

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Evidence Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

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IWT Challenge Fund (IWTCF) Project Information

Project reference	IWTEV016
Project title	Enhancing knowledge to tackle the illegal trade of Madagascar’s medicinal plants
Country/ies	Madagascar
Lead Partner	TRAFFIC
Project partner(s)	Royal Botanical Gardens Kew (RBG Kew), the Department of Plant Biology and Ecology of the University of Antananarivo, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
IWTCF grant value	£98,200.00
Start/end dates of the project	01 April 2023 -30 September 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2023-Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2023 – March 2024 Annual report 1
Project Leader name	David Newton,
Project website/blog/social media	NA
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1. Project summary

Well-known as a megadiverse country, Madagascar is home to about 14,000 plant species, of which 90% are endemic. Approximately 4,000 plant species are reported to have medicinal value, of which 60% are endemic. Fabaceae (279 species), Asteraceae (238 species), and Rubiaceae (218 species) are the most represented families, and 50 species have been exported commercially. 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.

Like many countries in the world, the COVID pandemic has increased the demand for Madagascar's MAP, and the sector has been flourishing. The number of traders in the capital city of Antananarivo alone is estimated to have tripled since 2018. However, 70% of these are estimated to operate illegally as they are not registered at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). Illegal trade is estimated to account for 75% of total traded volume, and with it, there is lost income in government taxes. Illegal activities range from unauthorised, undeclared harvest and trade to using fake export permits and exceeding harvest quotas.

Despite the increasing uncontrolled harvest and trade, this remains under-reported. Knowledge regarding Madagascar's most heavily traded species is scattered, and updated documentation regarding trade and conservation status is far from complete. This makes it difficult for law enforcement agencies and government institutions to identify the priority actions to address the loopholes and take control of illegal practices. This project aimed to enhance Madagascar's strategic response to uncontrolled and largely ignored illegal harvest and trade in MAP species by first building the knowledge base.

The evidence and information collected under this project will be essential in providing key law enforcement agencies and MAPs 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 combat MAP species' illegal harvest and trade effectively. 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 through the implementation of ABS legislation.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

The MAPs sector in Madagascar encompasses various stakeholders that will influence the decision-making on the priority actions to be taken following this project. Therefore, in addition to our formal partnerships (with KEW and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development), all categories of stakeholders involved in the MAP supply chains and, in the harvest, and trade governance were consulted during the first year of project implementation. Aside from individual consultations, the multistakeholder workshop convened on 15 September 2023 to present the main findings from the MAPs harvest and trade legislative review allowed strong engagement from various institutions, not only in terms of harvest and trade provisions but also in terms of recommendations of provisions to strengthen governance of the sector.

Summary of partnerships:

Kew-TRAFFIC: while TRAFFIC is the lead and Kew is the implementing partner, both organisations are in constant contact for project activities and implementation updates. Additionally, TRAFFIC and KEW have regular physical and online meetings, mostly during the fieldwork planning sessions. Although the market survey and fieldwork are under KEW's mandate, where possible, TRAFFIC assisted KEW in collecting data. Since TRAFFIC strongly engages with the relevant managers at the MEDD, TRAFFIC facilitated KEW's access to the harvest and trade database held at the MEDD's headquarters office. As such, the partnership is working flawlessly.

Key stakeholders included in the project implementation

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD):

The MEDD is on the front line of the medicinal plant harvest and trade governance and control. MEDD's chief of the Department of Forest Resources Valorisation (covering MAPs) has provided invaluable advice regarding the most traded species, the main harvest areas, and the challenges surrounding harvest and trade controls. Additionally, MEDD has provided Annex I in the main harvest areas of the selected species. Two staff from the MEDD joined one of the field visits, and their presence has facilitated the data collection at the district level.

The Department of Plant Biology and Ecology at the University of Antananarivo (DBEV)

DBEV is a prominent research institution with dedicated staff focusing on medicinal plants. DBEV is a key stakeholder on a few projects with TRAFFIC, and, therefore, both organisations are in regular communication. DBEV has shared data and research reports on Madagascar's MAPs, which TRAFFIC and KEW have compiled and analysed.

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office at the British Embassy in Antananarivo: from earlier communications during the project development phase, TRAFFIC informed the FCDO of the project award in Antananarivo. It convened a meeting with the Nature Policy Manager in June 2023 to present the project and the key events that might interest the FCDO. The nature and policy manager expressed his willingness to be involved in some of the fieldwork; however, he could not make it as the fieldwork period overlapped with other commitments.

MAPs traders association and traditional healers:

Engagement with these individuals and groups has included individual meetings and group consultation; there is a high level of interest in the project, with the potential for useful collaborations and synergies to be developed. These stakeholders were also invited to attend the multistakeholder workshop to present the main findings from the MAPS legislative review.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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

Activity 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, and international buyers).*

TRAFFIC spent the first three months of project implementation collecting and compiling harvest and trade information from online and physical sources. Online sources include the COMTRADE data, the CITES database, and various online market platforms. TRAFFIC also collected data from various government institutions involved in MAPs harvest and trade governance and control; these included MEDD, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Public Health, the Department of Customs, and the National Institute for Statistics. This first step allowed the identification of 50 traded species and information on the trade volume, the prices, and the main destination markets. A few sample results are included in Annex ii

Activity 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.*

The market survey location was selected based on the literature reviews and rapid consultations with MEDD. Three market hubs were selected: Antananarivo, Mahajanga, and Moramanga. The main reason for selecting Moramanga instead of Toamasina (as initially planned when developing the proposal) is that Moramanga is the main market hub for many highly traded species. During these market surveys, interviews were conducted among traders to understand the main production locations, the most traded species, the trade volume, and prices. In total, 154 traders were interviewed during the surveys, and 137 species were recorded to be on trade at various scales, volumes, and values. From these, 14 species were selected for detailed fieldwork in the main production areas. These species are: *Adansonia grandidieri* Baill., *Aloe macroclada*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Cedrelopsis grevei*, *Centella asiatica*, *Cinnamosma fragrans*, *Camphora officinarum*, *Cryptocarya agathophylla*, *Drosera madagascariensis* Harungana *madagascariensis* *Prunus 3fricana*, *Tambourissa thouvenotii*, *Uncarina stellulifera*, *Vanilla*

madagascariensis. These species were selected based on a few criteria, including endemism, conservation status, trade volume, and dynamic of demand in national and international markets. The market survey questionnaire, photos taken during the market surveys, and a list of recorded traded species are inserted in Annex iii, Annex iv, and Annex v, respectively.

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

From the information and data collected during activities 1.1 and 1.2, five main production regions were selected: Analamanga, Alaotra Mangoro, Amoron'i Mania, Menabe, and Boeny, and additional field visits were also conducted in Itasy and Vakinankaratra regions. The map of the visited regions is included in Annex vi.

The field trip included interviews with harvesters' communities, collectors, and transporters. Data on species, collection, transport, and trade were collected at the local constituencies of the MEDD in the visited regions.

The interviewed actors for the Alaotra Mangoro region included 43 harvesters, three collectors, and two processing companies. *Centella asiatica* is the most harvested species in the Alaotra Mangoro Region, followed by *Drosera madagascariensis* and *Tambourissa sp.* The species of *Tambourissa* was only identified after collecting a herbarium specimen and morphological comparison. It was identified as *Tambourissa thouvenotii*, so the fieldwork allowed the identification of this new species.

The field trip in the Amoron'i Mania region targeted 25 harvesters, three collectors, five processors, and 16 sellers of raw materials in physical markets. The most traded species included *Eucalyptus citriodora*, *Centella Asiatica*, *Aloe macroclada*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Cinnamosma fragrans*, *Cedrelopsis grevei*.

In the Menabe region, while the main focus was the *Adansonia grandidieri*, two other species featured as among the main harvested species in this region are *Vanilla bosseri* and *Cedrelopsis grevei*. The Menabe region is known for the alley Baobab (*A. grandidieri*). During the field trip, 28 harvesters, five collectors, three processing companies, six conservation NGO employees, and 36 fruit raw material sellers were interviewed.

As for the field trip in the Boeny region, the main harvested species included *Cinnamosma fragrans*, *Centella asiatica*, *Ravensara aromatica*, *Coptosperma madagascariensis*, *Stereospermum euphoroides*, *Caesalpinia bonducella*, *Strychnos madagascariensis*, *Dalbergia greveana*, *Salacia madagascariensis*, *Commiphora pervilleana*. Although *Prunus africana*'s harvest and trade have been banned since 2009, this species is featured as the most traded species, and harvest and trade are a major threat; as such, it was included in the survey's focus.

The field trip in the Analamanga region covered mainly the *Aloe macroclada* and *Aloe vera*. Although these species are also encountered in other regions, important harvests are ongoing around the city of Antananarivo, and this is without any control measures in place. From the interviews with the harvesters, these species are used by local people for medical treatment and sold in the plant's medicinal markets in Antananarivo, where processing industries collect them. Additional fieldwork was undertaken in Vakinankaratra and Itasy regions to complete the information and data collected from Analamanga, noting that both Itasy and Vakinankaratra are among the main sources of medicinal plants sold in Antananarivo (Analamanga region).

Overall, the vast majority of the harvesting communities interviewed during the field visits entirely rely on the MAPs species harvest for their livelihood; examples from the *Asiatica centella* harvesters in the Alaotra Mangoro region illustrate that most of the households are living only by harvesting this species and that some of the harvesters have adult children that are now

becoming public servant thanks to the revenue from the harvest that the parents used to pay for their education.

There are no standardised harvest techniques for all the species the fieldwork covers; the demand determines the harvest practices. The draft report is under finalisation, and a few key results are included in Annex vii along with a few photos from the field (Annex viii)

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

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

With legal consultants' assistance, TRAFFIC reviewed existing administrative texts and policies on MAP harvest and trade. Although MEDD is the leading government entity developing the regulations and policies on MAP conservation, harvest and trade, other government entities are involved in the governance of the MAP sectors and have issued regulations that cover MAPs. These include the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Public Health, The Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Land Management. To ensure that the compilation and analysis included the most updated legislative texts, TRAFFIC reached out to the legal department of each relevant Ministry mentioned above, and informal interviews were conducted among the relevant staff to get clarity on the intersectoral nature of the MAP legislative texts and the how are these being implemented. The legislative review report was drafted at this reporting stage, and the findings were presented during a multistakeholder workshop detailed below (activity 2.3).

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 improving law enforcement skills.

In total, 33 law enforcement agents from various government institutions were interviewed: these included agents from the MEDD, the customs department, the police, and the gendarmerie.

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

Following the completion of the legislative review, a multistakeholder workshop was convened on 15 September 2023 under the auspices of MEDD. The MEDD's General Secretary (GS) signed the workshop invitation letter enclosed in Annex ix). Initially, this workshop was designed exclusively for government stakeholders; however, at a request from the MEDD, all key MAP stakeholders were invited to participate. The workshop gathered 35 participants from various sectors, including government, research institutions, private industries, and CSOs involved in medicinal plant harvest (list of participants in Annex x). The GS of the MEDD opened the meeting and reiterated his institution's determination to strengthen the governance of the medicinal plants sector. He urged the participation of all sectors in assessing the necessity of reforming the current legislation so that the attribution of each entity is cleared and that the MEDD is recognised as the first responsible for the conservation and management of forest and non-forest products. At this reporting stage, the legislative review report has been drafted, and the executive summary is inserted in Annex xi.

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), based on improved understanding of threats and conservation implications from illegal and uncontrolled trade.

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.

At this reporting stage, TRAFFIC and KEW have completed the draft report. They will share it with the key stakeholders for their input before the multistakeholder workshop, at which the main findings and recommendations will be presented.

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

This is scheduled for the first quarter of Year 2; however, a provisional list of participants has been established and is awaiting validation from the MEDD. It has offered to endorse this workshop (as it did during the first workshop on MAPs legislative reviews, activity 2.3)

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

Based on the work undertaken under Output 1, a provisional list of priority species, including high-value species, has been established for discussion during this final workshop.

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

To be undertaken under the first quarter of Year 2

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

To be undertaken under the first quarter of Year 2

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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

From the literature review, TRAFFIC and KEW market surveys identified the most traded species and selected 14 priority species for the detailed field visit in five main harvest areas. With the completion of the fieldwork and interviews among the key stakeholders, the trade volume per targeted species was recorded, and key players per targeted species were identified. All this information and data are captured in the draft baseline report. A standalone database on Madagascar's harvest and trade and preliminary desk research have been drafted at this reporting stage. From 135 species recorded in trade, an initial list of 14 species has been established based on trade volume, conservation status, endemism and trade value.

Using IUCN's non-detriment findings guideline, the detailed draft report was produced for the 14 priority species. The IUCN guidelines were used to assess the sustainability of the trade based on the existing information on harvest and trade, and control and management of the sector.

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

From the multi-sectorial legislative reviews on MAPs and interviews with those directly involved in regulations, policy development, and implementation, the regulatory and implementation gaps were identified and shared with key stakeholders during a multistakeholder workshop. The main gaps included inconsistencies and, at some point, contradictory MAP text between government sectors. At the MEDD, the lead institution that governs the MAP, the legal text that regulates MAP harvest and trade was established in 1987. In this Ministerial Decree, the medicinal plants are defined as "forest accessories". Very few reforms have been undertaken in the forestry sector

since the revision of the forestry law in 1997 and POLFOR in 2017. However, many new texts have been established in other key industries, notably health and trade. These new laws concern the collection of products, the profession of herbalists, and the processing and trade of herbal medicines. The texts are drawn up in a fragmented manner according to the priorities of each sector. The definition of ‘medicinal plant’ and its legal status are not established. What is meant by ‘forest accessories’ or ‘non-timber forest products’ is not sufficiently clear-cut. A snippet of a list of medicinal plants appears in some texts but does not provide a list of species that constitute Madagascar’s pharmacopoeia. The collection of local products is subject to very dispersed regulations; domestic trade and processing fall primarily under the Ministry of Trade and then the Ministry of Health. The MAP transport is very poorly regulated, and there is confusion about the government entities’ roles in transport, processing, and trade control. A similar situation exists regarding processing various documents, such as the transport permit, export authorisation, and setting quotas for domestic trade and export. All these gaps facilitate the illegal trade at some point in the supply chain.

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), based on improved understanding of threats and conservation implications from illegal and uncontrolled trade.

The findings and recommendations from the MAPs legislative review have been provided to the key stakeholders during a multistakeholder workshop. The overall findings from the assessment have just been shared with key government stakeholders in late October 2023 and will be shared widely during a multistakeholder seminar scheduled in Q1 of year 2.

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.

Based on the information and data collected during the field visits, TRAFFIC and KEW included a section dedicated to MAPs-related benefit sharing and challenges; this, although not the main focus of the assessment, has enlightened the way towards fair benefit sharing that will enhance harvesters communities livelihood. These will be presented and discussed during the final workshop in year 2.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project outcome: 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

The findings from the analysis of information and data collected at this stage have increased the understanding of Madagascar’s MAPs harvest and trade dynamics and legal framework implementation gaps by the key stakeholders with whom a preliminary finding has been shared. This understanding will be enhanced during the multistakeholder workshop when the final findings and recommendations are shared and key priority actions are identified and approved by MAP stakeholders. As such, we believe the project has partly achieved its stated outcome and will continue to strengthen this when sharing the final findings and recommendations during Q1 of year 2. As such, our Outcome Indicators remain suitable, with early progress towards each being made:

0.1 By Q2 of Year 2, key stakeholders have developed and approved a National Action Plan on MAPs, identifying targeted interventions to address illegal trade and enhance sustainable harvesting practices and trade opportunities.

This will be undertaken during year 2; however, the background activities that led to this have been completed.

0.2 By Q2 of year 2, recommendations were prepared for the review/update of the CITES listing for MAP species identified as potentially threatened/endangered.

According to the provisional list of priority species, only *Prunus africana*, *Andasonia grandidieri*, and *Aloe macroclada* are CITES-listed among the 14 species preselected. However, the analysis of the harvest and trade dynamics revealed that a few endemic species are threatened by unsustainable harvest and trade and are worth considering for CITES listing. This will be confirmed during the multistakeholder workshop in year 2.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The project's outcome and output level assumptions still hold true, with no exception:

Outcome level assumption:

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

From the key stakeholder consultations (during the legislative reviews and data collection phases), the government stakeholders admitted that several loopholes need to be addressed to enhance the legal and equitable trade of Madagascar's MAPs. The consulted law enforcement agents admitted unanimously that there is confusion about texts and their implementation and that the role and responsibility of each institution is rather unclear. These, as well as corruption at different levels, exacerbate illegal and uncontrolled harvest and trade.

Sustainable management of natural resources is one of the 13 pillars of the current President's programme, so the key government entities are keen to address the loopholes and delighted that there is a project of this kind that documents the current challenges and provides key recommendations to overcome these and implement key actions to enhance legal and sustainable trade.

Assumption 1.1 Up-to-date data and information from various sources are available and accessible for analysis.

This assumption still holds to be true as TRAFFIC and KEW were able to collect up-to-date statistical data from key sources. The only challenge was the data from key industries. Some exporting companies refused to share their trade data even though a letter of introduction and request from the Ministry of Environment was presented. The argument that they put in advance was the confidentiality of their information. Despite the reluctance of some companies to share data, the quality of the analysis was not impacted because the MEDD and the Customs Department have shared their most up-to-date export data, which contains all exporting companies' names, with the volume and price of exported species, but also the harvest location.

Assumption 1.2 Covid-19 and political context do not prevent TRAFFIC from conducting field work, conducting face to face interviews, and accessing sites in the field.

Despite the fieldwork occurring during the electoral period with a few political crises and strikes in many cities, the fieldwork went as planned. The only issue was that the government officials were not always available during these periods, so it was a bit difficult to secure a meeting with them, but in the end, all planned meetings occurred. COVID-19 was no longer a limiting factor, and all related measures have been withdrawn.

1.3 Communities in the main production areas and MAPs industry stakeholders are willing to respond to the survey and see the benefits of conducting the study

All harvester communities targeted for the field visit in the production areas have been responsive and provided feedback to the survey questionnaire designed under activity 1.3.

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

With the facilitation from the MEDD, TRAFFIC managed to access all the legal texts and policies pertaining to MAP, not only within the MEDD but also among the relevant ministries (Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Trade and Industry).

2.2 MAPs industry will collaborate with TRAFFIC to understand the extent to which indigenous knowledge and Access and Benefit Sharing agreement are in place and being implemented

3.1 Ministry of environment is willing to lead the discussion around the key interventions.

This activity is planned for year two; however, the MEDD showed great interest in the project during year one and facilitated information access and stakeholder consultations. TRAFFIC is confident that this assumption will still hold.

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3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

The project's intended impact is a strengthened Medicinal and Aromatic Plants legal framework and management strategy, resulting in improved outcomes for wildlife conservation and economic development at local and national levels. This will be realised through changes in legislation not only within the forestry sector but also in public health and trade sectors. In the short term, this project will raise awareness of the loopholes in the existing legal framework and the various challenges related to implementing existing legislation (as outlined in Annex xi). From the harvest and trade dynamics assessment, the project identified the key species that would enhance communities' livelihoods if the ABS regulations were implemented and adapted norms and standards were implemented to ensure equitable and sustainable trade.

This is a research-based, evidence-based project that will contribute to the legal framework and strengthening of policy. While it is designed to promote enabling conditions to combat the illegal trade of MAP species, the priority actions identified at the final workshop will contribute to sustainable trade that fosters improved livelihoods for rural harvesters and local traders and national economic development efforts. The findings from the harvest and trade and legislative assessment will also pave the way for opportunities to improve incomes and livelihoods for producer communities based on sustainable management and legal harvesting of MAPs.

This study will provide the platform for designing and developing targeted interventions to combat the illegal harvest and trade of MAP species effectively.

4. Thematic focus

This project is primarily designed to strengthen the legal framework and ensure its effectiveness; from this, the project is seeking to strengthen law enforcement throughout the MAP supply chains and in the longer term, the project intends to contribute to the sustainable livelihood of harvesting communities by enhancing sustainable and equitable legal trade of high-value species, using international standards. At this reporting stage, the project has raised policymakers' and law enforcement agencies' awareness of the current legal text loopholes and the law enforcement gaps that facilitate illegal and uncontrolled harvest and trade. This was done by presenting the main findings and recommendations from the MAPs legal texts review and analysis during a multistakeholder workshop on 15 September 2023.

5. Impact on species in focus

Overall, this project aims to build the knowledge base to identify priority actions to combat illegal and uncontrolled trade of MAPs and to enhance legal and sustainable trade for high-value species.

At first hand, this project looked at all species that were documented to be harvested and traded. This accounted for 137 species; from these, a list of 14 species has been established (as mentioned in indicator 1.2) for the detailed assessment; these included: *Drosera madagascariensis*, *Aloe macroclada*, *Centella asiatica*, *Cinnamosma fragans*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Prunus Africana*, *Adansomia grandidieri* *Catharanthus roseus*, *Cedrelopsis grevei*, *Tambourissa thouvenotii* and *Vanilla ssp.* The identification of laws and law enforcement gaps pertaining to Madagascar's MAPs in general have and will continue to raise awareness of the policymakers and law enforcement agencies on the issues. The priority actions identified and agreed upon during the final workshop will directly affect the conservation and management of not only the prioritised species but all of the MAPs species that are subjected to harvest and trade. It is worth noting that, at this stage, except for *Prunus africana* and *Andasonia grandidieri*, none of the currently traded species has a targeted and standalone management policy. So, the findings from the baseline assessment will feed the formulation of management policy for the high-value species that will be selected during the final workshop. This management policy will

include harvest monitoring and control, ensuring that the harvest is done sustainably and that the trade will not harm the species' survival. It is worth noting that the recommendations of the harvest and trade report will strongly emphasise adopting sustainable harvest practices. So, implementing the recommendations will directly affect species regeneration and population stability.

6. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project will advance knowledge of key law enforcement agencies and policymakers on current aspects of MAPs trade illegalities, related conservation and livelihood implications among harvest communities, and the legal framework and enforcement loopholes. As such, the project will generate greater understanding and awareness among key national stakeholders on the necessary improvements required to address uncontrolled and illegal trade of MAPs and unsustainable trade, and enlighten the current situation on benefit sharing throughout the supply chain. Although this project does not intend to alleviate poverty directly in the short term, the findings and the priority actions to be identified at the final stage will include interventions that enhance harvesters' communities' livelihood; this will be done through the identification of new markets, and through the introduction of international standards, to improve income and livelihoods of producer communities, thus helping to address poverty reduction in the long term.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

In terms of the combined project team at Kew and TRAFFIC, 5 of 10 (50%) of staff either directly funded by the project (09) or working on the project through match funding (1), are female. The project team will continue to promote equal participation of men and women during the multistakeholder workshops, where priority actions will be identified and agreed upon.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	50% (two of four), one female and one male from TRAFFIC; likewise, one female and one male from KEW
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 ² .	50%, two female

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

¹ 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.

² 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.

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

A gender-sensitive approach has been considered in all aspects of the research design, and selective sampling techniques were used to ensure appropriate representation of men and women and marginalised people in all surveys and consultations. The survey and focus group meetings were organised at locations and times accessible to both women and men (photos in Annex viii). Equal participation of women and men was also demonstrated during the multistakeholder workshop on medicinal plants legislative review (list of participants attached in annexe x).

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The project implementation team from Kew and TRAFFIC communicates regularly and meets regularly for project activity updates to ensure that all parties are updated on activity progress. We are also in regular communication with the Ministry of Environment, which facilitates and supports the implementation of activities in various ways to share updates on progress through different communication channels. According to the log frame, the indicators to measure achievements of activities planned for year 1 are 1) *a preliminary desk research report including data secured from secondary sources to understand the dynamics of harvest and trade in Madagascar's MAP*, 2) *a list of preliminary targeted species* 3) *Detailed harvest and trade data and information available for at least ten species, resulting from the market survey and fieldwork in at least four production areas and a list of priority species established for consideration when designing the priority actions during the multistakeholder workshop*, 4) *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).*

At this reporting stage, a first draft of a detailed harvest and trade assessment for 14 species has been produced based on literature reviews, market surveys and fieldwork in five production areas (as outlined in section 3.1 above). This will be circulated among key government staff for review and input. Detailed harvest and trade data has been compiled using the IUCN's non-detriment findings criteria to analyse the sustainability of harvest and trade. An analytical report is available based on the legal texts and policy review. It highlights the gaps within the current legislation and policies. These findings were presented during a multistakeholder workshop held in September 2023 that saw the participation of various stakeholders from the government and private sectors.

9. Lessons learnt

This project is implemented under a shorter and smaller grant than the other DEFRA IWT CF grant categories; however, given the similarity when it comes to the challenges within the project start period when time is spent on administrative matters such as contracting, project staff setting up, and recruitment, it would have been better to incorporate this setting up period into the start of the implementation plan, particularly as staff recruitment of key roles was ongoing. This led to a slight delay in the start of project activities, mainly the market surveys and field visits, which were assigned to the newly recruited consultants. Staff turnover on the KEW side also slowed

down the implementation of the activity. Ultimately, it worked well, as an existing staff member stepped into this role, so we could minimise disruption to project activities.

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

N/A - This is the project’s first Annual Technical Report.

11. Risk Management

N/A

12. Sustainability and legacy

We believe that the deeper understanding of illegal and uncontrolled harvest and trade and the legislative and law enforcement gaps identified under this project will form a valuable foundation for future interventions aiming at combatting illegal trade of MAPs and promoting legal and equitable trade of Madagascar’s MAP species. Similarly, by engaging with key MAP stakeholders in the various levels of consultation processes and by inviting them to workshops, the project builds the capacity of individuals working on MAP harvest and trade and create a sense of ownership to pave the way for future implementation of the key priority actions to be identified during a participatory process. As the project has been gathering evidence Madagascar’s MAPs harvest and trade, this evidence will be used to leverage further funding, including the IWTCF Main Funds.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The IWT Challenge Fund has been mentioned as the donor on both Kew and TRAFFIC’s research introduction letter signed by the MEDD and presented to all consulted and interviewed stakeholders, and the DEFRA IWT logos were displayed during the multistakeholder workshops on legislative review. However, the project will not undertake strategic communications until the finalisation of the harvest and trade report and the final workshop, where priority actions emerging from the project findings will be decided and agreed upon. There have, however, been several opportunities to present the project to a wide number of relevant stakeholders and to give recognition to DEFRA’s support for the project and the IWTCF

14. 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, Saheed Adegbite [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	YES
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	All TRAFFIC staff attend a presentation called ‘Protecting People and the Organisation’ during their induction. More established staff have the option to attend. It covers TRAFFIC’s risk management framework, including safeguarding and human rights.
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges in Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure that no sensitive data is included in the responses.	
There has been an assumption that, because our staff have a good level of English language, they understand TRAFFIC’s policies. We are looking at having some key policies translated into the working languages of our overseas offices.	

Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.

NO

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.

NA

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

Nothing to report

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2023-March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				-
Consultancy costs				Consultant Lawyer - the financial offer submitted by the successful consultant was lower (██████████) than the figure budgeted (██████████) Kew/Two consultants for 15 months - difficulty recruiting project staff meant that they were not in place for the duration of the project
Overhead Costs				-
Travel and subsistence				-
Operating Costs				-
Capital items (see below)				-
Others (see below)				All samples were obtained freely from traders and harvesters, thereby not expending the (██████████) budgeted
TOTAL	56,058.69	50,054.88		

Staff Costs	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)
TRAFFIC		
HQ Project Support Officer - Luana H./Rachel H.		
HQ Monitoring and Evaluation - Philippa D.		
HQ Risk and compliance officer - Graham S.		
Project Manager - Cynthia R.		
TSAF Programme Office Director - David N.		

TSAF Senior Finance and Administration Officer - Cynthia N.	
TSAF Project Support Officer - Daniel S.	

KEW	
Kew Staff (Franck at MG office, overseeing work), botanist and driver)	

Other Costs	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)
Meetings and workshops		
Samples from market and field visits		
Printing Costs		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.	Project Manager (Cynthia Ratsimbazafy) 10 days match funding	Project Manager (Cynthia Ratsimbazafy), 20 days match funding (GBP [REDACTED]) Kew Gardens PhD student, GBP [REDACTED] Multistakeholder workshop, 12 additional guests match funding (1 [REDACTED])
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

16. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Please use this section to provide any further comments on progress that have not been covered elsewhere in this report. Issues that might be covered in this section include:

Nothing to report here

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

NA

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Strengthened Medicinal and Aromatic Plants' legal framework and management strategy, resulting in improved outcomes for wildlife conservation and economic development at local and national levels in Madagascar</p>		<p>During the first 12 months of the project, we have made early progress towards each of the Project's Outputs. This has included the assessment of the harvest and trade dynamic of Madagascar's MAPs, with a detailed assessment of 14 selected species, using the IUCN's Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs) guideline, which covers not only the biological and ecological features of the species but also the harvest practices, control and monitoring. The review of the legal framework and policy towards the management of the MAP species in Madagascar (output 2) is also completed, and the main findings have been presented during a multistakeholder workshop when additional recommendations were recorded to strengthen the legal framework and management of Madagascar's MAP.</p> <p>From the harvest and trade dynamic assessment, the project identified the key species that would enhance communities' livelihoods if the ABS regulation were implemented and adapted norms and standards were implemented to ensure equitable and sustainable trade.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Outcome 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>01 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>0.2 By Q2 of year 2, recommendations were prepared for the review/update of the CITES listing for MAP species identified as potentially threatened/endangered.</p>	<p>01 This achievement of this indicator is scheduled for Q2; however, from the harvest and trade studies and the legal text and policy assessment, recommendations that suggest priority actions are already identified and will be presented and discussed during the multistakeholder workshop to be convened in Q2.</p> <p>02 From the detailed assessment of harvest and trade, using the NDFs guidelines, a few key recommendations that would be for consideration by the CITES Authorities are already available and will be shared with the relevant CITES institutions in due course</p>	<p>01 The next action will be preparing the multistakeholder workshop to identify and agree upon priority actions to strengthen the governance of the MAPs and also to promote legal, sustainable, and equitable trade through the effective implementation of ABS and international norms and standards for sustainable harvest and trade.</p> <p>02 development of a policy brief directed to CITES authorities for their CITES listing consideration</p>
<p>Output 1. 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. A list of preliminary targeted species established</p>	<p>1.1</p> <p>From the literature review, TRAFFIC and KEW market surveys identified the most traded species and selected 14 priority species for the detailed field visit in five main harvest areas. With the completion of the fieldwork and interviews among the key stakeholders, the trade volume per targeted species was recorded, and key players per targeted species were identified. All this information and data are captured in the draft baseline</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
	<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 the market survey and fieldwork in at least four production areas and a list of priority species is established for consideration when designing the priority actions during the multistakeholder workshop</p>	<p>report. A standalone database on Madagascar's harvest and trade and preliminary desk research have been drafted at this reporting stage. From 135 species recorded in trade, an initial list of 14 species has been established based on trade volume, conservation status, endemism and trade value.</p> <p>Using IUCN's non-detriment findings guideline, the detailed draft report was produced for the 14 priority species; the IUCN guidelines were used to assess the sustainability of the trade based on the existing information on harvest and trade and control and management of the sector.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>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, and international buyers).</p>		<p>TRAFFIC completed the literature review and data collection and has produced a complete draft report</p>	<p>This activity has been completed, and the next period will be spent with the preparation of and convening of the stakeholder workshop to present the main findings and identify the priority actions to address the issues and gaps identified throughout the assessment</p>
<p>Activity 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.</p>		<p>All market surveys have been completed ahead of the field work, which has facilitated the identification of key species prioritized during the field work.</p>	<p>These two activities have been completed, and the information and data collected have been compiled, analyzed and a draft report has been produced for circulation among key stakeholders to gain their inputs before the multistakeholder workshop to be convened in Q1 of year 2</p>
<p>Activity 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</p>		<p>All initially planned fieldwork was completed by the end of Q3. However, additional fieldwork was undertaken around the city of Antananarivo and dedicated to the <i>Aloe macroclada</i>. The motivation for this additional fieldwork is the observed increased transport and</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
		trade in an open space of Aloe macroclada around the city of Antananarivo; this was not the case when the team conducted the market survey in early September 2023.	
Output 2. Identification of legislative gaps, weaknesses in policy, and law enforcement challenges that facilitate the illegal trade in MAPs.	(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)	TRAFFIC completed the legislative and policy assessment report during Q2 of year 1, and a multistakeholder workshop was convened on 15 September 2023 to present the main findings. The main gaps identified included the incoherencies and, at some point, contradictory MAP text between government sectors, which facilitated illegalities and uncontrolled harvest and trade. Additionally, very few reforms have been undertaken in the forestry sector since revising the forestry law in 1997 and POLFOR in 2017.	
Activity 2.1 Conduct assessment of legislative frameworks governing the management, harvesting and sale of MAPs.		As mentioned above, at this stage, the assessment of the legislative and policy frameworks governing the MAPs has been completed, and an assessment report has been produced.	The main findings and recommendations from this assessment will be included in the presentation during the multistakeholder workshop to be convened in Q1 of year 2
Activity 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.		In parallel with the legislative and policy framework review, interviews among law enforcement agencies were conducted and completed. The main challenges outlined during the interviews were the lack of understanding of the legislation governing the MAPs, but also the issues around the stakeholders'	The next step consists of finalizing the report ahead of the final workshop planned for Q1 of year 2

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
		role and responsibility, and the MAPs species identification	
2.3 Organise and convene workshop for Government stakeholders to present policy briefing, invite inputs and secure endorsement		This will be undertaken during Q1 of year 2	In conjunction with the MEDD, develop terms of reference for the workshop and finalize the list of participant then moving towards the logistics preparation of the workshop
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 multistakeholder workshop and a list of priority actions is established and approved by key stakeholder for implementation	3.1 The MAPs report has been produced but is currently reviewed by key stakeholders for their inputs 3.2 As above, the multistakeholder workshop will be convened during Q1 of year 2	
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 multistakeholder 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.		The baseline report has been drafted and is currently reviewed by the key stakeholders ahead of its finalisation and presentation during the multistakeholder workshop.	The baseline report will be finalized after the inputs from the key stakeholders, and the main findings will be presented during the multistakeholder workshop in Q1 of year 2 when the priority actions will be agreed upon
Output 4. New opportunities are identified to improve the incomes and livelihoods of producer communities based on sustainable management of wild populations of	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,	This will be completed during Q1 and Q2 of year 2	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
high-value species, which can be legally traded.	<p>buyers, processors, exporters, importers).</p> <p>4.2 Concept of 'Fairwild' certification standards introduced to key MAPs stakeholders in Madagascar.</p> <p>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.</p>		
4.1 Identify a list of high value species with trade potential in international markets, for presentation and discussion during workshop (output 3)		A preliminary list of priority species has been established for discussion during the workshop.	Preparation of the multistakeholder workshop when the final list of high-value species will be presented
4.2 During the workshop (3.2), introduce concept of international certification schemes such as 'Fairwild Standard', for consideration by producer communities, decision makers and supply chain actors		This will be undertaken during Q1 of year 2	Prepare a presentation of a few existing international standards and certification schemes on sustainable harvest and trade
4.3 Publish the workshop proceedings, including the next step for agreed-upon priority interventions, timeframe, funding opportunities, and stakeholder roles and responsibilities.		This will be undertaken during Q1 of year 2	The next step will consist of preparing the multistakeholder workshop (as outlined above)

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

Project Title: Enhancing knowledge to tackle illegal trade of Madagascar Medicinal plants.

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words) Strengthened Medicinal and Aromatic Plants legal framework and management strategy, resulting in improved outcomes for wildlife conservation and economic development at local and national levels in Madagascar</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</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>0.3 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>0.2 By Q2 of year 2, recommendations prepared for review/update of CITES listing for MAP species identified as potentially threatened/endangered.</p>	<p>0.1 Copy of National Action Plan as agreed at a workshop with representatives from local communities, the private sector and the government.</p> <p>Copy of CITES policy brief identifying key actions and recommendations for the management and regulation of the MAPs</p>	<p>The relevant government authorities and key MAPs stakeholders have the political will to address the existing challenges and loopholes and receptive of the project recommendations.</p>

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. 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. 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>	<p>1.1 Project report and desk research report.</p> <p>1.2 Field research and market survey reports from the main production areas (Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, Diana, Boeny) and market hubs (Antsinanana and Analamanga).</p>	<p>1.1 Up to date data and information from various sources are available and accessible for analysis.</p> <p>1.2 Covid-19 and political context do not prevent TRAFFIC from conducting field work, conducting face to face interviews, and accessing sites in the field.</p> <p>1.2 Communities in the main production areas and MAPs industry stakeholders are willing to respond to the survey and see the benefits of conducting the study</p>
<p>2. Madagascar's MAP legislative and policy gaps, and law enforcement challenges that facilitate the illegal trade in MAPs, are identified.</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>2.1 i Assessment of the legislative framework and management policy on MAPs (interim report) 2.1ii. Assessment of law enforcement challenges (interim report) 2.1.iii Participant registrations</p>	<p>2.1 Legal texts and management policy are accessible and relevant government authorities are willing to respond to TRAFFIC's enquiries on the latter.</p> <p>2.1 MAPs industry will collaborate with TRAFFIC to understand the extent to which indigenous knowledge and Access and Benefit Sharing agreement are in place and being implemented</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>3.1 Copy of report</p> <p>3.2 Workshop registration and minutes 3.1 Pre-workshop and post-workshop result survey</p>	<p>3.1 Ministry of environment is willing to lead the discussion around the key interventions.</p>

	approved by key stakeholder for implementation		
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.	<p>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).</p> <p>4.2 Concept of 'Fairwild' certification standards introduced to key MAPs stakeholders in Madagascar.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>4.1 a list of new market/buyer opportunities for relevant high value species</p> <p>4.2 Workshop proceedings and copy of presentation on FairWild</p> <p>4.3 Copy of report</p>	<p>4.1 International stakeholders are willing to accept TRAFFIC's requests for interview.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p>

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), based on improved understanding of threats and conservation implications from illegal and uncontrolled trade.

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.

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B05 (Core)	Number of best practice guides and knowledge Products (i.e. product identification etc.) published and endorsed	Concept of 'Fairwild' certification standards introduced to key MAPs stakeholders in Madagascar to enhance best practices on sustainable harvest and trade and equitable benefit sharing on MAPs	Number of concepts introduced	None	0	1	0	1
IWTCF-B06	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified	The trade routes of MAPs, trade volume, prices and stakeholders involved identified	Number	None	1		1	1
IWTCF-B08	Estimated size/scale of network.	The scale of MG's MAP harvest and trade identified during literature reviews, market surveys and fieldwork	Scale	Local, national, and international	NA		NA	NA
IWTCF-B18	Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection	Research findings and recommendations are shared with key government actors and then with another key stakeholder to identify priority actions toward species protection and sustainable harvest and trade	Priority actions identified	NA		10	0	10

IWTCF-B20 (Core)	Number of amendments to national laws and regulations in project countries	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)	Number	None	1		1	1
IWTCF-B21 (Core)	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities							
IWTCF-D11	Number of unique papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	Baseline assessment report of MAPs harvest and trade produced	Number of report	None	1		1	1
IWTCF-D13	Number of other publications produced	The first-ever policy brief on MAPs legislative, policy gaps, and law enforcement challenges is produced and shared with government agencies.	Number of reports	None	1		1	1
IWTCF-D21	Number of decision-makers attending briefing events	Government workshop for sharing the main findings from the legislative and policy assessment	Number of reports	None	0	1	0	1
IWTCF-D25 (Core)	Number of globally threatened taxa with improving conservation status resulting from the intervention	Identification of 14 priority species for more detailed interventions following the current project	List of species and priority actions	None	0	10	0	10

IWTCF-D26 (Core)	Number of new and enhanced tools/approaches developed for tackling IWT	Identification of new approaches and priority actions to tackle illegal and uncontrolled harvest and trade of Madagascar's MAP species	New approaches such as sustainable and trade standards or certification introduced	None	0	2	0	2
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distribution of roles and responsibilities of each agency constitutes a major challenge for the agencies involved in enforcing wildlife laws in Madagascar.

Aside from MEDD officers, most law enforcement officers are not trained to investigate wildlife crimes, nor have they received specific awareness or training in wildlife crime—particular laws governing trade in protected species, the extent of wildlife crime, and its impacts.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? 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.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	NA
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	