On September 20th, we held our second Annual General Meeting in London to review the many accomplishments of the Time + Tide Foundation over the past year.

Since our last meeting in mid-2016, the Time + Tide Foundation has grown considerably with now 6 members of staff throughout the 4 protected areas, an administrative and accounting team based in Mauritius and 11 projects under its portfolio.

The Foundation council members aspire to meet bi-annually: once for the AGM in London and once in either Zambia or Madagascar to evaluate progress on the ground. Early next year, we look forward to welcoming the council members to Nosy Ankao to interact with Foundation beneficiaries in the Loky-Manambato Protected Area and assess our impact over the past two years.
In early September, teams from the Madagascar Biodiversity Partnership (MBP) and the Time + Tide Foundation travelled to the Amparihirano community for the second phase of our Crowned Lemur conservation project.

Over eight days, the Foundation team recruited and trained 15 women from Amparihirano on horticulture and reforestation techniques. In a newly established nursery, the women will grow 600 seedlings of the native Satrana Palm plant (Bismarckia nobilis) to help reforest local areas that have been unsustainably harvested and cashew trees (Anacardium occidentale) for their own consumption. Simultaneous to the activities in Amparihirano, the MBP team worked in the adjacent forest to capture and collar a family group of Crowned Lemurs. These lemurs will be monitored over the next month by Odilon Assany Feno, a Master’s student at the University of Antsiranana, who will collect data on Crowned Lemur behavior and diet for his thesis. Unlike many remote communities in Madagascar, the residents of Amparihirano expressed positive attitudes towards lemurs and understand their national significance, with 77% of interviewed residents indicating that they “stop and watch” with curiosity whenever they encounter a lemur.
Nosy Ankao:
ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND MONITORING

The three Master’s students who were trained last year on coral reef monitoring returned to Nosy Ankao for 11 days in July to conduct their first independent follow-up survey. The students, with assistance from the Miavana activities team, surveyed nine sites in total, using the same methodology they learned in November 2016. This included a record of the physico-chemical parameters of the seawater at each site: depth, temperature, bottom visibility, pH, and salinity. The students recorded the general status of the coral cover at the study sites and then assessed degradation, profile, coral formation, and recruitment. Thanks to generous support from the Marine Conservation Action Fund, the three students now feel comfortable and confident collecting and analysing data on coral reefs independently. Moreover, through questionnaires administered to the students at the start of the project and in July 2017, we have seen significant improvements in their knowledge of coral biodiversity, the major anthropogenic threats to coral reefs and the effects of climate change on marine life.

University of Antsiranana Student Knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Know subspecies of giraffe endemic to South Luangwa</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Able to correctly define the term ‘extinction’</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know which species of rhino has gone extinct in South Luangwa</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students’ self rated knowledge of coral reef biodiversity in North-eastern Madagascar</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student understanding of the anthropogenic threats endangering coral reefs</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of students fully able to explain the effects of climate change on marine life</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
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South Luangwa: FIELD-BASED EDUCATION CENTRE

During Term Two of 2017, a total of 720 students from 6 different schools attended lessons at the Field-based Education Centre and engaged in all-day interactive sessions on World Wildlife. Each student was issued with a Wildlife Passport, which he or she used to ‘enter into’ 7 different countries on five continents.

The students learned about the different species of animals that live in each country and the conservation threats that some of these species face. Although most of the curriculum designed by Chipembele Wildlife Education Trust focuses on the local South Luangwa context, students who visit the Centre are also taught about other natural environments in an effort to open their minds to the wider world. Through surveys conducted earlier this year, we learned that conservation students attribute the responsibility of protecting wildlife and habitats to more agents than non-conservation students. As depicted in the graph below, conservation students understand that environmental stewardship is an obligation of all residents, whereas non-conservation students believe it is predominately the job of conservation authorities.
Lower Zambezi: CHITENDE SECONDARY SCHOOL

In mid-July, the Theatre and Performing Arts Society at Chitende Secondary School performed at Conservation Lower Zambezi’s Rubatano Day.

The play, entitled “One Tree, One Life” or “Chimuti Chibozi, Moyo Ubozi” in the Goba language, focused on the harmful effects of deforestation and the actions that all residents can take to help conserve threatened forests. The facilitators from Barefeet Theatre travelled to Chitende School seven times over the course of term 2 and worked with the students for over 50 hours on theatre theory, lessons and performance preparation. Rubatano (which means Unity in Goba) was first hosted by Conservation Lower Zambezi in the Chiawa Game Management Area in 2014. Now in its fourth year running, the event is a community sports day with the objective of encouraging and building relationships amongst community members, tourism operators and conservation groups. Conservation initiatives are often associated with law enforcement and arrests, but this day is meant to emphasize the important role that the community plays in the conservation of the Lower Zambezi.

“My favourite part of this programme is the dancing and the acting. I’ve somehow learnt how to dance and I’ve learnt that keeping animals is actually such an important thing. Before I never used to like any of the wild animals, but when I came here I figured out that it is our job to keep them safe.”

Alex Banda, Grade 10, from Lusaka
Liuwa Plain:
SIBEMI COMMUNITY SCHOOL

After seven years of development, Sibemi Community School is now preparing its first class of grade 7 pupils for government exams. Founded in 2010 as a pre-school, Sibemi Community School has grown to add a class each year, reaching full primary school status this year by providing classes from pre-school through grade 7.

Gerald Namuchana, the student from Sibemi who is being sponsored at a teaching college, returned in August over his term break to offer the grade 7 students extra lessons in preparation for their exams. With support from Norman Carr Safaris, the Parent Teacher Association installed six pit latrine toilets to improve sanitation and hygiene at the school and is in the process of building an additional teacher’s house.

Like students in the Munde Sponsorship Programme, all grade 7 pupils from Sibemi who qualify to grade 8 at Kalabo Boarding School will be granted sponsorship through the Foundation. We hope that this promise of support will motivate students to perform well, enabling them to attend secondary school in a less remote location, with more academic resources.