

Progress report:

Project: Feeding Ecology and Seed Dispersal by Eulemur rufifrons for the Regeneration of Kirindy Forest/CNFEREF, Menabe Region, Madagascar

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Objective 4 : To organize environmental education for public pupils and students to show the effects of endozoochory of *Eulemur rufifrons* and the professional job of research assistants.

To achieve this goal, I approached the Lycée de Pole de Morondava, the region's public high school, to meet with its leaders and explain the project. They welcomed it, and we signed an agreement in principle regarding the activities. With their involvement, we conducted a general knowledge test on Kirindy's biodiversity with 200 students from their high school, ultimately selecting 60 for the trip to Kirindy Forest.

The same procedure is currently being implemented with the heads of the Ecotourism Department at the Institut Supérieur Catholique de Menabe to select 30 students, and according to these teachers, this is an important opportunity for their students to get a closer look at real things.

Then, I began discussions with the relevant authorities managing the Kirindy Forest regarding the arrangements for organizing and ensuring the success of these activities. An agreement has already been validated and we are waiting for the beginning of September when the school year resumes to carry out our activities.



The deputy headmaster of the Pole High School in Morondava explains to students how to answer the questionnaires. ©Nouwair

Objet : accord de principe

Nous,

Monsieur NOUWAIR Hassani Ahamada, Doctorant en Zoologie et Primatologie à l'Université d'Antananarivo et du Centre Allemand de Primatologie,

Et

Monsieur RAZAFINDRATOVO Christin Pascal, Proviseur du Lycée Pôle Morondava Se sont mis d'accord sur le principe de :

- Réaliser un concours de selection de 30 élèves par niveau, aux futures classes de Première et de Terminale, toutes séries confondues (littéraires, scientifiques, économies);
- Organiser ensuite une éducation environnementale dans la forêt de Kirindy dans l'Aire Protégée du Menabe-Antimena à 65 km de la ville de Morondava.

Ces activités sont rendues possibles grâce au projet de recherche et de conservation intitulé « Feeding Ecology and Seed Dispersal by *Eulemur rufifrons* for the Regeneration of Kirindy Forest/CNFEREF, Menabe Region, Madagascar » financé par The Rufford Foundation.

Object: agreement letter

We,

Mr. NOUWAIR Hassani Ahamada, PhD student in Zoology and Primatology at the University of Antananarivo and the German Primatology Center,

And

Mr. RAZAFINDRATOVO Christin Pascal, Principal of the Public Morondava High School,

have agreed on the principle of:

- o Conducting a selection competition for 30 students per grade, for the future First and Last classes, all series combined (literature, science, economics);
- o Then organizing an environmental education program in the Kirindy Forest in the Menabe-Antimena Protected Area, 65 km from the Morondava city.

These activities are made possible thanks to the research and conservation project entitled "Feeding Ecology and Seed Dispersal by *Eulemur rufifrons* for the Regeneration of Kirindy Forest/CNFEREF, Menabe Region, Madagascar," funded by The Rufford Foundation.

NOUWAIR Hassani Ahamada

RAZAFINORATOVO Christin Pascal



From left to right: the Principal Charistin Pascal, Project Manager RSG NOUWAIR Hassani, and the deputy of the Principal of Public Morondava High School.



The local of Kirindy forest manager's in Morondava, Menabe region, Madagascar. © Nouwair



Advertising poster of the Kirindy forest manager for ecotourism. © Nouwair

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Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1. What is your French language level (your ability to understand someone speaking French to you):
- a. Poor
- b. Fairly well
- c. Good
- d. Very good
- 2. What is your oral expression level of the French language (your ability to speak French)?
- a. Poor
- b. Fairly well
- c. Good
- d. Very good

a. Schools b. Nature c. Biodiversity d. Lemurs 4. Biodiversity is the diversity of living species present in an environment: a. Flora b. Fauna c. Flora and fauna d. Biotope 5. Faunal biodiversity concerns the diversity of: a. Plants b. Fungi c. Animals d. Bacteria 6. Kirindy Forest is managed by the CNFEREF of Morondava, which stands for: a. National Center for Training, Study, and Research in Environment and Flora b. National Center for Training, Study, and Research in Environment and Forestry c. National Center for Training, Study, and Research in Environment and Wildlife d. National Center for Training in Environment and Research in Forestry Studies 7. The CNFEREF of Morondava is a national agency under the supervision of: a. Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development b. Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research c. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock d. Ministry of Decentralization and Regional Planning 8. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), there are six protected areas. According to Law No. 2015-005 on the Madagascar Protected Areas Management Code, what category is the Menabe-Antimena protected area classified under? a. Strict Nature Reserve

3. A Protected Area is a clearly demarcated geographical area, terrestrial, marine, coastal, or aquatic,

recognized and managed for the protection of:

b. Special Reserve

c. Protected Harmonious Landscape

- d. Natural Resources Reserve
- 9. Kirindy Forest is home to a German research station managed by the DPZ. What does the NGO DPZ stand for?
- a. German Primate Center
- b. German Primate Center
- c. Deutsches Primatenzentrum
- d. Dutch Primatenzentrum
- 10. In your opinion, what is the DPZ's main role in Kirindy Forest?
- a. Studying the climate
- b. Studying lemurs
- c. Studying plants
- d. Studying the Soil
- 11. Madagascar's endemic lemurs are a group of:
- a. Reptiles
- b. Birds
- c. Bats
- d. Primates
- 12. What are the main threats to Kirindy Forest?
- a. The muddy condition of the road during the rainy season
- b. Slash-and-burn corn cultivation
- c. Poaching of endemic animals
- d. Cutting down trees for illegal logging
- 13. What are the conservation solutions for Kirindy Forest?
- a. Agroecology
- b. Organic farming
- c. Ecotourism
- d. Ecological restoration
- 14. What jobs can be found in Kirindy Forest?
- a. Forest rangers or eco-guards
- b. Ecotourism guide
- c. Police officer

- d. Researcher and research assistant
- 15. Kirindy Forest is an integral part of the Menabe Antimena protected area. In your opinion, who is the main manager of this protected area?
- a. DPZ
- b. WWF Madagascar
- c. Fanamby Association
- d. Durrell Madagascar
- 16. Among these lemur species in Kirindy Forest, which are nocturnal?
- a. Microcebus murinus (Tsidy)
- b. Eulemur rufifrons (Gidro)
- c. Propithecus verreauxi (sifaka)
- d. Lepilemur ruficaudatus (Boenga)
- 17. Ecology is the science that studies the relationships between living beings and their environments, and between living beings themselves. But it has also evolved for nature conservation. What are the ecological activities:
- a. Environmental education for children and youth
- b. Reforestation of degraded lands
- c. Reduction and recovery of plastic waste
- d. Deforestation
- 18. Sustainable development is development that meets the current needs of humanity without compromising those of future generations. The United Nations (UN) has set 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Clear up misinformation:
- a. SDG 4: Quality education
- b. SDG 13: Combat climate change
- c. SDG 15: Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems
- d. SDG 17: Use of non-renewable energy
- 19. Single-answer question: Approximately how far is it from the city of Morondava to the Kirindy Forest?
- 20. Single-answer question: Approximately how far is it from Kirindy Village to Kirindy Forest?

Antananarivo, July, 13th, 2025

NOUWAIR Hassani Ahamada, Project Manager

N.H.A.D