

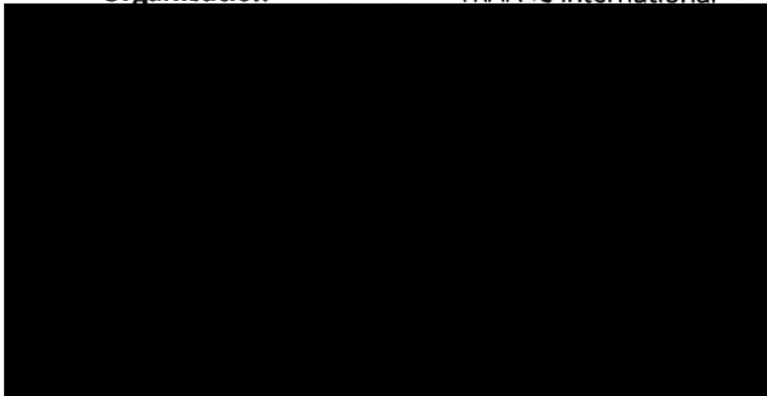
IWTEVR9S2\1008

Enhancing knowledge to tackle illegal trade of Madagascar's medicinal plants

The illegal and unregulated trade in Madagascar's medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) results in biodiversity decline and has pushed some endemic species to extinction. This project will identify priority interventions and inform pathways to strengthen governance, where necessary, and improve regulations and law enforcement strategies to disrupt the supply chains of illegally trafficked plant species. It will also identify new market opportunities to foster legal and sustainable trade of high-value MAP species, thus enhancing benefits to Malagasy communities.

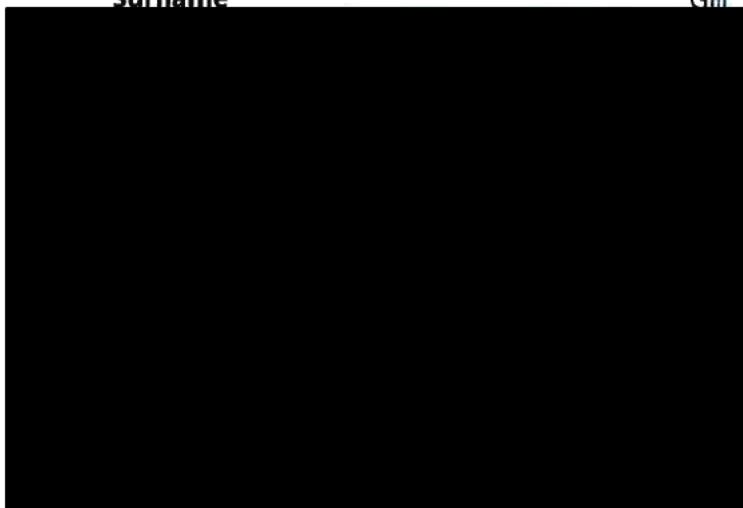
CONTACT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name David
Surname Newton
Organisation TRAFFIC International



CONTACT DETAILS

Name Caroline
Surname Gill



IWTEVR9S2\1008

Enhancing knowledge to tackle illegal trade of Madagascar's medicinal plants

Section 1 - Contact Details

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	David
Surname	Newton
Organisation	TRAFFIC International



CONTACT DETAILS

Name	Caroline
Surname	Gill



GMS ORGANISATION

Type **Organisation**

Name TRAFFIC International



Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

Enhancing knowledge to tackle illegal trade of Madagascar's medicinal plants

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTEVR9S1\1001

IWTEVR9S1\1028

Q4. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking objectives that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
- Strengthening law enforcement

Q5. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Rosaceae (example: Prunus africana)

Asphodelaceae (example: Aloe divaricata)

Apocynaceae (example: Catharanthus roseus)

Canellaceae (example: Cinnamosma macrocarpa)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Apiaceae (example: Centella asiatica)

No Response

No Response

No Response

Q6. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

The illegal and unregulated trade in Madagascar's medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) results in biodiversity decline and has pushed some endemic species to extinction. This project will identify priority interventions and inform pathways to strengthen governance, where necessary, and improve regulations and law enforcement strategies to disrupt the supply chains of illegally trafficked plant species. It will also identify new market opportunities to foster legal and sustainable trade of high-value MAP species, thus enhancing benefits to Malagasy communities.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than four countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Madagascar	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2023	30 September 2024	18 months

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2023/2024	2024/25	Total Request
Amount:	£56,058.30	£42,141.59	98,199.89

Q10. Proportion of IWT Challenge Fund budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %



Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Matched funding is proposed from a project funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Activities cover the organization and attendance by representatives from the local community of a capacity-building workshop on making CITES Non-Detriment Findings for non-timber forest products. This same funding will provide 20 days of the project manager's time for the proposed MAP project. RBG Kew will also provide match funding through provision of time of a PhD student.

Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)



Q11c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No Response

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document) and outline whether there have been any specific requests for this work.

Well-known as a megadiverse country, Madagascar is home to about 14,000 plant species, of which 90% are endemic[1]. Approximately 4,000 plant species are reported to have medicinal value, of which 60% are endemic[2]. Fabaceae (279 species), Asteraceae (238 species), and Rubiaceae (218 species) are the most represented families, and 50 species have been exported commercially[3]. A combination of factors, including over-collection, illegal trade, and transgression of indigenous knowledge (IK) and Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) statutes by international entities are considered contributors to the decline of Madagascar's plant biodiversity[4].

At least one million tonnes of MAPs are exported per year from Madagascar[3]; with six species accounting for the greatest tonnage: *Aphloia theiformis*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Centella asiatica*, *Drosera madagascariensis*, *Prunus africana* and *Voacanga thouarsii*. Annual revenue from this trade is estimated at USD 1 400 000[2,5,6]. A market survey in Antananarivo alone resulted in a list of 89 commercialised MAP species, of which ten were commonly sold by 60-100% of vendors[7].

Although the Malagasy Government has recognized the importance of MAPs and their conservation, an extended period of political turmoil from the mid-2000 through 2013 led to many disruptions, including dissolution of the main national institutions focusing on Madagascar's MAPs, and with it, a loss of institutional memory. As a result, government action in relation to conservation and management of MAPs in the country is currently in limbo. Knowledge regarding Madagascar's most heavily traded species is scattered, and documentation regarding trade and conservation status is incomplete.

Since the COVID pandemic, demand for Madagascar's MAPs has increased and the number of traders in the capital city of Antananarivo alone is estimated to have tripled since 2018[8]. However, it is estimated that 70% of these are operating illegally as they are not registered at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development, locally known as MEDD. The illegal trade is estimated to account for 75% of total traded volume, and with it, lost income in Government taxes. Illegal activities range from unauthorized, undeclared trade, to the use of fake export permits and exceeding harvest quotas[8].

Despite the increase in exports, the trade in MAPs is severely under-reported[9], making it difficult for law enforcement agencies to identify and monitor illegal practices. Available trade information is often out of date; for example the last significant review of trade in Madagascar's *Prunus africana*[10,11,12] was published by TRAFFIC in 2003.

In addition to illegal trade, the inequity of benefit sharing among supply chain players is a problem. The 2022 WildCheck report[13] demonstrates the capture of the value chain of *Prunus africana* in Uganda and Cameroon by a small number of exporters. TRAFFIC proposes to assess and document the trade dynamics of Madagascar's MAPs in general, and the high-value and endemic species. It will produce the first baseline on MAPs trade in Madagascar, and findings from this will inform targeted interventions to curb the illegal trade of MAPs, support promotion of legal, equitable benefits from IK, ABS, and sustainable trade, based on local statutes and international norms and standards.

Q13. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill.

Madagascar's current efforts to tackle the illegal wildlife trade focusses on timber and faunal species, while the illegal trade in non-timber plants is overlooked and rarely reported. This project aims to enhance Madagascar's strategic response both to the uncontrolled, and largely ignored illegal harvest and trade in MAPs species, by first building the knowledge base. The research will identify the most important high-value species, harvest practices, IK, ABS and trade dynamics at a local level but also assess destination markets. Weaknesses and gaps in formal regulations and controls and challenges to law enforcement will be reviewed. This will be the first-ever baseline study in Madagascar to provide a full picture of the MAP trade and identify areas of intervention.

The evidence and information collected will be essential in providing law enforcement agencies, and MAPs key stakeholders with an understanding of MAP trade and associated conservation and livelihood issues. This study will provide the platform for designing and developing targeted interventions to effectively combat the illegal harvest and trade of MAP species. The findings will also pave the way for

opportunities to improve incomes and livelihoods for producer communities based on sustainable management and legal harvesting of MAPs.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q14. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

This project will contribute to commitments associated with strengthening law enforcement as per the London and Hanoi Declarations (London 2014X, London Declaration 2018_Madagascar, and Hanoi C); by raising awareness and building knowledge within policy makers and law enforcement agencies to protect specific species/ population of MAPs species threatened by illegal collection (London 2014, XIII, London Declaration 2018-MAdagascar). This includes new data and engaging enforcement bodies about the realities of the Madagascar's MAPs illegal trade and the conservation, livelihood and economic implications.

In the long-term, this project will contribute to commitments associated with working in partnerships with local communities (London 2018 13, Hanoi D), to increase their ability to pursue more sustainable livelihoods (London 2014, XVII), better share information (Kasane, 12), and retain benefits from wildlife (Kasane, 10). TRAFFIC will do this through the provision of new data to enable more sustainable management of MAPs.

Additional to this, this project will support Madagascar's delivery of the country's NBSAP objective 1 by increasing awareness of policy makers and Malagasy citizens in general on MAPs values and the measures they can take to protect and use it sustainably[14].

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Post Project Sustainability

Q15. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What will be the main activities and where will these take place?
- The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.

- **How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).**

The proposed study will build on TRAFFIC's 2003 'Madagascar's CITES Significant Trade Review' on *Prunus africana* [10,11,12], which sought to identify problems and frame solutions in implementing CITES. As a result of this review, at the 16th CITES meeting in Peru (2006), the CITES Plants Committee categorised Madagascar's *Prunus africana* as "of urgent concern" and the government of Madagascar banned the trade of this species.

The proposed field studies will draw on research (botany and conservation status) [1,5,6,7,11,12] conducted by the Department of Plant Biology and Ecology (University of Antananarivo), and by the National Centre for Applied Pharmaceutical Research [2,14]. Recommendations will reference the Malagasy government's historical commitment to promote the sustainable trade in MAPs as described in the inter-ministerial agreement of 1992, and the adoption of a national strategy for biodiversity management in 2005. Findings from the baseline study will inform the design of a national policy and legal framework to protect MAPs and promote adoption of best-practice IK rules, associated ABS agreements and sustainable harvesting and trade practices.

Methods

Output 1: Source locations, harvesting practices, trade volume and value, destination markets and supply chain for key traded high-value species are identified

TRAFFIC will conduct a desk study to compile and analyse existing data and information on Malagasy MAPs conservation status, harvest and trade dynamics and supply chain players. Following this, surveys in the main market hubs of Antananarivo and Toamsina/Mahajanga will be conducted. This will include a series of semi-structured interviews with the supply chain players (traders, wholesalers, export agents, and buyers). Specimens from MAPs species discussed with the vendors will be purchased and identified by taxonomists and a list of priority species (including high-value, endemic and threatened species) will be established. Based on these, fieldwork in the main harvest locations will be performed; this includes population assessments and a socioeconomic survey among harvesting communities to understand the livelihood implication of MAPs harvest and trade. This will explore the adherence to IK and ABS agreements as applied to medicinal plant harvesters. The species list will be updated based on the fieldwork. It is worth noting that given the funding availability, the field assessments in this project will be focused to the northern part of Madagascar to understand the general status of the population in key locations. Post project follow up work could expand geographically.

Output 2: Madagascar's MAP legislative and policy gaps, and law enforcement challenges that facilitate the illegal trade in MAPs, are identified.

TRAFFIC will compile and review the existing legal frameworks and management policy on MAPs. Interviews will be conducted among MAP policy and decision makers and law enforcement staff to assess their knowledge and understanding of issues around illegal trade, and challenges in implementing the existing regulations and policies. The findings will be presented at a Government stakeholder policy briefing to invite input and endorsement.

Output 3: Recommendations for improved legal frameworks, ABS and trade policies for MAPs are provided to key stakeholders and decision-makers (including CITES at national and global level).

Based on findings from output 1 and output 2, a report on Madagascar's MAPs harvest and trade will be produced. A multistakeholder workshop will be convened to share findings from the harvest and trade study. The report will highlight the conservation threats and livelihood implications of illegal wildlife trade in key communities and species. It will table recommendations for targeted interventions to tackle illegal harvest and trade, enhance sustainable harvesting practices, and promote new trade opportunities, with the objective of agreeing a framework for a MAP national action. Completion and validation will be led by the MEDD, in consultation with other stakeholders.

Output 4: New opportunities are identified to improve the incomes and livelihoods of producer communities and to ensure sustainable management of wild populations of high-value species, which can be legally traded.

TRAFFIC will establish a list of high-value species with trade potential and new income opportunities for communities and will present this during the multi-stakeholder workshop (output 3). Additionally, international certification schemes such as the 'FairWild' Standard[15], will be introduced for consideration by MAP industry. The FairWild Standard applies to wild plant collection operations wishing to demonstrate commitment to sustainable collection, social responsibility and fair-trade principles. Respecting traditions and cultures, and supporting the livelihoods of stakeholders, are key components. Workshop proceedings will be published, including next steps for agreed priority interventions, timeframe, funding opportunities and stakeholder roles and responsibilities.

An MOU with the MEDD was signed in July 2021 to facilitate the implementation of TRAFFIC's projects and further develop the partnership.

Q16. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

The project will support capacity building both at institutional and individual levels.

From the baseline assessment report, national policymakers, law enforcement representatives, researchers and MAPs private sector in Madagascar will become aware of the threats undermining the conservation of high-value MAPs species. This work will also raise awareness of inconsistencies in policies and legislative framework for ensuring the conservation and sustainable harvest and trade of MAPs species.

At the individual level, the field researchers (botanists and taxonomists) involved in this project will receive hands on training and daily support from Kew and TRAFFIC with expertise in the fields of value chain analysis, natural capital accounting and sustainable trade of wildlife.

To facilitate interaction at community level, representatives from harvester communities will be involved in field work, and will gain practical experience on species identification and data collection. They will in turn,

be able to pass on this knowledge to other community members.

The harvest and trade data generated from the study will be a useful reference point for future research on MAPs species. The methodology used (both qualitative and quantitative approaches) will be shared with the MEDD and relevant stakeholders, so that they can be adapted to other MAP and NTFP assessments.

Madagascar's government involvement in the project and support will increase its capacity to lead and implement further work in combatting IWT and promoting sustainable trade of MAPs beyond the project. In addition, MEDD will benefit from improved networking and collaboration with the MAP industry.

Proceedings from the multi-stakeholder workshop will support the planned initiative by the Malagasy Government to promote private sector investment and will revitalize the MAP stakeholder network in Madagascar.

Data shared as part of this project will contribute to non-detriment findings related to relevant MAPs species, thus helping Madagascar to fulfil its obligations under CITES.

Q17. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

TRAFFIC recognises that women and men have different roles and responsibilities and in the local context, use MAPs in different ways. Women are thought to be more involved in the harvest, while men are involved in transport and trade[15]. TRAFFIC will consider gender in all aspects of the research design and will use selective sampling techniques to ensure appropriate representation. TRAFFIC will also encourage female participation at project meetings and workshops to ensure that women have a voice in decision making processes.

A gender-sensitive approach will be taken during in-depth interviews. We will include gender-disaggregated data within the assessment of project activities. The project will work to recruit both female and male data collectors to avoid any barriers to survey access which may be caused by gender. The project will organize and conduct surveying and focus groups meetings at locations and time that are accessible to both women and men. The project will also consider female-specific outreach and engagement if the sample size of respondents becomes disproportionately male. As such, the project will ensure that women's experiences and perspectives feature in our analysis of trade dynamics, including its contribution to their livelihood strategy.

TRAFFIC has a non-discrimination policy including in relation to gender and is committed to equal opportunities in the recruitment of project staff. Over 50% of TRAFFIC's project management and delivery team will be female. We believe the composition of female and male staff involved in project implementation will enable us to sensitively manage any gender related issues as they arise.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what evidence will be gathered and how it might be used to inform future interventions. Please include who will benefit from these interventions, considering both people and

species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential scalability of the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

This is a research based, evidence project that will contribute to legal framework and policy strengthening. It is designed to promote enabling conditions to combat illegal trade of MAPs species, while contributing to sustainable trade that fosters improved livelihoods for rural harvesters and local traders, contributing also to national economic development efforts.

Short-medium term outcome:

The project will advance knowledge of key law enforcement agencies and policy makers on current aspects of MAPs trade illegalities, related conservation and livelihood implications, and the loopholes in the legal framework and enforcement. As such, the project will generate greater understanding and awareness among key national stakeholders (government and MAPs stakeholders) on the necessary improvements required to address both uncontrolled and illegal trade of MAPs and unsustainable trade.

Many endemic MAPs species are currently believed to be traded illegally but data is lacking. One of the biggest changes is the identification of the most traded species and scale of the trade that is in contravention of the existing regulation. The identification of key factors that facilitate illegal harvest and trade will enable the implementation of targeted interventions and preventive measures, such as increased harvest monitoring in production areas, and strengthened implementation of IK linked ABS rules and trade control at ports and airports.

Greater knowledge by policy makers, harvester communities and MAPs industry stakeholders around the illegal trade in MAPs species is expected to foster changes in trade regulations, management policy, stakeholders' collaboration aspects and buyers' behaviours, thus leading in the long term to a reduction in trade of illegally harvested species.

Longer-term progress

Based on the work from this evidence proposal, in collaboration with MAPs key stakeholders, a plan of action will be developed including targeted interventions for selected MAP species.

This work will therefore pave the way for sustainable management plans for high-value MAPs species and their habitats, including harvesting management as an integral component. High-value MAPs species will be under the radar of the MEDD in terms of monitoring and regulation, and community organisations will benefit from increased sustainable production and revenue over coming years.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

Outputs include greater understanding of the trade dynamics, regulatory gaps and law enforcement

challenges to inform targeted interventions to tackle illegal trade in Madagascar's MAPs species, while introducing opportunities to enhance sustainable trade. This will be done through gathering of data and information to understand the trade dynamics of MAPs species and by identifying regulatory loopholes and law enforcement challenges that facilitates illegal trade. Understanding the illegal trade issues and related factors will facilitate the identification of priority interventions and will also guide the development of future conservation and management policy of MAPs and Madagascar biodiversity in general.

In the longer term, the implementation of the action plan, and the introduction of FairWild standards under output 4, will foster better management and sustainable trade in MAPs, thereby contributing to local livelihoods and national economic development.

Additionally, the volume of illegal harvest and trade in MAPs species will be reduced through i) provision of actionable information and data to inform MAPs IWT enforcement, ii) strengthening of harvest and trade regulations, iii) effective law enforcement, iv) self-regulation by MAPs industry stakeholders and v) communities empowerment following the implementation of FairWild standards or a similar mechanism.

Q20. Post project sustainability

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

Post-funding benefits

A baseline study on MAPs harvest and trade and on policy and legal framework assessment has never been conducted before in Madagascar and will significantly contribute to the knowledge base available on the MAPs trade and the potential for selected high-value MAPs species to provide positive and sustainable benefits to local coastal communities.

This work will form a foundation on which to build various initiatives toward tackling illegal harvest and trade of Madagascar MAPs species and initiatives towards sustainable trade of these species. TRAFFIC has a strong relationship with the MEDD (MOU signed 2021) and the in-country CITES authority. The acceptance of the government and industry of the findings and recommendations from the assessment will create policy incentives for the sustainable harvesting of MAPs resources.

Availability of the generated knowledge and skills

By partnering with Royal Botanical Gardens Kew and collaborating with the Department of Plant Biology and Ecology of the University of Antananarivo and with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, we have increased the institutional knowledge co-produced by the project, which will continue to be applied in the future. All the research reports and data generated by the project, and any published journal papers will be made available on-line through TRAFFIC and partner websites.

Scalability





The baseline study will deliver both short term protection for threatened species and scalable long-term interventions, initiating fundamental change in awareness and management practices for high-value and threatened MAPs species, particularly those that are highly traded but unreported.





The field assessments will be small scale to understand the general status of the MAP populations in key locations. There is potential to scale up at the geographic level, to wider coverage of Madagascar.

The methodology used can be extended to other MAPs and NTFP species, that face similar threats.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF

using the File Upload below:

 [MG Medplants Map](#)
 17/12/2022
 14:36:17
 pdf 170.94 KB

 [MG Medplants References](#)
 17/12/2022
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Section 7 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

 [MG Medplants Timetable](#)
 17/12/2022
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 pdf 172.27 KB

Section 8 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

M&E will be managed under TRAFFIC's internal M&E process, which is embedded in the project's design, and will be reflected in the terms of reference of the Project Manager.

A monitoring and evaluation plan will be agreed at the beginning of the project (informed by the workplan and logframe indicators). Data collection mechanisms will be described, as will the respective roles and responsibilities of staff (and partners) in order to provide timely review of M & E data, activity reports and

the important project milestones.


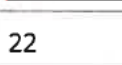
The M&E officer at TRAFFIC will provide support in designing the data tracking and collection tool. Dr. Frank Rakotonasolo from Kew Madagascar Conservation Centre will provide technical support to field research effort and any issues around data.

Strong quality control of research outputs will be achieved by piloting and refining research questionnaires at each stage of the project.

Progress reports will be submitted on a quarterly basis and will track results according to the logframe outputs and indicators. This information will be discussed at quarterly project management meetings, which will include participation of partners from Kew and the University of Tano. Any implementation challenges or shortfalls will be identified and remedial action agreed to get the project back on track.

Many outputs rely on external stakeholder engagement (Governments, harvester communities, MAPs industry.), which we will track via a contact log. This will describe, in more qualitative terms, the evolution of the relationship and the types of interactions and conversations that are taking place. This approach will help identify policy windows and ad hoc opportunities to promote policy agenda.

M&E costs are included within the time allocated to the Project Manager (18 days) for monitoring, managing impact logs and tracking progress, deliverables and reporting. Four days have been allocated to the M&E officer at TRAFFIC to provide support.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	
Number of days planned for M&E	22

Section 9 - Indicators of success

Q23. Indicators of success

Please outline the Outcome and Outputs of the project and how will you show that they have been achieved by using SMART indicators and milestones.

See the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance for advice on selecting SMART indicators and milestones.

Please note that the number of participants in training is not an output, please consider how to measure the success of the training rather than participation in training.

In the table below please outline your Outcome and between 1-4 Outputs. Each statement should have between 2-3 SMART indicators and end target (figure/state/quality) including how you would evidence achievement – i.e. “Means of Verification”.

	SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Improved understanding of Madagascar’s Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAP) trade dynamics informs legal framework and management strategy strengthening to reduce IWT and enhance sustainable management of MAPs</p>	<p>By Q2 of Year 2, a National Action Plan on MAPs, identifying targeted interventions to address illegal trade and enhance sustainable harvesting practices and trade opportunities, is developed and approved by key stakeholders</p>	<p>0.1 Copy of National Action Plan as agreed at workshop with representatives from local communities, private sector and government.</p>
	<p>0.2 By Q2 of year 2, recommendations prepared for review/update of CITES listing for MAP species identified as potentially threatened/endangered.</p>	<p>0.2 Copy of CITES policy brief identifying key actions and recommendations for the management and regulation of the MAPs</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Source locations, harvesting practices, trade volume and value, destination markets and supply chain for key traded high-value species are identified</p>	<p>1.1 By end Q2 of Year 1, a preliminary desk research report including data secured from secondary sources to understand the dynamics of harvest and trade in Madagascar’s MAPs.</p>	<p>1.1 Project report and desk research report.</p>
	<p>A list of preliminary targeted species established</p> <p>1.2 By the end of Year 1, detailed harvest and trade data and information produced for at least ten species are available resulting from market survey and field work in at least four production areas and a list of priority species established for consideration when designing the priority actions during the multistakeholder workshop</p>	

Output 2	Madagascar's MAP legislative and policy gaps, and law enforcement challenges that facilitate the illegal trade in MAPs, are identified.	2.1 By the end of Year 1, the first ever policy brief on MAPs legislative and policy gaps and law enforcement challenges is produced and shared with government agencies during a workshop, inputs are secured from at least 20 government staff from four law enforcement agencies (MEDD, customs, police, gendarmerie)	2.1 Assessment of the legislative framework and management policy on MAPs (interim report) 2.1 Assessment of law enforcement challenges (interim report) 2.1.Participant registrations
Output 3	Recommendations for improved legal frameworks, Access Benefit Sharing, and trade policies for MAPS are provided to key stakeholders and decision makers (including CITES at national and global level).	3.1 By Q2 of Year 2, MAPs report produced 3.2 By Q2 of Year 2, findings and recommendations shared at multi-stakeholder workshop and a list of priority actions is established and approved by key stakeholder for implementation	3.1 Copy of report 3.2 Workshop registration and minutes 3.1 Pre-workshop and post-workshop result survey
Output 4	New opportunities are identified to improve the incomes and livelihoods of producer communities based on sustainable management of wild populations of high-value species, which can be legally traded.	4.1 By Q2 of Year 2, new market for high-value species is identified (based on outputs 1,3 and 4 and interviews among international MAPs stakeholders: wholesalers, buyers, processors, exporters, importers). 4.2 Concept of 'Fairwild' certification standards introduced to key MAPs stakeholders in Madagascar. 4.3 By Q2 of year 2, recommendations provided to the Malagasy government, MAP practitioners and MAP communities for the recognition of indigenous knowledge through the adoption of Access and Benefit Sharing Agreements.	4.1 a list of new market/buyer opportunities for relevant high value species 4.2 Workshop proceedings and copy of presentation on FairWild 4.3 Copy of report

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.

Output 1) Identification of harvest locations, harvesting practices, key traded species, trade volumes and value, destination markets and supply chain players.

1.1 Conduct literature review and statistical data collection on MAPs international and national conservation status, harvest, and trade dynamics and on key supply chain players (collectors, traders, wholesalers, export agents, import agents, international buyers).

1.2 Design and conduct market surveys in the main market hubs (Antananarivo and Toamasina/ Mahajanga) to identify key species and retail and wholesale values.

1.3 Design and conduct targeted fieldwork in the main production regions in Madagascar (Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, Diana, Boeny) with the objective of i) identifying the key production locations, ii) understanding and assessing harvesting practices and livelihoods implications

Output 2) Identification of legislative gaps, weaknesses in policy, and law enforcement challenges that facilitate the illegal trade in MAPs.

2.1 Conduct assessment of legislative frameworks governing the management, harvesting and sale of MAPs.

2.2 Conduct interviews among law enforcement agencies (including CITES staff) to assess their knowledge and understanding of MAPs and IWT, and to secure input on how law enforcement skills could be improved.

2.3 Organise and convene workshop for Government stakeholders to present policy briefing, invite inputs and secure endorsement

Output 3) Recommendations for improved legal frameworks and trade policies for MAPS are provided to key stakeholders and decision makers (including CITES at national and global level).

3.1 Based on findings from Output 1 and Output 2, produce and circulate the first ever baseline report on Madagascar's MAPs, including recommendations for species protection, trade policies and sustainable harvesting guidelines.

3.2 Organise and facilitate a 3-day national multi-stakeholder workshop to present the findings and recommendations to MAPs stakeholders (representatives from harvester communities, industry partners, decision-makers, and enforcement agencies) and agree an action plan.

Output 4) New opportunities identified to improve income and livelihoods of producer communities and to ensure sustainable management of traded and high-value species populations, which can be legally traded.

4.1 Identify a list of high value species with trade potential in international markets, for presentation and discussion during workshop (output 3)

4.2 During the workshop (3.2), introduce concept international certification schemes such as 'Fairwild Standard', for consideration by producer communities, decision makers and supply chain actors

4.3 Publish workshop proceedings, including next step for agreed priority interventions, timeframe, funding opportunities and stakeholder roles and responsibilities.

Important Assumptions

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver your Outputs and Outcome.

1.Relevant government authorities and key MAPs stakeholders have the political will to address the existing challenges and loopholes and receptive of the project recommendations.

2.Communities in the main production areas and MAPs industry stakeholders are willing to respond to the survey/engage in discussion and see the benefits of the study work

3.Legal texts and management policy are accessible and relevant government authorities are willing to respond to TRAFFIC's enquiries on the latter.

4.Ministry of environment is willing to play a leadership role in supporting recommendations for improved legal framework and trade policies

5.International stakeholders are willing to be interviewed.

Section 10 - Budget and Funding

Q24. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

[Budget spreadsheet](#)


Note that there are different templates for projects requesting under £100,000 and over £100,000 but all Evidence projects should use the under £100,000 form. Please refer to the Finance Guidance for more information.

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.


N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload evidence of the Lead Partner's financial capacity at the certification page at the end of the application form.

 [MG Medplants Budget](#)

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Q25. Funding

Q25a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

To our knowledge, this is the first harvest and trade baseline assessment focused on Madagascar's medicinal and aromatic plants species. It is a standalone, new initiative designed to inform a suite of targeted interventions for strengthening the governance of MAPs, tackling illegal practices and promoting sustainable livelihoods for low income harvesters/collectors and promoting a valuable source of revenue for the country.

Q25b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

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

To our knowledge, there is no other work specifically targeting knowledge gaps across the range of important MAPs species in trade, and related legal framework and law enforcement. However, we are aware that Madagasikara Voakajy is implementing an in-situ species specific project promoting the conservation and sustainable use of Madagascar's Baobab endemic species, habitats and ecosystems in Madagascar's Menabe region, by mitigating key threats through applied research and targeted actions [17]. While the two projects are fundamentally different in scope, geographical coverage and output, we recognise the potential for synergies with some activities, for instance where the same stakeholders are involved. To ensure coordination, TRAFFIC has contacted the Director Madagasikara Voakajy during this proposal development and both organisations have agreed to coordinate on activities where possible.

Q26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWTCF funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Not Applicable.

Q27. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

This project will produce the first ever baseline information on MAPs harvest and trade in Madagascar. This will be a unique and valuable resource which will guide any future intervention designed to strengthen governance of MAPs species in Madagascar and can be applied equally to NTFPs.

TRAFFIC and project partners have the requisite technical expertise and project management skills to run the project effectively and efficiently to achieve its stated outputs and outcome. The project design builds on TRAFFIC's know-how and reputation in conducting research on trade and market dynamics, across a range of wild-sourced species. Operating in Madagascar since 2013, and with established relationships and networks with key stakeholders, project implementation should gain traction quickly.

The findings of this research will inform global attitudes and decision making on medicinal and aromatic plants and will be instrumental in shining the spotlight on such issues within the international fora; so reach and influence will extend well beyond the scope of this project.

TRAFFIC has policies and systems in place to ensure financial efficiency and we endeavour to ensure that all costs are kept as low as possible without compromising quality. Competitive pricing is sought for all purchases, including multiple quotes prior to decisions on suppliers and travel. Travel is planned well in advance where possible, and kept to a minimum, using the lowest economy airfare.

Overheads are charged based on number of days worked directly on the project (supported by timesheets) with no lumpsums. All TRAFFIC staff salaries are regularly benchmarked.

Section 11 - Risk Management

Q28. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding Risk, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register, using the [Risk Assessment template](#), and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
------------------	--------	-------	------------	------------	---------------

Fiduciary

Project activities (such as the field work) take place in remote areas where it might be difficult to secure sufficient documentation for financial transaction (eg. receipts are not provided)

Insignificant

likely

moderate

TRAFFIC/RBG Kew have established financial procedures that consider working in remote/ underdeveloped areas and cover approvals on expenses documentation. Project staff are committed to securing receipts whenever possible, when receipts are not available, staff/ consultant will self-report. Financial staff will undertake regular monitoring and have updated knowledge on local rates.

Minor

Safeguarding

Market and field researchers' safety is compromised as they collect data on the sensitive topic of IWT

Major

Possible

Major

TRAFFIC and its implementing partner RBG Kew have a guideline and policy for sensitive activity as well as a code of conduct which provides clear guidance to ensure the safety and security of personnel. These require staff and consultants involved in sensitive data collection to receive appropriate training.

Minor

Delivery Chain

High level political will and engagement from key government authorities declines, (mainly Ministry of Environment and Sustainable)

Severe

Unlikely

Major

TRAFFIC will continue to engage with influential supporters within MEDD and also in other Ministries and private sector players.

Moderate

Risk 4

Resurgence of Covid19: market survey, fieldwork and interviews cannot be undertaken due to pandemic lockdowns

Severe

Rare

Major

At this stage, the COVID restrictions have been eased and vaccination programmes are being rolled out throughout the country.

Major

Additionally, the internet coverage is nearly nationwide, as such virtual meeting can be held in case necessary

Risk 5

The findings and recommendations that TRAFFIC provides from the baseline assessment do not result in positive outcomes and/or stakeholders (mainly MAPs industry) feel that TRAFFIC guidance was detrimental to their specific interest/benefits

Severe

Unlikely

Major

From the start of the project TRAFFIC will cultivate high profile and influential champions to positively influence opinion across stakeholder groups.

Moderate

Risk 6

The presidential election to be held in December 2023 generates civil instability or difficulties in holding meetings with government staff, thus delaying implementation.

Moderate

Possible

Major

Project staff will communicate regularly with the MEDD and other contacts within law enforcement agencies to monitor the political situation. Important events will not be planned to take place in December and with this project being 18 months, there is time to extend implementation within the funding period (2 years).

Minor

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work.

In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place for all people impacted by the project.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on human rights abuses, bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation.	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with all partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.

If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience of the organisations involved in managing this information in your project.

The project will include harvest, trade and supply chain data collection, but any personal information collected will remain confidential and anonymous. Similarly, personal data collected during market surveys and stakeholder interviews will not be included in analysis or sharing of findings.

All Safeguarding standards are disseminated to staff, consultants and partners through subcontracts, training and a dedicated session to safeguarding and risk assessment during project inception.

Interviews with female respondents in harvesting communities will be conducted by females and/or the lead male interviewer will be accompanied by a female chaperone.

All research and information (e.g. participant registration information, interviewee personal information) will be collected, recorded and stored according to TRAFFIC's Data Protection Policy (2020), which reflects our obligations under UK legislation (Data Protection Act 2018).

And according to the law for personal data protection in Madagascar (law 2014-038 promulgated on 9 January 2015).

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

The project will be designed and implemented in a way that meets all legal and ethical requirements in Madagascar, as well as DEFRA's key principles for ethics.

The project will respect the rights, privacy, and safety of participants as well as both direct and indirect beneficiaries. The Project Leader will ensure that any concerns from project participants and their organisations are understood and addressed, that any research approaches used are credible, and that all information gathered is accurately recorded and carefully verified. The Prior Informed Consent (PIC) principle will be adopted where interviews are conducted or opinions sought, and steps will be taken to ensure that all project participants are aware of the purposes of the project and understand how information provided will be used. Best practice social science methods will be used throughout the research. During the field work, the project staff will work in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the International Society of Ethnobiology: <http://www.ethnobiology.net/what-we-do/core-programs/ise-ethics-program/code-of-ethics/code-in-english>.

We aim to get a diversity of opinion through interviews, and to get equal input from women and men, at all stages of the project.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q31. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Challenge Fund in any country.


No


Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.


Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [MG Medplants FCDO comms](#)

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will

be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the Finance Guidance.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
David Newton	Project Leader	5	Checked
Cynthia Ratsimbazafy	Project Manager	22	Checked
Franck Rakotonosolo	Botanist - Technical expertise and fieldwork lead	25	Checked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked


Do you require more fields?


No


Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [MG Medplants Combined CVs](#)

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners


Q33. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register

template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name:	TRAFFIC International
Website address:	www.traffic.org
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	As lead, TRAFFIC will be responsible for the project outputs delivery and implementation of technical areas of the project including harvest and trade information and data analysis and compilation, policy and legal framework analysis, multistakeholder workshop and priority actions design. TRAFFIC is also responsible for the overall project management, project finances and reporting.
International/ In-country Partner	International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Do you have partners involved in the Project?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	
1. Partner Name:	Royal Botanical Gardens Kew (RBG Kew)
Website address:	https://www.kew.org

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

RBG Kew via its Madagascar office Kew Madagascar Conservation Centre will be responsible for implementation of the market survey and field research of the project, the main deliverables expected from this role included a science-based detailed market survey and field work report. As a World leading plant science institute, RBG Kew have the full capacity to conduct the research components of this work and have well established team of researchers based in Madagascar. RBG Kew is dedicated to intensifying efforts to understand and protect plants species and help end the extinction crisis and contributing to a world where nature is protected, valued and managed sustainably.

RBG Kew has more than 300 scientific staff of which 30 are Malagasy nationals. These scientific staff have wide range of experience in delivering science-based knowledge to protect biodiversity. This include species identification using DNA or taxonomy

**International/
In-country Partner**

In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name: Department of Plant Biology and Ecology of the University of Antananarivo

Website address: <http://mbev.univ-antananarivo.mg/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Botanists from the university of the Department of Plant Biology and Ecology (DPBE) of the University of Antananarivo will be involved in the ethnobotany assessment of the field work; they will be involved in assisting in species conservation status assessment. The DPBE is the leading research institution on plants medicinal in Madagascar and has dedicated researchers with more ten years of experience in medicinal plants research.

**International/
In-country Partner**

In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

£0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name: Madagascar's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)

Website address: <https://www.environnement.mg/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The MEDD will provide a supporting and facilitating role in terms of interaction with stakeholders. They will have an important role to play in this project's activities under output 3, where they will lead the discussions during the multistakeholder workshop.

International/ In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

£0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

If no, please provide details

The MOU is attached. The project has been discussed with activities agreed and a letter of support is pending. The delay is due to signatory attending Cops in Panama and Montreal.

4. Partner Name: No Response

Website address: No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

No Response

International/
In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

£0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes
 No

5. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

No Response

International/
In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

£0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value): £0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes No


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.


No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.


 [MG Med Plant Combined LOS](#)


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 [MG Medplants TRAFFIC LOS signed](#)


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 [MG Medplants Cover Letter](#)

 17/12/2022

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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded IWT Challenge Fund, Darwin Initiative, or Darwin Plus funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT108	Xu Ling	Demand reduction and behaviour change along China's parrot supply chains
IWT085	Trinh Nguyen	Social marketing to reduce demand for tiger products in Vietnam
IWT071	Xu Ling	Reducing demand for wildlife products among Chinese nationals in Laos
IWT042	Xu Ling	Combatting global wildlife cybercrime: building on success in China
28-026	Anastasiya Timoshyna	Himalayan plants for people: sustainable trade for biodiversity and development
25-018	Anastasiya Timoshyna	Succeeding with CITES: Sustainable and equitable trade from Nepal

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

TRAFFIC International

I apply for a grant of





£98,199.89

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

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


- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable
- Evidence of our financial capacity (see Finance Guidance) is also enclosed.


Checked


Name	RICHARD SCOBEY
Position in the organisation	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Certification 2022 Med Plants signed  19/12/2022  16:36:37  pdf 363.37 KB
Date	19 December 2022


Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 [TRAFFIC Accounts 2021](#)


 17/12/2022


 18:32:29

 pdf 3.16 MB

 [TRAFFIC Accounts 2020](#)


 17/12/2022


 18:32:21


 pdf 1.59 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [TRAFFIC Safeguarding Statement](#)

 17/12/2022

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 pdf 528.74 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked

I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.

Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Enhancing knowledge to tackle illegal trade of Madagascar's medicinal plants

Project Implementation Timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project. Quarters are based on UK FYs (1 April – 31 March - Q1 therefore starts April 2023).

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Identification of harvest locations, harvesting practices, key traded species, trade volumes and value, destination markets and supply chain players.									
1.1	Conduct literature review and statistical data collection on MAPs international and national conservation status, harvest, and trade dynamics and on key supply chain players	2	■							
1.2	Design and conduct market surveys in the main market hubs (Antananarivo and Toamasina/ Mahajanga) to identify key species and retail and wholesale values.	6	■	■						
1.3	Design and conduct targeted fieldwork in the main production regions in Madagascar (Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, Diana, Boeny) with the objective of i) identifying the key production locations, ii) understanding and assessing harvesting practices and livelihoods implications	3			■					
Output 2	Identification of legislative gaps, weaknesses in policy, and law enforcement challenges that facilitate the illegal trade in MAPs.									
2.1	Conduct assessment of legislative frameworks governing the management, harvesting and sale of MAPs.	3	■	■						
2.2	Conduct interviews among law enforcement agencies (including CITES staff) to assess their knowledge and understanding of MAPs and IWT, and to secure input on how law enforcement skills could be improved	3		■						
2.3	Organise and convene Government stakeholder workshop to present policy briefing	1				■				

Project Title: Enhancing knowledge to tackle illegal trade of Madagascar's medicinal plants

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 3	Recommendations for improved legal frameworks and trade policies for MAPS are provided to key stakeholders and decision makers (including CITES at national and global level).									
3.1	Based on findings from Output 1 and Output 2, produce and circulate the first ever baseline report on Madagascar's MAPs, including recommendations for species protection, trade policies and sustainable harvesting guidelines	1								
3.2	Organize and facilitate a national multistakeholder workshop to present the findings a recommendations to MAPs stakeholders (representatives from harvester communities, industry partners, decision-makers, and enforcement agencies) and agree an action plan.	1								
Output 4	New opportunities identified to improve income and livelihoods of producer communities and to ensure sustainable management of traded and high-value species populations, which can be legally traded.									
4.1	Identify a list of high value species with trade potential in international markets, for presentation and discussion during workshop (output 3)	1								
4.2	During the workshop, introduce international certification schemes such as 'Fairwild Standard', for consideration by producer communities, decision makers and supply chain actors	1								
4.3	Publish workshop proceedings, including agreed priority interventions, timeframe, funding opportunities and stakeholder roles and responsibilities.	1								