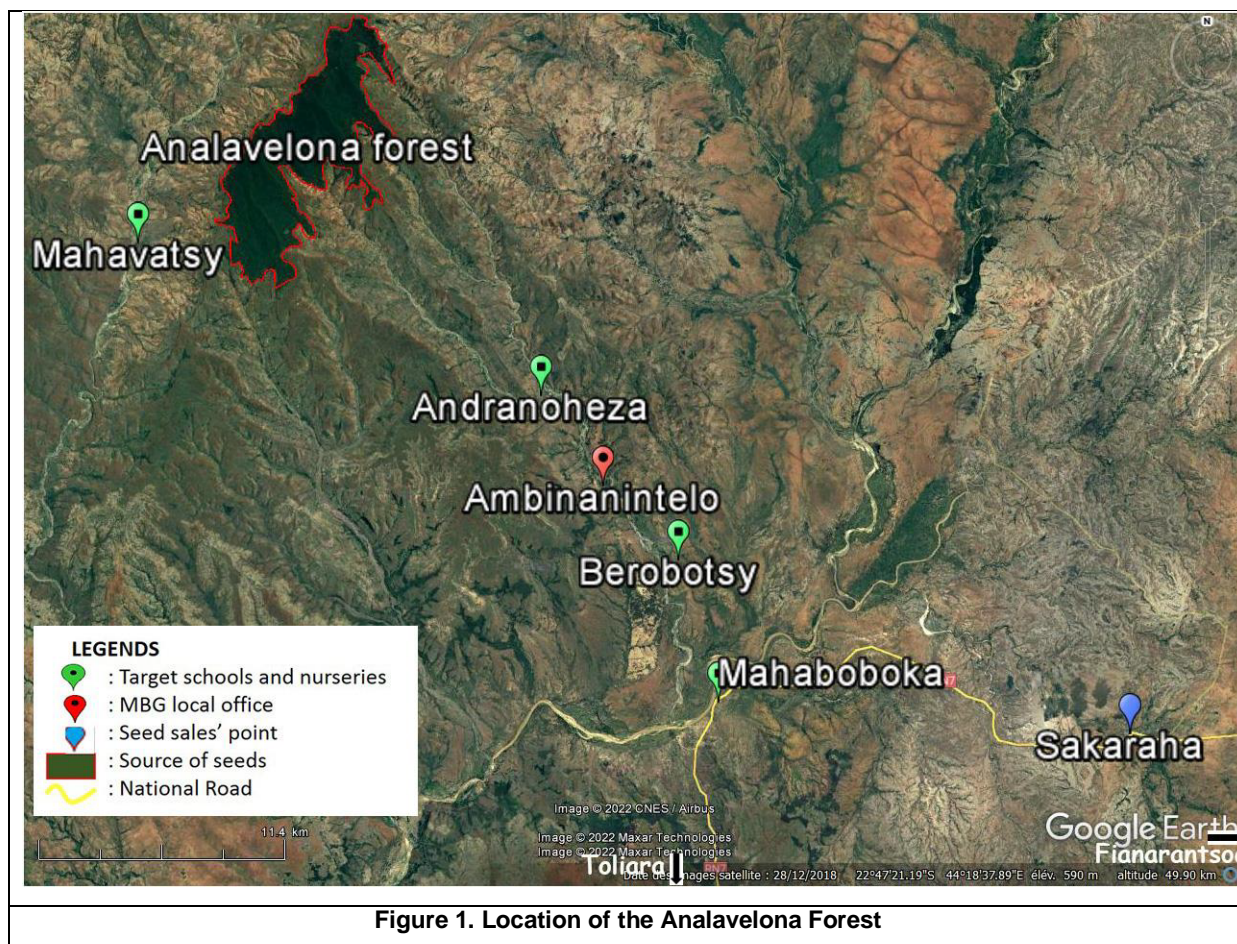
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### Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-015
Project title	Valorising Malagasy protected areas as seed sources for forest restoration
Country/ies	Madagascar
Lead Partner	Missouri Botanical Garden
Project partner(s)	
Darwin Initiative grant value	£167,232
Start/end dates of project	01/06/2022 – 31/03/2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01/6/2022 – 31/3/2023 (Annual Report 1)
Project Leader name	Chris Birkinshaw
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://mobot.mg/conservation/analavelona-site/">https://mobot.mg/conservation/analavelona-site/</a> @c_birkinshaw
Report author(s) and date	Chris Birkinshaw 29/03/2023

### Project summary

The conservation of Madagascar’s remarkable biodiversity faces numerous challenges, including, importantly: the need for impoverished communities living close to protected areas to derive greater benefits from such reserves; and the lack of reliable supply chains for high quality seeds of native trees to enable such plants to contribute to the country’s ambitious reforestation targets. We will work with parent-teacher associations (called FRAM) at local schools around the Analavelona protected area in SW Madagascar to develop lucrative supply chains for seeds of native trees: thereby addressing both these problems simultaneously. The income generated from the sale of seeds will help improve rural education and the seeds will contribute to reforestation efforts that seek to have a positive impact on biodiversity.



## Project stakeholders/ partners

The main partners in this project are the parents-teacher associations (Fikanbanany Ray Aman-dReny ny Mpiantatra or FRAM) at the three target schools where we are working to support education and the Direction Régionale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (DREDD) Atsimo-Andrefana – Madagascar (Regional Representative of Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable or MEDD).

At the three schools this project we have joined the FRAM to support 8 teachers (Evidence Output Indicator 1.1) and, in return, the parents contribute their labour to this project. Given the poverty in this area the labour is compensated (see Impact) but a condition of accessing this work is that the parents must send their children to school. Scan's of the agreements between the local education authority (ZAP), the FRAM and MBG are provided in Evidence Activity 1.1.

We worked with DREED Atsimo-Andrefana to obtain a legal framework for the collection and sale of seeds. Because this project is very innovative, the staff of DREED struggled to accommodate our requests and the agreement took many months to negotiate. This important agreement is presented in full in Evidence Output indicator 4.1.

## Project progress

### Progress in carrying out project Activities

According to the timetable submitted in the application the following activities were planned for YR1

**Output 1. Improved education for children at three local schools that is understood by local people to be derived from the sale of seeds originating from the Analavelona Forest**

**1.1 Project Manager (PM) and Assistant Project Manager (APM) meet with key stakeholders (FRAM, Mpanzaka and MEDD), conception and signature of agreements.**

Completed. The project team including Chris Birkinshaw (Project Director), Tefy Andriamihajarivo (Project Manager - Seeds), Tabita Randrianarivony (Project Manager - Schools) and Patrice Antilahimena (Field-based Assistant Project Manager) met and explained the project with the following stakeholders:

Mpanzakas (local King) at Ambanintelo and Mikobaka-Mahavatsy;

Direction Régionale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (DREDD) Atsimo-Andrefana

patents-teachers' association (FRAM) Lycée Mahabobaka,

FRAM Primary School Andranoheza;

FRAM Primary School Mikobaka-Mahavatsy, and

Education Authority (=ZAP) for District Sakaraha.

During the meetings we also discussed the aims and nature of collaboration and drafted the key points of the agreements. Agreements with all these partners (excepting the local Kings, with whom a written agreement would be culturally inappropriate) have now been signed (Evidence Activity 1.1 (FRAM and ZAP) and Evidence Output Indicator 4.1 (DREED)).

*1.2 PM and APM (and others) recruit of new teachers/local animators x 3, seed collectors/rangers x 12 and nurserywomen x 12, with choice being validated by Mpanzaka*

Completed. The teachers who will be supported by this project were identified from among existing FRAM teachers who previously lacked salary support. Candidates for the post of nursery women/men and seed collectors were solicited during meetings with the FRAM and also by posting recruitment posters in the three villages and associated hamlets. We wanted this process to be open to all and therefore we avoided using existing structures to facilitate recruitment, but rather solicited applications and selected successful applicants ourselves. During the selection we listened to and accommodated local feedback especially by: a) recruiting one nurseryman for each of the nurseries (for tasks requiring strength) rather than recruiting all women; b) by accepting the division to funds available to support teachers so that two teachers could work part time rather than one teacher work full time. In total we recruited and are now supported 8 teachers (Evidence Output Indicator 1.1), 12 nursery women/men and 12 seed collectors (Evidence Activity 1.2)

## **Output 2. High quality seeds of named and evaluated native tree species provided to reforestation projects**

*2.1 Research by PM and Project Director to identify 20 target tree species with attributes suggesting that they would be potential perform well when used to reforest degraded landscapes.*

Complete. Based on the knowledge of locals and our own botanical/ecological knowledge we identified 29 candidate species that perform well under degraded conditions and therefore are likely to survive and grow well in the often degraded conditions at potential tree-planting sites. These species are listed in Evidence Outcome Indicator 2.1. A profile for each species has been created and posted on the website with the aim of assisting potential buyers in their choice of species (Evidence Activity 3.4).

*2.2 Training of seed collectors x 12 and nurserywomen x 12*

The seed collectors were trained and then coached by Patrice Antilahimena (APM) who is one of the best field botanists in Madagascar and experienced in the collection of high quality seed samples. We have also contracted Solofo Rakotoarisoa, who formerly worked as a collector for RBG Kew's Millennium Seed Bank, to provide training and coaching in best practice for seed storage.

The nursery women/men were trained by Sandra Rakotomanana who we recruited as a consultant especially to provide this training. Sandra was trained by and then worked for a previous DI-funded project based at Parc Ivoloina (<https://www.madagascarfaunaflora.org/darwin-initiative.html>). A report of the training provided by Sandra can be accessed in Evidence Activity 2.2). As an innovation, that will increase the benefits for the local community, we equipped and trained 2 vulnerable local women to sew

rough, cotton, seed-collection bags that we purchase at a fair price: to date 100 medium and 100 large seed-bags has been purchased.

### *2.3 Installation of 3 nurseries (adjacent to partner schools) and provides equipment and material for seed collection and propagation of native trees (oversight by APM and inauguration of infrastructure by Mpanzaka)*

Three nurseries have now been installed and are functional. The work was guided by expert nursery man Platini Joelimanana, who was recruited as a consultant. The nursery at Mahabobaka, which is close to the road, was designed as a model nursery with propagation benches and shade cloth; whereas the other two nurseries (at Andranoheza, Mikoboka-Mahavatsy) were simpler. Platini's report on the installation of the nurseries can be accessed in Evidence Activity 2.3.

### *2.4 Coaching by APM of seed collection, seed preparation and storage, dispatch for sale and the propagation of seedlings for trials (monitoring germination rates)*

The process to obtain a seed collection permit from DREED was lengthy and it was only signed in January 2023. Only following signature of this document could seed collection begin. Since this time Patrice, the APM, worked with the 12 seed collectors, divided into 3 groups, to find and collect high quality seed samples of the 29 target species. To date samples of eight species have been collected (Evidence Output Indicator 2.2. and Activity 2.4). Each seed sample was accompanied with a voucher herbarium specimen that will enable the field identification to be confirmed by experts. To date, these seeds have not been sold but rather they have been distributed to the nurseries for propagation and the seedlings produced will be used for field trials.

### *2.7. Sampling and analysis to estimate wood density of target trees*

We have contracted a Malagasy PhD student, who, as part of her studies, is experienced in measuring wood density. The field sampling will begin soon.

## ***Output 3. The creation of an effective self-sufficient business with capacity to continue operating the “community-based” seed supply chain, on a commercial basis, post-funding***

### *3.1 With assistance of the association of Bara students “FIMPIBAMI”, the PM and APM will identify and recruit of business manager x 2 and administrator x 2 from graduates of University of Tulear*

In March 2023 we placed an advert in the national newspaper “Midi” inviting applications from young entrepreneurs for an opportunity to access support for a business start-up (i.e. the proposed seed business). The President of FIMPIBAMI was also informed of the opportunity and posters advertising the opportunity were placed in Mahabobaka and Sakaraha. In total 17 applications were received and all the applicants were interviewed (Evidence Activity 3.1). The cvs of the two successful candidates are shared in Evidence Output Indicator 3.1. These two people both originate from south west Madagascar. We will now work with these two entrepreneurs to select their administrative assistants and install their office..

### *3.2 The Project Director and PM will identify and recruit two business mentors for the young staff of the Business Unit and with MBGs Finance Officer regularly review their progress.*

The two entrepreneurs will be located at Sakaraha which is the nearest town to the Analavelona Forest where there is internet connectivity and a bank. Business in the town is focused on trade in gems: an activity that is mired in corruption and unethical practices. Thus we decided not to seek mentors locally and rather we will rely for mentorship on a member of MBG staff (Vola Raharijaona) who, in addition to her work with MBG, runs her own successful business (Evidence Activity 3.2).

## ***Output 4. The managers of other protected areas in Madagascar are sufficiently aware of the methods and results of this model project that they can evaluate its relevance at the sites where they work***

*4.1 Project Director and PM organises workshop with representatives of MEDD and managers of Malagasy protected areas to launch project including sharing the website and social media tags where the progress of the project can be tracked.*

The PM has had a long dialogue concerning the project with Regional representative of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) as part of the process to obtain authorisation to collect seeds for sale (Evidence Output Indicator 4.1). The project was presented to protected area managers as part of a workshop organised by the Malagasy Forest Restoration Practitioners Network (Evidence Output Indicator 4.1). Three communications concerning the project have also been tweeted (Evidence Activity 4.1). A project webpage was created and launched at <https://www.mobot.mg/conservation/analavelona/di-seeds.html>.

*4.2 PM maintains information flow concerning the project using social media and posts on website*

See previous subsection.

## **Progress towards project Outputs**

### ***Output 1. Improved education for children at three local schools that is understood by local people to be derived from the sale of seeds originating from the Analavelona Forest***

It is premature to claim that, through this project, education at schools local to the Analavelona PA has been improved: examination results would be required to support such a statement. However, we are pleased to report that in total 287 students at three schools are now benefitting from the support being provided to eight teachers (Evidence Output indicator 1.1)

### ***Output 2. High quality seeds of named and evaluated native tree species provided to reforestation projects***

To date no seeds have been sold to tree planting projects but significant progress to this output has been made through: a) the identification of 29 target species that we believe have attributes that will make them attractive for such endeavours; b) receipt of authorisation from DREED to collect and sell seeds; c) selection and training of seed collectors; d) installation and staffing of three tree nurseries that are now propagating seed samples to produce seedlings that will be trialled for performance in degraded habitats. At the end of YR1 seed samples from eight of the target species had been collected and are now being propagated (Evidence Output Indicator 2.1).

### ***Output 3. The creation of an effective self-sufficient business with capacity to continue operating the “community-based” seed supply chain, on a commercial basis, post-funding***

The main progress main towards this Output was to advertise for candidates to manage the seed sale start-up, then interview these applicants and select the two judged to be best (Output Indicator 3.1). These will be mentored by a member of MBG Madagascar staff who has experience in business.

### ***Output 4. The managers of other protected areas in Madagascar are sufficiently aware of the methods and results of this model project that they can evaluate its relevance at the sites where they work.***

The concept for this project has been presented to PA managers at one workshop and information on its progress has been shared on social media. More robust outreach to these stakeholders will be implemented during YR3 of the project when it starts to yield tangible benefits for communities at the protected area: at this time we anticipate much interest.

## **Progress towards the project Outcome**

The stated target Outcome for this project is “A model project demonstrates that more people around Analavelona Forest value and cherish it, because of the educational benefits it generates by supplying native tree seeds to improve reforestation”. Work during YR1, we have



created the capacity, both in terms of humans and infrastructure, on which the remainder of the project can be built. We regret that we did not measure local attitudes towards the Protected Area, and will move briskly now to access to necessary competence to complete a quality survey. While already, in YR1, we have been able to improve access to education in three villages, we were concerned to discover that some parents see the education of their children as a mixed blessing – because if a child is at school then they are less available as a source of labour. Hence the logic presented in the Outcome statement “value and cherish [the forest], because of the educational benefits that it generates” may be compromised. The reality that children are required as labour might be transformed if free school meals could be provided – however, such provision would be very costly.

## Monitoring of assumptions

*Assumption 1. Target landscapes and their human residents are not impacted by major social (e.g. insecurity, disease, arrival of large number of immigrants) or environmental calamities (e.g. drought).*

Comments: In this volatile part of the country 2022-2023 was relatively stable: banditry remained at low levels, there were no major outbreaks of disease, no villages were burnt by fire, and importantly, plentiful rain fell during the wet season allowing crops to be grown successfully.

*Assumption 2. With sufficient compensation high quality teachers are prepared to work in this remote part of the country.*

Comments: During a previous project to improve education in this region the Government had hired a number of teachers but they were inactive because the State could not pay their salaries. We were able to support these teachers. The performance of the teachers is being monitored, on our behalf, by the local education authority (Evidence Activity 1.1)

*Assumption 3. Some species of native tree species perform well in degraded habitats (i.e. where reforestation is required).*

Comments: Certainly a number of native tree species grow well in degraded habitats and the most notable of these are listed in the table presented in Evidence Output Indicator 2.1. However, to be of value these species must also be easy to propagate, must tolerate being out-planted from a nursery into a harsh environment, must produce wood of some utility, and must grow quite quickly. It is premature to comment on these parameters.

*Assumption 4. Reforestation projects wish to use at least some native tree species (even if merely to compliment extremely tolerant eucalyptus trees)*

Comments: Missouri Botanical Garden is in the fortunate position of hosting the Global Biodiversity Standard Hub in Madagascar (<https://www.biodiversitystandard.org/>), an initiative that is in receipt of a Darwin Extra Grant to Botanic Gardens Conservation International. As part of our work associated with this project we have become aware that a number of tree-planting projects are anxious to access seeds of native trees and are consequently ready to pay for this resource. Thus, we are optimistic that soon this assumption will be confirmed.

*Assumption 5. Appropriate business mentors can be identified who are willing to invest their time and skills in developing business capacity local graduates in this remote part of Madagascar.*

Comments: The closest significant town to Analavelona Forest is Sakaraha and it is here that the Business Unit will be established. Although this is the largest town in the area the only business that is flourishing here is trade in semi-precious stones: a business often associated with dubious practices. We judge that these business people would not make good mentors for the young entrepreneurs that we wish to nurture and would probably not engage appropriately with the concept of developing a value chain with benefits for the community. Therefore this assumption must be rejected and alternative mentors must be sought. We are proposing to engage a member of MBG-Madagascar’s administration team, Vola Raharijaona, who not only works for MBG but also has here own independent business (Evidence Activity 3.2) to assume this role. A Change Request will be submitted accordingly.

*Assumption 6. Other protected area managers are as interested as ourselves in seeking to add value for local people of protected areas.*

Comments: All conservationists to whom we have spoken about this project have applauded the aims of this project and its innovative methods, however, the extent to which this verbal support will translate into action, as yet, remains untested.

## **Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction**

The expected impact of this project was stated as “Some Malagasy protected areas provide immediate and tangible additional benefits to local people as sources of saleable seeds of native trees and are thus more appreciated and more secure.” It is unrealistic to expect that significant contributions to this impact can be achieved at such an early stage in the project. Our indicators of conservation success at the Analavelona Protected Area are shown in Evidence Outcome 0.1 and these reveal large fluctuations in the magnitude of threats at the site that likely are largely the result of gross social and environmental conditions and little due to our interventions. An exception to this observation is that in years where funds have not been available for the installation of firebreaks, wild fires have burnt relatively large areas of the forest. Currently no income has been generated from the sale of seeds, but a total of £7904 (Evidence Impact) was received by members of the local community as compensation for their work as seed collectors, nursery staff etc. To date, and until such a time as this intervention has demonstrated its value, this project has not influenced other protected area managers: although several have expressed their interest in the concept which they judge to be “innovative”.

## **Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

### **CBD**

If this project achieves its expected Outcome it will contribute to the CBD by reducing degradation and relieving human pressures on a very rare and threatened vegetation type (Malagasy western sub-humid forest) that is the habitat for a diverse and threatened fauna and flora. However, to date, no such contributions can be detected.

### **NBSAP**

To date it is possible to claim a contribution only to Goal D of this Action Plan (“Enhance the benefits withdrawn to all from biodiversity and the services provided by ecosystems”) due to the benefits associated with the extra compensated employment created by the project (Evidence Impact) and because of the support for education (teachers and student study kits) in three local schools (Evidence Output Indicator 1.1)

### **UNFCCC**

To date the project has made no contribution to facilitating the inclusion of native tree species reforestation interventions, but the human capacity and infrastructure is now in place such that it should be able to make a major contribution in the future.

### **SDGs**

(Goals 1/2) by providing paid employment (for 32 local people + 250 day labourers); (Goals 4/5/10) by supporting improved education for 287 children; (Goal 15) by conserving the Analavelona Reserve; (Goal 17) by investing in diverse partnerships (rural people leading traditional lives, local Kings (Mpanzaka) university graduates, business leaders, and representatives of various state institutions).

## **Project support to poverty reduction**

In YR1, this project made a small contribution to reducing poverty by providing 32 local people (Evidence Impact) with extra income (in total £7904) from new employment opportunities. These sums would not have had a lasting economic impact on these beneficiaries because

they were not invested but rather used to meet daily needs. In any case, in this landscape investment opportunities are few and risky: if men access significant funds they would typically use this money to purchase cattle since the possession of these animals increases the man's status. In some parts of rural Madagascar cattle act as a sort of rural bank, but given the high frequency of cattle theft around Analavelona, money invested in this way has a good chance of being lost.

## Gender equality and social inclusion

Traditional society among the Bara people living in the landscape surround the Analavelona Forest is strongly patriarchal. Nethertheless, we have had some success at including females among the project beneficiaries:

Day labourers (ca. 250 nearly all male)

Employment (teachers, seed collectors, nursery staff, producers of seed bags) male/female: 20/14 (Evidence Activity 1.2)

Students male/female: 142/145 (Output Indicator 1.1)

Young entrepreneurs male/female: 2/0 (Evidence Output Indicator 3.1)

Business mentor male/female: 0/1 (Evidence Activity 3.2)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>1</sup> .	25% (1 out of 4)
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 <sup>2</sup> .	0%

## Monitoring and evaluation

Our approach to MEL is that those leading the implementation of activities also collect the data required for monitoring and then report progress to the PM and during monthly meetings of the protected area management team. This approach worked well except that we lacked the capacity to complete the monitoring of changing perceptions towards the protected area due to the implementation of this work. We should have responded to this need earlier but we have now engaged with an experienced social scientist (Greg Counsell from Chester Zoo) who will be advising on how to complete this work to a high standard and with the resources we have available. The Project Director will be having a face to face meeting with Greg on 16/17<sup>th</sup> May 2023. The data from this monitoring is critically important to test the hypothesis underlying this project that if people obtain benefits that they see as associated with the conservation of the Analavelona Forest then perceive the conservation project more favourably and align more with its aims.

## Lessons learnt

Prior to this project we wrongly assumed that if we could develop a mechanism whereby funds from the sale of seeds to tree planting projects could be used to support teachers in rural schools then education could be dramatically improved. However, the failure of rural education in Madagascar has many causes of which the lack of compensated (and therefore motivated) teaching staff is just one. Children growing up around the Analavelona Forest Protected Area typically reach adulthood illiterate and innumerate for diverse reasons, including lack of

<sup>1</sup> A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

<sup>2</sup> Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.



teaching staff, but also because of lack of adequate classrooms, lack of teaching materials and stationery, and inadequate nourishment. Significantly too, many parents report that they cannot send their children to school because they are needed to labour in fields and to guard cattle. We hope that if significant income can be generated from the sale of seeds then a more holistic approach can be taken to address this toxic mix of issues.

### **Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

The award letter included four recommendations that should be considered during the implementation of the project. These are listed below along with comments about how these suggestions are being addressed.

*Although the exit strategy is clearly thought-through, the prediction is that the project will only generate half the necessary income by the end of year 3 and there are no plans presented to address the gap.* The financial prediction made in the application was a “worst case scenario”, and it is possible, if markets for seeds of native trees prove to be robust and can be developed quickly, that the project could be financially viable at the end of the project. However, should this not prove to be the case, then it will be necessary to review the business case for the project and develop a business plan for viability. We are fortunate to have a relationship with the prestigious Skandalaris Center for Interdisciplinary Innovation and Entrepreneurship at Washington University, whose students, as part of their studies, have previously provided such studies, at not cost, for MBG in Madagascar, and who could be approached to do so again.

*There is still no demonstrable link between the community benefits from the project and changes in attitude to and behaviour in the Protected Area (PA). This project will provide a good opportunity to test this, and it will be important for you to capture any learning on this.* Communications are underway with Greg Counsell (Sociologist at Chester Zoo) from whom we are seeking to develop a robust monitoring protocol to explore this connection.

*The outreach activities appear limited to the community and the government agency.* MBG-Madagascar is partnering the Botanic Gardens Conservation International to host a hub that will be responsible for facilitating the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Standard for tree planting projects in Madagascar. As part of this work the GBS team will need to actively seek potential clients for this Standard among those supporting tree-planting projects. This outreach work will fortuitously also provide an opportunity to identify potential clients to purchase the seeds collected through this project.

*The ethics statement could be a bit stronger or more detailed.* We are pleased to report that MBG-Madagascar has hired a consultant who will be responsible for working with our in-country staff to develop a safeguarding strategy for the Madagascar Program. The consultant will then be responsible for training staff in the application of this strategy. More information concerning this activity can be found in Section 14.

## **10. Risk Management**

As reported elsewhere in this report, and unanticipated risk associated with promoting education of children around the Analavelona Forest, is that parents cannot always release the children to go to school because their labour is required. The parents are frank and regretful about this situation and state “that to eat, the child needs to work”. Theoretically it would be possible to mitigate this risk by planning education so that it does not coincide with periods when labour is at a premium, but this would likely create conflicts with the nationally accepted academic year. Parents have also suggested that if the students could be provided with a meal at school, then this would compensate for the loss of labour. Whatever, this is a very sad situation and advice will be sought on how best to provide mitigation.

## Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project, as conceived, was satisfyingly simple: we would work to establish a value chain for seeds of native trees with the income from the sale of these propagules being used to support local education by providing the salary for a teacher hitherto unreliably supported by the parents. However, following discussions with parents, we think that, given the level of poverty in this area, we also need to provide stationery for the students. Thus, through saving on capital costs we were able to provide 150 student study kits (see Evidence Output Indicator 1.1). In fact, the challenge of providing education for rural children doesn't stop there, and teachers report that it would be highly beneficial to provide breakfast for the students since often they come to school hungry and are unable to study. Such a provision is costly and cannot be accommodated in our current budget, but we hope that when income is generated from the sale of seeds then, at some time in the future, it would be possible to provide such meals – at least at certain, critical times of the year.

## Sustainability and legacy

During the first year of this project our focus was on building the capacity required to deliver the outputs and outcomes, consequently: 3 nurseries have been installed, 12 nursery staff have been trained and coached; 12 seed collectors have been trained and coached; and two young business entrepreneurs have been recruited. The nurseries, the nursery staff and the seed collectors are all functional. The various elements of the project have been well received by all stakeholders be they locals or parts of the Malagasy government. From this promising foundation, in YR2, we expect, that with our support, the young entrepreneurs will successfully seek and access markets for seeds of native trees. Only at this stage will we be able, with confidence, to assert that this project can be sustainable and that its outcomes can be maintained post-project.

## Darwin Initiative identity

We are proud of being awarded a grant from the Darwin Initiative. Among our contacts within the conservation community, this award is considered to be highly competitive and consequently an award gives kudos to the recipient organisation and helps elevate their status. Thus we have taken all opportunities to publicise this award and the associated project. Specifically we have: a) presented this project at two workshops in Madagascar for conservation organisations (Evidence Output Indicator 4.1); b) used the DI logo to signpost the three project' nurseries and equipment purchased with DI funds (Evidence Output Indicator 4.1) tweeted about project progress (Evidence Activity 4.1); created a project website (Evidence Activity 3.4); conceived and printed brochures, both in French and Malagasy, explaining the project and acknowledging support from UK (Evidence Output Indicator 4.1) – these brochures have been distributed to representatives at various levels of the Malagasy government. We have been in contact with the British Ambassador to Madagascar and the Comoros about this project and anticipate participating in an event when all the projects funded by UKBCF in Madagascar will be presented to various sectors of the Malagasy Government.

## Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Vola Raharijaona [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes As part of a collaboration with RBG Kew (funded by BLF) two formal training sessions were held with their Safeguarding Officer (Ella Remes): one

	in October 2022 and one in January 2023. In addition monthly meetings to exchange safeguarding issues were also organised.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% [3] Planned: 100% [3]
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>As reported below, MBG-Madagascar is developing a tailor-made Safeguarding policy and, as part of this process, there have been a number of meetings for staff consultation. These meetings have revealed several areas of conflict between typical “Western” safeguarding provisions and Malagasy cultural norms. For example, in rural Madagascar frequently young people aged 16 live as adults but, under typical safeguarding provisions, such people would be considered as children and consequently should not be hired as day labourers. MBG’s Malagasy staff consider that such restrictions on employment would have a negative impact on the lives of these vulnerable people.</p> <p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.</p> <p>Much of MBG’s work in Madagascar requires interactions with rural Malagasy, and, because of the power imbalance implicit in this relationship most of our safeguarding concerns are related to this interaction. To date safeguarding considerations and complaints procedures for the staff of MBG’s Madagascar program have been provided by the Staff Manual, but this Manual was developed for the institutional context of a US organisation functioning in the US. As such, for the Madagascar context, the MBG’s safeguarding framework is not adequately adapted. However, MBG-Madagascar is pleased to report that a consultant has just been hired to develop a tailor-made safe guarding policy and implementation framework specially for this part of the organisation.</p>	

## Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)**

All the costs presented in this budget are indicative because some field expenses have not yet been accounted for.

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

**Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)**

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

**OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	DI Seeds Outstanding Achievement 1	Local seed collectors working close to the Analavelona Forest in SW Madagascar. Photograph by Antilahimena Patrice		Yes

Outstanding Achievement 1. 12 local men have been coached and trained to collect named and high quality seed samples. To date seed samples of eight species have been collected. This activity is compelling for two major reasons: first, it helps these people to access a new and alternative method of accessing income and second, it helps to retain the contact between these people and their natural heritage – connections that are being weakened throughout the Country.

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Some Malagasy protected areas provide immediate and tangible additional benefits to local people as sources of saleable seeds of native trees and are thus more appreciated and more secure.</p>		<p>Contribution to local livelihoods: 287 students benefitting from access to teachers and 34 people gaining access to compensated employment and 250 people benefitting from compensation as day labourers (£7,904)</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>A model project demonstrates that more people around Analavelona Forest value and cherish it, because of the educational benefits it generates by supplying native tree seeds to improve reforestation.</p>	<p>0.1 Annually, during the project, the number of infractions in the PA due to local people falls by 10% over previous year thereby demonstrating their greater commitment to the conservation of the site</p> <p>0.2 By YR3 estimated abundance of two key threatened diurnal lemur species in PA increase by at least 5% over current baseline (<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i> = 14 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>; <i>Eulemur rufifrons</i> = 49 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>) thereby demonstrating a reduction of lemur hunting in the site</p> <p>0.3 Annually, during the project, local appreciation of protected area increases to attain asymptote in YR3 of 90% of local people saying they appreciate or very much appreciate the PA</p> <p>0.4 In YR2 seeds produced by project used by at least 5</p>	<p>0.1 The frequency of infractions within the PA gives a mixed picture: area of forest burnt (2021/2022 = 146ha/45 ha); number of lemurs hunted (2021/2022 = 0/0); number of trees cut (2021/2022 = 7/25) (Evidence Output 0.1)</p> <p>0.2 The work required to provide this indicator is too time-consuming to complete annually and therefore this monitoring will be completed for the final year of the project only.</p> <p>0.3 Not available. Through a collaboration with a sociologist at Chester Zoo, we are now aware that gathering meaningful sociological information (such as the level of appreciation by local people of the protected area) is complicated and we therefore postponed the collection of this information until a surveyor trained by another project becomes available.</p> <p>0.4 Not applicable for YR1</p>	



	<p>national reforestation projects launching restoration with native trees over at least 75 hectares of degraded landscapes, increasing, in YR3, to at least 10 reforestation projects reforesting at least 150 hectares.</p> <p>0.5 At the end of YR3, managers of at least three other protected areas state that they will integrate work to develop lucrative seed supply chains into their work plans</p>	0.5 Not applicable for YR1	
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Improved education for children at three local schools that is understood by local people to be derived from the sale of seeds originating from the Analavelona Forest</p>	<p>1.1 By end of YR1 one additional high quality teacher installed at each of the three participating schools thereby improving the education of at least 400 children (57% female)</p> <p>1.2. In each of YR2 and YR3 at least £500 income from sale of seeds received by the FRAM at each of the three participating schools and correctly used to support education</p> <p>1.3. In YRs 2 and 3 pass rate at the “milestone” exam “BEPC” is 20% higher in the 3 participating schools compared to comparable non-participating schools</p> <p>1.4. In both YR2 and YR3 of project, 90% of parents report that they consider that the quality of education provided by the school has increased (compared to 2021-22) and attribute this improvement to the seed supply project.</p>	<p>1.1. 8 teachers are being supported at three schools, in total 287 students benefit from their presence (Evidence Output 1.1)</p> <p>1.2. YR2/YR3 only</p> <p>1.3. YR2/YR3 only</p> <p>1.4. YR2/YR3 only</p>	

<p>Activity 1.1 Project Manager (PM) and Assistant Project Manager (APM) meeting with key stakeholders (FRAM, Mpanzaka and MEDD) to explain project, take feedback and conceive and sign collaborative agreements</p>	<p>Completed: agreements signed with a) FRAM at three schools (Evidence Activity 1.1); b) District education authority (Evidence Activity 1.1); and DREED (Regional Forest Service) (Evidence 4.1)</p>	<p>Renew agreements as necessary</p>
<p>Activity 1.2. PM and APM (and others) recruit of new teachers/local animators x 3, seed collectors/rangers x 12 and nurserywomen x 12, with choice being validated by Mpanzaka</p>	<p>Completed: 8 teachers recruited (Evidence Output Indicator 1.1); 12 seed collectors recruited (Evidence Activity 1.2); 12 nursery women/men recruited (Evidence Activity 1.2)</p>	<p>Monitor performance, provide encouragement and coaching.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. APM organises meeting with FRAM members (in presence of Mpanzaka and with his social framing) to develop a Manual of Procedures to promote good governance and then train and coach the committee of each FRAM in its use</p>	<p>Not completed because the need for a Manual of Procedures will not become apparent until there are funds to manage,</p>	<p>Implement activity when seed sales starts to generate income</p>
<p>Activity 1.4. APM (with audit by MBG's Finance Officer) provides oversight for the receipt and use of funds received by FRAM from sale of seeds with annual restitution to parents</p>	<p>Not completed because currently there are no funds to manage,</p>	<p>Implement activity when seed sales starts to generate income</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> High quality seeds of named and evaluated native tree species provided to reforestation projects</p>	<p>2.1 In YR1 20 target species potentially performing well in reforestation endeavours are identified</p> <p>2.2 By YR2 large seed samples (i.e. &gt; 10,000 seeds) of high quality are collected and supplied for at least 12 target species, by YR3 large, high quality seed samples (i.e. &gt; 30,000 seeds) collected and supplied for at least 15 target species</p> <p>2.3 By YR3 species-specific data-based "performance evaluations" available for 12 of the target species to help inform selection of species by potential buyers</p>	<p>2.1. 29 target species have been selected (Evidence 2.1)</p> <p>2.2. Samples of seeds have been collected for 8 species (Evidence Output Indicator 2.2)</p> <p>2.3. YR3 only</p>

Activity 2.1. Research by PM and Project Director to identify 20 target tree species with attributes suggesting that potentially they could perform well when used to reforest degraded landscapes	Completed: see indicator Outcome 2.1.	Possibly add additional promising species
Activity 2.2. Training of seed collectors/rangers x 12 and nurserywomen x 12	Completed: 12 seed collectors trained by Expert Botanist Patrice Antilahimena in seed collection; and 12 nursery women/men trained in nursery techniques by Sandra Rakotomanana (1-12 Dec 2022) (Evidence 2.2).	Ongoing motivation and coaching. Also additional training in best practice for seed storage.
Activity 2.3. Install of 3 nurseries (adjacent to partner schools) and provide equipment and material for seed collection and propagation of native trees (oversight by APM and inauguration of infrastructure by Mpanzaka)	Completed: three nurseries installed under guidance of contracted expert nurseryman Platini Joelimanana 20 November 2022- 13 December 2022 (one model nursery at Mahaboaka – close to the main road) and two simple village nurseries at the more remote villages.	Maintain infrastructure
Activity 2.4. Coaching by APM of seed collection, seed preparation and storage, dispatch to Business Unit and the propagation of seedlings for trials	On-going: Patrice Antilahimena remains on site and works with the seed collectors on a daily basis	Continue coaching
Activity 2.5. Installation of trials (500 individuals per species under various conditions) by APM and FRAM members to monitor the performance of target tree species under various types of degraded conditions (including protection of trials with fire breaks with spiritual blessing of Mpanzaka)	Not begun	Launch activity in late YR2
Activity 2.6. Monitoring of trials by APM and seed collectors/rangers, analysis of results and sharing of species-specific outcomes on sales' website	Not begun	Launch activity in late YR2
Activity 2.7. Sampling and analysis to estimate wood density of target trees (this information is valuable to those seeking to sequester carb	In progress: a Malagasy PhD student, experienced in estimating wood density, has just been contracted to provide this data.	Complete study in field and lab.
<b>Output 3.</b> The creation of an effective self-sufficient business with capacity to continue operating the “community-based” seed supply	3.1 In YR1 two young Malagasy business managers and two young Malagasy business accountants	3.1. Two business entrepreneurs have been recruited (Evidence Output Indicator 3.1) 3.2. YR2 only

chain, on a commercial basis, post-funding	with desirable attributes (as identified by mentors) are recruited  3.2 In YR2 at least one business manager and one business accountant with the capacity to administer the business effectively with very little outside support  3.3 In YR3 income generated from project sufficient to cover 50% of project expenditure	3.3. YR3 only	
Activity 3.1. With assistance of the association of Bara students “FIMPIBAMI”, the PM and APM will identify and recruit business manager x 2 and administrator x 2 from graduates of University of Tulear		Two business entrepreneurs have been recruited: Narcisse and Loic (Evidence Output Indicator 3.1)	Support the two business entrepreneurs to recruit two administrators to assist them in this work.
Activity 3.2. The Project Director and PM will identify and recruit of two business mentors for the young staff of the Business Unit and with		One business mentor has been recruited (for CV see Evidence Activity 3.2)	Support the mentor to interact with the two entrepreneurs
3.3. With oversight from the PM, the Business Unit will complete the process to be legally registered, and rent and equip a small office in the district capital Sakaraha from which they will work		In progress: a suitable office in Sakaraha available for rent has been located.	Install team into office.
3.4. With support of mentors, MBG’s Finance Officer, the Project Director, PM and APM, the Business Unit will conceive, create and maintain a webpage and other social media platforms as interfaces to share information about the project and the services available (i.e. services = knowledge of use of native trees and providing high-quality seeds of native trees), they will actively network to seek and engage potential clients, and manage resources to ensure that orders and payments are managed professionally (including payments to schools).		In progress: basic website has been created (Evidence Activity 3.4)	Website elaborated further to better accommodate sales.
3.5. Annual audit of Business Unit		Not completed in YR1 because Business Unit has just been established	Audit in YR2 and YR3
<b>Output 4.</b> The managers of other protected areas in Madagascar are sufficiently aware of the methods and results of this model project that they can evaluate its relevance at the sites where they work	4.1. By end of YR1, representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and at least some of the management staff associated with 30 Malagasy protected areas are aware of the project, interested in	4.1. Project approved with DREED (Regional Representative of the MEDD = Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Evidence Output Indicator 4.1). Project shared with PA Managers at workshop of the Network of Malagasy Forest Restoration Practitioners 15-16 November 2022 (Evidence Indicator 4.1).  4.2. YR3 only.	

	<p>how it proceeds, and aware of the social media sites and website where updates will be posted.</p> <p>4.2. By end of YR3 representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and at least some of the management staff associated with 30 Malagasy protected areas are aware of issues arising during the implementation of the project and can evaluate its results on the basis of quantified information of inputs, outputs and outcome.</p>		
4.1. Project Director and PM organises workshop with representatives of MEDD and managers of Malagasy projected areas to launch project including sharing the website and social media tags where the progress of the project can be tracked		See indicator 4.1 above	Present project at two more workshops including protected area managers.
4.2. PM maintains information flow concerning the project using social media and posts on website		Basic website conceived and activated. Three tweets were made about the project (Evidence Activity 4.1)	Improve website. Continue social media communication
4.3. Project Director and PM organises workshop with representatives of MEDD and managers of Malagasy projected areas to describe actual methodologies used by the project, issues arising, and outputs and outcomes.		No progress	Implement in YR3
4.4. From workshop described in 4.2., identify parties who are especially interested in this work and invite them to join an organised field trip to review the project.		No progress	Implement in YR3.



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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact: Some Malagasy protected areas provide immediate and tangible additional benefits to local people as sources of saleable seeds of native trees and are thus more appreciated and more secure.</b>			
<b>Outcome:</b> A model project demonstrates that more people around Analavelona Forest value and cherish it, because of the educational benefits it generates by supplying native tree seeds to improve reforestation.	0.1 Annually, during the project, the number of infractions in the PA due to local people falls by 10% over previous year thereby demonstrating their greater commitment to the conservation of the site	0.1 Analysis of patrol logs of seed collectors/rangers by Assistant Project Manager (APM) to provide a estimate of average number of infractions encountered per day of patrol	Target landscapes and their human residents are not impacted by major social (e.g. insecurity, disease, arrival of large number of immigrants) or environmental calamities (e.g. drought).
	0.2 By YR3 estimated abundance of two key threatened diurnal lemur species in PA increase by at least 5% over current baseline ( <i>Propithecus verreauxi</i> = 14 individuals/km <sup>2</sup> ; <i>Eulemur rufifrons</i> = 49 individuals/km <sup>2</sup> ) thereby demonstrating a reduction of lemur hunting in the site	0.2 Trimestral counts of indicator lemur species along replicated transects by APM (analysed by Project Director)	
	0.3 Annually, during the project, local appreciation of protected area increases to attain asymptote in YR3 of 90% of local people saying they appreciate or very much appreciate the PA	0.3 Market day questionnaires every 3 months of a random sample of people in participating villages by Project’ teachers	
	0.4 In YR2 seeds produced by project used by at least 5 national reforestation projects	0.4 Analysis of sales accounts by Project Manager (PM)	
		0.5 Written statements of managers from other protected areas showing their commitment (or not) to integrate the development of a seed supply chain benefiting local communities into their work plans.	

	<p>launching restoration with native trees over at least 75 hectares of degraded landscapes, increasing, in YR3, to at least 10 reforestation projects reforesting at least 150 hectares.</p> <p>0.5 At the end of YR3, managers of at least three other protected areas state that they will integrate work to develop lucrative seed supply chains into their work plans</p>		
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. Improved education for children at three local schools that is understood by local people to be derived from the sale of seeds originating from the Analavelona Forest</p>	<p>1.1 By end of YR1 one additional high quality teacher installed at each of the three participating schools thereby improving the education of at least 400 children (57% female)</p> <p>1.2. In each of YR2 and YR3 at least £500 income from sale of seeds received by the FRAM at each of the three participating schools and correctly used to support education</p> <p>1.3. In YRs 2 and 3 pass rate at the “milestone” exam “BEPC” is 20% higher in the 3 participating schools compared to comparable non-participating schools</p> <p>1.4. In both YR2 and YR3 of project, 90% of parents report</p>	<p>1.1 Report from local education authority (ZAP) listing “project” teachers and evaluating their performance, and providing a list of the children attending the target schools desegregated by gender (analysed by Project Manager).</p> <p>1.2 Financial reports showing the funding received by the FRAM of each school and the approved expense reports submitted by FRAM showing how the funds were used (received from Business Management Unit, audited by MBG’s Head of Finance)</p> <p>1.3. Official bulletin of exam results (analysed by Project Manager).</p>	<p>With sufficient compensation high quality teachers are prepared to work in this remote part of the country.</p>

Darwin Stage 2 Logical Framework Template

	that they consider that the quality of education provided by the school has increased (compared to 2021-22) and attribute this improvement to the seed supply project.	1.4. Survey of attitudes and opinions parents conducted by Assistant Project Manager following protocols proposed by experienced sociologist.	
2. High quality seeds of named and evaluated native tree species provided to reforestation projects	<p>2.1 In YR1 20 target species potentially performing well in reforestation endeavours are identified</p> <p>2.2 By YR2 large seed samples (i.e. &gt; 10,000 seeds) of high quality are collected and supplied for at least 12 target species, by YR3 large, high quality seed samples (i.e. &gt; 30,000 seeds) collected and supplied for at least 15 target species</p> <p>2.3 By YR3 species-specific data-based “performance evaluations” available for 12 of the target species to help inform selection of species by potential buyers</p>	<p>2.1 Report researched and written by Project Manager (edited and approved by Project Director) listing target species and providing rationale for their selection as being of potential value for reforestation of degraded land in SW Madagascar</p> <p>2.2 Business log of seed sales desegregated in terms of species and number (provided by Business Management Unit)</p> <p>2.3 Active website detailing seeds available and also providing a species-specific profiles including performance information (germination success in nursery, and 12-month seedlings survival and % increase in height) from trials under different conditions – trials conceived by Project Director, installed by FRAM under direction of Assistant Project Manager and monitored by Assistant Project Manager).</p>	<p>Some species of native tree species perform well in degraded habitats (i.e. where reforestation is required).</p> <p>Reforestation projects wish to use at least some native tree species (even if merely to compliment extremely tolerant eucalyptus trees)</p>

<p><b>3.</b> The creation of an effective self-sufficient business with capacity to continue operating the “community-based” seed supply chain, on a commercial basis, post-funding</p>	<p>3.1 In YR1 two young Malagasy business managers and two young Malagasy business accountants with desirable attributes (as identified by mentors) are recruited</p> <p>3.2 In YR2 at least one business manager and one business accountant with the capacity to administer the business effectively with very little outside support</p> <p>3.3 In YR3 income generated from project sufficient to cover 50% of project expenditure</p>	<p>3.1 cvs of candidates and interview notes + contracts with recruits</p> <p>3.2 Report of evaluation by business mentors</p> <p>3.3 Audit of accounts conducted by MBG's Finance Manager</p>	<p>Appropriate business mentors can be identified who are willing to invest their time and skills in developing business capacity local graduates in this remote part of Madagascar.</p>
<p><b>4.</b> The managers of other protected areas in Madagascar are sufficiently aware of the methods and results of this model project that they can evaluate its relevance at the sites where they work</p>	<p>4.1. By end of YR1, representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and at least some of the management staff associated with 30 Malagasy protected areas are aware of the project, interested in how it proceeds, and aware of the social media sites and website where updates will be posted.</p> <p>4.2. By end of YR3 representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and at least some of the management staff</p>	<p>4.1 List of participants at workshop to launch the project and copy of workshop agenda</p> <p>4.2a List of participants at final workshop (YR3) to share results, copy of agenda, and copies of short questionnaire concerning participants perceptions of viability of project</p> <p>4.2b Written evaluation of the project made by five protected area managers invited to complete a 5-day field trip to the project site to review the work and its results independently and</p>	<p>Other protected area managers are as interested as ourselves in seeking to add value for local people of protected areas.</p>

<p>associated with 30 Malagasy projected areas are aware of issues arising during the implementation of the project and can evaluate its results on the basis of quantified information of inputs, outputs and outcome.</p>		<p>as they see fit. Reports compiled by Project Director.</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1. Project Manager (PM) and Assistant Project Manager (APM) meeting with key stakeholders (FRAM, Mpanzaka and MEDD) to explain project, take feedback and conceive and sign collaborative agreements</p> <p>1.2. PM and APM (and others) recruit of new teachers/local animators x 3, seed collectors/rangers x 12 and nurserywomen x 12, with choice being validated by Mpanzaka</p> <p>1.3. APM organises meeting with FRAM members (in presence of Mpanzaka and with his social framing) to develop a Manual of Procedures to promote good governance and then train and coach the committee of each FRAM in its use</p> <p>1.4. APM (with audit by MBG's Finance Officer) provides oversight for the receipt and use of funds received by FRAM from sale of seeds with annual restitution to parents</p> <p>2.1. Research by PM and Project Director to identify 20 target tree species with attributes suggesting that potentially they could perform well when used to reforest degraded landscapes</p> <p>2.2. Training of seed collectors/rangers x 12 and nurserywomen x 12</p> <p>2.3. Install of 3 nurseries (adjacent to partner schools) and provide equipment and material for seed collection and propagation of native trees (oversight by APM and inauguration of infrastructure by Mpanzaka)</p> <p>2.4. Coaching by APM of seed collection, seed preparation and storage, dispatch to Business Unit and the propagation of seedlings for trials</p> <p>2.5. Installation of trials (500 individuals per species under various conditions) by APM and FRAM members to monitor the performance of target tree species under various types of degraded conditions (including protection of trials with fire breaks with spiritual blessing of Mpanzaka)</p> <p>2.6. Monitoring of trials by APM and seed collectors/rangers, analysis of results and sharing of species-specific outcomes on sales' website</p> <p>2.7. Sampling and analysis to estimate wood density of target trees (this information is valuable to those seeking to sequester carbon)</p> <p>3.1. With assistance of the association of Bara students "FIMPIBAMI", the PM and APM will identify and recruit business manager x 2 and administrator x 2 from graduates of University of Tulear</p> <p>3.2. The Project Director and PM will identify and recruit of two business mentors for the young staff of the Business Unit and with MBGs Finance Officer regularly review their progress</p>			



- 3.3. With oversight from the PM, the Business Unit will complete the process to be legally registered, and rent and equip a small office in the district capital Sakaraha from which they will work
- 3.4. With support of mentors, MBG's Finance Officer, the Project Director, PM and APM, the Business Unit will conceive, create and maintain a webpage and other social media platforms as interfaces to share information about the project and the services available (i.e. services = knowledge of use of native trees and providing high-quality seeds of native trees), they will actively network to seek and engage potential clients, and manage resources to ensure that orders and payments are managed professionally (including payments to schools).
- 3.5. Annual audit of Business Unit
- 4.1. Project Director and PM organises workshop with representatives of MEDD and managers of Malagasy projected areas to launch project including sharing the website and social media tags where the progress of the project can be tracked
- 4.2. PM maintains information flow concerning the project using social media and posts on website
- 4.3. Project Director and PM organises workshop with representatives of MEDD and managers of Malagasy projected areas to describe actual methodologies used by the project, issues arising, and outputs and outcomes.
- 4.4. From workshop described in 4.2., identify parties who are especially interested in this work and invite them to join an organised field trip to review the project.

## Annex 3: Standard Indicators

**Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training	Number of local people completing training in seed collection and best practice for tree nurseries	Number	Men/women	15/9			15/9	15/9
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	Number of people trained in best practice for seed collection and propagation of trees now employed by MBG	Number	Men/women	15/9			15/9	15/9
DI-A06	Number of people with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being	Number of students being educated by teachers provided by the project	Number	Boys/girls	142/145			142/145	250/250
DI-B10	Number of individuals / households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities.	Number of individuals gaining compensated employment from the project	Number	Men/women	20/14			20/14	22/14
DI-B10	Number of individuals / households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities.	Number of people gaining extra income from day labour	Number	Men/women	238/12			228/12	500/50
DI-C12	Social Media presence	Number of project-themed tweets	Number	None	3			3	25
DI-D02	Number of people whose disaster/climate resilience has been improved.	Number of people whose disaster/climate resilience has been improved with new employment opportunities	Number	Men/women	20/14			20/14	22/14

**Table 2      Publications**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

## 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 <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	✓
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	✓
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	✓
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✓
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	