AEECL

The Lemur Conservation Association

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

A MESSAGE FROM THE AEECL PRESIDENT

It seems strange to be looking back a year after the awful events that 2020 has seen so far and with the full horror of the coronavirus epidemic sweeping across the globe. However, this report focuses on the AEECL activities in 2019 so I will mainly concentrate on the progress we made last year within the Sahamalaza National Park.

Our biggest challenge in 2019 was replacing the AEECL truck. For those of you who have been lucky enough to visit this area of Madagascar you would be only too aware of the severe restrictions on travelling due to the poor infrastructure of the roads between the villages and main cities. Without our trusty 4x4 to get AEECL team members from A to B we would not be able to carry out our vital work and with little funds available for such purchases we had no choice but to turn to our wonderful members and the wider zoo community. We were so delighted and grateful to get such a fantastic response and we are so indebted to those collections that have helped us keep mobile by funding a new truck. Thank you so much to Opel Zoo, Mulhouse Zoological & Botanical Park, Zoo La Palmyre, Zoo Heidelberg, Zoological Society of East Anglia, Parc Merveilleux, Zoological Society of Hertfordshire and to our major donator Wilhelma Zoo.

2019 also saw the continuation of the new Ankarafa Field Station construction. This will be an amazing upgrade to the facilities of the AEECL and is being generously supported by Bristol Zoo Gardens in the UK. The new Field Station will be a haven for researchers from all over the globe to come and study the incredible biodiversity of the Sahamalaza National Park and of course the many lemurs species whose future relies on our help.

We also welcomed the completion and opening of another village school, a vital part of our community strategy to ensure a decent education is made available to all. This is also supported alongside our funded scholarships for students and our grant subsidies for teachers.

In conclusion, 2019 was a great year for the AEECL and has shown how we can succeed in our aims and objectives to further support and ultimately save, many lemur species and their habitats from extinction. I hope you will find the annual report of interest, written by our Programme Director in Madagascar, Guy Randriatahina. We are so grateful to our members, partners and donators for all their support and although this current year is bringing extreme challenges to us all, we are hopeful that the terrible events of 2020 will at least highlight the need for global unity in the fight to save our incredible biodiverse planet.

Best wishes to you all and stay safe,

Gary

Gary Batters
AEECL President

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2019 AEECL Board

President:	Gary Batters, Zoological Society of East Anglia, Banham Zoo & Africa Alive!
Vice-President	Dr. Christoph Schwitzer, Dublin Zoo
Treasurer:	Dr. Brice Lefaux, Mulhouse Zoo
Secretary:	Emmanuel Mouton, Zoo Calviac
Board Member:	Richard Francke, Zoo Saarbrücken
Programme Director, Madagascar:	Guy H. Randriatahina

AEECL Mission:

To advance the understanding and conservation of Madagascar's lemurs through scientific research, captive propagation, and protection of their natural habitats.

AEECL Objectives:

To maintain and strengthen natural processes and ecosystems and to improve the standard of living of the local human populations.

Introduction

The blue-eyed black lemur (*Eulemur flavifrons*) has a very restricted distribution. The Sahamalaza National Park in north-western Madagascar is currently its main habitat. This species is seriously threatened mainly because of anthropic pressure. Although it is found in a protected park, some local communities still continue to carry out illegal activities inside the park which ultimately threatens this ecosystem and the lemurs that reside there.

The AEECL has set up a long-term conservation project to protect this species. It promotes research and at the same time supports communities through development projects.

The objectives are to protect the lemurs, reduce the pressure on the lemurs for the future and also to improve the living conditions of the local human population as AEECL believe that community collaboration is the way forward to protect these precious ecosystems.

This report illustrates the activities that AEECL has undertaken from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019 and explains the activities that will be undertaken in 2020.

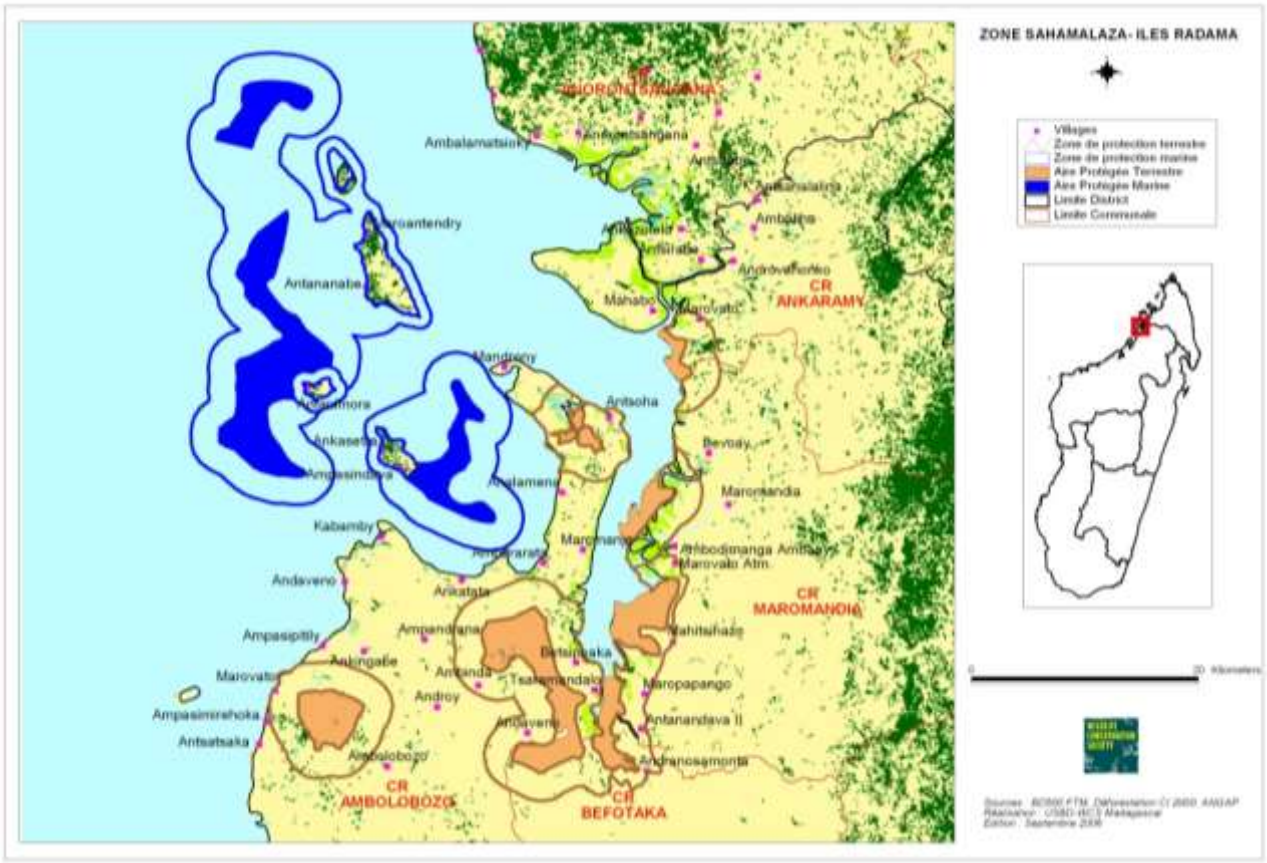
The activities focus on four main points :

- Education,
- Raising awareness within the communities on environmental protection,
- Research,
- Social activity.

Where we work

The AEECL has long worked in the Sahamalaza peninsula and can be credited for helping to ensure this area became protected with the creation of the Sahamalaza Nosy Radama National Park.

The Sahamalaza Radama Islands National Park is between latitude 14°04' S to 14°37' S and longitude 47°52' E to 48°04' E. It is located in the north-western part of Madagascar, 70% of which is in the district of Analalava, Sofia region, Mahajanga province and 30% in the district of Ambanja, Diana region, Antsiranana province. The park is both marine, coastal and terrestrial of which the major part is constituted by the peninsula located in the commune of Ambolobozo. The park is thus surrounded mainly by the sea except in its south-eastern part which connects it to the mainland. The park includes 5 communes including the rural communes of Ambolobozo, Befotaka, Maromandia, Ankaramibe and Anorontsangana.



Map 1 : Location of the Sahamalaza Nosy Radama National Park, Madagascar

2019 AEECL Activities:

1. Education

Objective: to improve the quality of education and to involve communities more in environmental protection.

1.1 Construction of a school in Antafiabe

A school was built in the village of Antafiabe. The building is composed of two rooms and construction started in 2018. It was built by a company based in Antsohihy. In general, the construction went well despite the delay in finishing due to the early arrival of the rains.

The school was inaugurated during the annual lemur festival and both regional and local authorities attended the official opening. The District Chief of Analalava was present and cut the ribbon during the inauguration of the school.

Photo 1 : The completed new school

The village were really keen to start using the new school and once completed the students of Antafiabe moved in straight away to start their studies. There are currently 54 students.

Photo 2 : Cutting the ribbon on the new school during the official inauguration.

1.2 Community Teacher Grant

Half of the salaries of 78 community teachers in three communes in the Sahamalaza Nosy Radama National Park continue to be covered. These teachers are paid by the communities and they are located in the rural commune of Maromandia, Ambolobozo and Befotaka. This can lead to issues with the teachers receiving their salaries so AEECL introduced a subsidy scheme to top up these

salaries. Parents can be responsible for children dropping out of school because they either do not send them or take them out of school during the growing season when they need labour to help them work in the field.

The subsidy contract lasts one year and at the end of each year we carry out an evaluation to understand the performance of the subsidized teachers.

Photo 3 : Visit to the school in the village of d'Ambodimanga

Photo 4 : Visit to the school in the village of d'Ambodimanga

These funded teachers are very diligent and have taken part in the AEECL activities we have organised in relation to environmental protection. They were present during the installation of the forest firebreaks and the lemur festival. Some of them also helped during the organisation of the school meal events.

Assessment of these teachers have shown they are highly motivated. Their behaviour has changed positively and they finished the school programs. They respect the teaching hours and teacher absenteeism has decreased.

The community is involved in education and feel responsible for the education of their children which is vital for the future of the local villages and the ecosystems surrounding them.

There are many other teachers who want the grant, it is a very popular and successful scheme.

1.3 Granting of Scholarships

Another education based AEECL scheme is the 15 high school students of Maromandia High School that annually have scholarships provided by us to cover school fees such as the registration fee, the purchase of the uniform and the purchase of school kits. It aims to encourage students to complete their studies and to involve them in environmental protection.

The principal and teachers helped us with the selection of students. A total of 15 students will be able to have the scholarship, five of them in the second class, five in the first class and five in the final class.

According to the Principal of the school, the students are very hard working. Exam results are improving. All the scholarship students have passed their classes. The Headmaster reported that it is still difficult to engage them in physical environmental activities and events. They would like to participate in these activities but they could not do so first because of the time, the curriculum is very tight and due to lack of means, travel is very limited.

1.4 Organization of school meals

The organization of the school meals aims to give a ration of food to the school children to top up the meals they are used to having in their homes. It has several roles, firstly it allows the children to make up for the lack of food and reduces the drop-out rate, and secondly it encourages the children and their parents to protect the environment. We had funding from the Ami du zoo de Mulhouse to provide these vital meals.

Photo 5 : Children enjoying their school meal in Antsatsaka

A total of 505 meals were served in 11 villages in 2019, including Antafiabe, Antsatsaka, Ambolobozo, Ambinda, Ampanitoa, Marovato, Ampasipitily, Ankatafa, Betsimipoaka, Andaveno and Marofihatsaka.

As always, the women in the villages helped with the preparation of meals and the menu is decided with the teachers who know the children's favourite foods.

Photo 6 : Children receiving their school meal in the village of Antafiabe

As a result in the area of education, the target has been partially achieved. The construction of the school in Antafiabe has now been completed, however, many schools are in need of infrastructure and teaching equipment with few schools having access to water. The buildings are in poor condition as most of them are built by the villagers themselves.

On the schooling attendance, there is a 2% increase compared to the evaluation we made of the 50 teachers among the 78 subsidized. Some teachers were not reachable to evaluate. Teachers are hired to encourage student attendance as well as teach.

It is suggested that the community teacher grant continue to further motivate teachers and support communities.

It is recommended that the school be visited often enough to coordinate activities.

2. Awareness-raising and Protection

Objective: Inform and educate the population and authorities about the importance of environmental protection and reduce anthropogenic pressure on the forest.

2.1 Akomba Manga Maso Festival

From 23rd to 25th September 2019, the Akomba Manga Maso festival was held in the village of Antafiabe. We held two village meetings before the festival to better inform the communities as to the format of the festival and how they could help and participate. Information sharing regarding the festival was also done during the days of the setting up of the firebreaks.

The stage was decorated by the students who came from Antananarivo. A vehicle was made available to transport people from the national road to the village of Antafiabe.

Photo 7 : Staging area decorated by the visiting students from Antananarivo.

The programmed activities were all carried out and went well and the festival was well organized compared to the previous year.

The number of participants increased and there were about 1000 people attending.

During the festival, the Head of the District of Analalava, the Regional Director of Tourism, representative of the Regional Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Mayor of Ambolobozo, and many teachers and students from the University of Antananarivo were present.

We kept the same activities as in previous years and students from Antananarivo helped us in raising environmental awareness.

Going forward it was a great success so we will keep the same organization as this year and involve the teachers which proved very useful.

Photo 8 : Festival speeches.

Photo 9 : Students demonstrating dance

Photo 10 : Music and radio activities

Photo 11 : Watching a documentary during the festival.

Photo 12 : Raising awareness during the lemur festival.

2.2 Maintaining Firebreaks

The setting up of the firebreaks around the Ankarafa forest with the local communities took place from 4th to 6th August 2019 and lasted for three days.

Photo 13 : Participants in the firebreak creation and maintenance.

Before the firebreaks were put in place, information and education of the villagers was carried out during village meetings. Circulars were also distributed to inform participants. Subsidized teachers also participated in preparing villagers in their respective villages and brought villagers on the day of the installation of the firebreaks.

This year a shelter was built to accommodate the participants. The reception for camp participants was improved and the organization changed from previous years to improve the work. The AEECL prepared the meal for the participants.

Photo 14 : Preparation of the meal for participants in the firebreak maintenance.

We worked on maintaining the old firebreaks to ensure they are kept clear and in total we cleared approximately 7 km.

The total number of participants was 670 people and as expected it is always the most local villagers to the firebreaks who assist. It is great to welcome new participants at the firebreak site. The villagers of Ambolobozo came with 250 people attending.

There is a possibility that many people did not attend this year as the dates had shifted from previous years so in the future we need to ensure this is communicated effectively.

The participants respected the rules we put in place such as not cutting down trees in the forest, keeping the area clean and using existing toilets.

The improvements to the process on the days were appreciated by the participants and we will continue the same organization in the future, but we still need to improve the accommodation and transportation for people far from the work area and communication of dates.

Photo 15 : Clearing existing firebreaks

As a result of the firebreak programme, the fires around the Ankarafa forest have decreased.

Unfortunately in 2019, there was an incidence of fire but this was brought under control by our team on the spot after having fought the fire for three days. About 7 ha of forest was burnt.

The installation of firewalls must continue and a better supply of equipment is needed to better control the fires when they occur.

Photo 16 : Completed and cleared firebreak.

3. Research

Objective: to understand and educate about the need to protect lemurs and their habitat.

3.1 Construction of the Research Camp

The current Ankarafa research camp is quite basic and it was agreed that it needed upgrading to encourage more researchers to visit the Sahamalaza Park to assist in studying the local lemurs and their habitats. Research is vital to ensure we can continue to protect the biodiversity of the park.

The work on the research camp began in January 2019, with local workers starting to build the wall of the building. A British architect came to train them in the most efficient ways to build.

Photo 17 : Constructing the walls of the new Field Research Building

The construction of the building shell is now completed. It is 27 x 4m long and includes six bedrooms, two showers and four toilets. The roofs are completed and the water supply system is working. About 85% of the work is done.

Bristol Zoo is contributing financially to the construction of the building at the research camp. Most of the workers come from villages around Ankarafa, including Antafiabe, Ambinda and Ambolobozo.

Photo 18 : The completed shell of the building

3.2 Visit of university students

From 19th to 26th September, 20 students and 2 Professors from the University of Antananarivo came to the Ankarafa forest.
They carried out a field study and participated in the Akomba Manga Maso festival.

Photo 19 : Students observing the lemurs during the night.

Photo 20 : Students meeting with local villagers.

Photo 21 : Students visiting the Research Camp in Ankarafa.

Photo 22 : Observing the lemurs in the forest.

4. Ecotourism

We welcomed 23 visitors to the tourist camp in 2019, the visitors came through the agencies that contacted us beforehand. According to the agencies' feedback, the isolation and the poor condition of the access roads are factors that limit the arrival of visitors to Sahamalaza.

5. Other Activities

5.1 Road Repairs

The repairs of the track leading to the villages was carried out with assistance from the villagers. A total of 159 people came to help. We raised awareness of the issues during the village meetings. To encourage people to take part we offered 3 zebus for food.

Photo 23 : Equipment ready for the road repairs.

Photo 24 : Participants in the road repairs.

After these works, 15km of dusty road was repaired by the villagers. Although the road is being worked on it is just a temporary fix as it is necessary to build canals and use machinery to permanently make a difference to these roads.

Photo 25 : Clearing the sides of the roads.

Photo 26 : Levelling off the road surface.

5.2 Showcase nursery Sofia

To help with the establishment of the showcase nursery in Sofia, the AEECL offered 1 500 000 Madagascan Ariary (approximately €336) to the Regional Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Sofia Region, to assist the transport of bamboos from Maromandia to Antsohihy and other expenses.

Photo 27 : Plant nursery

5.3 Equipment and transport

5.3.1 Solar pump

It has been almost two years since water has not reached the tourist camp in Ankarafa because the solar pump has not been working. To solve this problem, we invested in a new solar pump.

Photo 28 : Installation of the control box

Photo 29 : Installation of the panels

Photo 30 : Water arriving at the camp after the installation of the solar pump.

As soon as the new pump was installed, the water came back into the camp. The team no longer need to fetch water with the jerry cans which took a lot of time and it is once again possible to maintain a vegetable garden.

5.3.2 Trolley for AEECL boat

Since we moved to Antsohihy, the boat was also moved and parked in the office yard in Antsohihy. Since we don't have a cart, we rented a vehicle to pull and push it on the ground to put it in and out of the water. The bottom of the boat is damaged because of the friction with the ground while it is being pushed.

We bought a trolley to facilitate the transport of the boat and limit the wear caused by friction to ensure the longevity of the boat which is vital for transport for the AEECL and tourists.

Photo 31 : New boat trolley.

5.3.3 Purchase of the vehicle

The roads around the Sahamalaza National Park can be difficult to drive on due to their degraded state. This has taken its toll on the AEECL truck and it was unfortunately no longer roadworthy. We decided to start an emergency fundraising appeal to purchase a new truck as without this vital means of transport, we could not get anywhere to carry out the AEECL work. We were so delighted that several zoos stepped in to donate funds and we were able to purchase a new truck quickly.

Our appreciation goes to these generous donors:

Main donor

Wilhelma
Zoologisch-Botanischer Garten
Stuttgart

OPEL-ZOO

ZOO LA PALMYRE ROYAN

ZOO MULHOUSE ALSACE

Zoological Society of East Anglia ZSEA
AFRICA
BANHAM ZOO

ZSH
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF HERTFORDSHIRE

ZOO HEIDELBERG

PARC MERVEILLEUX BETTEMBOURG

Photo 32 : New AEECL 4x4 Truck

6. 2019 Research Projects

Below is a list of the research projects that took place at the field station in Ankarafa in 2019.

Reforestation

Previous reforestation efforts in Sahamalaza-Iles Radama National Park (SIRNP) have been largely unsuccessful, with planted trees either dying or failing to thrive. Through Bristol Zoological Society's (BZS) IUCN SOS threatened species grant, "Growing links for lemurs: towards an effective reforestation of Sahamalaza-Iles Radama National Park", BZS have established an evidence-based approach to identify the best way to plant trees, by creating a series of experimental reforestation plots. The plots vary in terms of their protection from grazing zebu cattle, their species composition, and the degree of post-planting management.

Fifty-seven 23x21m experimental reforestation plots (containing 36 seedlings each) were delineated and created around the margins of existing fragments in Ankarafa in February 2019. Seedlings were rooted using a new planting hole design that provided additional shading and protection for the young tree. Twenty-two of these plots were protected from the effects of grazing zebu cattle with barbed wire and brushwood fences/barricades. Eight further fenced plots were left unplanted as controls to examine the potential for, and speed of, natural regeneration in the absence of grazing herbivores (e.g., zebu cattle). An additional plot using the old planting design was also retained to provide evidence-based practice of an improved planting design. As of December 2019, the survival of seedlings grown using the new planting hole design was 19% higher than those grown under similar conditions using the old planting hole design.

Plots were planted in February 2019 with either (i) native, (ii) exotic, or (iii) a mix of native and exotic tree species. To continue BZS's engagement and involvement with local communities, and to raise awareness of the importance of reforestation, planting holes were dug with assistance from 37 local villagers, and primary school children from surrounding villages were invited to assist with planting of the seedlings.

Planted seedlings have been subject to a variable post-planting regime of high (weekly), low (monthly) or zero, watering and weeding. The seedlings are subject to regular monitoring and evaluation of growth and survival.

Seedling survival during the first 8 months was high (71% for main experimental plots). However, the fences had, until late 2019, been ineffective at excluding zebu, and so many seedlings were grazed by these cattle (~25% of all seedlings). Initial data suggest that exotic species (e.g. jackfruit) were grazed more often by zebu in comparison to native species. By extension, survival was observed to be higher in native species. Seedlings given a greater level of watering following planting had slightly higher survival, although this differences was only slight (as of December 2019).

Further monitoring and evaluation of seedling growth and survival will allow identification of the optimal combination of protection, species composition and management factors that results in the greatest growth and survival of planted seedlings. This is critical for designing effective reforestation and habitat restoration of SIRNP's fragmented forests.

Habitat mapping and vegetation surveys

Despite being important refuges for many threatened species, including lemurs, we have no up-to-date maps of the remaining forest fragments in SIRNP, nor data on their vegetation composition and structure. In 2019 BZS mapped most of the large remnant forest fragments within SIRNP, and surveyed them for tree species diversity and structure. These data will be used to provide a baseline against which to monitor forest change, in terms of extent and quality, and in the development of forest corridors to aid lemur survival. BZS also surveyed for signs of human disturbance and signs of illegal activity within the forest fragments. This will allow quantification of anthropogenic threats, and targeted interventions to reduce such incursions or make them more sustainable.

Since 2018 BZS have surveyed an additional 5 fragments that are part of the Ankarafa forest complex, the major fragment of Anabohazo, as well as 4 fragments around the village of Ampanitoa and the protected forest south east of Anabohazo near the village of Anaborano. This comprised over 23 km of vegetation survey transects during which BZS sampled from nearly 1,000 locations using the point-centred quadrant method. BZS have thus far documented nearly 300 signs of human disturbance in the fragments surveyed.

Lemur Surveys

Despite SIRNP containing numerous threatened lemur species, such as the Critically Endangered blue-eyed black lemur (*Eulemur flavifrons*) and Sahamalaza sportive lemur (*Lepilemur sahamalaza*), we have no robust estimates of their population sizes or distribution. To rectify this, BZS have been undertaking surveys of lemurs in the remaining forests in SIRNP. These surveys will provide us with baseline presence-absence data and population sizes of SIRNP-resident lemurs. These findings will be used to evaluate why different lemur species inhabit different fragments, and to identify and prioritise suitable fragments or populations that could be linked in the future by reforested corridors. Perhaps most importantly, these baseline data, coupled with regular surveying updates,

will be used to assess how conservation actions and initiatives impact on lemur population distributions.

In 2019 BZS have surveyed for lemurs in an additional 5 fragments that are part of the Ankarafa forest complex, the major Anabohazo fragment, as well as 4 fragments around the village of Ampanitoa and the protected forest south east of Anabohazo near the village of Anaborano. Encouragingly, all but one of these fragments contained at least one species of lemur. Survey data are currently being analysed.

Dan Hending (PhD student – University of Bristol, UK, & BZS): Spatial, behavioural and physiological responses of nocturnal lemurs to habitat fragmentation and degradation in north western Madagascar

Dan's project assesses the responses of four nocturnal lemur species to habitat degradation/fragmentation within two forests areas of SIRNP. The first forest (Anabohazo) is a large, continuous block of good-quality forest whilst the second forest (Ankarafa) is severely fragmented. During Dan's first year of fieldwork, data on lemur populations, behaviour, diet and health were collected and compared between the two forests and among Ankarafa's forest fragments to gauge the habitat requirements of the lemurs and to determine how their behaviour and health is affected by habitat degradation. At the end of the project, the results will be shared with locally-based conservation organisations to facilitate their long-term reforestation project. Population and behavioural data will also be used to inform the conservation organisation's species-specific lemur conservation action plans. This project will provide a baseline for long-term monitoring of lemur populations and habitat availability within the National Park.

Madagascar sacred ibis & mangroves

A research team consisting of BZS staff, a researcher from Mikajy Natiora Association and a Malagasy conservation scientist visited Sahamalaza Bay in July 2019 in order to plan for the next steps of the ibis project. Three villages were approached in the south of the bay and informal interviews conducted to better understand the use of natural resources by local people in preparation for a more detailed study in 2020. Initial findings are that villagers are reliant on the mangroves for food and resources but there is a difference in the specific item depending on the village location e.g., some are more reliant upon fish, others crabs. It was suggested that there was both a local and a broader market for some of these resources. Several local people mentioned that the sand banks around the mangroves were increasing which could have a negative impact on waterbirds, such as the ibis, and people.

7. AEECL Members, Partners & Donors

AEECL MEMBERS

AEECL PARTNERS

AEECL DONORS

8. 2019 Financial Report

AEECL Financial Annual report 2019

Brice Lefaux , Treasurer Mulhouse Zoo

June 2020

Introduction:

We are presenting following the annual budget report on the year 2019 from January the 1st of 2019 to December the 31th of 2019. Tables for details are joined in annex.

In budget point of view 2019 is a good year. Funds were well managed and AEECL succeeds to obtain good additional funds that allow the team on site to do more for the protection of the forest and the lemurs.

In end of 2019, the current account is in positive balance (see table 1).

Table 1: global balance of the year 2019

Current account	
Current account au 01/01/2019:	**44 077,91 €**
Incomes 2019	150 344,37 €
Expenses 2019	150 997,01 €
Current account au 31/12/2019 :	**43 425,27 €**

1/ Incomes in 2019:

Incomes were generated by membership annual fee, members' donation and specific grants.

1.1/ **The annual membership fee** was 2000€, most of members paid

- The number of members in 2019 is 31.
- We received 65 500€ in 2019 through membership fees which is a 11% increase in comparison to 2018

1.2/ **The members' donations** represented 49 012.74€ .

- 10 411, 81 € are annual donation from the following institution and person who we thank very much:

Bristol Zoo
Ostrava Zoo
Abwak prosimiam workshop
Heer B J Kroonenberg
Natasha Nancy Watson
Dudley Zoological Gardens
Simon Moore
Zoo Mulhouse
Woburn

- 38 600,93 € has been donated for the purchase of a new car by the following members:

Wilhelma Stuttgart	26 700,00 €
Banham Zoo	3 899,00 €
Parc Merveilleux	250,00 €
Heidelberg	1 500,00 €
La Palmyre	1 000,00 €
Opel Zoo	2 670,00 €
Paradise wildlife park	581,93 €
Zoo Mulhouse	2 000,00 €

1.3/ We received **grants** of a total amount of 19 909, 54 €, from :

- MKLF for the end of the construction of the school
- Assoociation -Turquoise association and school lunchs
- and Bristol zoo for the research station renovation.

2/ Expenses in 2019:

The expenses are divided in 3 different sub budgets:

1. Operating budget: including Administration, Vehicle, Buildings, Furniture, Transport and unforeseen:
2. Salaries Budget:
    - AEECL Madagascar is hiring 16 people in 2019 no change from last year. AEECL by itself hires nobody. We give the funds allowing AEECL Madagascar to pay salaries.
    - Every employee has a contract and the social insurance is paid by the AEECL Madagascar.
    - No increase of salaries since 2017.

3. Annual Activities Budget

    - This budget covers the field actions at Sahamalaza and follows the Annual Working Plan proposed by the Program director and adopted by the AEECL international Board at the beginning of the year.
    - Education/ Protection/Research/Communities development and Ecotourism are the activities concern by this budget
    - See tables for details

Table III: grants and activity correlated in 2019

MKLF	For the school in Antafiabe
Turquoise	Support from Turquoise association - for school meals
Bristol	Ankarafa research station renovation

The total expenses for 2019 were **150 000€.**

4/ Conclusion/ prescription

- 2019 is a very good year in term of budget management.
- Donations were very important this year and specially for the vehicle purchase
- Efforts must continue on the evaluation and control of the budget.
- New grant application are needed

Date : 06-11-2019 **Certified by:** Brice Lefaux

Treasurer

9. Proposed activities for 2020

Education

Quality improvement of the education within the park for 5 years

Excepted outcomes	Activities	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1.2. The enrollment rate increases by 10% and the drop-out rate is reduced by 50%	1.2.A.1. Renewal of contract												
	1.2.A.2. Distribute the grant to the 78 subsidised teachers												
	1.2.A.3. Visit of school and teachers assessment												
1.3. 100% of high school students are assiduous and involve in the conservation activity	1.3.A.1. Organize meeting with teachers and students												
	1.3.A.2. Distribute the scholarship												

Forest preservation and awareness

Decreasing the forest pressure

Excepted outcomes	Activities	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2.1. Forest fire decreased at 25% during this year	2.1.A.1. Organize a firebreak work												
	2.1.A.2. Raise villagers awareness 2 months prior the construction of the firebreaks												
	2.1.A.3. Encourage all 78 subsidized teachers to take part to the building of firebreaks												
	2.1.A.4. Improve the accomodation of participants												
	2.1.A.5. Do the firebreak												
	2.1.A.6. Forest monitoring by the staff in Ankarafa												
2.2. Increase of local	2.2.A.1. Organize the lemur												

participation up to 50% during the celebration of the lemur festival in Sahamalaza	festival												
	2.2.A.2. Do an advertisement prior the lemur festival												
	2.2.A.3. Improve the transportation and visitors accommodation												
	2.2.A.4. Organize attractive activities												

Ecotourism

Increasing in number of visitors

Excepted outcomes	**Activities**	**Q1**			**Q2**			**Q3**			**Q4**		
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
3.1. 25 tourists come at the end of the year	3.1.A.1. Collaborate with the tour operator												

Road construction

Facilitating the movement of villagers and access to the park

Excepted outcomes	**Activities**	**Q1**			**Q2**			**Q3**			**Q4**		
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
4.1. Road is accessible	4.1.A.1. Meet with the local authorities												
	4.1.A.2. Grade the road												

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