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# MADAGASCAR: ECOREGIONAL INITIATIVES PROGRAM FINAL REPORT

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# ECOREGIONAL INITIATIVES PROGRAM FINAL REPORT



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# ABBREVIATIONS

ALT PR	Andrew Lees Trust <i>Projet Radio</i>
ARKH	<i>Antenne Régionale de Koloharena</i> ( Koloharena Regional Branch)
BAMEX	Business and Market Expansion
BCI	Business Center Ivoharena
BLU	<i>Bande Latérale Unique</i>
CAC	<i>Centre d'Appui Communal</i> (Communal Support Center)
CAZ	<i>Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena</i>
CI	Conservation International
CKH	<i>Coopérative Koloharena</i>
CMP	<i>Comité Multilocal de Planification</i> (Multisite Planning Committee)
CNKH	<i>Confédération Nationale de Koloharena</i>
COBA	<i>Communauté de Base</i> (community-based association)
COFAV	<i>Corridor Fandriana-Vondrozo</i>
DRDR	<i>Direction Régionale du Développement Rural</i> (Regional Rural Development Bureau)
EAM	<i>Entreprendre À Madagascar</i> (microfinance institution)
ERI	Ecoregional Initiatives
EUREPGAP	Euro-Retailer Produce Good Agricultural Practices
FCOBA	<i>Fédération d'associations des Communautés de Base</i>
FFS	Farmer Field School
FKH	<i>Fédération de Koloharena</i>
KH	<i>Koloharena</i>
KM	<i>Kaominina Mendrika</i>
LADIA	<i>Lapa Ara-Drafitra Ivoaran'ny Ambanivolo</i> (agricultural demonstration, training, and dissemination center)
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MKH	<i>Maison Koloharena</i> (Koloharena House)
NGO	nongovernmental organization
OTIV	<i>Ombon-Tahiry Ifampisamborana Vola</i> (microfinance institution)
PA	<i>paysan animateur</i> (farmer community organizer)
PlaCAZ	<i>Plateforme pour la gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena</i> (Platform for the Management of the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor)
PM	<i>paysan modèle</i> (model farmer)
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PSA	<i>Programme de Sécurité Alimentaire</i> (Food Security Program)
PV	<i>paysan vulgarisateur</i> (farmer extension agent)
RAT	<i>Radio Akon'ny Tsienimparihy</i>
RCD	<i>Radio Corridor Didy</i>
RNM	<i>Radio National Madagascar</i>
SCV	<i>semis direct sous couverture végétale</i> (direct sowing under mulch or green manure)
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TIAVO	<i>Tahiry Ifamonjena Amin'ny Vola</i> (microfinance institution)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program intervened in two target landscapes in Madagascar from 2004 to 2009. Located in the former provinces of Fianarantsoa and Toamasina, each landscape converged around a natural forest corridor rich in biodiversity. The overarching goal of ERI was conservation and sustainable land use in the two landscapes. Five results modules contributed to this goal : 1) adoption of the ecoregional approach, 2) community-based forest management, 3) agricultural intensification (as an alternative to destructive slash-and-burn practices), 4) socio-organizational support to rural associations, and 5) strategic communication for behavioral change.

The hallmarks of the ERI Program approach were participation, empowerment and sustainability. The principal beneficiaries of the program—local communities and rural households—derived livelihood improvements from this orientation. An initial step in the approach was facilitating the emergence of rural associations convinced of the necessity of action concerning the program’s two core domains: 1) community-based forest management, and 2) agricultural intensification and diversification. Program staff worked with these associations to augment their organizational capacity so that they became responsible for their own development. Negotiation and communication skills were emphasized, and revenue-generating activities garnered constant attention, as staff saw them as the cornerstone of sustainability. The ERI approach was also based on proximity to rural communities: the program was one of the few rural development actors offering support via permanent field agents who lived and worked in rural communities. The program established and continued to promote a farmer-to-farmer approach to ensure adoption and scaling up of the best agricultural and natural resource management practices.

Improved management and protection of biodiversity-rich natural forest in Madagascar cannot be envisioned without the full participation of local communities. Responding to numerous requests from local communities, ERI facilitated the establishment of 16 new forest management transfer contracts covering an area of over 22,000 ha. Initially, the program supported 16,000 ha of natural resources transferred to 21 community associations; during the last year of ERI, these numbers had increased to capacity building for 99 associations whose contracts covered 150,767 ha. Approximately 6,450 people benefitted directly from these efforts. Community associations realized 85 percent implementation of forest management plans. Each association organized 12 patrols of their transferred forest per year and summarized the results of this surveillance in semester reports to the Malagasy Forest Service. Overall, these activities diminished clearing within and adjacent to the transferred forests.

Based on the presidential declaration in Durban in 2003 the two forest corridors at the heart of ERI’s landscapes were proposed as national protected areas. In response, the program concentrated on creating operational federations of community forest management associations—structures that could play a decisive role in the co-management of the protected areas. At present, 10 federations established by ERI are legally recognized and operational; they encompass 155 associations and approximately 10,000 members. The governance structures for the new corridor protected areas call for the integration of the federations as organizations that will implement the Protected Area management plans at the field level—integration advocated by ERI for several years. With ERI’s support, each federation put in place vigilance committees and has carried out monthly patrols in sensitive areas, defined in collaboration with the Malagasy Forest Service, communal authorities and police. Since commencing these visits, 86 forest infractions have been transmitted to the Forest Service and 54 have been acted upon and resolved.

Activities that contributed to biodiversity conservation in the forest corridors during the life of the program included participation in the technical committees responsible for establishing the new protected areas. ERI staff provided intellectual leadership with respect to producing management plans for the new protected areas. Incorporation of components such as sustainable use zones and co-management with local forest-management associations—both advocated by ERI—demonstrates the effectiveness of program staff. Persistent communication and presentations on field-level realities shaped the thinking on the new protected areas. In the Toamasina landscape, ERI organized a trek across the forest corridor which showed that many more households than previously estimated were living in the proposed Protected Area. Efforts culminated recently in the adoption of comprehensive and integrated management plans for the two corridor protected areas. The plans reconcile socioeconomic information with available scientific data in order to maintain the quality of the forests' biodiversity by responding to threats while at the same time considering local desires regarding access to forest resources.

Pressure on natural forests by adjacent communities drops considerably if the farming system is improved. This was the principal justification for ERI's third results module: intensifying and diversifying agricultural techniques so that rural populations can diminish slash-and-burn practices that destroy the forest. A clear improvement occurred in the production of staple crops during the life of ERI. In Fianarantsoa, rice yields rose from 2.8 t/ha to 4.3 t/ha, while in the Toamasina ecoregion they increased from 1.2 t/ha to 2.1 t/ha. Similar results are evident for cassava, with yields rising from 3.5 to 9.9 t/ha in the Fianarantsoa ecoregion and from 1.5 to 2.9 t/ha in Toamasina, and for maize. In the zones bordering forests designated for conservation, 52 farmer technicians were trained in improved banana farming, and 862 households subsequently adopted these practices. Likewise, 156 households proceeded to rejuvenate coffee plantations, and 690 households adopted improved black pepper cultivation practices. All of these techniques involve permanent tree crops, highly suitable for areas in the periphery of high conservation value forests; overall, they should reduce the slash-and-burn pressure on the forests. In addition, the increase in tree and staple crop production led to the reduction of the hungry season from eight months to two months over ERI's lifetime. As regards overall increases in annual household income during the life of the ERI Program, an average improvement of 7.75 percent was registered for the Toamasina landscape as well as an increase of 10 percent for Fianarantsoa.

The Koloharena movement anchored improvements in the agricultural practices in the areas adjacent to the forest corridors. This movement, composed of farmer producer groups pledged to improving their standard of living via environmentally friendly agriculture, expanded dramatically in terms of both size and geographic coverage during the ERI Program. At the outset, the movement counted 947 associations grouped into 14 cooperatives and 9 federations. This number has practically doubled, and the movement now has 1,693 member associations, grouped into 38 cooperatives distributed among 72 rural communes adjacent to the forest corridors in the program's two ecoregions. The movement encompasses 20,030 households. Improvements in household revenue were guaranteed via commercialization of Koloharena products. Among the results demonstrating ERI's effectiveness is the movement's ability to penetrate local, regional, and national markets. In all, since 2004, the Koloharena movement has realized 768 marketing contracts with diverse partners and in diverse sectors, notably small livestock, essential oils, green bananas, ginger, jatropha, and green vegetables.

Landscape-scale governance, including wise use of natural resources, has consistently been at the core of ERI's ecoregional approach. Activities that contributed to improved governance of the corridors during the life of the program included setting up commune support centers and producing long-term ecoregional visions for the two landscapes. ERI also promoted the *Kaominina Mendrika* (meritorious commune) tool

to advance sustainable, integrated development in key corridor communes. Ecoregional visions constituted major results during the life of the program. These represent key documents for the conservation and sustainable development of the corridor landscapes and also set forth many of the key principles for good governance of natural resources. ERI's commune support centers generated several notable impacts. Local tax collection increased by 50 percent in beneficiary communes, enabling local financing of several sustainable development initiatives. Thirty communes used and internalized the *Kaominina Mendrika* approach. This entailed integrated planning and joint implementation of economic growth, natural resource management, good governance and health activities, symbolized by stars of different colors; communes were awarded a star if they met their targets in a given area. Overall, 25 communes attained all four stars during successive cycles.

Despite ERI's many successes, much work remains to be done. The most important recommendation for future projects, programs and initiatives is that more attention and resources should be devoted to economics and revenue generation for the inhabitants of the Fianarantsoa and Toamasina landscapes. This need is most acutely observed at the level of the forest management associations. Much more effort needs to be directed to developing economic activities, such as ecotourism and extraction of essential oils, for these associations. Complementary actions such as training in business development also need to occur. In parallel, compensation mechanisms for Protected Area management need to be developed.

Similarly, the Koloharena movement should continue along the path of economic development. Each cooperative needs to have at least one stable revenue source. Examples of successful business-oriented cooperatives should be studied and copied throughout the movement. More attention should be devoted to developing a small-business mindset among the leaders and membership of each cooperative. In fact, this should be the ultimate goal of each cooperative—a fully functional and profitable small business.

ERI staff continue to believe in the pertinence and necessity of the program's activities. Now, more than ever, Madagascar's biodiversity conservation challenges must be confronted within a context of sustainable land use at a landscape scale. The livelihoods of local, rural communities must continue to improve and, at the same time, these communities must be empowered to become exemplary stewards of Madagascar's unique natural heritage. If the lessons, recommendations, and foundations of the ERI Program are heeded and reinforced, we are optimistic regarding future prospects for the Fianarantsoa and Toamasina landscapes.



# 1. OVERVIEW

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

The Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program began operations in two target landscapes in Madagascar during the second half of 2004; field operations came to a close in April of 2009. This report describes the impact and lessons of the program over nearly five years of implementation. Located in the former provinces of Fianarantsoa and Toamasina, each landscape converges around a natural forest corridor rich in biodiversity. Over time, these corridors became known as *Corridor Fandriana-Vondrozo* or COFAV in Fianarantsoa and *Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena* or CAZ in Toamasina. During the life of the program, the majority of the land surfaces in these two forest corridors was proposed as new, national protected areas.

ERI was part of USAID/Madagascar’s environment and rural development program and contributed to the mission’s sixth strategic objective—to conserve biologically diverse forest ecosystems. The program was also placed under the mission’s third intermediate result: “Alternatives adopted to reduce slash-and-burn practices.” The overarching goal of ERI was thus conservation and sustainable land use in the two target landscapes. Five results modules laid out specific elements that would contribute to achieving this goal: 1) adoption of the ecoregional approach, 2) community-based forest management, 3) agricultural intensification, 4) socio-organizational support to rural associations, and 5) strategic communication for behavioral change.

At the beginning of the program, each results module was divided into three to four components and corresponding activities devised. Work plans for the program’s first two years thus comprised hundreds of activities. In subsequent years, staff endeavored to consolidate and focus efforts; the results modules were organized into a smaller number of concentration areas and the number of activities reduced. The program’s Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) was also modified during the third and fourth years in order to adjust targets, add indicators relevant to USAID’s new monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, and remove superfluous indicators. Major contextual changes during the life of the program included the elimination of Madagascar’s provinces and the advent of administrative *régions* and, during the program’s final six months, the fall of the Ravalomanana government.

Midway through the program, USAID asked ERI to define its legacies in order to articulate its long-term impacts and give staff a more focused vision with respect to its endpoint. These legacies are as follows:

- Sustainable coordination and advocacy structures for improved governance of forest corridor landscapes;
- Community-based natural resource management regimes embedded in the new protected area system;
- Agricultural intensification and diversification driven by farmer-to-farmer extension;
- A dynamic and sustainable Koloharena movement;<sup>1</sup> and
- A sustainable rural communication system.

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<sup>1</sup> Movement composed of farmer associations and cooperatives pledged to practicing environmentally friendly, intensive agriculture.

At the time of this report, ERI is confident that the foundations for each of these legacies are strong.

It should be noted that, owing to constraints on the length of this report, it was impossible to describe the results and lessons from the hundreds of activities undertaken by ERI during the course of the program. Other initiatives to which ERI devoted significant resources are listed in Appendix 5. The interested reader is encouraged to consult ERI's previous semester and annual reports (<http://dec.usaid.gov/>) for information on these activities; a list of major ERI reports and studies can also be found in Appendix 5. Additional analysis can also be found in the USAID/Madagascar stocktaking papers ([http://www.usaid.gov/mg/program/so6\\_articles.html](http://www.usaid.gov/mg/program/so6_articles.html)) to which ERI staff contributed. Several of ERI's successes receive only cursory treatment in the body of this report, but these are described in full in Appendix 3. Finally, information on the use of the program's Activity Implementation Fund and on the program's environmental management plan can be found in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.

## 1.2 THE ERI APPROACH

The hallmarks of the ERI Program approach were participation, empowerment and sustainability. Overall, the principal beneficiaries of the program—local communities and rural households in the two forest corridor landscapes—saw livelihood improvements from these core elements. Using tools such as Appreciative Inquiry<sup>2</sup>, staff strove to understand local contexts and practices while adapting interventions to the priorities of the rural population. A key initial step in the approach was facilitating the emergence of rural associations convinced of the necessity of action concerning the program's two core domains: 1) community-based forest management and 2) agricultural intensification and diversification.

Program staff steadily worked with these associations to augment their organizational capacity and engagement so that they became responsible for their own development. Negotiation and communication skills were emphasized so that these community groups became proactive in voicing their concerns about conservation and development while at the same time raising awareness on environmentally friendly agricultural and natural resource management practices. Revenue generation activities, though often challenging, garnered constant attention, as ERI staff saw them as the cornerstone of sustainability for these rural organizations and their development efforts.

The ERI Program approach was also based on proximity to rural communities and appropriate, cost-effective models. ERI was one of the few rural development actors offering support via permanent field agents who lived and worked in the target rural communities. Based on analysis of the absence of a rural extension system, we established and continued to promote a farmer-to-farmer approach to ensure adoption and scaling up of the best agricultural and natural resource management practices.

At the commune, regional and landscape level, ERI emphasized empowerment and sustainability through collaboration, networking, coordination and partnership building. Balancing conservation and development concerns was another central element of our approach at these levels. Rural communes and ecoregional organizations received support for formulating integrated, sustainable development visions, plans, and activities that allowed for wise use of natural resources while at the same time promoting biodiversity conservation. Facilitating contacts and identifying funding opportunities, program staff collaborated with these actors to ensure revenue generation and environmental sustainability beyond ERI. Staff also worked diligently to leverage funding and partnerships for conservation and development

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<sup>2</sup> A participatory tool used to understand local contexts, practices and assets, with a view to building on already existing strengths. See Appendix 5 for more information.

actions in the two landscapes; the program succeeded in making funds from Conservation International (CI) and Tany Meva Foundation funds available to targeted rural associations.

Finally, ERI aspired to address and include gender concerns across all program activities. Women were included in the vast majority of ERI's initiatives, since ERI worked mainly with rural associations (agricultural producer groups and local forest-management organizations) and association membership was made up of households—usually including an adult female and male, but in many cases female-headed. Some client associations consisted of only female members (women's groups). Moreover, the program served poor, marginalized communities for the most part; attention to the disenfranchised levels of society is also a key component of the gender approach.

### **1.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

ERI's monitoring and evaluation system was revised and finalized after a year of field implementation. Three specialized staff led the M&E activities though the entire team participated and contributed to data collection, analysis and reporting. Initial actions focused on clearly defining indicators so that each results module manager could easily collect and interpret the relevant data. Each module also established and managed a database that was used in evaluating progress in real time, in providing numeric information in response to frequent requests from USAID and other partners, and for the annual PMP reports. In general, data were collected and updated continuously but some periods of the year experienced more intense M&E activity such as the end of the main agricultural season (May and June) and the month before submission of the PMP report (August). The importance of the M&E system was understood by all staff from the outset and ERI managers analyzed data and trends in order to reorient activities and change course if needed—a key tenet of adaptive management.

Midway through the program, the definition of ERI's legacies aided the staff by providing a framework outlining the final goals and targets. This also led to better management of field agents who worked with their supervisors on defining time-bound commitments for their intervention zones that corresponded to the legacies. Overall, these initiatives enabled the program's regional teams to have a clearer vision of the program's purpose and facilitated monitoring of progress and results.

Monitoring rural households comprised one of the major M&E activities. The ultimate objective was to follow trends in the rural economy and to detect the impact of ERI's actions on household agricultural production and, in turn, revenue. A collaborative effort between the Module III and IV managers, ERI's M&E department, field agents and a sample of rural households was needed to obtain the necessary data. An emphasis was placed on the participation and empowerment of rural families (Koloharena members for the most part) so that they became aware of the benefits of M&E. Their reaction and feedback on the data was solicited systematically and discussions within the larger associations and cooperatives were encouraged. The M&E department also collaborated with Koloharena cooperatives on participatory self-evaluations and implementation of good governance principles. This added value to Module IV's initiative to help rural associations become more professional and competent in administration and management.

Owing to its cross-cutting nature, the M&E component plays a crucial role in the life of a development project. Briefly, it integrates and creates cohesion across the results modules and activities within the framework of the project's larger objectives. In this way, M&E demand a permanent, overall vision to ensure that efforts are not scattered. This vision was not always apparent during ERI's early years, especially among the field agents. Consequently, we recommend that more attention be paid to ensuring

understanding and internalization by all staff of future programs' goals, purpose, and endpoints or legacies.

The role of the M&E department could have been expanded during the ERI Program. Monitoring has a central place in tracking field-level activities and assessing results. Monitoring and evaluation should also support efforts to professionalize rural partners with respect to workplan execution and oversight as well as in maintaining a clear vision of sustainability. For example, Koloharena structures must have a commitment to plan, monitor, and evaluate undertaken activities in order to augment results and sustain impact.



# 2. MODULE I: Ecoregional Approach to Conservation and Development Adopted and Implemented by Multiple Actors in Priority Ecoregions

## 2.1 SUSTAINING COORDINATION STRUCTURES

### INTRODUCTION

The ERI Program has sought to promote the ecoregional approach—integrating conservation and development concerns at a landscape scale—throughout nearly five years of implementation. Owing to the complexity and size of the landscapes, multi-stakeholder coordination structures are needed to implement the approach in an effective way. During the second phase of Madagascar’s environmental program, implementing partners and programs established a number of multi-stakeholder platforms at the provincial level. The purpose of the platforms was three-fold: (1) coordinate conservation and development initiatives, (2) promote communication, sharing and learning among stakeholders, and (3) lobby for sustainable development and defend the interests of the focal landscapes. Subsequently, a fourth objective was added: develop and promote ecoregional or landscape plans and visions.

Consequently, ERI focused efforts on supporting existing “platform” institutions—the *Comité Multilocal de Planification* (CMP) in Fianarantsoa and the *Plateforme pour la Gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena* (PlaCAZ) in Toamasina. This entailed empowerment via results-based contracts for formulating and promoting ecoregional visions, as well as an array of mentoring actions. Midway through the program, Communal Support Centers (*Centres d’Appui Communal* or CAC) were established as well. The associations of communes that arose from these centers are slated to play a major role in coordinating landscape conservation and development and therefore warranted ERI support.

### MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS

The emergence of a strong PlaCAZ and the preservation of an active and robust CMP constitute two of the main achievements of ERI’s first results module. During the life of the program, the PlaCAZ grew from a moribund institution controlled by a provincial military figure to a true defender and champion of sustainable development and conservation of the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor. This was evidenced by myriad actions, such as the organization of four general assemblies, mobilization of members and other actors in response to illegal mining invasions and wetlands drainage, and the development and promotion of an ecoregional vision for the CAZ (to cite a few examples).

The PlaCAZ also became an effective communicator, developing an attractive brochure that defined good governance and described the community-managed belts that were needed around the landscape’s central forest corridor. Mindful of institutional sustainability, the PlaCAZ made great strides regarding partnership building and fundraising. This led to the financing of the platform’s 2008 general assembly by

the Miaro and JariAla projects and leveraged funding from Sherritt International, the Malagasy Forest Service, and regional government structures for forest festivals organized by the platform in conjunction with International Environment Day. Recognition from and nascent partnerships with the World Bank and the University of Antananarivo's Forest Department also added to the PlaCAZ's stature.

In Fianarantsoa, the CMP is similarly dynamic: it is currently managing environmental activities with new partners, such as the Dutch Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation and the International Union for Conservation of Nature. With the support of ERI and predecessor projects, the CMP established the first concerted management plan for the conservation of the corridor in August of 2004. This document reflected the commitment of commune mayors, an accent on best practices and lessons, and short-, medium- and long-term visions. The plan became a model for subsequent regional and communal development plans.

The CMP's general assembly in 2005 allowed for an enlarged vision of the corridor landscape, extending it north to Fandriana and south to Vondrozo. This extension was based in part on scientific and biological arguments; it also facilitated the integration of other actors into sustainable development efforts for the landscape. The CMP also continued to manage and share the corridor database which showed where various organizations were operating and trends regarding their numbers. This spatial information on actions was able to guide numerous development actors in the definition of their intervention zones and assured that their activities built on the experience of other stakeholders.

Concerning communal support and coordination, the CACs backed the emergence of two officially recognized and independent associations in 2008 named, respectively, Ombilahy Vanga and MAIIKA. Each was composed initially of 14 member communes, but popular demand has led to the addition of seven new communes (n.b.: based on average population size of rural communes in ERI's landscapes, these associations affected 520,000 people). The associations have demonstrated institutional vibrancy via annual,

budgeted workplans, a democratic system for renewal of officers, and a communication strategy in response to long distances between commune members. Sustainability concerns have also found a response as the associations have already established partnerships with a mobile telephone company and the World Food Program, allowing partial funding (20 percent) of the associations' workplans.



**Wise use of natural resources by communities living next to the forest will be a major challenge for managers of the new COFAV and CAZ protected areas.**

## **ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES**

Despite being on a positive trajectory, the challenge of fundraising and partnering to cover operational costs still remains for the PlaCAZ and the CMP. Both organizations revised their structures in order to

address this difficulty, transforming their executive teams into non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that could respond to calls for proposals and play a service provider role. Communication and profile-raising also received more emphasis. Together, these actions constitute a best practice for achieving institutional sustainability. There is one related challenge, however: the platforms must avoid becoming donor-dependent and must retain their original coordination role.

Due to the internalization of its role and effective advocacy, the CMP succeeded several times in mobilizing government authorities regarding threats to the COFAV forest corridor—in 2004, in response to the invasion of illegal miners in the Ihazomena area, and in 2005 and 2008, regarding illegal forest clearing in the areas of Ambohimahamasina and Alatsinainy Ialamarina, respectively. In particular, excellent relations with the Ministries of Waters and Forest and Decentralization allowed swift action. ERI's role consisted of supporting the CMP in raising awareness regarding the threats and in assisting with mobilization of stakeholders. Subsequent actions—carried out quickly by local branches of the Malagasy Forest Service—comprised field visits to areas of illegal activity, explaining rules regarding forest use, demanding people to abandon illegal activities, and fining some perpetrators.

The PlaCAZ also employed the best practice of targeted and determined external communication to mobilize partners (including the government) regarding illegal mining activities in the Fito commune. In general, the regionalization of government technical services enabled effective regional empowerment. Even if ERI did not work directly with these government departments, this empowerment facilitated ERI's work, as it allowed the re-establishment of confidence between local communities and these technical services.

Throughout its five years of existence, ERI devoted a significant amount of resources to leading the USAID Ecoregional Alliance in the regions of Toamasina and Fianarantsoa. This informal coalition of USAID-funded projects and organizations became an effective vehicle for sharing information and successes and adapting approaches. Although field-level synergy was more difficult to achieve (due mainly to inflexible and staggered project design), a few instances of enhanced cooperation occurred. For example, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, a member of the alliance, used some of its road rehabilitation funds to improve access to a watershed in Morarano commune, where ERI was working with local farmers on improved arabica coffee production as a perennial tree crop buffer next to the natural forest. In Fianarantsoa, good synergy was achieved among alliance members around a communication campaign directed by the CMP regarding the new corridor protected area. The principal factor enabling the heightened collaboration was CMP's communication and advocacy experience—CMP had been the leader in this domain for over 12 years. Overall, the Alliance represents a model for coordination that should be replicated in future landscape-scale conservation and development efforts.

## **LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

We believe that the CMP and the PlaCAZ are still relevant and necessary institutions. Due to the inter-regional nature of the forest corridors, as well as their size, unifying coordination bodies are still needed to champion these biodiversity-rich landscapes. Without them, the sparsely populated corridor landscapes will be relegated to the periphery of regional interests, and degradation of natural resources will continue unabated. Nonetheless, the CMP and the PlaCAZ are far from perfect organizations. Technical and financial partners should continue to support their initiatives and actions to become more representative, democratic, and inclusive; assistance should also be provided to continue to reinforce fundraising and marketing skills. In particular, these coordination and advocacy bodies need to recruit new members so that all stakeholders—and key conservation and development actors—are involved.

The implementation of the ecoregional approach has slowed the process of forest degradation and attracted new conservation and development actors to the target landscapes. Nevertheless, stakeholders must assure that the suite of ecoregional interventions responds sufficiently to the expectations of the target population. More emphasis should be placed on progressively involving local authorities in the approach and on insuring its continuity via support to the CMP and the PlaCAZ. Otherwise, experience has shown that frequent changes in external actors, visions, and policies leads to confusion among the population of the target landscapes. Due to the vast sizes of the two ecoregions, several coordination offices at the level of *régions* or districts should be considered. Efforts should be made to expand into corridor communes and even *régions* that were not focal ERI intervention zones. Another related recommendation regarding the PlaCAZ and CMP concerns their institutional status. Both were created and are recognized via a provincial decree; since provinces in Madagascar were dissolved in 2006, an inter-regional decree would be important in order to facilitate coordination between the numerous *régions* that intersect with the two forest corridors.

A major future challenge for organizations such as CMP and PlaCAZ will be replicating conservation and development successes throughout the landscapes. ERI struggled with this conundrum during the life of the program, as staff often felt that resources were thinly dispersed across gargantuan landscapes. Arguably, scaling up requires significant resources including a small army of personnel to collaborate effectively with thousands of rural communities. Two potential solutions can be offered to this predicament. First of all, a multitude of stakeholders can be mobilized around common objectives or a common vision to implement successful practices (this would require adherence to the vision, clear definitions of each stakeholder’s role and responsibilities, and incorporation of key elements in each organization’s workplan); the sum of these actions should equate to landscape-scale impact. Secondly, the farmer-to-farmer or local extension agent approach could be used; this would represent an efficient and cost-effective means that employs local resources as opposed to recruiting external personnel.

## **2.2 GOVERNANCE AND PROTECTION OF FOREST CORRIDOR LANDSCAPES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Although not always explicit, landscape-scale governance, including wise use of natural resources, has constantly been at the core of ERI’s ecoregional approach. This aspect is also a key component of the program’s first legacy—sustainable coordination and advocacy structures for better governance of forest corridors and adjacent lands. Activities that contributed to conservation and governance of the corridors during the life of the program included participation in the technical committees responsible for establishing the new corridor protected areas, setting up commune support centers, and producing long-term ecoregional or sustainable development visions for the two landscapes. ERI also promoted the *Kaominina Mendrika* (KM) or “meritorious commune” tool (details provided in following section) in order to advance sustainable, integrated development in key corridor communes.

### **MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS**

Ecoregional visions and management plans for new corridor protected areas constituted major results during the life of the program. These represent key documents for the conservation and sustainable development of the corridor landscapes and also set forth many of the key principles for good governance of natural resources. In the Toamasina ecoregion, the PlaCAZ led efforts to produce the vision for

sustainable development and conservation; the vision was finalized in March 2007 and became the focus of communication efforts for the remainder of the program. The adoption of ecoregional tenets also demonstrated ERI's impact. In particular, conservation NGOs and regional government structures accepted the need for a holistic landscape approach which integrates biodiversity conservation and rural development concerns. This is evidenced by the inclusion of these elements in regional development plans and in the management plans for new protected areas.

During the final two and a half years of the program, ERI staff provided intellectual leadership to the process of establishing and producing management plans for the new protected areas. The plans' incorporation of components such as sustainable use zones and co-management with local *communauté de base* (COBA) associations—both advocated by ERI—demonstrates the effectiveness of program staff. ERI was also instrumental in creating a public consultation process with local communities regarding protected area establishment. Nascent COBA federations, established by ERI, were also included in the proposed governance structures for the new protected areas. Persistent communication and presentations on field-level realities shaped the thinking on the new protected areas. In the CAZ landscape, for example, ERI organized a trek across the forest corridor which showed that many more households than previously estimated were living in the corridor (and proposed protected area). Efforts culminated recently (March 2009) in the adoption of a comprehensive and integrated management plan for the CAZ Protected Area which takes development, landscape, and multi-stakeholder principles into account.

For the COFAV Protected Area, the management plan has also recently become operational. This plan reconciles socioeconomic information with available scientific data in order to maintain the quality of the corridor's biodiversity by responding to threats while at the same time considering local desires regarding access to forest resources. ERI contributed to the formulation of this plan via collaboration with the Haonasoa association and the protected area's technical secretariat. In particular, ERI contracted with Haonasoa to complete development pathways plans for ERI's corridor communes; Haonasoa's plans were subsequently incorporated into the protected area's management plan.

ERI's commune support centers generated several notable impacts. In particular, local tax receipts increased by 50 percent, on average, in beneficiary communes. This was partly due to the use of new tax software promoted by the CAC field agents and used by communal authorities. Thanks to efforts from CAC personnel, commune officials also mastered the new local fiscal law enabling them to conduct effective tax collection campaigns. In 2008, Andranobolaha Commune was able to co-finance the construction of a Junior High School via a contribution of (approximately) \$3,200 and Anivorano Est Commune spent \$3,700 to rehabilitate a center used for meetings between the commune council and the local population.<sup>3</sup> These examples are a direct result of improved local tax collection efforts made possible by the CACs.

Thirty communes used and internalized the multi-sector approach known as *Kaominina Mendrika* or meritorious communes. This entailed integrated planning and joint implementation of economic growth, natural resource management, good governance, and health activities; communes were awarded stars at the end of a 12-month cycle if they met their pre-determined targets. In Toamasina, 9 communes attained all 4 stars during three successive cycles. In Fianarantsoa, 16 out of 18 communes attained their targets in all four sectors. Due to this approach, ERI staff observed an improved development vision among commune communities, rejuvenation of the communal development committees, heightened

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<sup>3</sup> All dollar amounts (\$) are in U.S. dollars.

responsibility and empowerment of stakeholders, and a reinforced and improved reputation for the Koloharena (KH) movement. KM results in ERI communes also enabled the scaled-up adoption of the approach at the level of Districts and even entire *régions*. Overall, the use of the multi-sector KM tool can be considered as a best practice.

## **ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES**

The growing awareness of the importance of local community livelihoods and sustainable development comprised the most significant enabling factor for the establishment of ecoregional visions and the incorporation of ecoregional principles in new protected area management plans. (This realization occurred mainly at the level of conservation NGOs and Malagasy government stakeholders, and was brought about in part by constant communication from field-level practitioners such as ERI Program staff.) An associated best practice was the production of integrated land use plans for key corridor communes; these plans identified preeminent areas for agricultural intensification, as well as forest use and protection zones based on local needs. ERI facilitated creation of these plans for 13 communes in the Fianarantsoa corridor. In both Fianarantsoa and Toamasina, these plans and principles were incorporated into the local consultation process for the new protected areas.

An example from the northeast quadrant of the CAZ landscape demonstrates another best practice in implementing the ecoregional approach. In this case, Madagascar National Parks personnel were responsible for conducting environmental and community-based natural resource management education among local communities. During these sessions, requests for agricultural intensification and management transfer of forest resources were noted and subsequently passed on to ERI. This demonstrates a clear understanding and agreement on roles and responsibilities for development and conservation within overlapping intervention zones. Based on this, the vision for the future should be a network of mutually supportive environment and rural development actors working to achieve consensual objectives in the same landscape.

It was and is necessary to consider the interests of the landscape populations in the protected area management plans. During local consultations, ERI staff noticed that vulnerable and affected households were participating heavily in the process of establishing the new protected area in order to identify, together and in a realistic fashion, potential and probable restrictions on forest access and utilization as well as adequate compensation. Consequently, protected area promoters obtained the moral and written buy-in of the local population with respect to new protected area establishment, and biodiversity conservation was largely reconciled with sustainable development.

Positive CAC results were enabled by a favorable national policy and judicial framework that allowed for and promoted the establishment of these centers. Moreover, a 2006 law enabling 100 percent payment of property taxes at the commune level improved local fiscal performance. Rapid Results Initiatives created by the Atsinanana and Haute Matsiatra *régions* with respect to local tax collection also supported positive CAC impacts.

## **LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Given that thousands of rural communities are living in poverty throughout ERI's target landscapes, it is important to recall the lesson that biodiversity conservation cannot be dissociated from development and local livelihoods. This in turn underscores the need for a coordinating or overarching governance body that can address both concerns and give equal weight to them—in other words, an organization that can

implement the ecoregional approach. These considerations must also be reconciled and integrated in governance structures and management plans for the new corridor protected areas. Linked to this is the perennial funding question. There is hope from conservation NGOs that protected area management costs may be covered by payments for carbon sequestration linked to avoided deforestation (though others are skeptical of this outcome given the inclinations of companies that enter the carbon market). Although these payments can fund livelihood activities, anticipated amounts will probably not be sufficient for both protected area management and livelihood initiatives, underscoring the need for complementary funding.

Many challenges remain regarding the establishment and implementation of the new protected areas. Foremost among these is the fact that restricted access to natural resources could decrease food security and threaten livelihoods for communities living in the forest corridor landscapes. Recent clearing and colonization of the Fianarantsoa corridor is probably an attempt by farmers to increase their food security resources before the new protected area is formally created. All of this highlights the urgent need for extension and adoption of agricultural intensification techniques. Otherwise, traditional farming techniques will lead to a soil fertility crisis which will push local communities to convert more forest to farmland.

Improved corridor governance and sustainable use of natural resources can be abetted by encouraging systematic social and technical dialogue between COBA associations and their federations, the KH movement, and rural communes; the CMP and the PlaCAZ could facilitate this dialogue by convening quarterly meetings or discussions in various locations in the landscapes. Similarly, programmatic and technical intersections between commune associations, COBA federations, regional KH branches, and coordination platforms (PlaCAZ and CMP) should be reinforced. A starting point would be identifying commonalities in annual workplans and ensuring that these elements were executed and expanded. Overall, this will secure a critical mass of actors and enable harmonization of different governance practices and styles, in turn leading to improved management of the enormous ecoregions or landscapes. At the start of this process, it is important to identify unifying principles and objectives for these structures in order to implement a common strategy with multiplying effects across sectors. This is probably one of the keys to effective implementation of a consensus on an ecoregional vision, and all stakeholders must internalize these principles and objectives from the beginning. The vision should be revised and agreed upon at a truly inclusive general assembly.

In order to assure an operational governance structure for the new protected areas, all potential managers and actors must be included; many still need capacity building support. Based on the management plans, all stakeholders should provide their knowledge, viewpoints, and aspirations for the development of the protected areas in a collaborative fashion; they must also be implicated in the decision-making process. Based on the consensus for a co-management governance category, we recommend three distinct entities: a steering committee, to define major strategic axes of protected area management; a mixed participatory management committee, to implement management decisions and supervise the team executing field-level activities; and a collaborative committee, to provide technical and financial support.

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**MODULE I ACHIEVEMENTS, AT A GLANCE**

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<b>Major results</b>	<b>Observations</b>
Strong landscape coordination platforms (CMP and PlaCAZ)	Platform organizations are leaders in conservation and sustainable development; both have a growing partnership base
Emergence of 2 inter-communal associations	Associations will manage and benefit from CACs; will improve governance of corridor landscapes
Finalization of management plans for new CAZ and COFAV protected areas	Ecoregional principles and other concerns advocated by ERI incorporated into management plans
Integrated conservation and development in 30 corridor communes via the KM tool	Excellent approach for encouraging self- or auto-development attitude

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# 3. MODULE II: Community-Based Natural Resource Management Improved and Expanded to Protect Forest Corridors

## 3.1 EFFECTIVE LOCAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

### INTRODUCTION

Better management and protection of natural resources in Madagascar cannot be envisioned without the full participation of local communities. Within the framework of Madagascar's Third Environmental Program, USAID, via the ERI Program, committed to supporting community-based forest management in threatened areas of the CAZ and COFAV forest corridors. During five years of intervention, ERI's challenge was to empower and build the capacity of local community associations for improved forest management via the forest management transfer process. Support focused on rendering management transfer contracts operational by strengthening the organizational and technical skills of the managing associations. The program facilitated annual self-evaluations and workplans as tools for contract implementation. These initiatives were framed by a sustainability strategy whereby COBA associations would be capable of continuing management of natural resources after the end of ERI.

### MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Responding to numerous requests from local communities adjacent to the forest corridors, ERI enabled the signature of 12 new forest management transfer contracts—mainly in the CAZ landscape—covering an area of 19,750 ha. Moreover, all steps besides signature have been completed for four additional contracts totaling 2,500 ha in the Toamasina ecoregion (the signature was delayed due to the current political crisis). In the COFAV landscape where the context was somewhat different—numerous contracts were already in place at the start of ERI—actions focused on supporting existing COBA associations. Initially (2004 and 2005), the program supported 16,000 ha of natural resources transferred to 21 associations; during its last year, ERI was building capacity for 99 COBA associations whose contracts covered 150,767 ha (87,305 ha in the Toamasina landscape and 63,464 in the Fianarantsoa landscape). (Please see Maps 1 and 2 in Appendix 4 for a spatial representation of the ERI-supported COBA movement.) Formal and on-the-job training in management plan implementation and organizational development were widespread. Approximately 6,450 people benefited directly from these capacity-building efforts. At present, all of these community associations are able to implement and administer the majority of contract requirements.

Regarding progress on management plan implementation, planned activities have been realized at 94 percent in Fianarantsoa and 75 percent in Toamasina on average (see ERI's PMP indicator sheets for definitions regarding management plan implementation). All COBA associations revised their workplans

annually, based on self-evaluation sessions that included analysis of management plan implementation. On average, each COBA association organized 12 patrols of their transferred forest per year; moreover, they summarized the results of this surveillance in semester reports to the Malagasy Forest Service. Overall, these patrols, coupled with the fact that signed contracts existed, diminished clearing within and adjacent to the transferred forests; anecdotal accounts from the commune of Fito indicate a reduction of 80 percent. Furthermore, forest restoration and reforestation were included in contract evaluation criteria for managing associations. During the life of the ERI Program, COBA associations restored and reforested a total of 535 ha. For some of these communities, implementation of reforestation and restoration activities was made possible by funds leveraged by ERI and obtained from Conservation International (specifically, from CI's Node funds) and from the Malagasy foundation Tany Meva.

The initial three-year period of many contracts supported by ERI expired during the ERI program; evaluation was thus required before they could be renewed. ERI collaborated on several evaluations with the Malagasy Forest Service and other supporting organizations. At present, 12 out of 41 expired contracts in the central zone of the COFAV corridor have been evaluated; 6 evaluations were funded by ERI and the other 6 by Madagascar's Third Environmental Program. All 12, representing a total of approximately 50,000 ha, obtained favorable ratings and will be renewed for 10 more years. In the CAZ landscape, ERI collaborated on 9 contract evaluations covering 37,405 ha; these evaluations were similarly positive, and all the contracts will also be extended for 10 years.

To ensure financial autonomy and independence, ERI also endeavored to develop revenue-generating initiatives with COBA associations; this is a critical activity needed to cover the associations' operational costs. Staff noted progress on biodiversity-friendly activities such as ecotourism, essential oil extraction from the leaves of *Ravensara aromatica*, and economic valorization of secondary products such as bamboo and pandanus used to make utensils, mats, and baskets. Overall, seven community-managed tourism sites were developed in collaboration with partners such as CI and the Malagasy Government's tourism service. For the COFAV sites, ERI supported the rehabilitation or building of 28 km of paths, the establishment of two welcome centers/offices and various camping sites, and the installation of 23 signs indicating hiking circuits and communicating environmental information. In the CAZ landscape, the program organized two inaugural treks in order to develop two hiking circuits. Four tourist bungalows were built in Fetraomby in collaboration with Eastern Tours, and a welcome center/office was constructed in Andasibe to be managed by the local COBA federation.

## **ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES**

Recognition from external stakeholders—especially local authorities, the Malagasy Forest Service, and supporting organizations—enhanced the efforts and enthusiasm of local community associations. This recognition often led to the establishment of additional partnerships with technical and financial collaborators (donors). During acknowledgment ceremonies, various stakeholders expressed their intention to continue collaboration and encouraged other organizations to forge relationships with the COBA associations.

Direct exchange visits between COBA associations eased sharing of experience and learning, especially among members of the same federation. In general, ERI staff noticed that techniques and information communicated horizontally among peers was grasped more readily than via vertical exchanges between program field agents or senior staff and the local associations. This dialogue was expanded during

periodic monthly or quarterly meetings of COBA federations that began in 2008. A related best practice involved grouped training among federation officers and representatives on association management and corresponding tools. The objective was to assure that leaders reached the same information level—especially those who were newly elected—which in turn would permit uniform monitoring of management plan realization.

ERI staff noted some positive effects from the contract evaluation and renewal process described above. In the sites that have undergone evaluations, the process has rejuvenated COBA associations and encouraged them to improve management of the transferred area. However, the community managers still want funding or support for revenue-generating activities to enable sustainable forest management.

## **LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

COBA associations are ready to protect their transferred forests, but they require partners that are concerned with their economic interests. Effective implementation of contracts requires a stable source of revenue in order to cover operational management costs. More support needs to be furnished with regard to developing economic activities such as ecotourism and sustainable harvesting and transformation of forest products (timber and non-timber). COBA leaders should be trained in small business development, with an accent on acquiring basic accounting, marketing, and partnership-building skills. Regarding ecotourism, initiated by COBA federations and some individual associations, promotion and marketing of community managed sites should be enhanced in collaboration with private tourism companies and regional government tourism services. Ecotourism's potential for revenue generation is, however, limited, especially in isolated areas of the two corridors. COBA associations should thus endeavor to develop two or three economic activities simultaneously.

Another major challenge facing COBA associations is reconciling conservation and socioeconomic concerns to enable sound implementation of management plans. Besides technical forestry training which is still highly recommended and solicited by the COBAs, support must be provided in the domains of agricultural production, development of light infrastructure, and access to microfinance or credit; these all constitute complementary activities needed to counterbalance pure forest protection actions. Moreover, in community-based forest management activities, one cannot only concentrate on transferred natural resources—management of the entire village territory must also be considered. Technical and financial partners should not lose sight of the fact that the priority of rural communities is daily survival, which in most cases equates with food production. We thus recommend that future programs strengthen ties between COBA associations and the KH movement. In fact, in many ways, the current division between COBA and Koloharena associations is a false dichotomy; it would behoove future projects to examine how the two movements could be united.

ERI staff observed that the interruption of support after contracts are signed impedes the attainment of management transfer objectives. At the time of signature, most associations are not yet mature. On the whole, conclusive and effective management transfer cannot occur in the short term. We believe that, in most cases, support must continue for four to five years after the contracts are signed before a given association becomes autonomous. During the program, ERI posted permanent field agents to support the associations and, more recently, helped establish the COBA federations. One of the principal roles of the federations will be to continue supporting individual association members (see section 3.2 below for more information). It should be noted that the difficult access and isolation of many of ERI's intervention zones discouraged most partners, including the Malagasy Forest Service, from providing significant support to

COBA associations. Two notable exceptions are funding from CI's small grants Nodes and Tany Meva. Both of these reached isolated COBAs and provided much-needed motivation for association members.

Since natural resources management transfer and COBA associations are part of national policy, the State must make an effort to contribute to their success. This translates to real and sustained recognition from the Malagasy Forest Service and valorization of these local structures in other rural development policies. Moreover, enhanced collaboration between the Forest Service, rural communes, the COBA movement and the Justice Department is sorely needed, especially regarding monitoring, surveillance and application of traditional agreements (*dina*) and the law. People who perpetrate illegal acts, including forest clearing by immigrants (usually not members of COBA associations), must be brought to justice. It should be noted that, to date, most cases have produced unsatisfactory results—perpetrators are scarcely punished or are released, damaging COBA efforts and reputations.

## 3.2 CO-MANAGEMENT OF NEW PROTECTED AREAS

### INTRODUCTION

The presidential declaration in Durban in 2003 proposed tripling the area of Madagascar's protected areas, and the two forest corridors at the heart of ERI's ecoregions were subsequently put forward as protected areas. In response, the program concentrated on creating and rendering operational COBA federations—structures that could play a decisive role in the co-management of the protected areas. Activities focused on skills transfer in domains such as organizational administration, forest monitoring, advocacy, and management. The establishment of the federations occurred during the last two and a half years of the program, with the understanding among all parties concerned that this period was insufficient for achieving full organizational sustainability. However, the initiative was seen as decisive for the sustainable management of the new protected areas as well as for attaining the program's second legacy—community-based natural resources management regimes embedded in the new network of protected areas. ERI thus forged ahead with laying the foundations for stable COBA federations.

### MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS

At present, the 10 COBA federations (FCOBAs) established by ERI in collaboration with local associations are legally recognized and operational. These federations encompass 155 COBA associations and approximately 10,000 members, and the area covered by the management transfer contracts of the member associations is approximately 179,275 ha. ERI has facilitated development of the FCOBAs. Each federation organizes monthly meetings and has assured reliable communication among members; the majority of federations have also conducted field visits to each of the member associations. All the federations have also produced annual workplans focused, for the most part, on support to individual members. In both of ERI's landscapes, the federations organized, in collaboration with ERI field agents, training sessions for COBA associations on forest legislation, forest monitoring systems, fire control, and leadership and management. In Toamasina, 95 COBA members were trained while 55 benefited from these sessions in Fianarantsoa. These trainings also led to the emergence of five new associations in Fianarantsoa.

The governance structures for the new CAZ and COFAV protected areas call for the integration of the FCOBAs, both as part of the steering committees and especially as organizations that will implement the protected areas' management plans at the field level (this integration had been advocated by ERI for several years). Recognition has also come in the form of consultation: from late 2007 to the present,

stakeholders have conferred with the FCOBAs on management plan development and, more recently, validation. This is due to the fact that management transfer contracts of member associations cover 25 percent of the CAZ Protected Area and 13 percent of the COFAV Protected Area (concentrated in the central section of the protected area) as well as to their administrative coverage—each federation operates in 2 to 4 rural communes. Another positive impact has been the use of existing transferred forests as a criterion for demarcating protected area management units (as advocated by ERI Program staff).

With ERI's support, each federation also put vigilance committees in place and has carried out monthly patrols in sensitive areas, defined in collaboration with the Malagasy Forest Service, communal authorities, and police (together, these four entities comprise the "mixed surveillance brigade"). The patrols were intended to raise

awareness among the population adjacent to the forest corridors on sustainable forest management, collect information on the condition of the forests and COBA results, relay complaints, and, if necessary, signal infractions to the Forest Service. Since commencing these visits, 86 complaints have been transmitted to the Forest Service; 54 have been acted upon and resolved, whereas 32 are still awaiting decisions.

Some FCOBAs have been able to resolve conflicts regarding illegal harvesting and forest clearing at the local level in collaboration with rural communes and individual COBA associations (ERI encouraged them to be proactive and play this role as part of the leadership training module). In Ambalavao, the FCOBA—supported by the Forest Service—was able to apply *dina*<sup>4</sup> penalties against a person responsible for burning a community reforestation zone. In Tolongoina, the federation demonstrated its effectiveness by successfully pursuing persons responsible for illegal forest clearing even though the responsible parties lived in villages without forest transfer contracts, they paid the fines defined in the *dina*. In Didy, the local federation collaborated with the commune on safeguarding the corridor by advocating the suspension of mining activities within transferred forests; this interdiction has recently been validated by a communal decree. Finally, the FCOBAs have been solicited to participate in forest restoration actions for the two corridors. The Didy FCOBA is now a stakeholder in a natural forest restoration activity initiated by the World Wide Fund for Nature for the management of the Ambohiero site. Consequently, nine association members organized the planting of 21,000 native tree seedlings this past rainy season.



**Ecotourism is a promising revenue-generating activity for COBA associations.**

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<sup>4</sup> Traditional agreement among community members in Malagasy society.

## ENABLING CONDITIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

The federations have learned to engage traditional leaders—influential members of local communities—in communicating and acting upon environmental education issues. These leaders, many of whom are older, have shown increased understanding of the ecological problems linked to forest degradation (which is mainly caused by human activities), characterized in recent decades by irregular rainfall and prolonged dry seasons. This situation has in turn had a serious negative impact on the traditional agricultural season. Traditional leaders have been active in voicing concerns about these trends and in encouraging the local population to join the COBA movement and act to reverse the situation.

In general, ERI Program staff observed a desire among FCOBA members to take on the responsibility of improved, local forest management. This is probably due to the fact that many of these members have noticed the effect of practices that destroy the natural resources base. It is also probably a reaction to the status quo context of open access to forest resources which, more often than not, has favored immigrants and outsiders. Like the ERI program, they probably also feel that it is only logical that those living adjacent to the coveted forests be directly implicated in their management. All of these factors have driven the FCOBAs to practice alternatives to destructive measures, to initiate natural forest restoration activities, and to become active in applying *dina* fines and communicating complaints to the Forest Service. Another factor that has enabled FCOBA effectiveness is the fact that the leadership has emerged from existing COBA associations; they know and understand the local contexts and do not require a prolonged period of confidence building among the membership.

COBA associations have undertaken auto-evaluations—facilitated by the program—since 2005. The evaluations have enabled them to improve planning and organize activities for the coming year. This practice will be continued during FCOBA general assemblies and will enhance exchanges between member associations, ultimately enriching their capacities.

## LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Capacity-building efforts in the areas of project management, leadership, environmental governance, forest management and legislation, and protected area management need to be continued for the FCOBAs in the two ERI landscapes. This will make it possible to realize the vision of FCOBAs, which in turn support association members (especially new associations, which require a period of support that surpasses most project cycles) with implementing management contracts and transferring skills necessary for co-management of the new protected areas. This will also help the FCOBAs play their role of educating rural commune personnel on the various aspects of community-based forest management. It is expected that this will counteract the current tendency of rural communes not to fully involve themselves in forest management contracts, largely due to ignorance of the process and legal framework. In order to develop and implement effective training programs, we recommend that the FCOBAs establish partnerships with Madagascar National Parks and the Forest Service. Overall, we believe that FCOBA leadership will be crucial to the success of supporting young COBA associations and co-management of the new protected areas.

At present, the FCOBAs do not have stable financial resources. They are making ends meet via dues from members, volunteerism, and the traditional practice of *Fihavanana*, whereby compensation is provided to those who go on patrols by providing labor for work in their agricultural fields. Nevertheless, we believe that these elements are insufficient for executing and attaining the objectives of the FCOBA's annual workplans. Recommendations regarding business development and revenue generation under section 3.1 above for COBA associations apply equally to the FCOBAs. Beyond this, we recommend improving the

relations between government, donor, and NGO programs by working closely with information centers in the two landscapes; specifically, the FCOBAs must be able to locate information on all development and conservation projects and initiatives in order to enhance partnership development. External stakeholders should also contribute to solving this dilemma. For the FCOBAs to play their assigned role and consolidate their reputations, they must be considered full partners.

The FCOBAs should continue to participate effectively in all local and regional environmental activities (e.g., reforestation, environmental education, and fire management initiatives and events). This should have an effect on many levels—it will raise their profile, increase their influence and political weight, and help position them to capture economic benefits from their forest management transfer contracts and protected area management. This last point is critical: if technical and financial partners want local communities to play a role in protected area management, they must be compensated for this work. This will avoid the “free lunch” scenario convincingly described by Hockley and Andriamarovolona (please refer to the ERI compendium for the full report). Overall, the FCOBAs should be supported so that they can demonstrate their effectiveness and subsequently gain credibility and power; this could act as a counterbalance and alternative to the current context (generally, an unhealthy one), where most of the power regarding forest management is concentrated at the level of the Malagasy Forest Service. The FCOBA leadership should also continue their excellent work on conflict resolution and *dina* application. They are well placed to solve many association-level problems as they are respected among COBAs but do not have the immediate family or clan links which have stymied *dina* application in the past.

Finally, the work of establishing a complete, community-managed green belt around the core protected zone of each forest corridor remains unfinished. Nevertheless, we believe that this element is vital to the preservation of the two corridors. The embryo of these belts is present via the existing COBA associations and the new FCOBAs, but the next step entails filling in the gaps so that the belts are unbroken. The FCOBAs should conduct an inventory of all non-transferred forests in the sustainable use zone of the new protected areas and encourage adjacent communities to form COBA associations which could formally manage these areas, through locally appropriate awareness-raising campaigns on community-based forest management. The FCOBAs could then accompany and train these new associations as they progressed through the various stages of the management transfer process (including contacting and educating commune authorities) and subsequently began implementing the management plans. The FCOBAs are currently well positioned to carry out this work, and technical and financial partners should support them in its realization.

## MODULE II ACHIEVEMENTS, AT A GLANCE

Major results	Observations
Establishment of 10 COBA federations serving 155 associations	Federations slated to play crucial role in co-management of new protected areas; already demonstrating leadership via patrols, visits, and conflict resolution
16 new forest management transfer contracts covering over 22,000 ha	Most contracts in key, threatened areas of corridors where local forest management initiatives were absent before ERI
Development of 7 community-managed ecotourism sites/circuits	Promising means for generating direct economic benefits from forest resources for local communities
Management plans for community-managed forests implemented at 85 percent on average	Extremely positive statistic, given the challenges that remain for community forest management





# 4. MODULE III: Profitable and Environmentally Sound Farming Systems Replace “Slash-and-Burn” Agricultural Practices at The Landscape Level

## 4.1 FARMER–TO-FARMER AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

### INTRODUCTION

The Malagasy government’s disengagement from agricultural extension around the year 2000 left relatively uneducated farmers on their own. However, pressure on natural resources by communities adjacent to forested corridors drops considerably if the farming system is improved. This is the principal justification for the program’s third results module—that is, the need to intensify and diversify agricultural techniques, with the goal of strengthening rural populations’ income so that they can end or at least diminish the pressure they place on forest resources. One of ERI’s strategies relied on establishing an appropriate and effective system of agricultural extension using the farmer-to-farmer approach. The expansion and reinforcement of the Koloharena movement’s corps of farmer technicians—*paysans animateurs* (farmer community organizers), or PAs, and *paysans vulgarisateurs* (farmer extension agents) or PVs—was the key to this strategy. The PAs and PVs received technical training throughout the life of the program and were awarded certificates after an evaluation process (n.b.: official certificates are a huge motivator for farmer technicians). Another major Module III activity was the revival and expansion of Farmer Field Schools (FFS). An integral part of ERI’s strategy was the creation and application of progressive exit strategies, capitalizing on what has been learned and linking Koloharena structures with a variety of partners.

### MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS

At the time of this final report and after nearly five years of activities, encouraging results have been recorded. In total, 737 farmer extension agents (PVs) have been trained, of whom 455 are in service. In addition, 367 community organizers (PAs), with 273 in service, and 161 model farmers (*paysans modèles*, or PMs) have been trained as well. These farmer technicians work in 18 KH federations and 24 KH cooperatives and provide services to over 20,000 households. Among these, 243 PVs, 69 PAs, and 33 PMs are newly certified or ready to be certified. (It should be noted that the certification process was not completed in the Atsinanana *région* due to the current political crisis.) During the ERI program lifespan, farmer technicians (PVs, PAs, and PMs) extended 39 improved agricultural and livestock techniques (see Appendix 6 for a list of these techniques). Examples included the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), direct sowing in mulch or green manure (known in French as *semis direct sous couverture végétale*, or SCV), *tavy bôka* (clearing without burning, followed by SCV), composting, improved banana cultivation, the regeneration of coffee trees, fish farming, modern beekeeping, and improved local poultry farming (laying hens and meat chickens).

FFS activities, through the launching of groups organized around particular agricultural themes, have two positive effects: on the one hand, they allow practical research on promising traditional practices; on the other, they make it possible to find ways of adapting technical innovations to local microecologies. Farmer-to-farmer skills transfers take place through FFS. Currently, there are 68 active groups in the two ERI landscapes, focused on about a dozen different themes. Three are composed entirely of women, and have linked FFS to improved recipes for cooking and better eating habits—for example, through vegetable gardening and improved local poultry farming. Following two successive FFS campaigns, 40 updated technical flyers or briefs on improved and adapted techniques have been produced or reissued in the Malagasy language; these are informally disseminated among villages through exchanges between groups.

After an evaluation process in which the regional government agricultural service (*Direction Régionale du Développement Rural*, or DRDR) took part, the partners demonstrated recognition and confidence in the KH movement's future as a viable base for agricultural extension. Thus 70 PVs from the Fianarantsoa ecoregion were recruited by the local DRDR to work for the Food Security Program (*Programme de Sécurité Alimentaire*, or PSA) as SRI supervisors and trainers during the 2008–2009 rice-growing season. Private firms have called and continue to call on the services of the PAs and PVs to work with litchi producers in obtaining certification under the Euro-Retailer Produce Good Agricultural Practices (EUREPGAP) scheme; for example, 20 PAs and PVs of the Anivorano Est and Ranomafana Est Koloharena Cooperatives were hired during the six-week harvest season to help the Faly Export Company of Toamasina achieve certification for export. ERI's role in these actions was one of facilitation: program staff assisted in introducing KH cooperative leaders to private sector companies and managers of rural development initiatives. In some cases, initial contact occurred at roundtables organized by the project. Details of the arrangements between the companies and the KH movement were left to these two parties though program staff sometimes provided advice at the request of KH leaders.



**Farmer-to-farmer agricultural extension in action in the COFAV landscape.**

Another, important impact of the program was the mastery of improved techniques and the transfer of skills from the PAs and PVs to the members of the KH associations (over 20,000 members at present). This is palpably evident in the pattern of adoption of new techniques. For example, in the Fianarantsoa ecoregion, adoption of fish farming doubled in a two-year period, going from 523 adopters in 2006 to 1,181 adopters in 2008. This trend culminated in the creation of a commercial association of fish farmers producing fingerlings as stock for other farmers throughout the region.

## ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES

The farmer-to-farmer approach to agricultural extension as personified by FFS and the work of PVs and PAs is, in itself, one of the root causes of ERI's success. The approach is not only motivating but also allows a horizontal, peer-to-peer form of popularization, stimulating real pride in association members.

In zones where it is suitable, the adoption of the value chain approach, coupled with extension of improved methods, has been no less important, allowing the program to boost the results achieved at the cooperative level (see Module IV results and analysis below for more information). This is especially true in cases where there are traditional value chains that can be reinvigorated and for which re-dissemination and agricultural extension present no major obstacles, such as ginger, turmeric, litchi, robusta coffee, bananas, and cloves.

Partnerships with applied research institutions, followed by the dissemination of new techniques, have made it possible to take advantage of underused land resources such as fallow hillsides. For example, promotion of the *tavy bôka* technique, which is a prelude leading to the practice of SCV, resulted from a partnership with the *Association Nationale des Actions Environnementales*.

For many of the more accessible zones where rice farming is dominant, such as Didy in the Ambatondrazaka area, Maromitety and Mahanoro in the Analanjirofo région, and Kelilalina in Vatovavy-Fitovinany, relatively easy access to finance provided by microfinance institutions has made it possible to install village granaries, which help keep rice prices low during the hungry season. This in turn has favored the adoption of SRI and related practices. About 30 percent of ERI intervention zones fall into this category.

Several elements led to the success of the farmer technician certification process and constitute a best practice. First of all, including as many technical partners and stakeholders as possible in the process is recommended. For the 2008–2009 agricultural season, the DRDRs for each *Région* were integral components of the evaluation commissions. To guarantee institutionalization of the farmer technician program and the permanence of expected impacts, the program consistently involved representatives of the different levels of the KH movement—the *Confédération Nationale de KH* (CNKH), *Antennes Régionales de KH* (ARKHs), *Fédérations de Koloharena* (FKHs), *Coopératives Koloharena* (CKHs), and KH associations (AKH). The principle of an evaluation process based on the adoption of a carefully chosen overarching theme was also introduced. For the 2008–2009 agricultural season, composting was selected, and no farmer's candidacy was considered unless it featured a production unit for compost in the village or in the candidate's fields. Overall, an important factor favoring the government's recognition of the work of the PAs and PVs was the launching of the Green Revolution initiative, whose implementation requires a large number of field-level agricultural technicians, backed by effective supervision. The participation of the KH's PAs and PVs in the initiative allowed a large number of targets to be reached.

## LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the past year, participatory evaluation workshops have been organized, scaled to each KH cooperative and federation, in order to analyze Farmer Field Schools. This led to the adoption of two measures with respect to FFS: carrying out research at the level of a group member's field, and requiring a minimum surface area in order to produce a motivating yield (in the past, plots were too small). Early results appear to have established the desired stimulus, which will in turn contribute to the permanence of the farmer-led research and adaptation process. Furthermore, exchanges among facilitators have made it possible to disseminate best practices in terms of the organization and management of FFS groups.

Remuneration for the PAs and PVs in order to compensate their supervisory activities is something for which the beneficiaries themselves (i.e., KH structures) should assume the responsibility. We continue to recommend a system at the cooperative level based on revenue generated from agricultural commercialization activities. Alternatively, compensation can be provided in accordance with local customs, such as payment in kind, or in equivalent man-days of work in farmer technicians' fields.

Another issue is adapting the PA/PV evaluation system to candidates' local contexts. So that the process can function as a tool motivating the farmer technicians to improve their performance, the program worked with evaluation stakeholders to develop a concept relying on the consideration of improved techniques adopted within the PV's or PA's own household; yields realized; and the impact of the PA/PV within his/her KH association, especially with respect to adoption of improved techniques.

Similar participatory evaluation workshops were also organized to analyze and help resolve the question of the sustainability of the PA/PV networks, involving as many participants as possible. Inviting members of the permanent committee for *fokontany* (village clusters) or village development, communal counselors, and other members of the executive committee, made it possible to engage a broader range of stakeholders in the discussions. Major decisions were arrived at and adopted for ratification by the communal councils, notably harmonizing the annual *fokontany* workplans with those of the KH associations and, similarly, coordinating commune workplans with those of the cooperatives and federations. Nonetheless, the KH movement should increase its marketing of the potential services of PAs and PVs.

The adoption of a new category of farmer technicians—model farmers or PMs—at the level of KH associations allowed the agricultural extension workload of the PVs and PAs to be reduced. Henceforth, skill transfer and training will be done in a cascading or staggered fashion through the PMs, who are permanently present at the association level, each possessing demonstration plots to stimulate the interest and adoption of members. Model farmers should not be paid for these efforts but should receive small tools and other agricultural inputs from their cooperatives.

## **4.2 INTENSIFIED AND DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE REDUCING PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Human pressure on natural resources, particularly through slash-and-burn farming and *tevy ala* (forest conversion), is an undeniable reality—and is the major threat to the forest corridors and their biodiversity in ERI's landscapes. This context justifies the strategy and objective of intensifying and diversifying agriculture in order to reduce pressure on natural resources, especially natural forest conversion. Rejuvenating existing value chains via successive trainings was one of the first agricultural intensification measures to be undertaken by the program. Improved banana cultivation, reinvigoration of coffee trees via special pruning techniques, and the revival of the litchi value chain under EUREPGAP norms were among the activities most attractive to farmers in ERI's intervention zones. Beyond these techniques, training in composting and in the production of natural fertilizers via improved cattle corrals were organized as a response to the short supply and high cost of synthetic inputs. ERI also focused on promoting intensification techniques for major staple crops such as rice, maize, and cassava.

## MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS

A clear improvement occurred in the production of staple crops during the life of ERI. In Fianarantsoa, rice yields rose from 2.8 t/ha to 4.3 t/ha—an increase of 54 percent—while in the Toamasina ecoregion they rose from 1.2 t/ha to 2.1 t/ha for an increase of 75 percent. This is principally due to better application of full-scale SRI for the zones already benefiting from proficient water management and, for the other zones, the application of elements of the SRI package—for example, the practice of transplanting young plants less than two weeks old in lines, followed by cycles of hoeing and weeding at appropriate intervals.

A similar result is evident for cassava, for which yields rose from 3.5 to 9.9 t/ha (an improvement of 183 percent) in the Fianarantsoa ecoregion and from 1.5 to 2.9 t/ha for an improvement of 93 percent in the Toamasina ecoregion. Likewise, in the Fianarantsoa ecoregion, maize yields rose from 1.7 t/ha to 3.3 t/ha for a yield increase of 94 percent, while in the Toamasina ecoregion they rose from 1 t/ha to 2.3 t/ha for an increase of 130 percent. Overall, yields rose less in the Toamasina ecoregion than in Fianarantsoa because of the inclusion of the results from new intervention zones (with only three years of support) in the latter ecoregion.

For tubers, the higher yields are almost entirely owing to the use of new techniques based on the *tavy bôka* approach. For maize, by contrast, the higher yields occurred essentially through the use of fallow areas, and the number of adopting households rose 62 percent. Despite the ample availability of fallow lands, farmers were hampered in increasing maize yields by a fundamental constraint: they lacked funds or credit to hire the labor needed to scale up further using the improved technique.

In the zones bordering forests designated for conservation, 52 PVs were trained in improved banana farming and 862 households subsequently adopted these practices. In the Atsinanana region, 26 PVs benefited from training in coffee tree regeneration, and 156 households proceeded to rejuvenate part of the coffee plantations inherited from their grandparents. On the forest margins in the Atsinanana and Analanjirofo regions, 56 PVs were trained in composting and improved cattle corrals, leading to a direct application of these techniques by 1,680 adopting households. In the same area, in the context of the revival of black pepper cultivation, 55 farmer technicians were trained, and the most recent monitoring exercise found 690 adopting households. All of these techniques involve permanent tree crops, highly suitable for areas in the periphery of high conservation value forests; overall, they should reduce the slash-and-burn pressure on the forests. Moreover, in the forest margin zones, the increase in tree and staple crop production led to the reduction of the hungry season from eight months to two months over ERI's lifetime.

The introduction and the dissemination of new varieties of staple crops, such as yam and the highly nutritious sweet potato, also led to successes. Sweet potatoes can be grown in the off-season to allow double-cropping. In 2006, sweet potato production (all varieties included) was only 1,000 tons, while for the 2006 season the figure rose to 5,200 tons. The purchase of sweet potato vines rose from 400 kg in 2006 to 13,300 kg in 2008. In addition, the improvement of local poultry farming in terms of habitat, preventive sanitation, and feeding was a strong element in the program's diversification strategy. It was one of the most widespread activities in ERI's intervention zones, with 96 farmer technicians completing the entire training cycle and 3,130 adopting households.

Overall increases in annual household income during the life of the ERI Program were promising. Using the same research methodology (rural household notebooks) in both ecoregions, an average improvement of 7.75 percent was registered for the Toamasina ecoregion, while the increase for the Fianarantsoa ecoregion was 10 percent. This progress is in part a direct by-product of increased production, but the

effect of agricultural diversification is also significant, notably from cash crops such as litchis. In the Atsinanana region, for example, 130 households that are members of the Anivorano Est, Ranomafana Est, and Fetraomby cooperatives have 2,402 litchi trees, and all are engaged in the EUREPGAP certification process.

## **ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES**

Successive training sessions organized by ERI provided an incentive for using this organic fertilizer in farming. Including the composting theme among the criteria used to define the eligibility of farmer technicians for certification was another strong motivator. Announcing this requirement almost a year before the process began increased the perceived merits and boosted the application of the technique. This practice should be used when introducing a thematic objective in future evaluation exercises.

The existence and the organization of agricultural competitions helped to motivate farmers and led to increases in rice production and other staple crops. Not only KH members but also farmers belonging to COBA associations from the edges of the forest corridors entered these contests. A case in point is the SRI competition organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock under the aegis of the respective regional offices. Since 2006, at each contest level, the KH representatives were among the 10 best contestants, with one extrapolated hectare yielding an average of over seven tons of paddy rice.

This final report should note the particular success in scaling up achieved by the Kintana Tsaradia association of the Fanilon’Iazafo KH cooperative in Maromitety commune. Details of this case can be found in the success story in Appendix 3. The particular advantage of their best practices is that they embody the spirit of self-development, a much-sought-after trait needed to guarantee the sustainability of agricultural intensification and farmer-led extension.

Furthermore, the commercialization of vetiver grass, initially promoted by ERI to secure soils against erosion and protect fish ponds, is an entirely new income-generating activity. The plants are used in basket-weaving, a women’s activity that has grown enormously of late to encompass sales in national and international fairs. Another noteworthy story is that of the production of bean seeds by the Ialamarina FKH. This group thoroughly mastered the technique and was able to obtain financing from the Tafita PSA. The output was bought from the supply center by the cooperative, which sold it in turn. At the end of the 2008 agricultural season, the output reached seven tons of seeds.

## **LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The isolation of areas at the margins of high conservation value forests affects the potential for people in these zones to open up to the modern developed world. This remoteness is the root cause of the survival of extremely conservative mindsets that cut farmers off from all innovations, be they technical or social; one example among many is the skepticism about new farming techniques. This reality should induce future conservation and development projects to rely much more on improved access actions, such as rural road rehabilitation, as a point of entry. (Please see Maps 9–13 in Appendix 4 for additional considerations on isolation and agricultural strategies.) The land tenure question constitutes another kind of isolation—one that we might call social, indeed psychological. Decisions about use of family lands are left entirely to the grandparents, who no longer have either the means or the physical strength to farm them. At the same time, the grandparents are very skeptical about all innovations—above all those that have to do with credit, which they view as a tool used by the well-off to cheat people out of their inheritances. The recommendation would therefore be to enable access to abandoned fallow land for those

young enough to farm it. This would occur after it has been confirmed that these young people have an acceptable level of training in farming techniques and social organization.

The fact that ERI was the only permanent, external conservation and development actor in many isolated areas next to biodiversity-rich forests cannot be overemphasized. Support to farmers in these areas via dedicated senior staff, field agents, and farmer technicians must continue. If these areas are cut off from external support and links to the outside world, there is a high risk that farmers will revert to traditional, extensive agricultural practices which result in forest conversion and loss.

Various innovations such as shorter sowing cycles, implementation of adapted techniques from FFS groups, the revision of farm calendars, the staggering of planting schedules, and the application of *tavy bôka* have helped farmers prepare themselves for the coming challenge of climate change. Our recommendation is to capitalize on these existing gains by assuring the continuity of farmer research via the Farmer Field School (FFS) model. Rural communes and KH cooperatives should assure that FFS groups receive small tools and other agricultural inputs which should in turn contribute to their sustainability. To deal with the seed shortage, we recommend working with specialized organizations in this domain early on, for training and in order to set up preliminary seed multiplication plots.

From a longer-term perspective, the establishment of the Koloharena Houses (*Maisons Koloharena* or MKHs) merits attention. Thirty-seven MKHs were put in place, the idea being to demonstrate, in a very visible way, all the improved techniques in use. Moreover, an MKH constitutes an ideal practical training center and offers a site for the propagation of the most widely used plant materials, including leguminous cover crop seeds, cuttings of leguminous trees, and soil conservation grasses, such as vetiver and brachiaria. Despite good intentions, the establishment of the MKHs encountered difficulties that offer lessons with respect to their sustainability. The best MKHs are found in places where a permanent human presence has been ensured to guarantee continuous activity in terms of maintaining demonstration plots. These local managers are more motivated where the surface area planted approaches the size of a family smallholding. Now that the quality and quantity of yields have become visible, certain MKH landowners are rushing to take back the land they leased to the cooperative. Fortunately, all contracts for use of the land were put in writing and signed by two parties—for at least three years, just enough time to amortize the investments made in the land. The optimal time period for such a lease would be five years.

The restructuring and remodeling of the *Lapa Ara-Drafitra Ivoaran'ny Ambanivolo* (LADIA) Center as the central MKH has succeeded (see the story in Annex 3 for details). It is well on its way to attaining financial independence and is now able to sell many different types of seed to local farmers. Furthermore, improved breeds of swine, poultry, and fish are produced and sold to the center's customers. The lessons from the LADIA experience are most instructive for the future management of agricultural extension within the KH movement: the farmer-to-farmer approach, the MKHs, the FFS groups, and the PA/PV/PM networks. It must be emphasized that while research and demonstration plots are indispensable and are an integral part of the tools used by the program, people must understand how to combine them with other resources in order to generate revenue and to make research complement production activities more thoroughly than ever before.

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### MODULE III ACHIEVEMENTS, AT A GLANCE

Major results	Observations
Nearly 900 farmer technicians trained and serving the Koloharena movement	These extension agents are proficient in teaching and/or demonstrating 39 improved agricultural techniques that are

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Major results	Observations
	alternatives to destructive slash-and-burn practices
68 active Farmer Field School groups	A key element for scaling up improved agricultural practices
Significant increases (between 54 and 183 percent) in rice, maize, and tuber yields	Surplus yields can be a source of income and can reduce the hungry season
Household income grew 7.7–10 percent in the target landscapes	Increased income provides a level of security for households, precluding the need to practice slash-and-burn agriculture



# 5. MODULE IV: Rural Associations Achieve Financial and Organizational Sustainability and Become Effective Advocates for Local Concerns

## 5.1 AN AUTONOMOUS KOLOHARENA MOVEMENT

### INTRODUCTION

The Koloharena (KH) movement began in 1999, under the impetus of the Landscape Development Interventions project funded by USAID, and was subsequently supported by the ERI Program. Found throughout the CAZ and COFAV landscapes, the movement constitutes the stronghold of agricultural intensification and the reduction of slash-and-burn practices that destroy biodiversity. ERI provided socio-organizational support to the rural associations and cooperatives belonging to this movement to enable them to improve their members' lives through environmentally sound economic activities. ERI support focused on consolidating these groups' understanding of how associations operate, nurturing the cooperative spirit, and building management capacity via programmatic contracts, with the help of hands-on collaboration and facilitation. The goal was to attain financial stability for Koloharena structures as a guarantee of the movement's sustainability.

### MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Numerous results have been recorded during the five years of ERI Program support, thanks to the efforts of all stakeholders. The movement has expanded dramatically in terms of both size and geographic coverage. At the outset, the program counted 947 associations grouped into 14 cooperatives and 9 federations. This number has practically doubled, and the movement now has 1,693 member associations, grouped into 38 cooperatives, as well as 18 KH federations (FKHs), 10 FCOBAs, and 22 water user associations distributed among 72 rural communes adjacent to the forest corridors in the program's two target ecoregions. The movement encompasses 30,534 households, including 20,030 Koloharena members and 10,504 who belong to COBA associations. (Please see Maps 3 and 4 in Appendix 4 for a spatial representation of the KH movement.)

In 2006, three Koloharena regional branches (ARKHs) were created to give the movement a regional base and to improve organizational structure and communication among the movement's local, regional, and national levels. As such, these branches are responsible for promoting the movement, acting as an interface between KH cooperatives and their partners, and marketing KH products at the regional level. It was in this context that the Atsinanana ARKH was able to successfully lobby authorities to obtain a market permit and set up a sales outlet in Toamasina. Inspired by this success, two other ARKHs are

attempting to do the same. All of the ARKHs have taken part in facilitation and negotiation efforts between the member cooperatives and suppliers so that all agricultural input centers could begin or recommence operations.

In the domain of organizational development, great strides have been made. More than 85 percent of the Koloharena structures regularly hold general assemblies. This demonstrates the movement's vitality, from the association level, through the cooperative and federation levels, to the *Confédération Nationale de Koloharena* (CNKH)—the movement's summit. This has led to other positive outcomes, including renewed attention to the question of the cooperatives' management capacity—the foundation of their sustainability. Thus, after an internal audit conducted by the ARKHs, 26 KH cooperatives out of the 38 now in existence were able to demonstrate sound, transparent accounting practices. This situation gives rise to a climate of confidence existing between the groups' leaders and the rank-and-file members. With ERI's support, various Koloharena units equipped themselves with tools for planning and basic management, in particular business and workplans, procedures manuals, and a system of self-auditing with an external audit conducted annually by neighboring cooperatives. Notably, all units at all levels have an annual workplan and have held self-evaluation sessions in order to scale up their activities.

Moreover, the cooperatives are able to deliver agricultural inputs convenient to members' locations through a network of input supply centers, a supplemental activity generating far from negligible revenues. Examples of success in this area are the Ambatovaky cooperative, in Fianaratsoa, which manages approximately \$3,200 annually, and the Tongalaza cooperative in Beforona, which manages \$5,300 annually. These two organizations both have partners (Agrivet, GuanoMAD, FIAVAMA, and SDMAD) that keep them continuously supplied with merchandise and services.

The steady advance of the Koloharena movement toward financial and organizational autonomy is evident in a variety of concrete examples, such as members' paying for their own participation in the 2008 FIERMADA exposition, cooperatives' ability to pay their employees' wages on time, and the formulation and submission of credit applications by farmer extension agents (PVs) and community organizers (PAs). In fact, the Tanambe cooperative, after five years of improving management, possesses an exemplary supply center and a rice processing unit that is among the best in the area, supported by an annual paddy rice collection operation that allows it to market rice year-round. Likewise, the Ambatovaky cooperative was able to set up a supply center for inputs and small equipment, with three branch outlets to ensure that locations were convenient to farmers. This cooperative is robust enough to provide credit to members from its own funds.

## ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES

One factor behind these convincing results is the existence of other technical partners involved in strengthening Koloharena capacities, including the *Projet de Promotion des Revenus Ruraux, Programme*



Official inauguration of the Didy Koloharena cooperative.

*Sectoriel de Développement Rural*, the *Programme de Sécurité Alimentaire* (PSA) Tafita, and others). In fact, a number of Koloharena units have acquired a certain degree of skill in negotiating and developing partnerships.

After about a decade of existence, the Koloharena movement now evinces a certain maturity in the way it has maintained its structure and continued its activities. The launching of initiatives at the national and regional levels were opportunities for the movement to solidify its reputation for rural social mobilization (for example, FIERMADA, the Green Revolution). The existence of leadership among the movement's directors, its team spirit, its well-organized and transparent management, along with its consistent application of internal rules supported by buy-in at all levels to the movement's goals, are other factors explaining the success of the KH structures.

## **LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The convincing results cited above do not mean that the program did not encounter constraints that made the results—quantitative and qualitative—somewhat less positive than they would otherwise have been. These constraints give rise to lessons learned, notably regarding the need to strengthen the KH leadership at different levels by using techniques better suited to adult learners in transferring technical and organizational skills. In so doing, it is vital to place much more emphasis on instilling principles of good governance, developing a culture of individual initiative, and ensuring transparency in managing resources of the various KH structures. The overarching recommendation would be to develop and intermittently conduct a leadership training module. (Please see Appendix 7 for a historical account of the KH cooperatives in the Toamasina ecoregion; many of these cooperatives have experienced highs and lows linked to leadership problems during the ERI Program.)

After a certain period of working side by side with rural project beneficiaries, it is necessary to pass responsibility onto them little by little so they can fully manage their own associations. That is why ERI focused on transferring skills to the ARKHs during ERI's last two years so that they could continue to support the movement's subordinate units in view of the program's imminent departure. Nonetheless, this exit strategy needs to be put in place and carried out at the start of a given program or project.

In order to overcome the dependent, passive mentality, a proactive mindset needs to be cultivated among the members of the Koloharena movement. The approach must be based on an effective transfer of accountability in the spirit of self-development, not based on rewards or gifts, adopting the principle of remuneration after results have been obtained. Setting up a fluid system of internal communications using postings, oral or written reports, and sharing of experience and other exchanges between members via periodic coordination meetings and general assemblies (as required in cooperative by-laws) are the keys to a healthy organization.

Finally, it must be pointed out that only cooperatives with several vital assets—stable revenue sources, the capacity to negotiate and to develop partnerships, and skills in creating close, positive relationships with local authorities—have a good chance of succeeding and becoming sustainable. We note several examples of inspirational cooperatives that are doing very well, such as Alaotra Mirindra Tanambe, Ivolaingarina Amparafaravola, Fanevan'Analanjirifo Fénériver Est, Lokomby Manakara, Ambatovaky Miarinarivo, and others, whose annual operational budget and profits currently run between \$15,700 and \$52,600. It is thus the creation and stabilization of the economic foundations of rural organizations that ensures their durability; this must be reinforced by working with them side by side in order to help them master market requirements.

## 5.2 COMMERCIALIZATION OF KOLOHARENA PRODUCTS

### INTRODUCTION

Improved marketing of Koloharena products at the local, regional, national, and international levels highlights the performance of the movement in its drive toward professionalism and a mastery of the market economy. It is also a key element for improving livelihoods and consequently reducing slash-and-burn agriculture in the program's landscapes. ERI Program efforts have centered on assisting the KH movement in developing a network of customers and partners. The program therefore launched a series of training sessions to reinforce and transfer skills in managing value chains. In addition, the program facilitated the linking of Koloharena structures with potential partners by organizing roundtables, promoting participation in regional, national, and international fairs, and providing support for organizing open houses.

### MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS

During the program's five-year life, positive changes have been evident in the development of partnerships between KH structures and private sector entities. Among the results demonstrating the program's effectiveness is the movement's ability to penetrate local, regional, and national markets. In all, since 2004, the Koloharena movement has realized 768 marketing contracts with diverse partners and in diverse sectors, notably small livestock, essential oils, green bananas, ginger, jatropha, and green vegetables.

As regards the international market, three targeted operations were carried out. An outreach effort led to the signing of two export contracts for Malagasy rice varieties—27 tons of red rice for Slow Food, Italy, and 15 tons of pink rice for Lotus Foods, USA. Koloharena cooperatives collaborated with the private sector on exporting litchi in several forms—conventional (whole-fruit), EUREPGAP-certified, and pulped. In addition, KH farmers' litchi exports grew from about 50 tons beginning in 2004 to more than 440 tons in 2008. Finally, a test involving the export of two tons of size-graded ginger occurred in collaboration with the MADSpice company—the ultimate goal being penetration of the European market.

In addition, service contracts increased markedly. Since 2006, a continuous contract for the production of 500 tons annually, on average, of shredded vegetative matter has been operational with the Ambatovy mining project to fulfill its commitment to land reclamation, earning the Hanitrini'ala cooperative approximately \$13,200. Volobe bamboo constitutes a promising new value chain for Koloharena cooperatives in the Atsinanana région. In fact, a contract for delivery of 14,000 bamboo seedlings was concluded during 2007/2008 at a price of 500 ariary (25 cents) apiece to meet the needs of the Madagascar Bamboo Company. Also in the services domain, the FKH of Ialamarina, Ambatovaky, and Lokomby concluded a \$4,400 service contract PSA Tafita to develop several value chains and activities—fish farming, beans, manioc, soil analysis, scaling up the cooperative movement, and expanding agricultural input centers.

Collaborative efforts with technical partners in rural development enabled the movement to conclude contracts for implementing small, lucrative projects to increase the financial independence of KH cooperatives. Under the aegis of collaboration with the *Programme Sectoriel de Développement Rural*, approximately 100 Koloharena associations, including 39 in Fianarantsoa, benefited from this arrangement. Other technical partners (such as the *Projet de Promotion des Revenus Ruraux* and Madagascar National Parks) contributed to the financing of similar small projects with the same goal. Two examples are the installation of an essential oils processing unit worth \$4,700 for the Fanevan'Analanjirofo cooperative and that of a rice hulling unit worth \$31,600 for the Fanilon'Iazafo Maromitety cooperative.

In addition, contract-based production programs were signed with economic actors working in the aromatic plant and/or pharmaceutical sectors. A few examples are the production of 10 ha of geraniums by the Tambatra Ranomafana Est cooperative working with the SIGMA company; the planting of 10 ha of tagete (*Mavoadala*) by the Andasibe cooperative working with the Hanitry Gasikara company; and the growing of 16.5 ha of artemisia for the Bionexx company, which generated revenues of \$316 per federation in the Fianarantsoa ecoregion.

## **ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES**

The existence of a wide range of products is a considerable advantage for KH members, reflecting a solid level of production on the part of the groups that make up the Koloharena's base. As regards staple crops, for example, members have largely surpassed the household subsistence threshold and are now able to supply local markets in the two ecoregions. In other domains, the opportunities offered by local, regional, and national outlets for certain products encourage their wider distribution.

These results have been obtained because of the improvements in the organization of the cooperatives' work, as well as in their capacity to negotiate. With the support of the ARKHs, the cooperatives have been able to effectively contact a number of customers and technical and financial partners to sell and publicize Koloharena products, both goods and services. In fact, the members of the ARKH offices have compiled a list of potential partners and handled contacting, negotiating, and setting up a relationship with a given cooperative. A number of food companies and development organizations are beginning to see the Koloharena members as viable partners.

## **LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Obtaining permanent funding or credit sources is one of the most important challenges facing the Koloharena movement, since marketing initiatives require that financing be available and that rural organizations are capable of realizing a profit on the money they are advanced. Indeed, the principal difficulty for Koloharena cooperatives is to be able to provide up-front funds for the various costs of collecting and stockpiling products. For the moment, going to banking institutions is not feasible for most KH structures, since the banks require guarantees unavailable at the cooperative level. As a result, the cooperatives must strengthen their capacities to increase their revenue to generate the necessary funds. To accomplish this, we recommend acquiring processing equipment for Koloharena products to add more value to them. In addition, rendering sales points operational is a high priority: they will offer the cooperatives reliable outlets, thus ensuring stable incomes and return business from satisfied customers.

The sustainability of business initiatives rests on stakeholders' capacity to maintain stable relationships. For KH members, it is vital to respect the terms of medium- to large-scale contracts, both as regards the quality and quantity of goods and as regards meeting delivery dates. Other related success factors include assuring fair sales contracts and benefits that flow down to cooperative members. On the buyers' side, respecting sales contract clauses and details is proof of professional ethics. Furthermore, Koloharena members must accustom themselves to demanding written contracts, especially on the part of buyers and middlemen, even though these are not part of traditional commercial transactions in rural Madagascar. Consequently, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of Koloharena members for negotiating contracts.

Aside from this, support for the development of the entrepreneurial mindset must go hand in hand with the financial means to implement commercial activities. Training modules on this topic must be developed and systematically offered, followed by financing, via a programmatic contract, for model revenue generation initiatives.

## 5.3 IMPROVED ACCESS TO CREDIT

### INTRODUCTION

Credit holds an important place in the rural world—in many ways, it is the catalyst of rural development. For the farmer, microcredit is a tool that is needed in nearly all agricultural intensification activities. The ERI program therefore worked to increase KH members' understanding of credit mechanisms and to improve their capacity for obtaining and repaying loans. This occurred via training sessions, supervision in applying associative or cooperative principles, support for using simplified management tools, awareness raising about the culture of credit, and hands-on assistance and facilitation in compiling credit application dossiers.

### MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Improving members' microcredit access is one of the KH movement's principal objectives. The CNKH and the ARKHs have made numerous approaches to microfinance institutions such as *Tahiry Ifamonjena Amin'ny Vola* (TIAVO), *Ombon-Tahiry Ifampisamborana Vola* (OTIV), and *Entreprendre à Madagascar* (EAM), guaranteeing the loans of member applicants and providing supervision and monitoring on repayment. One hundred five applications from Koloharena member organizations, for a total of approximately \$143,200, have been submitted to EAM since 2005; as of March 2009, loans worth a total of \$63,700 had been granted to 61 Koloharena organizations. Since TIAVO was set up in 2006, along with the credit self-managed by two Koloharena cooperatives (CKHs), \$143,000 has been released to finance 224 Koloharena organizations and 194 individual members.

Partnerships with financial institutions are yielding visible results. Ten CKHs and FKHs in the two ecoregions have been able to obtain rice hulling units using funds from EAM. A contract signed with the TIAVO network enabled the small branch offices of Tolongoina, Manampatrana, and Ikongo to be set up, all affiliated with the Ifanadiana mutual savings and loan. These outlets are now in operation and have been able to make loans totaling approximately \$9,200 to members.

A real change is evident as far as the culture of credit is concerned. In fact, in addition to financing from microfinance institutions, there are CKHs that have become capable of providing credit to their members. This is true for the Ambatovaky and Ialamarina cooperatives, which over four years of activity were able to finance the creation of community grain banks of 100 tons of paddy rice for 53 AKH. In addition, the Amparihitsokatra cooperative gave \$2,400 worth of credit to its 45 members in 2008. There are even associations that practice self-generated credit, such as the Koloharena association in the Analanjirofo region, which was able to set up a savings and loan fund worth about \$526 and a revolving credit fund for its members for loans of up to \$53, reimbursable in six months and interest-free.

In Toamasina, an agreement between four parties—the Alaotra Mangoro Union of OTIVs; the *Projet de Professionnalisation des Méthodologies de Crédits Agricoles*; the CKH in the Ambatondrazaka zone; and the ERI Program—was signed in 2006. This accord aimed at financing agricultural activities, particularly off-season crops, seasonal crops, livestock, and fish production. In addition, as a measure to reduce credit risks, it sought to take advantage of the technical support offered to producers by the ERI Program and the CKHs as part of their development activities. As a result, since this agreement was signed, 1,044 KH households have been able to receive credit, and the total amount of credit granted is in the neighborhood of \$63,200. The participants in this agreement are satisfied with the results of the collaboration; no major problems have been encountered, and the repayment rate is 99 percent.

## ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES

The extension of the microfinance network is among the factors favoring the use of microcredit. In fact, access to credit by KH members has been strengthened by the existence of local microfinance institutions in certain zones. To this end, a TIAVO outlet was set up in Sendrisoa, thereby facilitating the local KH federation's financial transactions. For the eastern side of the Fianarantsoa corridor, four savings and loans institutions have been started, all in partnership with TIAVO. The neighborhood services offered by these credit outlets not only ease access to financial services, but also enable the integration of Koloharena member organizations into the credit process, including serving on the committees that grant loans and involvement in the repayment process.

Another enabling factor was the favorable treatment given to KH organizations with respect to loan guarantees, thanks to the provision of USAID guarantee funds following previous examples such as the Landscape Development Initiatives/EAM Revolving Fund via three-party memoranda of understanding. In addition, lobbying from the CNKH and the ARKHs strengthened the credibility of applicants from the Koloharena organizations.

## LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the extremely good performance of certain cooperatives regarding loan repayment, there are some KH structures that have been experiencing difficulties in this domain. The culture of credit has not yet been internalized by these KH; this calls for a corresponding awareness-raising campaign. In reality, rural microcredit is always an activity that involves some risk for KH members, and it requires mutual confidence. We recommend strengthening participatory mechanisms with respect to granting and monitoring credit; this in turn will require better definition of KH roles and responsibilities.

The funding process for many microfinance institutions is often rather long and arduous, and is furthermore complicated by the fact that credit applications must be compiled and submitted—a real stumbling block given the relatively low educational level of most farmers. This being the case, the expected revision of microfinance institutional procedures is eagerly awaited and sorely needed. In the meantime, expanding the pool of self-managed credit is a way for KH members to safely escape the risks of failures and indebtedness on the one hand, and a potential solution to the lack of availability of funds on the other. Thus, promoting and standardizing self-generated and self-managed credit is a priority challenge for cooperatives, especially given that many operate in remote areas that are off-limits to microfinance institutions.

## MODULE IV ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

Major results	Observations
Koloharena movement grew from 947 to 1,693 member associations and from 14 to 38 cooperatives	Solid membership base is a pillar of sustainability and means that a growing number of households are practicing environmentally friendly agriculture
Vast majority of Koloharena structures use best organizational practices: general assemblies, annual workplans, internal audits	Practices are good indicators of a strong, sustainable farmers' movement
768 marketing contracts realized by Koloharena movement; some lucrative contracts generated over \$4,000	Contracts translate to increased household revenue and more stable livelihoods
\$270,000 of microcredit and loans obtained by over 1,500 Koloharena farmers and organizations	Credit is considered a key element for scaling up intensive agricultural practices





# 6. MODULE V: Strategic Communication, Education and Outreach Lead to Widespread Behavior Change

## 6.1 COMMUNICATION SKILLS TRANSFER FOR ADAPTED TOOL USE

### INTRODUCTION

Originally, communication in rural areas was erratic. People living in the countryside used traditional means, such as songs, stories, and legends, to meet various awareness-raising goals. ERI aimed to institutionalize these ancestral practices, to which the program added technology suited to rural use. The program began by raising the awareness of rural people about the importance of communication in effecting behavior change vis-à-vis natural resources management and local development. Initially, message channels were noted, communication tools were put into place, listening groups were formed, and radio broadcasts were encouraged. Subsequently, villagers were trained to use *Bande Latérale Unique* (BLU) radios.<sup>5</sup> For better assimilation among the local population, the majority of whom are at a low education level, appropriate tools were employed: posters, illustrated flip card series (*pagivoltes*), and messages and speeches in local dialects of Malagasy. In addition, the program used rural radio linkages, distributing hand-cranked radios to put information within reach of isolated communities.

### MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS

In the wake of ERI's five years of activities, an improvement in communication, using a variety of tools, was clearly evident. More than 130 listening groups were constituted within the program intervention areas—approximately 80 in Toamasina and 50 in Fianarantsoa. These groups were composed of rural household members attracted by the broadcasts, and the exchanges among the participants led to better penetration of the broadcasts' ideas and to applying them in practice. Viable relations were maintained thanks to agreements between radio stations (Radio National Madagascar [RNM], Maromaniry, Radio Mampita, Radio Tsiry, Radio Akon'ny Tsienimparihy [RAT], and Radio Corridor Didy [RCD]), KH cooperatives (CKHs), and COBA associations. This ensured the sustainability of both the listening groups and the broadcast topics—the environment, health, education, natural resources management, civic activism, and, in particular, better farming practices. Each of the 130 groups received a hand-cranked radio; subsequently, several dozen requests for such radios were addressed to ERI owing to rising interest and the insufficient number of distributed radios.

The acquisition of the communication reflex by rural associations is now a reality. Talented members of the Koloharena and COBA movements are active in creating talks, poetry, and songs about the environment and improved agricultural techniques; Malagasy rap has even been employed to formulate and produce messages for their friends and families. More than 1,500 associations are active in raising

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<sup>5</sup> Somewhat like Citizens' Band radios, these allow communication between a central location and remote rural areas.

public awareness about natural resources management and sustainable agriculture. In addition, 790 behavior-change messages have been created—for example, *tavy tsy mahavelona* (tavy doesn't permit one to live), *ala fototry ny aina* (the forest is the source of life), and *ny taranaka tadidio sy banjino* (think of your descendents, envision the future). These messages were delivered orally on various occasions, such as during exhibitions, public fairs, and radio broadcasts, or in written form through posters and local practices described below. Moreover, 78 broadcasts on agricultural techniques, forest management, the internal organization of farmer associations, and the protection of the forest corridor are continuously communicated over the radio, accompanied by songs, poems on the environment, and pieces of thematic reporting, under the aegis of KH and COBA members.

ERI's activities during its five years of existence have contributed enormously to positive behavioral change, especially in isolated or difficult access areas. An improvement in associations' internal communication has been observed, with less information being retained and more fluid exchanges of ideas. For example, in 55 percent of associations, meeting outcomes were immediately shared with members; training received is likewise passed on via the organization of subsequent sessions; news that comes in over BLU radios is quickly shared with everyone. Rural people's access to adapted

technologies (BLU, rural radio, cell phones) has opened the remote areas to the outside world. Moreover, local authorities and development actors in more than 60 percent of the communes within ERI intervention zones are now using the technological tools put in place by the program.

To raise awareness of the need to preserve the forests and the forest corridor, messages emphasize the future of the family, an important topic for Malagasy people; the forest as an inheritance for one's descendents; and the adoption of improved farming techniques for self-sufficiency in food and family happiness. For example, *Hetry ny tany ambolena, ny vokatra ho ampy raha mamboly ara-teknika* or "With a little plot of land, we will have sufficient yields if we use improved techniques" has been widely communicated. This adage in people's native language is passed on from peer to peer and becomes assimilated into common wisdom with the passage of time.

Another success in furnishing adapted communications tools was the design and use of *pagivolte* or illustrated flip card series. This is a teaching tool with a drawing on one side and the corresponding text on the other. The people in the audience, who may or may not be literate, are encouraged by facilitators to draw out the principal message via questions and discussion. The 11 agricultural and natural resource management themes depicted in the *pagivolte*, chosen for their relevance with local input, led to expanding adoption of improved agricultural techniques and the raising of people's awareness about the environment.



**Projecting films in isolated rural areas: a persuasive tool for facilitating changes in behavior.**

## ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES

Several factors contributed to the results obtained. The first is the adaptation of traditional means of communication for their explanatory power, coupled with technological materials and user training sessions. The organization of heavily publicized events (international environment day, fairs, contests, etc.) provided opportunities to awaken public attention and offered a way for communication and education actors to transmit messages, using their talent and the local language for better penetration. National policy also supported the diffusion of key themes (the Durban vision, natural resource management transfer, the green revolution, etc.) and facilitated behavior change.

Today, following the development of new information and communication technologies, a number of associations in the isolated zones have equipped themselves with cell phones to communicate with the outside world. Radio stations and communications professionals—Andrew Lees Trust *Projet Radio* (ALT PR), Maromaniry Brickaville, RNM, Radio Corridor Didy, Radio Voanio Toamasina, Radio Mampita Fianar, Mbarakaly Production, and Maneva Malagasy Production—also traveled to rural areas to support local people in acquiring new information and to promote exchanges, placing information at the disposal of rural populations. Overall, frequent contact between rural people and the outside world has enriched their understanding and persuaded them to act and to react. These contacts included various meetings, preparation of radio emissions, discussions with partners, internal and external exchange visits, attentive listening to radio broadcasts, and more.

Overall, it can be said that listening groups contribute to the process of democratization via communal listening events, and that they are a means of giving a voice to the community and combating information retention. In fact, these groups are the scene of very lively exchanges in which each attendee may take the floor. Participants share what they have learned with their friends and family and receive their feedback in turn.

## LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Given these realities, communications activities can be sustainable if the following recommendations are taken into account. First, in order to truly reinforce the communication reflex, it is imperative that all rural associations include corresponding activities in their annual workplans. At present, only about 10 associations have done so.

It is also vital to maintain and make use of existing relationships between associations and local and national media organizations to ensure that rural people have a means of making their voices heard. These relationships will not endure unless rural residents continuously demand the media's products: awareness-raising talks on the air, announcements about product prices, broadcasts of interviews gathered in rural areas, meeting notices, and so on. The cooperatives at Didy and Tolongoina are already well on their way in this domain and have built a sustained special relationship with their respective local radio stations.

Linkages between associations and local authorities in all communication activities should be promoted. They should be tied to a specific local-development theme—for example, the green revolution, the use of *taroka* organic fertilizer, etc. In fact, the associations should involve these authorities (such as mayors and other elected officials) in all awareness-raising initiatives, benefiting from their influence on the local population to improve the activities' effectiveness.

A newspaper, initiated by the COBA and/or Koloharena movements, would provide another vector for communicating key messages and important information. The previous initiative of starting a Koloharena gazette failed because the necessary funds were not secured, especially at the level of the *Confédération*

*Nationale de Koloharena* (CNKH), and because there was no serious organizing effort among the CNKH and CKH members. For the moment, the Koloharena movement and the COBAs can negotiate with *Formation pour l'Épanouissement et le Renouveau de la Terre*—the publisher of the *Ireo Tantsaha Vaovao* newspaper—to insert articles in their gazette. This instructive experience would eventually allow the Koloharena and COBA organizations to make their own leap into newspaper production and distribution.

BLU radios remain indispensable communication tools in isolated zones where modern telecommunications (via cell phones, for example) may still be inaccessible; future programs and partners should continue to use the existing equipment. Another option for isolated areas is RNM, which covers all of Madagascar through shortwave emissions that can be picked up by the hand-cranked radios that have been supplied to the rural populations. Alternatively, the Malagasy government may wish to revisit the question of authorizing FM stations to expand their broadcast areas. In parallel, private actors will need to help these stations acquire better-performing equipment, as ALT PR did in Fianarantsoa.

## **6.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The zones where the ERI Program worked were characterized by a fairly high degree of isolation. Moreover, at the time of the program's launch, no communication network existed in these areas. Given these difficulties, ERI challenged itself to set up a permanent rural communication network to support community efforts in sustainable natural resource management and the adoption of more profitable and sustainable agricultural techniques. A good many of the efforts ERI made contributed to the attainment of this objective, notably the training of KH and COBA members in communications topics; the setting up of different elements and nodes of the network, such as the KH Houses and the Farmer Field School (FFS) groups; and the formalization of partnerships between rural groups and radio stations.

### **MAJOR RESULTS AND IMPACTS**

The most striking results are discussed here. The BLU radio network, tying together a variety of actors, is in place. Seventeen BLU radios have been installed, benefiting 20 communes and serving 16 federations (both COBA and KH) and 17 cooperatives in ERI's intervention zones. Adapted training sessions were held to ensure appropriate use of the system. Using the BLUs enhanced rural communities' everyday communication, enabling them to share information on markets for their products, improving supplier preparations, and leading to better practical organization.

The ERI program likewise was able to take advantage of the proliferation of local FM radio stations, reaching the countryside for effective rural communication and diversifying the ways in which network actors could intersect. Over 500 farmers took advantage of this vector, with a capacity for producing broadcasts using the “participatory production cycle” method popularized by ALT PR. Broadcasts were produced via the active participation of the rural residents themselves—78 broadcasts were transmitted by six stations (RNM, Maromaniry, Radio Mampita, Radio Tsiry, RAT, and RCD). Today, thanks to donated vocal recording equipment, certain CKHs are producing their own broadcast programs (for example, the Didy CKH in collaboration with RCD; see Annex 3 for more details).

Solid relationships have been formalized by four agreements linking Koloharena and COBA associations with radio outlets (RNM Antananarivo, RNM Brickaville, Radio Mampita, and RNM Ikongo). Each program designed by a KH or COBA association will be broadcast by one of the partner stations after being appropriately compiled and arranged by the station. Furthermore, programs assembled with ERI support by RNM will be transmitted weekly for a 24-week period by RCD, Radio Amomix, and Radio Maromaniry. The partner stations are accepting the Koloharena communication committees as their rural correspondents, benefiting from the training the committee members have received to prepare them for this role.

Point-to-point relationships have also been instituted. For example, at Didy, the Didy Corridor radio station makes weekly broadcasts of programs dedicated to local Koloharena and COBA organizations. The same is true for the Tsiry and RAT stations in Fianarantsoa. Within this network, 130 listening groups are currently in place. These relationships have strengthened the effectiveness of the radio system that has been installed. To further propagate the information, cassettes are copied and passed around for the benefit of the general public.

The establishment of other networking points has allowed ERI to support local information and exchange centers. For example, 81 Koloharena Houses and Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) are operating as exchanges, distributing technical flyers or briefs and using them as teaching tools and aids to sharing information. The FFS locations and the Koloharena Houses have been equipped with simple and adapted teaching tools (66 technical briefs, 11 illustrated flip card series, 30 educational films), which have been able to boost and assist Koloharena and COBA members as well as non-members, for a more widespread dissemination of improved agricultural and natural resource management techniques. Overall, more than 1,000 farmers, technicians, organizations, and rural and urban groups are participating in the network, using the various tools and vectors. Among these networking methods we note the use of 12 PAs/PVs, communication committees, and 18 members of the FKH bureau as vehicles for the Miaro project to communicate information on Madagascar's network of protected areas as well as on the new COFAV and CAZ protected areas.

Women have not been left out of the structure of the network. As a result, the program's awareness campaigns have borne fruit among women and have stimulated them to assume responsibilities for rural development. Network contacts have permitted women's groups to establish relationships involving handicrafts (for example, the contract between the Tolongoina Meva Koloharena and the Soarary Association of Fianarantsoa) and have diversified their activities. Overall, the average rural resident's revenues from handicrafts in 2008 rose about 400 percent compared with the figure for 2007 (data from the rural household notebooks).

## **ENABLING FACTORS AND BEST PRACTICES**

Several factors contributed to the attainment of these results. First, these results are due to ERI's efforts to set up a variety of information networks. The program particularly highlighted the relationships between the different network points and catalyzed information exchanges responding to participants' real needs and interests. The existence of these arrangements, tools, and vectors benefited partners, but also highlighted the KH and COBA movements (for instance, the communication campaign on the protected area network and new corridor protected areas). In addition, the adaptation of the radio programs to target audiences constituted a best practice.

On the other hand, the willingness of the rural population to become part of the networks was also conducive to the success of ERI's efforts. As foreseen, the farmers were already favorably disposed thanks to the use of traditional means of communication (e.g., poems and speeches). Furthermore, users had a strong desire for information, partnerships, and outside contacts, and this need to know, sharpened by early exchanges, resulted in the continuation of communication initiatives. The government's efforts on the development of telecommunications also facilitated the program's results. Working with partners such as PACT, ERI was able to introduce KH and COBA members to the services offered by the Telecenters.

## **LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The rural communication network will not be able to continue without up-to-date information to exchange, the interest of its members, and permanent contacts between communications professionals and the KH/COBAs. With people's rising interest in productivity, income generation, technical knowledge, and natural resource management, as well as the privileged relationships (with radio stations, for example) from which the users will benefit, the network's permanence will be ensured. The regional KHS (ARKHS) and the CNKH should highlight the uniqueness of the benefits offered by the network for commercial relationships, as well as information on new, profitable value chains in order to keep network members interested in using it. By contrast, the BLU network, although functional, still deserves more attention. As a well-known proverb puts it, "no interest, no action." It is thus fundamentally important that the cooperatives be able to obtain and disseminate a wide range of exciting information which will stimulate use of the BLUs.

The PlaCAZ and the CMP should act on behalf of the COBAs to increase the effectiveness of their actions (e.g., follow up on signaled illegal actions, advocacy on COBA activities); this will in turn produce a positive impression of the network's usefulness. Good management of equipment (e.g., BLU radios) nonetheless requires solid organization to ensure its security and render it operational. In the context of a network connecting the KH movement and LADIA as a center of dissemination and expansion of agricultural intensification techniques, taking advantage of established relationships and the use of BLU radios will be indispensable to tying LADIA to the Koloharena Houses.

Information on value chains of interest, markets and weekly prices were provided to the KH movement through the Business Center Ivoharenas (BCIs) piloted by the Business and Marketing Expansion (BAMEX) project. This system ran into a several problems, caused by communication and coordination gaps between BAMEX, ERI, the CNKH, and the CKHs. In addition, the wise and efficient use of available equipment (BLUs) did not occur. Assuring that rural communes are involved in the process has proved useful, since the value chains are of interest not only to the KH movement, but also to the wider community. With the help of local authorities, the topic becomes unifying and is open to any actor. That said, such information is definitely of enormous interest to the KH associations, affecting their production targets and their annual workplans, which need to respond to market demands. Overall, the information exchanged through the networks should be made available to the general public through widespread dissemination and posting. We recommend improved organization that would give the core responsibility to the CNKH, which should take the lead role at the beginning of the process. Assigning this role is a first step toward making the process of exchanging and furnishing information for decision making a permanent one.

Also required is an improvement of external communications, putting KH organizations in the spotlight, raising their profile, and facilitating marketing of their products. We envision a stable relationship linking

Koloharens and the private sector, via the BCIs or agribusiness centers, chambers of commerce, local markets for distant communes, and brochures highlighting information about the products and available quantities. The ARKHs and the CNKH should be the lead structures for this initiative, which will ultimately result in the establishment of buyer-producer contracts.

A major success was the establishing of the relationship between the KH movement and the RNM, which provides shortwave radio coverage to the entire island (even the most isolated forest corridor zones). The use of the hand-cranked radio is thus a giant step forward, positioning the rural world as an actor in the network. The acquisition of these radios by even the most impoverished families is now in progress and should be continued. Efforts like that of Radio Omby, promoting the subsidized acquisition of shortwave radios by rural residents, need to be replicated.

As for the use of cell phones, it remains difficult for many of ERI’s isolated intervention zones to gain access to a telephone network and other appropriate technologies—for example, satellite lines using renewable energy sources such as solar panels—even though these technologies could fill in the gaps and broaden the gamut of networking resources. We therefore recommend that the government support private initiatives (such as the Zain village phones) to provide products that respond to the rural populations’ problems in accessing real-time communication. An example is the case of Didy, where the community helped Zain transport five tons of equipment three kilometers up a hillside, thereby shortening the installation process. Today, Didy enjoys the benefits of access to mobile telephones.

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#### **MODULE V ACHIEVEMENTS, AT A GLANCE**

<b>Major results</b>	<b>Observations</b>
Over 1,000 farmers and other organizations in communication networks are using 66 technical briefs, 11 flip card series, and 30 educational films	Communications networks are critical for continued positive behavior change and for scaling up best practices
130 listening groups have been established and are using hand-cranked radios	Listening groups actively test and apply improved agricultural and natural resource management practices
1,500 associations are active in communication initiatives, creating 790 behavior-change messages	Simple messages in local language and dialects are important for raising awareness and educating the local population
17 BLU radios in place serving 20 isolated rural communes and 33 Koloharena cooperatives and COBA federations	BLU radios provide a critical link to outside world for difficult-to-access areas along forest corridors

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# 7. SYNTHESIS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ERI Program has succeeded on many levels. The existence of a vibrant Koloharena movement encompassing over 20,000 rural households is probably ERI's greatest legacy. These producer groups are now part of an essential organization that will ensure intensive agriculture and reduced slash-and-burn practices in the CAZ and COFAV landscapes. Members are also part of a movement that is well on its way to independence and autonomy. Hundreds of commercial and service contracts with the private sector, as well as entrenched good governance practices such as general assemblies and internal audits, all point to a bright future.

One of the principal pillars of the KH movement, the farmer-to-farmer agricultural extension network, represents a cost-effective mechanism for spreading the adoption of improved practices. More than 850 farmer technicians have succeeded in doubling, on average, the yields of staple crops of KH farmers. This is a major step forward toward a more intensive and sustainable farming system in the COFAZ and CAZ landscapes and, at the same time, constitutes major progress in reducing forest clearing and conversion and in improving biodiversity conservation.

Poised to play a major role in running the new corridor protected areas, the ten COBA federations form a promising structure with significant experience in local, day-to-day forest management. Although relatively young, these federations have already been able to make great strides regarding partnerships, support to member associations, and forest monitoring. The COBA associations themselves have also become proficient at implementing their management plans and employing sound organizational practices such as self-evaluations and annual workplanning.

Supporting both the KH and COBA movements, rural communication networks represent a key mechanism for scaling up best agricultural and natural resource management practices. Equipped with hand-crank radios, the 130 listening groups scattered across the forest corridor landscapes are learning about and testing new techniques. The essential pieces of the networks are in place and functioning, as evidenced by the agreements with local FM radio stations, the 17 BLU radios, 68 Farmer Field Schools, and the 37 Koloharena Houses.

The vast expanses and complexity of the COFAV and CAZ landscapes call for the integrated and coordinated development and conservation initiatives typified by the ecoregional approach. The PlaCAZ and CMP are now experienced and skilled platforms, ready to champion the sustainable development and protection of the Toamasina and Fianarantsoa ecoregions. Like the COBA federations, they are well placed to become a pillar of the governance structures for the large new protected areas and to assure implementation of key principles, such as the locally managed sustainable use zones developed and advocated by the ERI Program during its five years of existence.

The most important best practices and lessons identified by the ERI staff need to be replicated and heeded. Regional structures, as embodied by the three *Antennes Régionales de Koloharena* (ARKHs), have a critical role to play as an interface between local associations, the private sector and other potential partners. The leadership demonstrated by the ARKHs in identifying buyers and negotiating contracts needs to be supported and expanded. Their best practices should also be extended to the younger COBA federations.

Peer-to-peer learning has proven to be effective in the adoption of improved agricultural techniques as well as in sharing information and best organizational practices. Continued exchanges among COBA associations will undoubtedly strengthen and improve local forest management. Similarly, local adaptation of promising agricultural practices can be enhanced and increased by supporting and replicating Farmer Field Schools (and by organizing exchanges among these groups). Use of Koloharena houses, well-positioned to become local training and communication centers, needs to be optimized.

The value chain approach is attractive to many farmers. The Koloharena movement should continue this approach by further developing existing value chains and adding new ones—as appropriate—to its portfolio. Linkages to private sector buyers and exporters need to be maintained and reinforced. On the other end of the chains, more efforts should be made to involve local authorities in choosing and promoting promising value chains or cash crops, which should encourage more farmers to focus their production on and benefit from commodities such as litchi, bananas, and Malagasy rice varieties. The success of the LADIA center via a keen focus on a business plan that identified a limited number of promising value chains provides numerous lessons and best practices that should be followed and duplicated.

The local consultation process—spearheaded by ERI—on the establishment of the corridor protected areas epitomizes many principles that need to be continued and expanded. First and foremost, active participation of local communities leading to internalization or buy-in is crucial for any development or conservation success. Reaching these communities is often difficult, yet it must be done: the alternative is ignorance, resistance, and continuation of traditional, destructive practices. A second key element of the consultations' success was the focus on the communal territory as a whole; discussions were not limited to just forest protection and conservation, but encompassed agricultural development and intensification in areas adjacent to the forest resource.

Despite ERI's many successes, much work remains to be done. We would like to highlight some of the following recommendations for future projects, programs, and initiatives. Most importantly, more attention and resources should be devoted to economics and revenue generation for the inhabitants of the CAZ and COFAV landscapes. This need is most acutely visible at the level of the COBA associations. Much more effort needs to be directed to developing economic activities for these associations, such as ecotourism and extraction of essential oils. Selective timber harvesting and value-added activities like furniture making should not be ruled out. Complementary actions, such as training in business development, also need to occur. In parallel, compensation mechanisms for protected area management (avoiding the free lunch syndrome described by Hockley and Andriamarivololona) need to be developed.

Similarly, the Koloharena movement should continue along the path of economic development. Each cooperative needs to have at least one stable revenue source—ideally, two or three. Examples of successful business-oriented cooperatives should be studied and copied throughout the movement. More attention should be devoted to developing a small business mindset among the leaders and membership of each cooperative. In fact, this should be the ultimate goal of each cooperative—a fully functional and profitable small business.

External communication should continue to be a focus for most of the structures established or supported by the ERI Program. The CMP, the PlaCAZ, and the KH and COBA movements need to persist in raising their profiles, in effect marketing themselves, in order to continue building partnerships and seizing opportunities. Linked to this, more support is still needed to assist the development of the CMP, the PlaCAZ, and the COBA federations. All of these structures need additional training in fundraising and

marketing. The platforms should further develop best organizational practices, such as recruitment of new members in order to become more democratic and representative. The FCOBAs still need additional training on technical subjects linked to forest and Protected Area management. All of this should occur within the framework of organizational sustainability. For the COBA and KH movements, the additional framing vision should be support focused on the ARKH and FCOBAs, which will in turn provide services and support to member associations and cooperatives.

Integrating conservation and development concerns must continue, especially among the communities living next to or within the forest corridors. This calls for a model where activities are incorporated within the development of village territory land-use plans. Linked to this, future programs should endeavor to unite the KH and COBA movements within these forest frontier communities. We recommend unrelenting attention to the principal component of the livelihoods of these communities: agricultural production.

Scaling up best practices to achieve true, landscape-level sustainable development remains the major challenge for development and conservation actors in the Toamasina and Fianarantsoa ecoregions. We recommend a two-pronged approach. At the regional level, actors need to agree on common goals and an overarching vision, and then must mobilize and define roles and responsibilities around these goals and the vision. At the local level, extension, support and communication should be provided through appropriate and efficient mechanisms such as the farmer-to-farmer approach. Linked to this, compensation for farmer technicians (PAs and PVs) must be provided. This should take place via a combination of revenue from agricultural commercialization and traditional in-kind payments.

Overall, the ERI Program made great strides in securing a sustainable future for the local population and the biodiversity of the Fianarantsoa and Toamasina ecoregions. Livelihoods were improved and the knowledge and skills needed to practice environmentally friendly and intensive agriculture are now in the hands of rural communities. The importance of ERI's interventions cannot be underestimated: in many isolated zones near the forest corridors, ERI was the only permanent, external development actor; in some of its new zones, ERI was the first permanent development actor that the rural population had seen for three decades. Constituting the building blocks for future sustainable development, responsible and enthusiastic associations are in place and poised to continue efforts to market their produce and develop other revenue-generating activities. These associations are also united on several fronts and equipped to play an ongoing role in the management of their forest resources and the new protected areas.

ERI staff continue to believe in the pertinence and necessity of the program's activities. Now, more than ever, Madagascar's biodiversity conservation challenges must be confronted within a context of sustainable land use at a landscape scale. The livelihoods of local, rural communities must continue to improve and, at the same time, these communities must be empowered to become exemplary stewards of Madagascar's unique natural heritage. If the lessons, recommendations, and foundations of the ERI Program are heeded and reinforced, we are optimistic regarding future prospects for the CAZ and COFAV landscapes.



# APPENDICES

1. Activity Implementation Fund
2. Environmental Compliance and Management Plan
3. Success Stories
4. Maps
5. Additional Initiatives and List of Major ERI Reports and Studies
6. List of Extended, Improved Agricultural Techniques
7. Supplementary Information and Historical Analysis of KH Cooperatives in Toamasina

# **APPENDIX 1: ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION FUND (AIF) – RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**



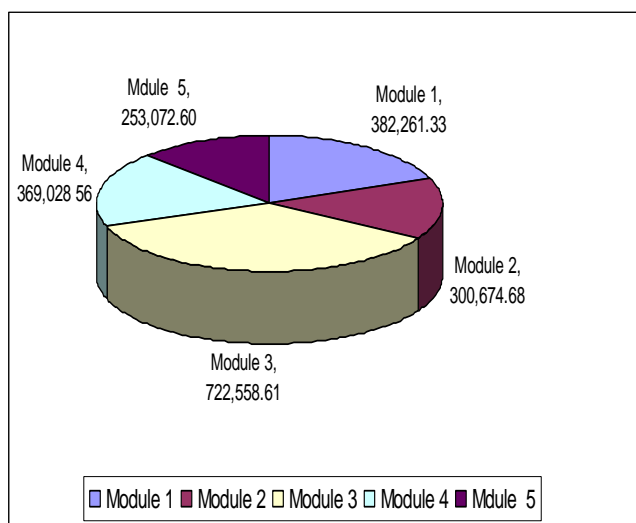
## ACHIEVEMENTS

### AIF TOTAL BUDGET USE (AUGUST 2004–JUNE 2009)

TYPE	Nombre	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	Total
IC	48	17,856.78	13,277.45	20,601.48	14,275.44	13,312.75	\$79,323.90
Protocol	<b>517</b>	31,782.23	27,607.89	46,366.35	63,767.47	24,005.39	\$193,529.33
PO Goods	30	3,762.82	2,354.54	25,188.65	2,354.54	20,525.05	\$54,185.60
PO Services	<b>270</b>	328,859.50	257,434.79	630,402.13	288,631.11	195,229.41	\$1,700,556.95
TOTAL	865	382,261.33	300,674.68	722,558.61	369,028.56	253,072.60	\$2,027,595.78
% of Total		19%	15%	36%	18%	12%	

IC = individual consultant, Protocol = memorandum of understanding, PO Goods = purchase of materials, PO Services = purchase of services

The use of AIF (Activity Implementation Fund) funds during the ERI Program from 2004 through 2009 is intended to achieve the strategic objectives and to establish legacies for each module of program results. The specific objectives include the implementation of on-going structures for better governance of the two forest corridors of the Program; the transfer of knowledge to grass-roots association structures for the management of natural resources; support for the adoption of new agricultural techniques and alternatives to slash and burn farming land and pressure on the forest corridors; the transfer of knowledge from farmer to farmer; the consolidation and strengthening of skills of Koloharena (KH) cooperatives and associations; and lastly the implementation of an on-going rural communications system reaching communities in order to carry the voice of rural residents to their peers, to pass on accomplishments and to serve as a catalyst for exchanges among members.



### AIF FUND MANAGEMENT TOOLS

#### 1. Control of the Contract Award Mechanism

DAI has developed effective tools and procedures intended to improve the transparency of funds management, while respecting the academic value and professional experience of its partners. The basic principle is respect for the service contract award mechanism, before establishing any purchase order. DAI has required:

- The establishment of accurate reference documents to ensure understanding on the part of all its clients, and to encourage them to reply if they are interested;



- Launch of the call for bids or the call for statements at the location of targeted partners. In particular, in order to attract the appropriate skills, the request was limited to a circle of experts (restricted call for bids [limited competition] or sole source contracting).
- Transparency in the mechanism for analyzing and quoting offers.
- Transparency as well in the quality and content of financial offers, thus working to achieve cost efficiency, including compliance and conformity of the offer with the contents of the reference document; the supply of justifying components in a timely and proper manner; remuneration that complies with standards required related to the daily rate for all personnel referenced in the offer, the reference document for similar contracts, in a spirit of improvement of the work performed (certificate of correct completion [other contracts], leading to negotiations, if necessary).
- Following a strict procedure, i.e. the establishment of a purchase order (contract) including all the items necessary for contract approval: Amount, reference document and expected revenue, punctual compliance with delivery dates, requirement of authentic invoices to respect laws governing service contracts.

## **2. Compliance with the Provisions of Purchase Orders**

Tools have been developed to achieve this purpose:

- The modification of a portion of the purchase order if necessary, in collaboration with the technical supervisors involved.
- Penalties for delays in performing work or in delivery of the report on completed service.
- Termination notice for extreme cases of breach of contract in whole or in part, related to the contents of the purchase order.

## **3. For occasional support requiring external skills**

DAI has developed a mechanism for recruiting independent consultants, that complies with the consultant recruitment regulation, i.e.:

- Respect for the content of the reference documents (required volume of work).
- Requiring specific expertise for given work, and respect for the academic level of the consultant, corresponding to the daily compensation rate.
- Respect for professional requirements, verified by documents that justify wages, the daily compensation rate or salary references, and corresponding to a daily compensation rate that respects the guidelines in force.

## **4. For occasional needs intended to develop partnerships with external skills, such as technical services or other private partnerships**

In the context of collaboration with Government entities, DAI has used the framework agreement, assisting it in bearing the charges incurred by Government personnel during travel, thus covering other expenses such as lodging and compensation for services or other supplies. This has enabled us to benefit from the expertise of personnel from those entities or public agencies.

## **5. The PO Goods mechanism**

In order to be able to satisfy the unavoidable needs related to achieving results, DAI has developed PO Goods, a mechanism implemented in order to support the procurement of demonstration equipment, to facilitate the travel of contract personnel, or to support the use of communication tools in isolated regions, all for the benefit of the targeted program partners.

## **RESULTS AND IMPACTS**

### **The use of AIF funds has facilitated:**

1. The development of the eco-regional approach while establishing contracts with the cooperating structures (PlaCAZ and CMP). The service provided based on well-specified contracts with specialized entities such as WWF-Madagascar has allowed these structures to be equipped with effective decision-making tools, such as maps showing the distribution of natural resources (fauna and flora) of the corresponding Regions. Contracts were also established with the entities or the research office to develop tools for planning or decision-making, such as Regional Development Plans and Commune Development Plans. And lastly, the fund has facilitated the emergence of associations in communes to manage the CACs (Commune Support Centers). The financing of these structures has allowed them to launch their daily activities, to adapt to compliance with the procedures of sponsors and to become accustomed to contracts that lead them to respect the required terms, service quality and the preparation of a service report in the proper format and within the required time frame. Furthermore, it is through ERI financing that PlaCAZ was able to recruit advisor-coordinators (CONAN) to service the CACs, in order to support them in all actions requiring subject-specific skills and expertise (PCD renewal, collection of taxes, environmental actions, etc.).
2. The institutional development of our preferred partners (KHs and COBAs) through the services rendered by research offices or by specialized associations to carry out an audit of resources for each cooperative, preparation of the business plan by the cooperatives, and a preparation of an inventory of financing and support institutions in Fianarantsoa.
3. The assumption of responsibilities by our partners, bringing them to respect the contract clauses through the establishment of the contract-schedule with Koloharena federations and cooperatives.
4. Improvement of the management skills of personnel from Koloharena federations and cooperatives, by involving them in the recruitment and management of specialized technicians as field agents and/or rural technicians. Purchase orders including field agents or FFS agents were prepared for each campaign in order to achieve the results anticipated from the program in the regions in question.
5. The emergence and development of innovative techniques accessible to farmers, such as “Tavy bôka,” and the expansion of this initiative throughout the rural realm. Based on its properties, this technique is intended to maintain community habits on the one hand, and to improve techniques, on the other.
6. Development of the transfer of skills and the emergence of more autonomous federated structures that will have a broader development vision in their respective regions. Purchase orders were established with the ARKHs or with the Koloharena Regional Branch, leading to the establishment of a regional supply center, with the Federations of grassroots communities or FCOBA, which coordinate the actions of grassroots associations for the effective management of natural resources. The objectives for implementing supply centers are multi-fold. It provides an external image of the Koloharena movement and COBA. It offers a market opportunity to the rural areas that aspire to respect the environment. It is

also a device for bringing together agricultural supplies for distant villages. Lastly, its presence is a sign of the support of the American government for the Malagasy rural world through USAID..

7. The implementation in a rural environment while making the necessary tools (BLU, radio devices) to our partners. These tools allow the organizations to communicate regarding commercial aspects, to bring their voice to the outside world, and to escape isolation by becoming informed of current realities in real time.

## **LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**The implementation of AIF funds has allowed the development of:**

1. a spirit of transparency among specialized organizations or associations.
2. a spirit of free competition in the rules of the trade and compensation for quality of service.
3. negotiation techniques, at the level of funds managers as well as contractors.
4. a spirit of partnership between members of the USAID Alliance and in particular with public utilities.
5. the internalization of responsibility of Koloharena or COBA partners in the context of good governance and responsible management of the association's assets.

For the future, it must be noted that it is necessary to emphasize communication regarding the use and the means of awarding funds to potential partners in order to clarify the purpose of their use from the beginning.

To move on to the scale of the Program, and in order to provide a complete package of actions and to maximize the chance of success of rural activities, it is very important to consider infrastructure such as small retaining dams, irrigation systems, storage facilities, and to consider revolving funds to support capital of partners as means or tools, while emphasizing the assumption of responsibility by partners. Currently, the AIF funds are governed by the MOBIS contract, and they may only be used to finance demonstration materials or to develop the revolving fund.

So, the approach to be developed in the future will bring together the effectiveness of partner contributions in this increase in scale, effective management of procured materials and infrastructure, and the strengthening of funds management skills, if necessary.

In regards to the idea of increasing scale, to offset the restriction on the use of AIF funds, the Program developed partnerships with other entities, in particular with members of the USAID Alliance, such as ADRA and CRS. But the action zones specific to each project did not allow more concrete results to be attained. As an example, one form of collaboration was used between ERI and ADRA for the construction of a road connecting National Road RN 44 to the site of the revival of the coffee corridor in Sahendrana, and moreover, the management transfer zone and the land management zone. For upcoming USAID programs, it is necessary to solidify this spirit of partnership in all zones and in all domains, first and foremost among the members of the Alliance, and then with the other partners.

In order to have an efficient and effective AIF, it is necessary to develop the "Quality Penalty" tool, in order to achieve the expected results. In order to do this, it is recommended that indicators be developed among the targeted partners (KH or COBA) allowing the careful monitoring of contractor actions. If necessary, ERI's partners could be involved in the evaluation of results, or a monitoring and control cell

could be established within the Program. In this regard, the beneficiaries must become involved, from the start of the collaboration, in monitoring the activities in terms of their format and quality, and there must be a process for the mid-point evaluation of results and upon completion of services, in order to ensure gradual learning and adaptive and collaborative management. Thus, we suggest that each beneficiary association initiate and plan its actions in a PTA, base of activities and base contract with its technical and financial partners.

Since the AIF funds are intended to serve the Program, it is recommended to consult the “common needs” of ERI and its partners to ensure the sustainability of its rural structures.

Lastly, it must be noted that the professionalization of service providers, in particular in regards to our partners Koloharena and COBA, must be pursued in the future, for the next program, in order to have true rural development professionals.

In order to do this, support for the application and use of tools put in place for the management of AIF funds will allow this result to be achieved. It is therefore necessary to develop the knowledge of our partners to ensure the mastery of these management tools.

Lastly, the existence of a web site that publicizes the opportunities offered by ERI is required. This project, a sign of good governance and transparency, was in the planning stages during the ERI program, but never was realized due to the lack of technical resources beyond the control of AIF.

## BREAKDOWN OF THE USE OF FUNDS

### PROJECT YEAR 1

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
<b>ICs</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
IC-002-05-AIF-FIA	Formation sur l'utilisation et l'entretien des pompes à pédales	\$360.16
IC-003-05-AIF-FIA	Consultant en cartographie et en mise en place de la méthodologie de développement « Pathways »	\$373.72
IC-004-05-AIF-FIA	Consultant for support in socio-economic data collection for implementation of Development Pathways approach	\$652.32
<b>Toamasina</b>		
STTA-5300-TOA-003	Appui à la mise en œuvre de la Plate-forme Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena (PlaCAZ)	\$1,188.39
<b>Protocols</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PROT-001-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des KH à l'atelier national de formation en marketing agricole organisé par CRS	\$329.68
PROT-002-05-AIF-FIA	Participation of DIREEF agents in the workshop concerning the elaboration of CBNRM assessment guidelines	\$157.83
PROT-003-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des KH et techniciens formateurs sur l'utilisation des presses à huile mécanique, organisé par Marotia	\$276.61
PROT-004-05-AIF-FIA	Mission to improve the management capacity of water user associations	\$1,950.79
PROT-005-05-AIF-FIA	Participation de la DDR sur la finalisation du Plan Régional de Développement	\$350.25
PROT-006-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des KH PV à la formation sur l'utilisation des pompes à pédales	\$159.06
PROT-007-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des COBAs organisé par DIREEF sur la formation de la législation forestière dans la commune rurale d'Ikongo	\$271.82
PROT-008-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des PV sur la formation de conduite culturelle des gingembres	\$610.20
PROT-009-05-AIF-FIA	Participation de KH sur la FORMATION PRATIQUE SUR LE DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS	\$416.94
PROT-010-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des 09 COBAs à la visite échange sur la valorisation écotouristique des ressources transférées	\$231.06
PROT-011-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des KH sur la formation pratique sur l'Appreciative Inquiry	\$277.16
PROT-012-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des agents des Eaux et Forêts à la formation sur l'outil d'évaluation socio-économique INTRAG des Transferts de Gestion à Antananarivo.	\$103.27
PROT-013-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des représentants de Koloharena à la « Cupping Training » organisée par CCS	\$533.97
PROT-014-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des maires de la commune de SDR MRV à la restitution concernant les résultats des	\$381.72

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	diagnostics des reseaux hydroagricoles et stratégies d'entretien	
PROT-015-05-AIF-FIA	Invitations des CA IKG à la restitution des résultats des audits financiers des coopératives	\$280.43
PROT-016-05-AIF-FIA	Invitation des partenaires de l'ERI à la formation dispensée par la Société D1 sur la filière <i>Jatropha curcas</i>	\$461.08
<b>Toamasina</b>		
PROT-001-05-AIF-TOA	Visites des lieux pour la mise en œuvre du protocole d'accord cadre entre ERI Toamasina et le DRDR Toamasina	\$246.56
PROT-021-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur les MARP et enquêtes appreciatives à Beforona	\$43.41
PROT-022-05-AIF-TOA	Pratique de l'enquête appreciative à Morarano	\$50.68
PROT-023-05-AIF-TOA	Pratique de l'enquête appreciative à Amparihintsokatra	\$38.25
PROT-027-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur l'enquête appreciative à Ambodilazana	\$32.51
PROT-028-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle de ERI Toamasina	\$62.29
PROT-045-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle de ERI Toamasina, Avril 2005	\$32.12
<b>Purchase Orders Goods</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
001/05/AIF/FIA	Achat pompes à pedale pour démonstration	\$299.25
002/05/AIF/FIA	Achat pompe à pédale pour démonstration	\$219.25
003/05/AIF/FIA	Achat presse à huile pour essai et démonstration jatropha	\$1,900.19
004/05/AIF/FIA	Achat sarcleuses à tête conique	\$669.25
<b>Purchase Orders Services</b>		
<b>Antananarivo</b>		
P-001-04-TNR-AIF	Enhance the technical assistance/administration/strategic resource allocation of Malagasy institutions involved in the transfer process	\$17,005.30
P-001-05-TNR-AIF	Enhance the technical assistance/administration/strategic resource allocation of Malagasy institutions involved in the transfer process	\$2,516.68
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PO-003-05-FIA-AIF	Elaboration d'un répertoire des institutions de financement et d'appui à Fianarantsoa	\$1,639.75
PO-001-04-AIF-FIA	Hydro-electric feasibility study, Haute Matsiatra and Vatovavy-Fitovinany Regions	\$24,644.00
PO-002-05-FIA-AIF	Advancing the ecoregional approach to conservation and development in the Fianarantsoa Region	\$18,749.94
PO-004-05-FIA-AIF	Preparation et organisation de l'atelier sur le jatropha à Fianarantsoa	\$880.17
PO-005-05-AIF-FIA	Reinforcement of capacity through practical literacy training on the management of a farm	\$2,539.75
PO-006-05-AIF-FIA	Etudes du périmetre hydro-agricole d'Andreana Mahamavo	\$2,689.50

<b>Contract #</b>	<b>Activity Title/Subject</b>	<b>Total Disbursed USD</b>
PO-007-05-AIF-FIA	Financial audit of Koloharena cooperatives working with ERI Fianarantsoa	\$1,734.20
PO-008-05-AIF-FIA	Training in setting up seedbeds and techniques used in cultivating jatropha	\$3,700.22
PO-009-05-AIF-FIA	Formation sur la mise en place des pépinières et les techniques culturales de jatropha	\$3,764.00
PO-010-05-AIF-FIA	Training in setting up seedbeds and techniques used in cultivating jatropha	\$2,403.48
PO-011-05-AIF-FIA	Training in setting up seedbeds and techniques used in cultivating jatropha	\$3,039.99
PO-012-05-AIF-FIA	Training in setting up seedbeds and techniques used in cultivating jatropha	\$833.63
PO-013-05-AIF-FIA	Training on the implementation of coffee production system and its treatment based on wet process in the Anjoma-Itsara and Tolongoina-Manapatrana zones	\$16,038.87
PO-014-05-AIF-FIA	Technical support of the Koloharena federations in the Strategic Zones of Intervention, ERI program Fianarantsoa	\$9,682.94
PO-015-05-AIF-FIA	Technical support of the Koloharena federations in the Strategic Zones of Intervention, ERI program Fianarantsoa	\$10,999.20
PO-016-05-AIF-FIA	Technical support of the Koloharena federations in the Strategic Zones of Intervention, ERI program Fianarantsoa	\$10,316.83
PO-017-05-AIF-FIA	Formation sur la mise en place et l'utilisation des pompes à pédales et les techniques culturales	\$737.07
PO-018-05-AIF-FIA	Recherche-action sur l'amélioration de sarcleuse à têtes coniques	\$8,021.32
PO-019-05-AIF-FIA	Animation, facilitation de l'atelier sur la gestion, maintenance et protection des pistes rurales dans la Région de la Haute Matsiatra	\$933.77
PO-020-05-AIF-FIA	Collecte des prix et analyses des résultats	\$188.69
<b>Toamasina</b>		
PO-5300-TOA-002	Additional field agent management at Tanambe	\$2,708.07
PO-5300-TOA-003	Development of Atsinanana Regional Development Plan	\$10,610.04
PO-5300-TOA-004	Management of additional field agents at Beforona	\$3,367.32
PO-5300-TOA-005	Management of additional field agents at Antanandava	\$4,148.31
PO-5300-TOA-006	Management of additional field agents at Amparihintsokatra	\$2,466.70
PO-5300-TOA-007	Management of additional field agents at Anjahamana	\$1,540.86
PO-5300-TOA-008	Management of additional field agents at Lohariandava	\$2,743.41
PO-5300-TOA-009	Management of additional field agents at Ambodilazana	\$1,584.96
PO-5300-TOA-010	Support for the implementation of the CDIA Beforona business plan	\$24,072.80
PO-5300-TOA-011	Training in seed production techniques	\$4,294.14
PO-5300-TOA-012	Revival of the growing of banana trees	\$7,866.30
PO-5300-TOA-013	Technical assistance in the production of jatropha	\$21,433.55

<b>Contract #</b>	<b>Activity Title/Subject</b>	<b>Total Disbursed USD</b>
PO-5300-TOA-014	Analysis and diagnosis of the RAA management	\$1,777.58
PO-5300-TOA-015	Training workshop on the production of native plants	\$412.87
PO-5300-TOA-016	Support for the production of the Communal Development Plan, Andranobolahy	\$2,942.79
STTA-5300-TOA-01	Développement et diffusion des alternatives au tavy au sein du CDIA Beforona	\$655.60





## PROJECT YEAR 2

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
<b>ICs</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
IC-005-05-AIF-FIA	Elaboration de DVD pour la mise en place du système d'aires protégées de Fianarantsoa	\$399.48
IC-006-05-AIF-FIA	Elaboration de DVD pour la mise en place du système d'aires protégées de Fianarantsoa	\$359.88
IC-007-05-AIF-FIA	Elaboration de DVD pour la mise en place du système d'aires protégées de Fianarantsoa	\$491.37
IC-008-06-AIF-FIA	Montage et enregistrements audiovisuels numériques des films par niche agro-écologiques	\$189.05
IC-009-06-AIF-FIA	Pour l'étude de pérennisation institutionnelle du Comité Multi-local de Planification, Fianarantsoa	\$2,426.14
IC-010-06-AIF-FIA	Pour l'étude de pérennisation institutionnelle du Comité Multi-local de Planification, Fianarantsoa	\$3,304.37
IC-011-06-AIF-FIA	Recherche appliquée sur le <i>Jatropha curcas</i>	\$827.62
<b>Toamasina</b>		
STTA-5300-TOA-004	Appui à la mise en œuvre de la Plate-forme Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena	\$518.17
<b>Protocols</b>		
<b>Antananarivo</b>		
PROT-001-05-AIF-TNR	Rental of a venue for the exhibition and conferences for the GIS Day 2005	\$137.59
PROT-001-06-AIF-TNR	Participation of CNKH members in the AG and the training and information session in Iboaka, Fianarantsoa	\$6,619.80
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PROT-017-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des agents de DIREEF à l'atelier Communes Vertes	\$1,075.60
PROT-018-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des Coop d'BTVK IAL KLL à la restitution des résultats des audits financiers des coopératives	\$410.03
PROT-019-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des coopératives SDR MRV à la restitution des résultats des audits financiers des coopératives le 3 Octobre 2005 à Ambalavao	\$265.70
PROT-020-05-AIF-FIA	Rencontre entre le Programme ERI, les ONGs partenaires et les fédérations Koloharena et la participation des FKH à l'atelier d'échange entre paysans sur la filière porteuse	\$951.06
PROT-021-05-AIF-FIA	Participation in the training and field visit on jatropha production/Formation et visites sur le terrain pour la production de jatropha	\$682.82
PROT-022-05-AIF-FIA	Participation à la visite échange entre paysans dans le cadre de l'extension du mouvement Koloharena	\$434.67
PROT-024-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des représentants KH à la rencontre avec la société D1 sur le jatropha	\$290.47
PROT-025-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des nouveaux agents recrutés à la formation en comptabilité	\$100.12
PROT-026-05-AIF-FIA	Participation de ERI dans la visite et formation entre les femmes Koloharena sur la technique de	\$510.19

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	transformation des feuilles de vétiver en vannerie	
PROT-027-05-AIF-FIA	Participation de la FKH lalamarina à l'atelier de validation du Plan Local de Sécurité, Région Haute Matsiatra	\$27.34
PROT-028-05-AIF-FIA	Participation de la Région Vatovavy-Fitovinany à l'atelier sur les feux de brousse et la pratique de culture de jatropha	\$259.30
PROT-029-05-AIF-FIA	Participation aux foires dans la region de Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$525.86
PROT-030-05-AIF-FIA	Participation à la formation des nouveaux agents de terrain des Fédérations Koloharena avant le démarrage des activités	\$429.45
PROT-031-05-AIF-FIA	Contribution du CMP à l'atelier de réflexion sur la mise en œuvre du SAPM	\$91.12
PROT-032-05-AIF-FIA	Mission sur l'inventaire des tavy et/ou zones agricoles dans les 3 nouveaux sites de transfert de gestion : Ambalaivo, Andrelamboanivo/CR lalamarina, Ambalavao/CR Morafeno, Andemaka/CR Ambinanitromby	\$478.92
PROT-033-05-AIF-FIA	Invitation des FKH à l'Atelier de lancement de micro-crédit à Fianarantsoa du 7 au 11/12/05	\$803.89
PROT-034-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des FKH à la réunion de mise au point pour le démarrage des activités des Agents des Fédérations	\$222.18
PROT-035-05-AIF-FIA	Participation des FKH à la formation/Recyclage des Agents des Fédérations sur la production des semences de pomme de terre et des lianes de patate douce	\$793.59
PROT-037-06-AIF-FIA	Participation de la CNKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre le bureau permanent du CNKH, les fédérations/coopératives Koloharena et le programme ERI	\$212.77
PROT-038-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des agents de DIREEF à l'élaboration du film et à l'enregistrement DVD sur le SAPM de Fianarantsoa	\$242.09
PROT-039-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des CMP à l'atelier d'informations sur les opportunités de financement des activités environnementales et de développement autour du corridor forestier de la province de Fianarantsoa	\$379.83
PROT-040-06-AIF-FIA	Participation à l'Atelier de préparation de la proposition inter-régionale pour le MCA	\$80.29
PROT-041-06-AIF-FIA	Contribution de CNKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la stratégie générale de communication avec les fédérations/coopératives Koloharena, le renforcement et l'amélioration de l'organisation au niveau de la CNKH et ses membres en vue de l'élaboration d'un plan d'action concret	\$768.12
PROT-042-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des agents des federations à la formation sur: 1. la multiplication rapide des matériels végétaux de patate douce et mise en place d'une stratégie d'approche pour la vulgarisation, et 2. le processus de suivi des tavy	\$685.31
PROT-043-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des KH à l'Atelier de formation de micro-crédit à lalamarina, Ambatovaky, Kelilalina, Ikongo, Miarinarivo, Sendrisoa, Manampatrana, et Tolongoina du 02/02/06 au 24/02/06	\$718.49
PROT-044-06-AIF-FIA	Appui au CIREEF à l'atelier d'Information sur le développement écotouristique de la zone d'Andrambovato et clarification de règles de gestion de la station forestière	\$147.22
PROT-046-06-AIF-FIA	Participation d'étudiants dans l'étude et analyse sur la gestion du système d'adduction d'eau dans le	\$118.45

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	District IKONGO	
PROT-047-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des PV des FKH dans 1. L'approche terroir et gestion technique des sites agro-écologiques différents. 2. La visite-échange concernant le Champ Ecole de Tefy Saina.	\$762.90
PROT-048-06-AIF-FIA	Mission sur la mise en place de la GCF à Andrambovato	\$44.25
PROT-049-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des membres de la CNKH à l'atelier organisé par Alt Radio sur la stratégie de communication	\$314.40
PROT-052-06-AIF-FIA	Participation du CNKH à l'atelier de réflexion sur les états de lieu des KH, recommandations, propositions de restructuration de la CNKH	\$425.68
PROT-054-06-AIF-FIA	Mission pour la préparation et mise en œuvre de la mission HIP	\$23.30
PROT-055-06-AIF-FIA	Mission de CMP pour les démarches de transfert du véhicule de l'USAID au CMP	\$256.37
PROT-056-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des FKH à la réunion de coordination sur la convention de micro-credit	\$348.21
PROT-057-06-AIF-FIA	Participation de coopérative à la formation du nouveau gérant à Tlg	\$36.36
PROT-058-06-AIF-FIA	Participation de femmes KH à la rencontre avec la Région Haute Matsiatra le 7 avril 2006	\$106.76
PROT-059-06-AIF-FIA	Participation du nouveau gérant de Miarinarivo de la Coop sur la formation en gestion et comptabilité	\$70.02
PROT-060-06-AIF-FIA	Participation de la FKH MRV à l'exposition lors de la quinzaine scientifique à Tana	\$211.14
PROT-061-06-AIF-FIA	Suivi tavy dans la zone transférée à la COBA à Ampatsy et suivi de la mise en place du nouveau transfert de gestion à Ambalaivo	\$28.37
PROT-062-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des FKH à la formation sur l'utilisation de la technologie de la pompe à pédale des paysans vulgarisateurs d'Ambatovaky, Alatsinainy lalamarina, Sendrisoa, Kelilalina et Manampatrana	\$293.99
PROT-063-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des FKH à l'exposition à Ankarimbelo	\$87.09
PROT-064-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des FKH à la visite organisée sur la culture d'artemesia à Antsirabe	\$842.86
PROT-065-06-AIF-FIA	La délimitation, le zonage et l'inventaire des ressources à transférer dans le cadre de la mise en place d'un transfert de gestion à Morafeno District d'Ambohimahaso	\$514.85
PROT-066-06-AIF-FIA	Invitation du maire de la commune d'Androy à la réunion de résolution des problèmes locaux des COBA ANLAMEVA d'Amindrabe et ANALASOA d'Ambendrana dans la CR d'Androy	\$15.98
PROT-067-06-AIF-FIA	Mission de sensibilisation et recouvrement de crédit avec les Fédérations Koloharena	\$13.32
PROT-068-06-AIF-FIA	Participation du nouvel agent de la Coop de Lokomby au renforcement de capacité des nouveaux membres de bureau du CA et de Commissaires aux comptes de la coopérative de Lokomby	\$258.85
PROT-069-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des membres CNKH à la formation parcours Université Paysanne	\$787.01
PROT-071-06-AIF-FIA	Participation de FKH dans la célébration de JME 2006 à Fianarantsoa	\$59.05
PROT-073-06-AIF-FIA	Mission de démonstration et de mise en place de producteurs de semences au sein des sites de ERI du 12/06/06 au 16/06/06	\$57.24
PROT-074-06-AIF-FIA	Formation sur la détention des cahiers de ménage et sur la collecte des données	\$1,132.14

<b>Contract #</b>	<b>Activity Title/Subject</b>	<b>Total Disbursed USD</b>
PROT-075-06-AIF-FIA	Les journées portes ouvertes VFTM	\$62.36
PROT-076-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des membres de CNKH à la finalisation PTA et budget regional	\$693.24
PROT-077-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des partenaires à l'atelier de réflexions sur les scénarios de pérennisation institutionnelle du CMP	\$487.52
PROT-078-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des femmes vannières au renforcement de capacité des Koloharena et des paysans partenaires sur l'utilisation des feuilles de vétiver et l'art de la vannerie de la filière vétiver	\$772.81
PROT-079-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des FKH à l'événement Haognan'i Mania	\$218.94
PROT-080-06-AIF-FIA	La participation de ERI à la manifestation 105 Milagnona	\$66.82
PROT-081-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des regions à la mise jour du Plan Régional de Développement Rural Matsiatra Ambony	\$872.05
PROT-082-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des agents des Eaux et Forets, le comite technique regional de suivi et évaluation de transfert de gestion et communauté de base à l'atelier de validation de Guide de Suivi et Evaluation Nationale de transfert de gestion	\$223.02
<b>Toamasina</b>		
PROT-002-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur la degustation du café Gourmet et au "Taste of Harvest Competition"	\$49.06
PROT-003-05-AIF-TOA	Formation des PVs sur la technique culturale de jatropha avec l'expert agronome de la société D1	\$299.21
PROT-004-05-AIF-TOA	Appui à l'atelier de structuration de la plate-forme	\$621.58
PROT-005-05-AIF-TOA	Atelier sur le micro-credit avec le ministère de l'Agriculture , Elévation et Peche	\$47.33
PROT-006-05-AIF-TOA	Atelier sur la mise en place des pepinières et plantations de jatropha	\$52.11
PROT-007-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle de ERI Toamasina	\$69.20
PROT-008-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle de ERI Toamasina, juillet 2005	\$83.13
PROT-009-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle de ERI Toamasina, juillet 2005	\$96.89
PROT-010-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle de ERI Toamasina, octobre 2005	\$47.45
PROT-011-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle, octobre 2005	\$116.21
PROT-012-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle, juillet 2005	\$155.98
PROT-013-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle, octobre 2005	\$116.27
PROT-014-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle, juillet 2005	\$118.78
PROT-015-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle juillet,2005	\$117.82
PROT-016-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle, octobre 2005	\$118.07
PROT-017-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle de ERI Toamasina, octobre 2005	\$72.99
PROT-018-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle de ERI Toamasina, juillet 2005	\$112.85
PROT-019-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de coordination trimestrielle de ERI Toamasina, juillet 2005	\$100.42
PROT-024-05-AIF-TOA	Formation en IEC Kaominina Mendrika à Moramanga	\$43.03

<b>Contract #</b>	<b>Activity Title/Subject</b>	<b>Total Disbursed USD</b>
PROT-025-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion avec TIKO et visite de terrain dans le cadre de la culture de maïs à Ambodilazana	\$57.22
PROT-026-05-AIF-TOA	Appui des Koloharena sur leurs projets PSDR	\$37.29
PROT-029-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur le jatropha avec BAMEX et D 1	\$81.41
PROT-030-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur le GCF et sur la conception de PAGES	\$49.55
PROT-031-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur le GCF et la conception de PAGES à Beforona	\$48.38
PROT-032-05-AIF-TOA	Recyclage et pratique en enquête appreciative à Amparihintsoatra	\$55.06
PROT-033-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur le GCF et Conception de PAGES à Beforona	\$43.26
PROT-034-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur GCF et sur la conception de PAGES à Beforona	\$11.16
PROT-035-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur l'enquête appreciative à Morarano Gare	\$112.82
PROT-036-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion de restitution du résultat de recherche sur l'Igname	\$17.78
PROT-037-05-AIF-TOA	Recyclage sur l'enquête appreciative à Amparihintsoatra	\$413.38
PROT-038-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur l'enquête appreciative à Anivorano Est	\$215.29
PROT-039-05-AIF-TOA	Recyclage sur l'enquête appreciative à Analabe et Tsarahonenana	\$339.22
PROT-041-05-AIF-TOA	Recyclage sur l'enquête appreciative à Lohariandava	\$241.67
PROT-042-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur l'enquête appreciative à Marofody	\$198.18
PROT-043-05-AIF-TOA	Formation sur l'enquête appreciative à Sakalava	\$258.19
PROT-046-05-AIF-TOA	Réunion d'information sur SAPM à Ambatondrazaka	\$41.29
PROT-047-05-AIF-TOA	Assemblée Generale de PlaCAZ à Toamasina	\$2,026.52
PROT-048-05-AIF-TOA	Participation à la Journée de l'arboriculture et de l'apiculture	\$109.78
PROT-049-05-AIF-TOA	Journée de l'arboriculture fruitière et apiculture	\$26.98
PROT-050-05-AIF-TOA	Delimitation de la forêt de la COBA Miaramirindra- Ambodisakoana	\$17.05
PROT-051-05-AIF-TOA	Introduction du Programme ERI dans la zone de Fito	\$24.78
PROT-052-06-AIF-TOA	Réunion de réflexion et de concertation avec le CNKH	\$154.02
PROT-054-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le programme ERI	\$6.92
PROT-055-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le programme ERI	\$10.54
PROT-056-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le programme ERI	\$6.42
PROT-057-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le programme ERI	\$11.92
PROT-058-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le programme	\$27.50

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	ERI	
PROT-059-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le programme ERI	\$11.92
PROT-060-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le programme ERI	\$16.50
PROT-061-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le programme ERI	\$11.92
PROT-063-06-AIF-TOA	Establish the management transfer of the Ambongabe forest	\$61.21
PROT-064-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et Programme ERI	\$16.03
PROT-065-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le Programme ERI	\$16.03
PROT-066-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le Programme ERI	\$11.22
PROT-067-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le Programme ERI	\$14.25
PROT-068-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration entre CNKH/CKH et le Programme ERI	\$12.02
PROT-069-06-AIF-TOA	Réunion de travail avec les PA/PV de CKH Mpamboly sy Mpiompy et le programme ERI	\$60.39
PROT-070-06-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus FFS dans la zone de Lohariandava	\$32.88
PROT-071-06-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus FFS et de la communication dans la zone de Beforona	\$31.10
PROT-072-06-AIF-TOA	Recognition and meeting with COBA Koloharena about the management transfer of the Bevoalavo-Mavorongo forest	\$7.95
PROT-073-06-AIF-TOA	Réunion de présentation et de validation des résultats de réflexion sur le mouvement Koloharena	\$205.96
PROT-074-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la mise en place des sites vitrines de DRS dans les ZSI Ambodilazana-Lohariandava-Anjahamana	\$279.64
PROT-075-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH et du Programme ERI à la formation des 30 nouveaux paysans vulgarisateurs dans les ZSI de Toamasina	\$1,800.63
PROT-076-06-AIF-TOA	Organisation de visite-formation pour les agents de terrain de ERI Toamasina à Fanandrana	\$385.84
PROT-077-06-AIF-TOA	Formation sur le développement du Concept Conservation et Développement écoregional dans le Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena	\$596.51
PROT-078-06-AIF-TOA	Institutionnalisation de la Coopérative et de la Fédération Koloharena de la commune d'Andranobolaha	\$89.53
PROT-079-06-AIF-TOA	Television report related to the implementation of new Koloharena cooperative in Andranobolaha	\$95.48
PROT-080-06-AIF-TOA	Appui aux activités organisées par la nouvelle coopérative Koloharena dans la ZSI d' Ambodilazana	\$44.43

<b>Contract #</b>	<b>Activity Title/Subject</b>	<b>Total Disbursed USD</b>
PROT-081-06-AIF-TOA	Formation sur l'utilisation de l'ordinateur pour les PA/PV des Coopératives Koloharena d'Ambatovy et de Beforona	\$314.47
PROT-082-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution de la CNKH à la professionnalisation des CKH de Toamasina	\$79.48
PROT-083-06-AIF-TOA	Réunion de présentation et de validation des résultats de réflexion sur le mouvement Koloharena	\$56.63
PROT-084-06-AIF-TOA	Support the PA/PV to establish the association COBA at the fokontany Andapa, Ambalatenina, Antanambao Sahanivena, Amboizarina and Sandraka in the commune of Anivorano Est	\$18.00
PROT-085-06-AIF-TOA	Mission pour la mise en œuvre du protocole d'accord cadre entre ERI Toamasina et la DRDR Toamasina du 19 juillet 2005	\$229.62
PROT-086-06-AIF-TOA	Functional training of the leaders of 06 Koloharena Cooperatives of Ambatondrazaka	\$1,213.37
PROT-087-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH et du Programme ERI à la formation des trente nouveaux paysans vulgarisateurs dans les ZSI de Toamasina	\$2,045.29
PROT-088-06-AIF-TOA	Regularisation de l'affectation des nouveaux agents dans les communes respectives d'intervention du Programme ERI	\$286.14
PROT-089-06-AIF-TOA	Television report related to the Kominina Mendrika activities in Ambodilazana zone	\$95.48
PROT-090-06-AIF-TOA	Formation des animateurs Kaominina Mendrika sur les activités environnementales dans le ZSI Ambatovy	\$322.08
PROT-091-06-AIF-TOA	Formation sur l'élaboration du plan de gestion d'un terroir	\$255.66
PROT-092-06-AIF-TOA	Information et documentation des activités du Programme ERI	\$132.24
PROT-093-06-AIF-TOA	Assemblée Générale du PlaCAZ	\$12.00
PROT-094-06-AIF-TOA	The delimitation of the Ambohimbary forest, Amparihintsokatra-Ambatondrazaka commune	\$107.35
PROT-095-06-AIF-TOA	Formation sur l'élaboration du plan de gestion d'un terroir à Moramanga	\$117.36
PROT-096-06-AIF-TOA	Réunion des membres du bureau permanent de la CNKH et les ARKH en vue d'élaborer le PTA et le budget	\$96.19
PROT-097-06-AIF-TOA	Workshop to validate the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) guide of the TGRNR	\$301.60
PROT-098-06-AIF-TOA	Formation introductive des nouveaux agents de terrain	\$307.92
<b>Purchase Orders Goods</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
005/05/AIF/FIA	Achat sarcleuse à tête conique	\$1,291.88
006/06/AIF/FIA	Confection presse Bielenberg, pour démonstration	\$166.04
007/06/AIF/FIA	Confection presse Bielenberg, pour démonstration	\$207.81
008/06/AIF/FIA	Confection presse Bielenberg, pour démonstration	\$196.10
009/06/AIF/FIA	Achat de presses Bielenberg	\$798.49
010/06/AIF/FIA		\$0.00



Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
<b>Toamasina</b>		
001/06/AIF/TOA	Purchase of weeding machines for training and demonstration	\$1,561.51
002/06/AIF/TOA	Development of the ecoregional approach to conservation and development in the Toamasina Region	\$1,408.28
003/06/AIF/TOA	Achat 5 motos pour les Agents AIF, Toamasina	\$8,356.95
004/06/AIF/TOA	GPS Units for Agent AIF	\$3,009.35
005/06/AIF/TOA	Achat casque intégrale pour équipement accessoire des agents dotés de moto	\$406.40
006/06/AIF/TOA	Pump to be used in conjunction with CCS activity	\$3,222.44
<b>Purchase Orders Services</b>		
<b>Antananarivo</b>		
P-001-06-TNR-AIF	M&E system implementation for natural resources management transfer	\$6,671.93
P-002-06-TNR-AIF	Mise en place du système de suivi de la production et des revenus des ménages à travers l'exploitation des Cahiers de Ménages	\$5,677.70
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PO-021-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement technique des communautés de base en matière de transfert de gestion dans la zone d'intervention de ERI	\$10,644.88
PO-022-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des Communautés de Base en matière de transfert de gestion dans les ZSI de ERI	\$11,254.39
PO-023-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement technique des communautés de base en matière de transfert de gestion dans la zone d'intervention de ERI	\$5,575.59
PO-024-05-AIF-FIA	Integration santé-population-environnement à travers l'approche Kominina Mendrika de Voahary Salama et extension du mouvement Koloharena	\$20,162.00
PO-025-05-AIF-FIA	Promotion du développement intégré (santé-environnement-développement) à travers l'approche Kominina Mendrika	\$19,480.29
PO-026-05-AIF-FIA	Promotion du développement intégré (santé-environnement-développement) à travers l'approche Kominina Mendrika	\$20,448.95
PO-027-05-AIF-FIA	Production of a training video on Coffee Cupping and a Promotional video to promote the Specialty Coffee Sector	\$1,608.58
PO-028-05-AIF-FIA	Appuis techniques sur la mise en place du système de protection de la ligne ferroviaire FCE contre l'érosion et l'éboulement des talus	\$9,724.04
PO-029-05-AIF-FIA	Etat des lieux et situation sur la gestion, maintenance et protection de la piste rurale Ambalavao-Sendrisoa-Namoly dans la région de la Haute Matsiatra	\$5,567.65
PO-030-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa	\$6,221.82
PO-031-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI	\$6,694.12

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	Fianarantsoa	
PO-032-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa	\$6,311.35
PO-033-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa	\$6,554.98
PO-034-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa	\$5,983.33
PO-035-05-AIF-FIA	Update of the film <i>Ny Ala Harena Sarobidy</i>	\$3,974.20
PO-036-05-AIF-FIA	Développement des plantes à tubercules dans les ZSI de ERI Fianarantsoa	\$14,451.15
PO-037-05-AIF-FIA	Elaboration d'émissions et d'informations radiophoniques pour la mise en place du système d'aires protégées de Fianarantsoa	\$2,614.92
PO-038-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa	\$4,461.70
PO-039-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa	\$5,877.33
PO-040-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa	\$5,798.19
PO-041-05-AIF-FIA	Suivi et encadrement des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa	\$6,929.31
PO-042-05-AIF-FIA	Elaboration de DVD pour la mise en place du S.A.P.M.	\$2,533.35
PO-043-06-AIF-FIA	Appuis techniques pour l'élaboration d'une proposition technique inter-régionale Haute Matsiatra, Vatovavy-Fitovinany auprès de MCA	\$989.46
PO-044-06-AIF-FIA	Atelier de formation sur le micro-crédit	\$899.56
PO-045-06-AIF-FIA	Etudes du pont de Besodia dans la ZSI de Tolongoina pour élaborer les avant-projets et constituer les dossiers d'appel d'offre des travaux	\$2,457.59
PO-046-06-AIF-FIA	Prises d'images pour les reportages et films documentaires	\$3,027.49
PO-047-06-AIF-FIA	Appui à la mise en place des caisses TIAVO dans le corridor forestier Est Tolongoina	\$10,225.80
PO-048-06-AIF-FIA	Suivi de comportement de <i>Jatropha curcas</i>	\$5,225.67
PO-050-06-AIF-FIA	Presse écrite sur le corridor: rédaction et édition de la revue <i>Tandavanala</i>	\$4,874.58
<b>Toamasina</b>		
PO-5300-TOA-017	Support for setting up and starting Farmer Field Schools	\$42,135.25
PO-5300-TOA-018	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in the Zone of Ambodilazana	\$2,359.33
PO-5300-TOA-019	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in the	\$1,896.58

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	zone of Amparafaravola	
PO-5300-TOA-020	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in the zone of Imerimandroso	\$2,515.65
PO-5300-TOA-021	Communications about ERI Toamasina	\$137.68
PO-5300-TOA-022	Training courses for new farmer extensionists	\$2,424.50
PO-5300-TOA-023	Installation of contractual management of the forest at Sakalava and Ambohibolakely	\$4,431.97
PO-5300-TOA-024	Communication about the CDIA Beforona	\$133.99
PO-5300-TOA-025	Production of red rice in Ambatovy	\$10,290.04
PO-5300-TOA-026	Improving the quality of litchi produced by Koloharena associations	\$2,681.90
PO-5300-TOA-027	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Ambatovy	\$5,526.47
PO-5300-TOA-028	Audit of the Koloharena cooperatives' holdings	\$4,246.25
PO-5300-TOA-029	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Antanandava	\$6,277.41
PO-5300-TOA-030	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Amparihintsokatra	\$2,392.05
PO-5300-TOA-031	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Ambatosoratra	\$3,251.91
PO-5300-TOA-032	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Tanambe	\$8,195.88
PO-5300-TOA-033	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Beforona	\$8,042.22
PO-5300-TOA-034	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Ranomafana Est	\$4,585.47
PO-5300-TOA-035	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Brickaville	\$6,265.79
PO-5300-TOA-036	Technical Assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Maromitety	\$6,601.64
PO-5300-TOA-037	Technical assistance in agricultural intensification and socio-organization for the Koloharena in Analanjirofo Fenerive Est	\$7,027.89
PO-5300-TOA-039	Support for the revival of corn growing	\$1,455.02
PO-5300-TOA-040	Formulation of messages on the importance of the forest for the bordering communities of the corridor	\$2,037.70
PO-5300-TOA-041	Setting up of contractual forest management at Anjahamana and Ambongabe	\$3,572.45
PO-5300-TOA-042	Broadcasting of a vocal collection assembly for sensitizing the bordering communities in the commune	\$245.64

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	of Beforona	
PO-5300-TOA-043	Communication on GCF and COBA in Ambatondrazaka	\$167.48
PO-5300-TOA-044	Communication on the CKH at Ambatondrazaka	\$148.88
PO-5300-TOA-045	Development of the ecoregional approach to conservation and development in the Toamasina Region	\$24,016.57
PO-5300-TOA-046	Development of Koloharena cooperative business plans	\$10,445.47
PO-5300-TOA-047	Establishment of soil conservation demonstrations	\$21,946.83
PO-5300-TOA-048	Establishment of black pepper ( <i>poivre</i> ) nurseries and demonstrations	\$19,744.31
PO-5300-TOA-049	Translating regional development program to Workplan 2006 of the Alaotra Mangoro region	\$2,958.72
PO-5300-TOA-050	Promotion/popularization of the use of conical-head weeding machine in rice zones	\$5,650.68
PO-5300-TOA-051	Production of a sensitizing spot program on cultivation and production of <i>Jatropha curcas</i> seeds	\$44.59
PO-5300-TOA-052	Technical support by the Cooperative Tanambe Alaotra Mirindra	\$5,148.08
PO-5300-TOA-053	Technical support by the Cooperative Koloharena Miray Imerimandroso	\$6,833.92
PO-5300-TOA-054	Support for the implementation of the CDIA Beforona business plan	\$24,362.09
PO-5300-TOA-055	Technical support by the Cooperative Koloharena Avotra Amparihintsoakatra	\$4,797.37
PO-5300-TOA-056	Technical support by the Cooperative Koloharena Miara Mirindra	\$4,679.58
PO-5300-TOA-057	Technical support by the Cooperative Koloharena Fanevan` Analanjirofo	\$6,971.49
PO-5300-TOA-058	Technical support by the Kaoperativa Koloharena Tongalaza	\$6,022.51
PO-5300-TOA-059	Development of an Arabica coffee center of excellence	\$32,702.49
PO-5300-TOA-060	Development of chart for the communities and villages of ERI's intervention	\$192.98
PO-5300-TOA-062	Developing an ecoregional vision for the Ankeniheny-Zahamena corridor	\$4,455.77
PO-5300-TOA-064	Promotion du Centre de Diffusion pour l'Intensification Agricole (CDIA) de Beforona	\$22,651.75
PO-5300-TOA-065	Formation sur l'approche terroir destinée aux agents de terrain de ERI	\$7,834.67
PO-5300-TOA-066	Technical support in the Commune of Fito by the Koloharena Miara Mirindra Cooperative	\$5,769.96
PO-5300-TOA-067	Technical support in the Commune of Anjahamana by the Koloharena Dronga Andranobolahy Cooperative	\$4,870.48
PO-5300-TOA-068	Technical support in the Commune of Didy-Zone 1 by the Koloharena Ivolarinarina Cooperative	\$1,213.96
PO-5300-TOA-069	Technical support in the Commune of Didy-Zone 2 by the Koloharena Ivolarinarina Cooperative	\$5,232.00
PO-5300-TOA-070	Technical support in the Commune of Manakambahiny Est by the Koloharena Rindran`alaotra Cooperative	\$6,298.67
PO-5300-TOA-071	Technical support in the Commune of Maroseranana by the Koloharena Tambatra Cooperative	\$5,128.70
PO-5300-TOA-072	Developing the ecoregional approach to conservation and development in the Toamasina Region	\$15,438.37

**PROJECT YEAR 3**

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
<b>ICs</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
IC-012-06-AIF-FIA	Appui au GTDR sur la mise à jour du contenu PRDR/Support for the GTDR on the update of PRDR content	\$252.13
IC-013-06-AIF-FIA	Collecte et analyse des données relatives aux indicateurs clés d'alternative au tavy	\$2,120.86
IC-014-07-AIF-FIA	Evaluations financières et économiques des requêtes des Koloharena sur le financement de la plantation de jatropha	\$818.29
<b>Toamasina</b>		\$4,871.22
STTA-5300-TOA-005	Assistance à l'organisation de la table ronde avec les partenaires techniques et financiers pour la mise en œuvre harmonisée du programme de travail annuel 2006 de la région Alaotra-Mango	\$1,895.19
STTA-5300-TOA-006	Illustration sur fiches techniques et cartes conseils en thèmes agricoles, à l'usage des paysans techniciens, par l'élaboration de dessins	\$1,160.08
STTA-5300-TOA-007	Formation de techniciens communaux dans la Région de Alaotra Mamgoro	\$1,815.95
<b>Protocols</b>		
<b>Antananarivo</b>		
PROT-001-07-AIF-TNR	Mission conjointe de prospection MPRDAT-ERI pour la mise en place du CAC d'Ampasimadinika, Toamasina II	\$153.74
PROT-002-06-AIF-TNR	Kolaharena attendance at the Terra Madre World Meeting of Food Communities	\$301.33
PROT-002-07-AIF-TNR	Mission de lancement SRAT Alaotra-Mangoro	\$307.70
PROT-003-07-AIF-TNR	Mission de lancement SRAT Alaotra-Mangoro	\$37.86
PROT-004-07-AIF-TNR	Mission conjointe de prospection MPRDAT-ERI pour la mise en place du CAC Ifanadiana-Ikongo	\$199.60
PROT-005-07-AIF-TNR	Première réunion du Comité Technique CAC Ikongo	\$77.61
PROT-006-07-AIF-TNR	Participation du MDAT au dépouillement des candidatures CAC, et prospection technique du bâtiment CAC à Ikongo	\$33.49
PROT-007-07-AIF-TNR	Ateliers de formation destinés aux Conseillers-Animateurs des CAC d'Ifanadiana-Ikongo (FIA) et d'Ampasimadinika (TOA), à Antananarivo	\$1,167.86
PROT-008-07-AIF-TNR	Participation des membres de l'ARKH Toamasina à l'atelier de validation des outils de gestion de la CNKH suivie de formation	\$226.72
PROT-009-07-AIF-TNR	Inauguration du CAC Ampasimadinika	\$71.87
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PROT-083-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des FKH sur le cycle de production participatif (CPP) et groupe d'écoute	\$1,418.13

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-084-06-AIF-FIA	Participation à l'atelier organisé par la Diocèse sur la Corruption, l'Eglise et l'Environnement à Ambohimahasoa, en partenariat avec C.R.S. FIA	\$161.38
PROT-085-06-AIF-FIA	Production de livret de plan pour la production d'une presse bielenberg	\$75.89
PROT-087-06-AIF-FIA	Participations des paysans vulgarisateurs –pépiniéristes des Fédérations sur l'atelier: 1. La multiplication et plantation des arbres autochtones et initiation à leurs gestions en tant que ressource naturelle renouvelable 2. la mise en place d'un réseau des pépiniéristes	\$2,057.74
PROT-088-06-AIF-FIA	Mission de délimitation, zonage et inventaires des ressources forestières objets de transfert de gestion à Ambalaivo Commune lalamarina	\$775.14
PROT-089-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des membres des FKH à l'atelier de mise en place d'une association faîtière des apiculteurs de la Region Haute Matsiatra	\$163.84
PROT-090-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des personnes des services étatiques dans la distribution des certificats et évaluation des réalisations KM, en partenariat avec SantéNet	\$847.28
PROT-092-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des membres des Koloharena Lokomby dans la formation sur le cycle de production participatif (CPP) et groupe d'écoute	\$192.78
PROT-093-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des élèves de l'EPP d'Ambohimanga dans la mise en place d'un jardin scolaire	\$58.12
PROT-095-06-AIF-FIA	Participation aux missions de suivi et évaluation des cultures de patates douces dans les sites de ERI	\$88.88
PROT-096-06-AIF-FIA	La participation des paysans Koloharena producteurs de jatropha à la conférence sur le biocarburant à Antananarivo	\$532.52
PROT-097-06-AIF-FIA	Réunion de préparation de la participation des Koloharena à la foire en Italie	\$21.11
PROT-098-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des communes du corridor EST à la réunion d'information sur les Centres d'Appui aux Communes (CAC) à Fianarantsoa	\$199.61
PROT-099-06-AIF-FIA	Invitation de participation de CMP à la réunion IRD/GEREM à Antananarivo	\$523.78
PROT-100-06-AIF-FIA	Invitation aux Koloharena à participer à la réunion du Comité Provisoire de l'association faîtière des Apiculteurs de la Région Haute Matsiatra à Fianarantsoa du 02/11/06 au 04/11/06	\$32.29
PROT-101-06-AIF-FIA	Participation de l'ARKH à la réunion de réflexion sur la collaboration ERI/KH et sur les stratégies d'extension du mouvement KH, du 09 au 10 novembre 2006 à Iboaka, Fianarantsoa	\$811.20
PROT-102-06-AIF-FIA	Participation à la mission de réalisation des études techniques préalables pour LMI	\$197.65
PROT-103-06-AIF-FIA	Inviter les paysans vulgarisateurs et les pépiniéristes Koloharena à participer à la formation organisée par la Sté BIONEXX sur la culture de l' <i>Artemisia annua</i> à Antsirabe du 19/11/06 au 31/01/07	\$90.81
PROT-104-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des Coopératives de Lokomby, Miarinarivo, lalamarina et Ambatovaky à la rencontre avec Lotus Food sur le riz rouge à Fianarantsoa du 27/11/06 au 29/11/06	\$92.30
PROT-105-06-AIF-FIA	Participation du CMP à l'atelier de réflexion sur la gouvernance des NAP, et à la réunion de restitution pour la priorisation Ala Atsinanana	\$41.55

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-106-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des partenaires à la diffusion des émissions sur les prix agricoles	\$83.71
PROT-107-06-AIF-FIA	La participation des KH dans l'élaboration de films et émissions pour le développement	\$364.19
PROT-108-06-AIF-FIA	Participation des services techniques à la finalisation des activités et indicateurs dans l'approche Kaominina Mendrika	\$244.68
PROT-109-06-AIF-FIA	Mission du DRDR de Vatovavy-Fitovinany à participer à la réception technique et inauguration du Barrage de Kelilalina	\$135.64
PROT-110-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des membres de l'Antenne Régionale Koloharena (ARKH) et les FKH/CKH à la formation sur l'audit financier des structures Koloharena à Fianarantsoa et dans les sites	\$867.34
PROT-111-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des fédérations Koloharena à la collecte des données sur les cahiers des ménages	\$1,033.36
PROT-112-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des techniciens de Fofifa Fianarantsoa à de différents ateliers/rencontres scientifiques en collaboration avec ERI	\$29.92
PROT-113-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des paysans vulgarisateurs de Lokomby à la formation sur la technique de culture de l' <i>Artemesia annua</i> à Antsirabe	\$16.64
PROT-114-07-AIF-FIA	Invitation aux Koloharena apiculteurs à participer à l'Assemblée Générale de l'association faitière des Apiculteurs de la Région Haute Matsiatra	\$129.18
PROT-115-07-AIF-FIA	Invitation des membres de l'ARKH à la préparation de la réunion CNKH-ERI-BAMEX (en partenariat avec BAMEX)	\$153.58
PROT-116-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des représentants des communes rurales à la réunion de mise en place du Comité de Bassin dans la Région Haute Matsiatra	\$273.02
PROT-117-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des techniciens de Fofifa aux ateliers/rencontres scientifiques en collaboration avec ERI à Tana	\$44.89
PROT-118-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des COCOMS à la première séance de réalisation des étapes du Cycle de Production Participatif (CPP)	\$240.64
PROT-119-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des paysans vulgarisateurs à la formation sur la technique d'agriculture écologique à Beforona/Moramanga du 18 au 25 février 2007	\$699.87
PROT-120-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des COBA dans la District Ambalavao à la formation sur l'utilisation des outils d'évaluation, suivi des ressources et lancement de la réflexion sur le plate-forme COBA	\$66.46
PROT-121-07-AIF-FIA	Participation du CMP à l'atelier Madagascar Action Plan (MAP) de la Région Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$60.67
PROT-122-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des COBA aux formations et suivi dans les CR Ikongo, Tolongoïna, et Miarinarivo sur la mise en œuvre et lancement de la réflexion sur le plate-forme COBA	\$755.70
PROT-123-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des techniciens à l'identification des travaux de réhabilitation des ponts dans les communes rurales de Vohitsaoka-Miarinarivo, Région Haute Matsiatra	\$38.42
PROT-124-07-AIF-FIA	Reportage sur l'importance du corridor et de la FCE pendant le 29 Mars 1947	\$218.98
PROT-125-07-AIF-FIA	Participation de DIREEF à l'atelier de validation des guides techniques étoiles jaune, blanche et verte de l'approche Kaominina Mendrika	\$71.38

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-127-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des membres de DRDR à l'atelier de validation des guides Kaominina Mendrika 03 étoiles	\$170.47
PROT-128-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des membres de DRS à l'atelier de validation des guides Kaominina Mendrika 03 étoiles	\$213.14
PROT-129-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des autorités régionales, communales et ONG partenaires à l'atelier de validation des guides Kaominina Mendrika 03 étoiles	\$1,155.90
PROT-130-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des COCOMS à la séance de réalisation des étapes du cycle de production participatif (CPP)	\$16.46
PROT-131-07-AIF-FIA	Participation du CMP à la visite de courtoisie des autorités au niveau District Ikongo, Ifanadiana, pour la mise en place du CAC	\$91.24
PROT-132-07-AIF-FIA	Participation à la mise en relation des Koloharena à la station de radiodiffusion	\$7.84
PROT-134-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des Koloharena concernant les information/formation sur le terme de reference des federations, la soumission des offres et la planification par objectifs d'un PTA	\$1,116.54
PROT-135-07-AIF-FIA	Participation du CMP à la mission de visite du Chef de Région Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$263.09
PROT-136-07-AIF-FIA	Information et formation de la FKH, la COBA d'Ambodivoahangy, le Centre Valbio avec le Club sur le processus de mise en place de transfert de gestion des ressources naturelles	\$45.26
PROT-137-07-AIF-FIA	Evaluation de capacité de gestion des COBAs dans la District Fianarantsoa II et formation des COBA sur l'intégration TG dans la gouvernance des ressources transférées et gestion de la NAP	\$187.49
PROT-138-07-AIF-FIA	La réunion de la plate-forme pour la mise en place du CAC Ikongo Ifanadiana	\$481.05
PROT-139-07-AIF-FIA	Participation CMP à la réunion du plate-forme CAC Ikongo Ifanadiana du 26, 27 avril 2007	\$94.70
PROT-140-07-AIF-FIA	Réunion d'information échange avec les COBA dans la District Ambalavao sur la mise en place de fédération COBA et l'intégration de TG dans la gouvernance de NAP pour le 4 mai 2007	\$264.10
PROT-141-07-AIF-FIA	Information/formation sur le terme de reference de l'Antenne Régionale Koloharena (ARKH) sur l'extension et renforcement du mouvement Koloharena	\$242.83
PROT-142-07-AIF-FIA	Participation du Chef District d'Ifanadiana à la réunion de la cellule technique du CAC Ikongo Ifanadiana	\$16.26
PROT-143-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des COCOMS à la seconde séance de réalisation des étapes du cycle de production participatif (CPP)	\$138.76
PROT-144-07-AIF-FIA	Appui à la mise en place des sites vitrines et le renforcement de capacités des AUE sur le montage des dossier APS pour demande de financement dans les zones d'intervention stratégique Est Corridor	\$308.18
PROT-145-07-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités des AUE à Kelilalina du 15 au 16 mai 2007	\$134.42
PROT-146-07-AIF-FIA	Réunion de partage en vue d'établir la collaboration entre services techniques privés et les Koloharena de la région Haute Matsiatra	\$164.15
PROT-147-07-AIF-FIA	Réunion de partage en vue d'établir la collaboration entre services techniques privés et les	\$812.61



Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	Koloharena de la région de Haute Matsiatra à Ambalavao	
PROT-148-07-AIF-FIA	La formation des COCOMS (Commissions Communication) sur la communication de base, collecte et traitement simple d'informations	\$16.88
PROT-149-07-AIF-FIA	Formation des COCOMS (Commissions Communication) sur la communication de base, collecte et traitement simple d'informations avec FKH Sahavokatra	\$27.11
PROT-150-07-AIF-FIA	Réunion de partage en vue d'établir la collaboration entre services techniques privés et les Koloharena de la Région Vatovavy-Fitovinany à Manampatrana Du 22 mai au 26 mai 2007	\$367.10
PROT-151-07-AIF-FIA	Réunion de partage en vue d'établir la collaboration services techniques privés et les Koloharena à Manampatrana	\$531.03
PROT-152-07-AIF-FIA	Participation à la réunion des maires et de la cellule technique du CAC Ikongo Ifanadiana sur le dépouillement des offres de candidature agents CAC	\$174.13
PROT-153-07-AIF-FIA	Le dépouillement des candidatures CAC et la prospection technique du bâtiment CAC à Ikongo	\$127.29
PROT-154-07-AIF-FIA	Formation et redynamisation des KASTI dans les CR Ambolomadinika et Ambinanitromby sur la lutte contre les feux, suivi des réalisations sur terrain des COBA CR Miarinarivo	\$352.30
PROT-155-07-AIF-FIA	La formation des COCOMS (Commissions Communication) sur la communication de base, collecte et traitement simple d'informations	\$74.01
PROT-156-07-AIF-FIA	Atelier de capitalisation des acquis des AT/FKH, paysans vulgarisateurs et animateurs d'Ialamarina	\$317.99
PROT-157-07-AIF-FIA	Participation au renforcement des capacités des Koloharena sur l'administration et gestion financière de leur structure et unité	\$623.55
PROT-158-07-AIF-FIA	Recrutement des agents CAC par la Cellule Technique CAC Ikongo Ifanadiana	\$562.25
PROT-159-07-AIF-FIA	Accompagnement du processus de recrutement des agents CAC à Manakara et une mission technique pour la réhabilitation du bâtiment CAC à Ikongo	\$204.08
PROT-160-07-AIF-FIA	Participation au renforcement des capacités des Koloharena sur l'administration et gestion financière de leur structure et unité	\$839.66
PROT-161-07-AIF-FIA	Signature de contrat de transfert de gestion de la Station forestière d'Andrambovato et formation des KASTI dans les communes d'Ialamarina, Androy Morafeno	\$1,762.12
PROT-162-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des paysans Koloharena producteurs de jatropha à l'atelier et exposition sur la bioénergie à Antananarivo	\$618.23
PROT-163-07-AIF-FIA	Réunion d'information en vue du lancement de l'alphabétisation	\$37.57
PROT-164-07-AIF-FIA	Participation au renforcement des capacités des Koloharena sur l'administration et gestion financière de leur structure et unité du 1er au 31 juillet 2007	\$722.81
PROT-165-07-AIF-FIA	Participation à la réunion de validation des outils de gestion de la CNKH et formation sur le Manuel de procédure	\$307.49
PROT-166-07-AIF-FIA	Participation à la formation et redynamisation des KASTI dans les 8 CR riveraines du Corridor Sendrisoa, Ihazoara Andranomiditra, sur la lutte contre les feux et planification communale des	\$398.40

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	activités de lutte contre les feux	
PROT-167-07-AIF-FIA	Study tour on FCE Railway with J&J Bioenergy	\$439.74
<b>Toamasina</b>		
PROT-099-06-AIF-TOA	Appui du programme ERI à la participation de la cooperative Koloharena à la foire communale d' Ambohibary	\$49.88
PROT-100-06-AIF-TOA	Appui du programme ERI à la participation de la cooperative Koloharena MiaraMirindra à la foire communale d' Anivorano Est	\$87.83
PROT-101-06-AIF-TOA	ERI support to CKH on Fair participation in the Commune of Beforona	\$588.86
PROT-102-06-AIF-TOA	Appui du programme ERI à la participation de la Cooperative à la foire communale	\$251.80
PROT-103-06-AIF-TOA	L'appui à la mise en place des associations Koloharena dans les communes Anjahamana et Andranobolaha	\$28.97
PROT-104-06-AIF-TOA	Table ronde pour la preparation du PTA 2007 de la région Atsinanana	\$257.42
PROT-105-06-AIF-TOA	Contribution des CKH à la Conférence sur les Bioénergies et le Jatropa à Antananarivo	\$118.84
PROT-106-06-AIF-TOA	Appui du Programme ERI à la participation de la Coopérative au festival régional IREBAHANA	\$15.18
PROT-107-06-AIF-TOA	Participation d'un membre de AKH de la CKH Hanitriniala à la formation technique d'évaluation de la qualité du café à Antananarivo	\$108.78
PROT-108-06-AIF-TOA	Consultation locale concernant le NAPCAZ dans la commune rurale de Maroseranana	\$390.80
PROT-109-06-AIF-TOA	Appui sur la signature de contrat de gestion de la COBA Mitsinjo Forêt Bevoalavo Anjahamana	\$81.32
PROT-110-06-AIF-TOA	ERI support to the Kaominina Mendrika celebration in Anivorano-Est Commune	\$39.90
PROT-111-06-AIF-TOA	Participation du programme ERI aux festivités Kaominina Mendrika dans la Commune d'Amparihintsokatra en collaboration avec SantéNet	\$285.67
PROT-112-06-AIF-TOA	Appui à la participation de la CKH Hanitriniala à la valorisation du riz rouge auprès de Lotus Food en tant que client potentiel à l'exportation	\$83.21
PROT-113-06-AIF-TOA	Appui au renforcement des capacités techniques et organisationnelles des PA, PV, PM, homologues des CKH dans l'Alaotra	\$2,591.44
PROT-114-06-AIF-TOA	Implementation of appreciative inquiries at the 4 fokontany in Andasibe, Beforona area	\$448.72
PROT-115-06-AIF-TOA	ERI support to uphold the Koloharena association and community efforts in Kaominina Mendrika for the Green Star approach in the Andranobolaha Commune in partnership with SantéNet	\$97.78
PROT-116-06-AIF-TOA	ERI support to uphold the Koloharena association and community efforts in Kaominina Mendrika for the Green Star approach in the Andranobolaha Commune in partnership with SantéNet	\$97.78
PROT-117-06-AIF-TOA	ERI support to uphold the Koloharena association and community efforts in Kaominina Mendrika for the Green Star approach in the Andranobolaha Commune in partnership with SantéNet	\$97.78
PROT-118-06-AIF-TOA	ERI support to uphold the Koloharena association and community efforts in Kaominina Mendrika for the Green Star approach in the Andranobolaha Commune in partnership with SantéNet	\$97.78

<b>Contract #</b>	<b>Activity Title/Subject</b>	<b>Total Disbursed USD</b>
PROT-119-06-AIF-TOA	La mise en œuvre de l'enquête appreciative dans les 8 fokontany de Beforona et Ambatovola	\$517.71
PROT-120-06-AIF-TOA	La mie en œuvre de l'enquête appreciative dans les 4 fokotany de la Commune de Manakambahiny Est	\$537.05
PROT-121-06-AIF-TOA	La mise en eouvre de l'enquête appreciative dans les 4 Fokotany de la Commune de Didy	\$518.41
PROT-122-07-AIF-TOA	Assemblée constituante de l'Antenne Régionale Koloharena-ARKH région Toamasina en collaboration avec toutes les coopératives Koloharena de la zone-est	\$46.87
PROT-123-07-AIF-TOA	Renforcement de capacités des paysans vulgarisateurs et des agents de terrain sur la technique du semis direct à Beforona	\$103.35
PROT-124-07-AIF-TOA	Relance du second cycle de l'approche Kaominina Mendrika pour la mise en œuvre de l'Etoile verte en collaboration avec SantéNet et le MinEnvEF (DiREEF)	\$32.61
PROT-125-07-AIF-TOA	Relance du second cycle de l'approche Kaominina Mendrika pour la mise en œuvre de l'Etoile Jaune en collaboration avec SantéNet et le Ministère de l'Agriculture (DRDR)	\$45.66
PROT-126-07-AIF-TOA	Réunion de réflexion en vue de developper un plan stratégique de développement et de pérennisation des différentes structures du mouvement Koloharena en collaboration avec BAMEX	\$258.30
PROT-127-07-AIF-TOA	Assemblée Générale des COBA à Andasibe sur le Transfert de Gestion	\$1,185.48
PROT-128-07-AIF-TOA	Regroupement des membres des Groupes Formation Internes pour élaboration des curriculums de formation et supports	\$673.99
PROT-129-07-AIF-TOA	Enquête sur l'exploitation minière illicite (menace de la forêt) dans la commune de Fito, avec la collaboration de JariAla et MIARO	\$121.64
PROT-130-07-AIF-TOA	La formation des maires en matière de GCRNR	\$730.02
PROT-131-07-AIF-TOA	Participation in the workshop on the Schéma Régional de l'Aménagement du Territoire (SRAT) in collaboration with JariAla and Miaro/Participation dans l'atelier sur le SRAT en collaboration avec JariAla et Miaro	\$52.08
PROT-132-07-AIF-TOA	Participation in the workshop on the Schéma Régional de l'Aménagement du Territoire (SRAT) in collaboration with JariAla and Miaro/Participation dans l'atelier sur le SRAT en collaboration avec JariAla et Miaro	\$67.24
PROT-133-07-AIF-TOA	Participation in the workshop on the Schéma Régional de l'Aménagement du Territoire (SRAT) in collaboration with JariAla and Miaro/Participation dans l'atelier sur le SRAT en collaboration avec JariAla et Miaro	\$21.74
PROT-134-07-AIF-TOA	Participation in the workshop on the Schéma Régional de l'Aménagement du Territoire (SRAT) in collaboration with JariAla and Miaro/Participation dans l'atelier sur le SRAT en collaboration avec JariAla et Miaro	\$46.03
PROT-135-07/AIF-TOA	Participation in the workshop on the Schéma Régional de l'Aménagement du Territoire (SRAT) in collaboration with JariAla and Miaro/Participation dans l'atelier sur le SRAT en collaboration avec JariAla et Miaro	\$91.53
PROT-136-07-AIF-TOA	Participation in the workshop on the Schéma Régional de l'Aménagement du Territoire (SRAT) in	\$61.17

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	collaboration with JariAla and Miaro/Participation dans l'atelier sur le SRAT en collaboration avec JariAla et Miaro	
PROT-137-07-AIF-TOA	Appui du MPRDAT sur le choix des conseillers animateurs du CAC d'Ampasimadinika	\$203.03
PROT-138-07-AIF-TOA	La formation des maires en matière de GCRN	\$1,235.28
PROT-139-07-AIF-TOA	Participation de la CNKH à l'encadrement des CKH dans la mise en œuvre de l'étoile verte et jaune du KM 2nd cycle en collaboration avec SantéNet	\$959.83
PROT-141-07-AIF-TOA	Réunion constitutive du Comité d'Orientation et de Suivi du Centre LADIA Beforona	\$288.38
PROT-143-07-AIF-TOA	Appui de la commune de Morarano et de la coopérative HANITRINIALA pour la contribution à la mise en œuvre du KM 2nd cycle en collaboration avec SantéNet et le Ministère de l'Agriculture	\$30.44
Prot-144-07-AIF-Toa	Célébration de la JME 2007 en partenariat avec la collaboration de MIARO, JARIALA Toamasina	\$119.51
PROT-145-07-AIF-TOA	Appui à la réalisation des activités d'audit organisationnel et financier du centre LADIA de Beforona	\$324.12
PROT-148-07-AIF-TOA	Reportage sur la cérémonie de création d'une nouvelle coopérative à Sahambala	\$19.03
PROT-149-07-AIF-TOA	Television report related to the implementation of new Koloharena cooperative in Sahambala	\$116.87
PROT-150-07-AIF-TOA	Institutionnalisation de la Coopérative Koloharena de la commune rurale de Sahambala	\$54.32
PROT-151-07-AIF-TOA	Cession No 1 du Comité d'Orientation et de Suivi du Centre LADIA ; revue du business plan du centre	\$384.18
<b>Purchase Orders Goods</b>		
	<b>Fianarantsoa</b>	\$11,910.44
	011/06/AIF/FIA	Achat des matériels agricoles à titre de demonstration
	012/06/AIF/FIA	Achat des matériels agricoles pour démonstration
	013/06/AIF/FIA	Achat des matériels agricoles pour demonstration
	014/06/AIF/FIA	
	015/06/AIF/FIA	Achat des petits matériels de recherche scientifique afin de faire les analyses sur les normes et qualité de l'huile de jatropha
	016/06/AIF/FIA	
	017/07/AIF/FIA	
	018/07/AIF/FIA	
	019/07/AIF/FIA	
	<b>Toamasina</b>	\$8,330.00
	007/07/AIF/TOA	BLU
		\$8,330.00
<b>Purchase Orders Services</b>		
	<b>Antananarivo</b>	

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
P-001-07-TNR-AIF	Promotion des pratiques agroécologiques en SCV et mise en place de sites de démonstration	\$4,673.51
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PO-051-06-AIF-FIA	Contrôle et surveillance des travaux de réalisation du périmètre irrigué d'Andreana Mahamavo Kelilalina Distric D'Ifanadiana	\$2,988.14
PO-052-06-AIF-FIA	Transfert de Gestion Evaluation Project Toamasina and Fianarantsoa Provinces	\$10,869.73
PO-053-06-AIF-FIA	Integration of activities relating to water conservation, sanitation and hygiene	\$36,088.50
PO-054-06-AIF-FIA	Formation sur la mise en place du système de production et de traitement du café par voie humide dans les zones d'Anjoma Itsara et le long du corridor forestier (Est et Ouest)	\$19,292.01
PO-056-06-AIF-FIA	Audit financier des coopératives et fédérations Koloharena	\$4,583.89
PO-057-06-AIF-FIA	Audit financier des coopératives et fédérations Koloharena	\$2,925.52
PO-059-07-AIF-FIA	Vulgarisation de l'approche Kaominina Mendrika	\$32,031.30
PO-060-07-AIF-FIA	Vulgarisation de l'approche Kaominina Mendrika	\$22,187.48
PO-061-07-AIF-FIA	Collecte et analyse des données relatives aux indicateurs clés des alternatives au tavy et d'intensification agricole	\$6,862.52
PO-062-07-AIF-FIA	Collecte et analyse des données relatives aux indicateurs clés des alternatives au tavy et d'intensification agricole	\$7,589.76
PO-063-07-AIF-FIA	Recherche sur la dynamique jatropha dans la Province de Fianarantsoa	\$8,348.68
PO-064-07-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$5,933.48
PO-065-07-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$6,322.85
PO-066-07-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$5,967.32
PO-067-07-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$5,019.31
PO-068-07-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$6,766.86
PO-069-07-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$5,125.94
PO-070-07-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$5,318.04
PO-071-07-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$5,333.71
PO-072-07-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du	\$6,034.56

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	
PO-073-07-AIF-FIA	Formation sur les techniques culturelles de litchi	\$4,089.38
PO-074-07-AIF-FIA	Appui à la mise en place des centres d'appui aux communes (CAC) et au renforcement des structures de gestion du corridor Ranomafana-Andringitra	\$61,468.69
PO-075-07-AIF-FIA	Promotion-extension du mouvement Koloharena Manakara	\$5,998.64
<b>Toamasina</b>		
PO-5300-TOA-061	Diffusion of the technique of composting	\$10,700.93
PO-5300-TOA-063	Promotion of poultry farming with women farmers in the new zones	\$16,445.06
PO-5300-TOA-073	Animation des groupes d'écoute à l'endroit des associations et communautés villageoises dans les zones d'intervention de ERI	\$8,619.23
PO-5300-TOA-074	Processus d'échange d'expériences entre COBA dans l'Ecoregion de Toamasina	\$762.86
PO-5300-TOA-075	Mise en place de la gestion contractualisée des forêts (GCF) dans les communes de Andranobolahy et Anjahamana	\$15,806.50
PO-5300-TOA-076	Délimitation participative de quatre communes du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena	\$1,671.23
PO-5300-TOA-077	Prestation pour la diffusion sur Gazety Tantsoroka des actions du gouvernement américain à travers les actions des organismes membres de l'Alliance Ecorégionale USAID dans la province de Toamasina.	\$187.69
PO-5300-TOA-078	Appui à la mise à jour des Plans Communaux de Développement (PCD)-Commune d'Ambodilazana et Sahambala	\$3,317.20
PO-5300-TOA-079	Appui à la mise à jour des Plans Communaux de Développement (PCD), Commune d'Andasibe et Ambatovola	\$3,241.34
PO-5300-TOA-080	Appui à la mise à jour des Plans Communaux de Développement (PCD), Communes de Lohariandava, Beforona et Morarano	\$5,420.37
PO-5300-TOA-081	Appui à la mise à jour des Plans Communaux de Développement (PCD), Communes de Didy, Manakambahiny-Est et Antanandava	\$6,266.99
PO-5300-TOA-082	Technical support for agricultural intensification and socio-organization of the Koloharena in the Amparafaravola area	\$1,392.31
PO-5300-TOA-083	Mise en œuvre du contrat-programme de la CKH Alaotra Mirindra dans la zone de Tanambe	\$3,177.10
PO-5300-TOA-084	Establishment of a Commune Support Center (CAC)	\$42,533.70
PO-5300-TOA-085	Technical support in the communes of Imerimandroso and Antanandava by the Koloharena Miray Cooperative	\$2,936.24
PO-5300-TOA-086	Technical support in the commune of Didy by the Koloharena Alaotra Mirindra Cooperative	\$5,230.49
PO-5300-TOA-087	Second technical support in the commune of Manakambahiny Est by the Koloharena Rindran`alaotra Cooperative	\$1,922.97

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PO-5300-TOA-088	Technical support in the Lohariandava Commune by the Koloharena Miara Mirindra Anivorano-East Cooperative	\$2,439.96
PO-5300-TOA-089	Restructuration du Centre LADIA de Beforona	\$4,411.38
PO-5300-TOA-090	Formation des maires du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena	\$1,561.42
PO-5300-TOA-091	Mise en œuvre du contrat-programme de la CKH Fanilon'iazafa dans la zone de Maromitety-Vavatenina	\$4,285.86
PO-5300-TOA-092	Developing the Eco-regional Approach to Conservation and Development in the Toamasina Region	\$11,690.70
PO-5300-TOA-093	Mise en œuvre du contrat-programme de la CKH FIAVOTANA DANS LA ZONE DE ANTANANDAVA	\$1,951.46
PO-5300-TOA-094	Mise en œuvre du contrat-programme de la CKH Miray dans la zone de Imerimandroso	\$1,975.42
PO-5300-TOA-095	Mise en œuvre du contrat-programme de la CKH Tongalaza dans la zone de Beforona	\$2,202.81
PO-5300-TOA-096	Mise en œuvre du contrat-programme de la CKH Tambatra dans la zone de Ranomafana-Est	\$1,966.05
PO-5300-TOA-097	Mise en œuvre du contrat-programme de la CKH Miaramirindra dans la zone de Anivorano Brickaville	\$1,574.76
PO-5300-TOA-098	Technical support in the communes of Beforona, Ambatovola and Ampasimbe by the Cooperative Koloharena Tongalaza	\$5,452.97
PO-5300-TOA-099	Mise en œuvre du contrat-programme de la CKH Fanevan'analanjifofo dans la zone de Fenerive-Est	\$1,937.31
PO-5300-TOA-100	Scaling up Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in the Tanambe area, 2007 season, Alaotra area (west bank)	\$2,966.34
PO-5300-TOA-101	Scaling up Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in the Amparafaravola area, 2007 season, Alaotra area (west bank)	\$625.26
PO-5300-TOA-102	Local contributions for demonstration chicken coops	\$3,394.11
PO-5300-TOA-103	Development and extension of the "specialty coffee" chain in the Morarano Ambatovy area	\$13,867.81
PO-5300-TOA-110	Technical support in the commune of Manakambahiny Est by the Koloharena Rindran`Alaotra Cooperative, 2007–2008 season	\$5,833.45
PO-5300-TOA-111	Technical support in the rural commune of Anjahamana by the Koloharena Dronga Cooperative, 2007–2008 season	\$3,984.81
PO-5300-TOA-112	Technical support in the rural commune of Fito by the Koloharena Aingavao Cooperative, 2007–2008 season	\$4,981.79
PO-5300-TOA-113	Technical support in the rural commune of Didy by the Koloharena Ivolarinarina Cooperative, 2007–2008 season	\$4,959.32
PO-5300-TOA-114	Technical support in the rural commune of Sahambala by the Koloharena Aingavao Cooperative, 2007–2008 season	\$4,734.87
PO-5300-TOA-115	Technical support in the rural communes of Maroseranana and Ambohimanana by the Koloharena Tambatra Cooperative, 2007–2008 season	\$2,946.68
PO-5300-TOA-116	Restructuration du Centre LADIA, Phase 2	\$3,051.80





## PROJECT YEAR 4

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
<b>ICs</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
IC-016-07-AIF-FIA	Facilitation de l'organisation de la Semaine de la FCE	\$1,237.27
IC-017-07-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de la recherche appliquée sur le <i>Jatropha curcas</i>	\$805.07
IC-018-07-AIF-FIA	Formation des guides locaux et hébergeurs sur les techniques de guidage, trek et technique d'hébergement avec les communautés de bases gestionnaires ectomorphiques	\$4,579.01
IC-019-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux suivis des transferts de gestion, fédérations des COBA et mise en œuvre de processus de mise en place de SAPM	\$1,641.72
IC-020-07-AIF-FIA	Appui du GTDR à la finalisation du PRDR de la Région Haute Matsiatra	\$450.41
IC-021-07-AIF-FIA	Etude sur le foncier et le jatropha à Tolongoïna	\$166.81
IC-022-07-AIF-FIA	Elaboration d'un film pour les paysans animateurs (PA) Koloharena	\$2,528.54
IC-024-08-AIF-FIA	Etudes sur l'adaptation agro-écologique de moringa dans les zones stratégiques d'intervention de ERI	\$524.44
IC-025-08-AIF-FIA	Organisation de l'atelier de l'OPCI-KMM/FCE	\$1,473.57
IC-026-08-AIF-FIA	Etude sur les crédits de carbone, le foncier, et le jatropha à Manampatrana	\$358.30
IC-027-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités des fédérations de communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles (FCOBA) dans la District d'Ikongo pour assurer la gestion pérenne des ressources transférées dans la NAP entre Ranomafana et Andringitra	\$4,957.77
<b>Toamasina</b>		
STTA-5300-TOA-008	Illustration sur fiches techniques et cartes conseils sur le thème de la gestion communautaire des ressources naturelles, le transfert de gestion et intensification agricole à l'usage des paysans techniciens, par l'élaboration de dessins	\$2,044.75
STTA-5300-TOA-009	Mise en œuvre du programme FFS dans les zones d'intervention du Programme ERI Toamasina	\$3,409.04
STTA-5300-TOA-010	Pink rice operation to Lotus Food in partnership with CKH Ivolamiarina Amparafaravola, Lake Alaotra region	\$13,011.17
STTA-5300-TOA-011	Appui aux activités FFS et mise en œuvre PTA des associations Koloharena de la Zone d'Andranobolahy et Anjahamana	\$916.72
STTA-5300-TOA-012	Appui aux activités FFS et mise en œuvre PTA des associations Koloharena de la zone de Fetraomby et Maroseranana	\$1,091.94
<b>Protocols</b>		
<b>Antananarivo</b>		
PROT-001-08-AIF-TNR		\$1,162.91

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-010-07-AIF-TNR	Réunion de la Comité Technique CAC Ampasimadinika Toamasina	\$59.59
PROT-011-07-AIF-TNR	Recruitment of a Conseiller-Animateur for Ampasimadinika	\$58.63
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PROT-168-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux agents CAC à la formation de renforcement de capacité en vue de leur intervention technique à Ikongo	\$1,583.54
PROT-169-07-AIF-FIA	Appui à la formation et imprégnation technique des agents CAC Ikongo Ifanadiana	\$179.58
PROT-170-07-AIF-FIA	Appuis aux techniciens récemment recrutés par les fédérations Koloharena sur le renforcement des capacités techniques et organisationnelles	\$914.57
PROT-171-07-AIF-FIA	La participation des paysans Koloharena à la foire de l'économie rurale FIER-Mada à Antananarivo	\$1,167.33
PROT-172-07-AIF-FIA	Participation de la FKH à l'atelier de capitalisation des acquis des AT, paysans vulgarisateurs/paysans animateurs de Miarinarivo et d'amélioration de l'approche Farmer-to-Farmer	\$454.89
PROT-173-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des agents CAC à la rencontre avec les PTF et les partenaires locaux Ifanadiana Ranomafana	\$232.69
PROT-174-07-AIF-FIA	Appui au renforcement de capacités des AUE dans les zones d'intervention stratégique à Kelilalina et Ambatofotsy, Ikongo sur le SRA/SRI	\$418.52
PROT-175-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux agents de DIREEF à la formation et redynamisation des KASTI dans la commune de Miarinarivo riveraines du Corridor, sur la lutte contre les feux et planification communale des activités de lutte contre les feux	\$177.58
PROT-176-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux COCOMS (Commissions Communication) à la formation sur la communication de base, collecte et traitement simple d'informations, mise en relation des Koloharena à la station de radiodiffusion	\$23.57
PROT-177-07-AIF-FIA	L'évaluation de la portée des activités de ERI sur les fédérations Koloharena et les partenaires : Étape 1	\$2,116.16
PROT-178-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux agents de DIREEF à la formation et redynamisation des KASTI dans les 3 communes riveraines du Corridor (Kelilalina, Ranomafana, et Tsaratanana) sur la lutte contre les feux et planification communale des activités de lutte contre les feux	\$750.03
PROT-179-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux COCOMS (Commissions Communication) à la formation sur la communication de base, collecte et traitement simple d'informations à Lokomby	\$44.14
PROT-180-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux ARKH sur le renforcement et pérennisation du mouvement Koloharena	\$876.76
PROT-181-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux ISTE à l'évaluation de la portée des activités de ERI sur les Fédérations Koloharena et les partenaires : Étape 2	\$4,129.11
PROT-182-07-AIF-FIA	L'appui aux visites d'imprégnation sur l'axe Ifanadiana Ikongo, et présentation des CONAN à Tolongoina	\$148.87
PROT-183-07-AIF-FIA	Formation et redynamisation des KASTI dans les CR de Tolongoina, sur la lutte contre les feux et planification communale des activités de lutte contre les feux	\$388.99
PROT-184-07-AIF-FIA	Participation au renforcement de capacités des PV-PA sur la production agricole dans la région de la Haute Matsiatra	\$151.86

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-185-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des partenaires à la promotion de l'écotourisme communautaire à travers la célébration de la Journée Mondiale du Tourisme à Fianarantsoa	\$188.96
PROT-186-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux COCOMS à la formation (Commissions Communication) à la formation sur la communication de base, collecte et traitement simple d'informations	\$37.57
PROT-187-07-AIF-FIA	Atelier de capitalisation des acquis des AT/FKH, paysans vulgarisateurs/paysans animateurs de Tolongoïna et d'amélioration de l'approche Farmer-to-Farmer	\$336.88
PROT-188-07-AIF-FIA	Mission for study of biofuel development in Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$173.32
PROT-189-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux PV/PA au renforcement de capacités sur la production agricole dans la région de la Haute Matsiatra	\$239.73
PROT-190-07-AIF-FIA	Invitation aux Koloharena apiculteurs à participer à l'atelier de mise en place du plateforme des Apiculteurs de la Région de Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$566.20
PROT-191-07-AIF-FIA	Mission for study of biofuel development in Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$86.11
PROT-192-07-AIF-FIA	Appuis aux étudiants sur l'organisation d'une sortie écologique	\$838.50
PROT-193-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des AT/FKH et des PV/PA de Manapatrana à l'atelier de capitalisation des acquis et à l'amélioration de l'approche Farmer-to-Farmer	\$319.93
PROT-194-07-AIF-FIA	Participation de la Région Vatovavy-Fitovinany dans la Réunion EDBM et J&J	\$342.23
PROT-195-07-AIF-FIA	Participation de la Région Haute Matsiatra dans la Réunion EDBM et J&J	\$198.71
PROT-196-07-AIF-FIA	Atelier de capitalisation des acquis des AT/FKH, paysans vulgarisateurs et paysans animateurs de Kelilalina et d'amélioration de l'approche Farmer-to-Farmer	\$395.69
PROT-197-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des partenaires et ARKH au voyage d'étude et de formation sur le Projet de Commerce Equitable et Solidaire	\$281.49
PROT-198-07-AIF-FIA	Appui aux agents CAC Ikongo-Ifanadiana à la préparation de la formation sur la fiscalité.	\$60.74
PROT-199-07-AIF-FIA	Participation de la CNKH au dialogue du Président	\$127.09
PROT-200-07-AIF-FIA	Participation de la région Atsimo Atsinanana au dialogue Présidentiel	\$437.02
PROT-202-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des agents CAC iKONGO Ifanadiana à l'atelier d'échange organisé par le MPRDAT	\$171.21
PROT-203-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des FKH-PA-PV à la formation croisée sur l'apiculture semi-moderne, la lutte intégrée contre l'invasion des rats et la production de jatropha à Ranomafana haute et basse altitude	\$1,158.78
PROT-204-07-AIF-FIA	Participation de la CNKH à l'invitation au renforcement des capacités des Koloharena sur le SCV et la mise en place des parcelles de référence de SCV	\$303.64
PROT-205-07-AIF-FIA	L'appui à l'organisation de l'atelier CAC avec les partenaires techniques à Ifanadiana	\$786.09
PROT-206-07-AIF-FIA	Socioeconomic research on <i>Jatropha curcas</i> in commune of Tolongoïna	\$390.55
PROT-207-07-AIF-FIA	Collecte de la saisie des données sur l'évaluation de la pauvreté	\$732.32
PROT-208-07-AIF-FIA	La mise en place des parcelles d'essai et de démonstration au niveau du Centre de Recherche Fofifa Kianjavato et Manakara, dans la région de Vatovavy-Fotovinany	\$928.06

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-209-07-AIF-FIA	Appuyer le Koloharena Tragnambo, Ambahive de Lokomby, à installer l'unité de production de décortiquerie	\$276.19
PROT-210-07-AIF-FIA	Appuyer le Koloharena Santatra, Alatsinainy lalamarina, à installer l'unité de production de décortiquerie	\$217.96
PROT-211-07-AIF-FIA	Participation des apiculteurs Koloharena à la formation sur l'igname	\$814.58
PROT-212-07-AIF-FIA	Le renforcement de capacités des PV-PA sur la production des patates douce et de manioc dans la région de la Haute Matsiatra	\$117.15
PROT-213-07-AIF-FIA	Write-up of socioeconomic research on <i>Jatropha curcas</i> in Commune of Tolongoina	\$158.29
PROT-214-07-AIF-FIA	Appuis aux agents CAC Ikongo-Ifanadiana pour suivre des formations en fiscalité	\$223.91
PROT-215-08-AIF-FIA	Appui à la mise en place des parcelles d'essai et de démonstration au niveau du Centre de Recherche Fofifa Kianjavato et Manakara, dans la région de Vatovavy-Fotovinany	\$1,745.04
PROT-216-07-AIF-FIA	Participation aux enquêtes concernant la plantation du palmier à Ambila dans le cadre du dossier J&J	\$117.73
PROT-217-08-AIF-FIA	Participation à la Campagne de reboisement de la fédération Koloharena Namorona et rencontre entre la FKH- ERI	\$126.43
PROT-218-08-AIF-FIA	Appui aux DREEFT à l'ouverture officielle de la campagne de reboisement 2008 à Mandalahy	\$150.32
PROT-219-08-AIF-FIA	Participation à l'Assemblée Générale des Koloharena Fianarantsoa	\$1,170.07
PROT-220-08-AIF-FIA	Invitation au renforcement des capacités de gestion des Koloharena bénéficiaires de financement de PSDR et renforcement de capacité technique de production de jatropha	\$341.98
PROT-221-08-AIF-FIA	Appuis aux agents CAC Ikongo-Ifanadiana pour suivre des formations en fiscalité	\$274.67
PROT-222-08-AIF-FIA	Participation de la CNKH au renforcement de capacité des Koloharena bénéficiaires de financement de culture de jatropha sur la production technique, la gestion et l'emploi de fonds PSDR	\$102.35
PROT-223-08-AIF-FIA	Participation des paysans vulgarisateurs à la formation sur la gestion phytosanitaire intégrée et la capitalisation des acquis en matière de lutte biologique contre les maladies et insectes ravageurs	\$2,255.06
PROT-224-08-AIF-FIA	Appui à la formation sur la mise en place d'une coopérative Koloharena	\$222.75
PROT-225-08-AIF-FIA	Participation d'un agent des Eaux et Forêts à l'atelier de formation de la Banque mondiale sur la sauvegarde de la Nouvelle Aire Protégée	\$188.26
PROT-226-08-AIF-FIA	Appui à la réunion technique, à la couverture et diffusion médiatique de l'Association Intercommunale MAIIKA/CAC/Région Vatovavy-Fitovinany à Manapatrana	\$163.39
PROT-227-08-AIF-FIA	Participation d'un agent des Eaux et Forêts à l'atelier de restitution de la Banque mondiale sur la sauvegarde de la Nouvelle Aire Protégée	\$182.75
PROT-228-08-AIF-FIA	Appui à la FKH/CKH sur la formation sur la gestion administrative et financière des structures	\$302.89
PROT-229-08-AIF-FIA	Appuyer les Koloharena à participer à la journée d'informations sur le Centre de Service Agricole de la Haute Matsiatra du 27 mai au 15 juin 2008	\$109.40
PROT-230-08-AIF-FIA	Participation des maires à l'atelier de L'OPCI-KMM/FCE à Manakara	\$1,508.72
PROT-231-08-AIF-FIA	Appuis pour la formation des agents CAC Ikongo-Ifanadiana sur l'administration communale	\$159.16

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-233-08-AIF-FIA	Appuyer les Koloharena à participer à la journée d'informations sur le Centre de Service Agricole de la région de Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$326.67
PROT-234-08-AIF-FIA	Participation des représentants des communautés de base au Colloque international sur le Transfert de gestion ou gestion communautaire du 30 juin–4 juillet 2008 à Antananarivo	\$348.53
<b>Toamasina</b>		
PROT-152-07-AIF-TOA	Formation des membres de coopérative Koloharena sur l'utilisation de l'Internet	\$92.41
PROT-153-07-AIF-TOA	Institutionnalisation de la nouvelle Coopérative Koloharena Kintan'ny Rindran'Ala de la commune rurale d'Andasibe	\$54.36
PROT-154-07-AIF-TOA	Reporting on a new Koloharena co-operative association in Andasibe event	\$43.63
PROT-155-07-AIF-TOA	Rencontre du Comité d'Orientation et du Suivi du Centre LADIA avec le Directeur du MTDL – plaidoyer pour recherche de financement	\$73.38
PROT-156-07-AIF-TOA	Participation des associations Koloharena à FIER MADA 2007	\$162.66
PROT-157-07-AIF-TOA	Appui des groupes d'écoute au sein des coopératives Koloharena par la production d'émissions thématiques sur cassettes audio	\$130.46
PROT-158-07-AIF-TOA	Assemblée Générale extraordinaire de l'ARKH Atsinanana	\$123.26
PROT-159-07-AIF-TOA	Participation à la cérémonie de clôture de l'intervention de ERI dans la zone rive-ouest Ambatondrazaka	\$54.36
PROT-161-07-AIF-TOA	Inventory and development of the management plan of the Ambohimbary–Antanandava Forest	\$174.91
PROT-162-07-AIF-TOA	Delimitation, inventory and development of the management plan of two forests of the Ambodilazana commune: the forest of Vohitratody and the forest of Ambodinonoka	\$368.91
PROT-163-07-AIF-TOA	Formation sur le développement de la technique sans feu sur Tanety	\$219.13
PROT-164-07-AIF-TOA	Démonstration et échanges entre l'ARKH Ambatondrazaka et l'ARKH Fianarantsoa pour l'utilisation de l'huile de jatropha	\$482.99
PROT-165-07-AIF-TOA	Formation sur le développement de la technique sans feu sur Tanety à Fetraomby et Maroseranana	\$172.10
PROT-166-07-AIF-TOA	Institutionnalisation de la Coopérative Koloharena FAMELONA de la commune rurale de Lohariandava	\$56.41
PROT-168-07-AIF-TOA	Echanges sur les diverses acquisitions et techniques entre pisciculteurs dans la région Atsinanana	\$455.77
PROT-169-07-AIF-TOA	Echange d'expériences au bénéfice des agents du CAC d'Ampasimadinika	\$194.04
PROT-170-07-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2e cycle dans la commune rurale de Morarano Gara	\$66.71
PROT-171-07-AIF-TOA	Inter-commune workshop on the forest control at Fetraomby in partnership with Jariala and MIARO/CI	\$418.41
PROT-172-07-AIF-TOA	Session N° 3 du Comité d'Orientation et de Suivi du Centre LADIA : revue du business plan du centre	\$245.51
PROT-173-07-AIF-TOA	Appui pour la mise en place d'une parcelle de démonstration de culture sans feu sur Tanety ; Tavy bôka pour maïs de saison	\$369.75
PROT-174-07-AIF-TOA	Formation des pépiniéristes/Training of the nursery gardeners	\$162.68
PROT-175-07-AIF-TOA	Formation des pépiniéristes/Training of the nursery gardeners	\$246.50

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-176-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$91.19
PROT-177-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$91.74
PROT-178-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$125.58
PROT-179-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$91.74
PROT-180-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$77.84
PROT-181-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$111.68
PROT-182-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$72.28
PROT-183-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$111.68
PROT-184-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$77.84
PROT-185-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$77.84
PROT-186-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$77.84
PROT-187-07-AIF-TOA	Enquêtes sur la pauvreté (Poverty Assessment Tool – PAT)	\$77.84
PROT-188-07-AIF-TOA	Participation au Colloque du Projet Ambatovy sur leurs projets spéciaux	\$56.75
PROT-189-07-AIF-TOA	Appui pour la tenue d'une réunion Information-Formation sur l'Aviculture Moderne	\$940.70
PROT-190-07-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans la commune rurale d'Ambodilazana	\$66.60
PROT-191-07-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans la commune rurale d'Andranobolahy	\$48.44
PROT-192-07-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans la commune rurale d'Amparihintsokatra	\$48.44
PROT-193-07-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans la commune d'Ampasimbe	\$54.49
PROT-194-07-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans la commune d'Anivorano Est	\$85.44
PROT-195-07-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans la commune rurale d'Antanandava	\$52.47
PROT-196-07-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans la commune rurale de Manakambahiny-Est	\$53.82
PROT-197-07-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans la commune de Ranomafana Est	\$50.23
PROT-198-07-AIF-TOA	ERI Toamasina implementation of GFI Initiatives	\$173.74
PROT-199-07-AIF-TOA	Evaluation finale du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle des dix communes intégrées	\$93.12
PROT-200-07-AIF-TOA	Evaluation finale du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle des dix communes intégrées	\$93.12
PROT-201-07-AIF-TOA	Evaluation finale du processus Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle des dix communes intégrées	\$22.06
PROT-203-07-AIF-TOA	Recrutement du Directeur du CENTRE LADIA de Beforona	\$63.18
PROT-204-07-AIF-TOA	Participation à la cérémonie de clôture de l'intervention de ERI dans la région d'Analanjirifo : Fénérive Est et Vavatenina	\$56.41

<b>Contract #</b>	<b>Activity Title/Subject</b>	<b>Total Disbursed USD</b>
PROT-205-08-AIF-TOA	Institutionnalisation de la Coopérative Koloharena de la commune rurale de Didy	\$56.06
PROT-206-08-AIF-TOA	Atelier intercommunal portant sur le contrôle forestier à Ambodimanga-Volobe en partenariat avec Jariala et MIARO/CI	\$549.41
PROT-207-08-AIF-TOA	Participation aux festivals Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans les communes rurales d'Antanandava, d'Amparihintsokatra, Manakambahiny Est, et Morarano Gara	\$20.20
PROT-208-08-AIF-TOA	Participation de la région Alaotra Mangoro aux Festivals Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans les communes d'Amparihintsokatra, Antanandava, Manakambahiny Est, et Morarano Gara	\$32.51
PROT-209-08-AIF-TOA	Participation aux festivals Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans les communes rurales d'Antanandava, d'Amparihintsokatra, Manakambahiny Est, et Morarano Gara	\$15.15
PROT-210-08-AIF-TOA	Participation des agents de la Direction Interrégionale de l'Environnement, Eaux et Forêts Toamasina aux festivités Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans les communes rurales d'Andranobolaha, Ambodilazana, Brickaville, Anivorano Est, Ranomafana Est, et Ampasimbe	\$20.19
PROT-211-08-AIF-TOA	Participation aux festivals Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans les communes rurales d'Andranobolaha, Ambodilazana, Brickaville, Anivorano Est, Ranomafana Est, et Ampasimbe	\$13.46
PROT-213-08-AIF-TOA	Couverture médiatique des festivals Kaominina Mendrika 2ème cycle dans les communes d'Andranobolaha, Ambodilazana, Amparihintsokatra, Antanandava, Manakambahiny Est, Brickaville, Ranomafana Est, Anivorano Est, Ampasimbe, et Morarano Gara	\$489.42
PROT-214-08-AIF-TOA	Participation au voyage organisé en collaboration avec le BCI au site de production de semence Castells Andranobe Lac Alaotra	\$77.13
PROT-215-08-AIF-TOA	Atelier intercommunal portant sur le contrôle forestier à Didy et officialisation de la Fédération COBA Fitokisana en collaboration avec Jariala et MIARO	\$870.57
PROT-216-08-AIF-TOA	Atelier de renforcement de capacité de la COBA en vue d'améliorer la gestion de l'exploitation forestière et le contrôle forestier en collaboration avec FFEM-Lieu Moramanga	\$106.16
PROT-218-08-AIF-TOA	Session ordinaire du Comité d'Orientation et de Suivi du Centre LADIA «Validation du Business Plan du Centre»	\$209.01
PROT-219-08-AIF-TOA	La participation de deux représentants de VOI sur le colloque international portant sur la gestion communautaire des ressources naturelles	\$490.14
<b>Purchase Orders Goods</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
020/07/AIF/FIA	Achat des accessoires des pompes	\$132.88
<b>Toamasina</b>		
008/07/AIF/TOA	Achat matériel agricole pour démonstration: Presse pour jatropa	\$258.58
009/08/AIF/TOA	Fourniture émetteur radio	\$4,807.23
010/08/AIF/TOA	Fourniture amplificateur de puissance de 150 watts	\$5,033.28
<b>Purchase Orders Services</b>		

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
<b>Antananarivo</b>		
P-001-08-TNR-AIF	Mise en place de la plate-forme jatropha	\$5,553.92
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PO-076-07-AIF-FIA	Elaboration de films issus des besoins des Koloharena	\$7,599.18
PO-077-07-AIF-FIA	Elaboration de films issus des besoins des Koloharena	\$4,850.22
PO-078-07-AIF-FIA	Mise en place et renforcement de capacités des fédérations de communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles par le transfert de gestion autour du Corridor Fandriana Vondrozo	\$5,516.29
PO-079-07-AIF-FIA	Extension et renforcement du mouvement Koloharena en collaboration avec l'Antenne Régionale Koloharena (ARKH)	\$7,989.33
PO-080-07-AIF-FIA	Appuis à la consultation locale pour la NAP et à la réalisation des pistes de développement et des enquêtes apprécatives dans les communes d'intervention de ERI	\$36,314.41
PO-081-07-AIF-FIA	Appuis à la mise en place et renforcement de capacités des fédérations de communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles par le transfert de gestion autour du Corridor Fandriana Vondrozo	\$6,256.15
PO-082-07-AIF-FIA	Mise en place et renforcement de capacités des fédérations de communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles par le transfert de gestion autour du Corridor Fandriana Vondrozo	\$8,243.86
PO-083-07-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités des paysans et mise en place des parcelles de référence en SCV autour des Maisons Koloharena	\$5,353.78
PO-084-07-AIF-FIA	Levée topographique autour de la rivière Mandiazano, site potentiel pour la construction et l'installation d'un central micro-hydroélectrique, Commune de Tolongoïna.	\$607.59
PO-085-07-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités techniques des paysans membres des AUE	\$4,670.13
PO-086-08-AIF-FIA	Préparation des plans préliminaires pour plate-forme jatropha	\$2,491.67
PO-087-08-AIF-FIA	Gestion pérenne et diffusion des documents du Programme ERI auprès du public	\$3,502.28
PO-088-08-AIF-FIA	Forest Restoration Workshop: Lessons Learned from Field Experiences by Louise Holloway	\$2,424.84
PO-089-08-AIF-FIA	Collecte et analyse des données relatives aux indicateurs clés d'alternative au tavy et d'intensification agricole	\$2,159.23
PO-090-08-AIF-FIA	Collecte et analyse des données relatives aux indicateurs clés d'alternative au tavy et d'intensification agricole	\$3,038.75
PO-091-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités des fédérations de communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles (FCOBA) pour assurer la gestion pérennes des ressources transférées dans la NAP entre Ranomafana et Andringitra	\$2,843.59
PO-093-08-AIF-FIA	Extension et renforcement du mouvement Koloharena en collaboration avec l'Antenne Régionale Koloharena (ARKH)	\$8,755.90
PO-094-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$3,383.33



Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PO-095-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$3,518.46
PO-096-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$3,416.03
PO-097-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$1,430.99
PO-098-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$3,446.35
PO-099-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$3,658.11
PO-100-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$3,482.43
PO-101-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa Fédération Koloharena	\$2,536.01
PO-102-08-AIF-FIA	Appui à l'opérationnisation des Centres d'Appui aux Communes (CAC)	\$9,554.74
<b>Toamasina</b>		<b>\$97,031.20</b>
PO-5300-TOA-117	Mise en œuvre du contrat-programme de la CKH Rindran'Alaotra dans la commune d'Ambatosoratra	\$2,663.45
PO-5300-TOA-118	Contrat-programme de la CKH Hanitriniala dans la zone d'Ambatovy Morarano	\$2,998.76
PO-5300-TOA-119	Contrat-programme de la CKH AVOTRA dans la zone d'Amparihintsokatra-Alaotra rive-est	\$1,550.82
PO-5300-TOA-121	Contrat-programme de la CKH TAFITA dans la commune rurale de Sahambala Campagne 2007–2008	\$4,283.59
PO-5300-TOA-122	Contrat-programme de la Cooperative Koloharena Kintan'ny Rindran'Ala Andasibe campagne 2007–2008	\$1,748.37
PO-5300-TOA-123	Contrat-programme de la CKH Tsarafenitra dans la zone de Fetraomby campagne 2007–2008	\$2,936.57
PO-5300-TOA-125	Restructuration du centre LADIA de Beforona-Phase 3	\$2,597.27
PO-5300-TOA-126	Support for the implementation of the LADIA Beforona business plan	\$10,208.55
PO-5300-TOA-127	Technical support in the Commune of Didy by the Cooperative Koloharena Alaotra Mirindra- 2008–2009 season	\$6,721.48
PO-5300-TOA-128	Mise en place de la gestion contractualisée des forêts dans la commune de Fito: Transfert de gestion à Ambodiara et Amboangy	\$3,349.29
PO-5300-TOA-129	Promoting the ecoregional approach to conservation and development for the greater Ankeniheny-Zahamena corridor	\$7,213.85
PO-5300-TOA-130	Mise en place de la gestion contractualisée des forêts dans la commune rurale d'Andasibe: Transfert de gestion forêt de Vohidrazana	\$4,156.74
PO-5300-TOA-131	Encadrement en intensification agricole et en socio-organisation des Koloharena dans la Zone de Didy	\$2,300.72

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
	Ambatondrazaka: Contrat-programme CKH Adidy Maitso	
PO-5300-TOA-132	Management of field agents by the Cooperative Koloharena DRONGA in the area of Andranobolaha and Anjahamana	\$3,357.04
PO-5300-TOA-133	Reprise des activités des groupes FFS et mise en place de Maison Koloharena : Campagne 2008–2009, Zone Alaotra rive-est	\$2,054.16
PO-5300-TOA-134	Reprise des activités des groupes FFS et mise en place de Maison Koloharena Campagne 2008–2009, Zone Imerimandroso-Alaotra rive-est	\$1,500.57
PO-5300-TOA-135	Reprise des activités des groupes FFS et mise en place de Maison Koloharena, Campagne 2008-2009, Zone d'Ambatosoratra-Alaotra rive-est	\$1,068.13
PO-5300-TOA-136	Reprise des activités des groupes FFS et mise en place de Maison Koloharena Campagne 2008–2009, Zone Amparihintsokatra-Alaotra rive-est	\$1,472.54
PO-5300-TOA-139	Contrat-programme Cooperative Koloharena Aingavao, Zone Ambodilazana, Campagne 2008	\$2,455.70
PO-5300-TOA-140	Contrat-programme Cooperative Koloharena Dronga, Zone Andranobolahy	\$1,515.87
PO-5300-TOA-141	Management of field agent by Cooperative Koloharena Ivolumiarina in the Manakambahiny-East area	\$3,415.71
PO-5300-TOA-142	Management of field agent by Cooperative Koloharena Rindran'alaotra in the area of Alaotra "rive-est": Tanandava, Imerimandroso, Amparihintsokatra, and Ambatosoratra	\$3,844.45
PO-5300-TOA-143	Opérationnalisation du CAC d'Ampasimadinika en collaboration avec la Plate-forme pour la Gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena (PlaCAZ)	\$8,822.40
PO-5300-TOA-144	Management of field agent by the Cooperative Koloharena Tambatra in the area of Ranomafana st and Anivorano	\$3,022.85
PO-5300-TOA-145	Restarting activities of FFS groups, installation of "Koloharena House," 2008–2009 season, Didy area	\$1,424.96
PO-5300-TOA-146	Restarting activities of FFS groups, installation of "Koloharena House," 2008–2009 season, Andasibe and Ambatovola area	\$2,013.15
PO-5300-TOA-147	Restarting activities of FFS groups, 2008–2009 season, Beforona and Ampasimbe area	\$1,553.26
PO-5300-TOA-148	Restarting activities of FFS groups and installation of "Koloharena House," 2008–2009 season, Fetraomby and Maroseranana area	\$1,919.70
PO-5300-TOA-149	Restarting activities of FFS groups and installation of "Koloharena House," 2008–2009 season, Manakambahiny Atsinanana area	\$1,413.14
PO-5300-TOA-150	Restarting activities of FFS groups and installation of "Koloharena House," 2008–2009 season, Andranobolahy and Anjahamana area	\$2,028.26
PO-5300-TOA-152	Restarting activities of FFS groups and installation of "Koloharena House," 2008–2009 season, Sahambala area	\$1,419.85
PROT-257-09-AIF-TOA	Formation des vaccinateurs villageois sur la conduite d'élevage de volailles en général : les traitements phytosanitaires et la vaccination	\$1,060.77

## PROJECT YEAR 5

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
<b>ICs</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
IC-028-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités des paysans et mise en place des parcelles de référence en SCV autour des Maisons Koloharena	\$2,067.81
IC-029-09-AIF-FIA	Collecte des données relatives aux indicateurs des activités dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa	\$1,024.62
IC-030-09-AIF-FIA	Appui à l'élaboration de plan de gestion du corridor forestier entre le parc Ranomafana et Andringitra	\$2,255.04
IC-031-09-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités des fédérations de communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles (FCOBA) pour assurer la gestion pérennes des ressources transférées dans la NAP entre Ranomafana et Andringitra	\$405.73
IC-032-09-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités des fédérations de communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles (FCOBA) pour assurer la gestion pérennes des ressources transférées dans la NAP entre Ranomafana et Andringitra	\$471.55
IC-033-09-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités des fédérations de communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles (FCOBA) pour assurer la gestion pérennes des ressources transférées dans la NAP entre Ranomafana et Andringitra	\$501.78
IC-034-09-AIF-FIA	Contribution à l'élaboration de plan de gestion du corridor forestier entre le parc Ranomafana et Andringitra	\$1,251.38
IC-035-09-AIF-FIA	Collecte et analyse des données en vu d'étudier les impacts de l'intervention du programme dans les ZSI ERI	\$1,843.87
IC-036-09-AIF-FIA	Collecte et analyse des données en vu d'étudier les impacts de l'intervention du programme dans les ZSI ERI	\$2,131.53
<b>Toamasina</b>		
STTA-5300-TOA-013	Mise en œuvre du programme FFS dans les zones d'intervention du Programme ERI Toamasina	\$2,452.33
STTA-5300-TOA-015	Continuation des appuis pour la mise en place et bon déroulement des champs écoles paysans (farmer field schools – FFS) et des Maisons Koloharena	\$3,342.72
STTA-5300-TOA-016	Appui et continuation aux activités FFS et mise en œuvre PTA des associations Koloharena de la zone de Fetraomby et Maroseranana	\$402.56
STTA-5300-TOA-017	Envoi de reportages thématiques des collectes vocales effectuées par la Radio Nationale Malagasy sur les ondes des stations radios régionales	\$1,865.18
STTA-5300-TOA-018	Film de capitalisation des acquis du programme ERI	\$198.13
<b>Protocols</b>		
<b>Antananarivo</b>		
PROT-002-09-AIF-TNR	Formation des Koloharena sur les outils de gestion	\$3,085.77

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PROT-235-08-AIF-FIA	Participation des Koloharena au FIERMADA 2008	\$199.97
PROT-236-08-AIF-FIA	Preparation Foire Régionale Haute Matsiatra	\$72.69
PROT-237-08-AIF-FIA	Atelier de formation des PV-PA (paysans vulgarisateurs/paysans animateurs) de Ranomafana, mise en place des sites FFS et Maison Koloharena	\$685.50
PROT-238-08-AIF-FIA	Participation des Koloharena aux activités d'éducation environnementale organisée par Maneva Malagasy Club	\$324.49
PROT-239-08-AIF-FIA	Atelier de formation/recyclage des PV-PA (paysans vulgarisateurs/paysans animateurs), avant leurs certifications	\$432.84
PROT-240-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacité de gestion financière de leur coopérative du 8 octobre au 7 novembre 2008	\$304.27
PROT-241-08-AIF-FIA	Appui au KH sur le recyclage en Cycle de Production Participatif (CPP) et formation sur l'animation de groupes d'écoute à Kelilalina, Manampatrana, Lokomby et Sendrisoa	\$1,105.40
PROT-242-08-AIF-FIA	Appui à la formation des fédérations des communautés des bases d'Ikongo et de Tolongoina au processus d'évaluation des contrats à termes et suivi des activités après les consultations NAP	\$275.20
PROT-243-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement des PA sur la formation de "Mobilisation communautaire et Leadership"	\$1,567.81
PROT-244-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement des PV/PA de la FKH Alatsinainy lalamarina à l'Atelier de formation/recyclage des PV-PA (paysans vulgarisateurs/paysans animateurs) avant leurs certifications	\$430.00
PROT-245-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacité des maires et CDC de la commune d'Ifanadiana sur la planification Kaominina Mendrika	\$684.23
PROT-246-08-AIF-FIA	Participation à l'organisation de la porte ouverte des Associations des Communes organisée par les agents CAC Ikongo-Ifanadiana	\$234.30
PROT-247-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de la médiatisation concernant les activités des associations des communes soutenues par le CAC d'Ikongo-Ifanadiana	\$415.63
PROT-248-08-AIF-FIA	Atelier de formation/recyclage des PV-PA (paysans vulgarisateurs/paysans animateurs) de Ikongo, avant leurs certifications	\$1,066.94
PROT-249-08-AIF-FIA	Evaluation finale des paysans animateurs et paysans vulgarisateurs	\$540.69
PROT-250-08-AIF-FIA	Inviter les Koloharena à participer au renforcement de capacité d'audit financier du 28 novembre au 30 décembre 2008	\$824.36
PROT-251-08-AIF-FIA	Test d'évaluation des paysans animateurs et paysans vulagisateurs	\$122.38
PROT-252-08-AIF-FIA	Evaluation de trois transferts de gestion à Ikongo (Ambalagoavy, Tsaratanana, Tolongoina)/Phase 1 Collecte des données et vérification sur terrain des réalisations	\$397.50
PROT-253-08-AIF-FIA	Participation des agents CAC Ikongo-Ifanadiana à la formation organisée par FORMGED	\$163.85
PROT-254-08-AIF-FIA	Séances d'information des maires sur les expériences relatives à la planification Kaominina Mendrika	\$390.56

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-255-08-AIF-FIA	Evaluation de trois transferts de gestion Haute Matsiatra (Ampatsy, Ambendrana lambara)/Phase 1 Collecte des données et vérification sur terrain des réalisations	\$49.98
PROT-256-08-AIF-FIA	Restitution de la participation des Koloharena au Dialogue Présidentiel	\$117.59
PROT-257-08-AIF-FIA	Atelier de formation/recyclage des PV-PA (paysans vulgarisateurs/paysans animateurs) de Tolongoina-Manapatrana et Kelilalina, avant la délivrance du certificat	\$1,471.76
PROT-258-09-AIF-FIA	Réunion de planification pour les mois qui viennent et discussion avec une consultante portant sur le renforcement de capacité de la CNKH	\$165.96
PROT-259-09-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacité des maires et CDC sur la planification Kaominina Mendrika	\$273.41
PROT-260-09-AIF-FIA	Evaluations de trois transferts de gestion Haute Matsiatra -Vatovavy-Fitovinany	\$320.85
PROT-261-09-AIF-FIA	Assemblée Générale Constructive des FKH dans les communes d'extension et CKH de Kelilalina	\$414.89
PROT-262-09-AIF-FIA	Inviter les Koloharena à participer au renforcement de capacité sur le commerce	\$348.24
PROT-263-09-AIF-FIA	Appuyer les coopératives à négocier les relations commerciales avec les opérateurs économiques de la région	\$345.10
PROT-264-09-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacités des nouvelles FKH et CKH sur la tenue des outils de gestion et organisation	\$650.54
PROT-265-09-AIF-FIA	Remise des certificats des PA-PV méritants par les ministères tutels	\$2,512.40
PROT-266-09-AIF-FIA	Appuyer les fédérations à participer aux échanges d'expériences entre COBA, FCOBA, communes et services forestiers en matière de gestion et gouvernances des ressources gérées par les communautés	\$1,611.09
PROT-267-09-AIF-FIA	Participation des communes pilotes CAC à la formation organisée par PACT	\$168.80
<b>Toamasina</b>		
PROT-220-08-AIF-TOA	Fixation des objectifs quantitatifs du KM 3ème cycle de la commune rurale d'Ambatovola	\$30.65
PROT-221-08-AIF-TOA	Fixation des objectifs quantitatifs du KM 3ème cycle de la commune rurale de Morarano Gara	\$27.04
PROT-223-08-AIF-TOA	Participation du mouvement Koloharena au FIERMADA du 06 au 10 Août 2008 à Antananarivo	\$145.00
PROT-224-08-AIF-TOA	Renforcement des capacités socio-organisationnelles des douze (12) coopératives Koloharena membres de l'ARKH Atsinanana et les représentants des AKH dans les nouvelles zones	\$2,526.96
PROT-225-08-AIF-TOA	Certification des PA/PV/PM des coopératives Rive Est Ambatondrazaka	\$820.18
PROT-226-08-AIF-TOA	Formation des maires et présidents du conseil communal des 14 communes bénéficiaires du CAC d'Ampasimadinika	\$491.18
PROT-229-08-AIF-TOA	La participation de six présidents des six fédérations COBA autour de corridor forestier Ankeniheny-Zahamena à l'Assemblée Générale de PlaCAZ à Toamasina	\$865.15
PROT-230-08-AIF-TOA	Renforcement des capacités socio-organisationnelles des six (06) coopératives Koloharena membres de l'ARKH Alaotra Mangoro et les représentants de la fédération COBA dans la zone Alaotra	\$1,432.29
PROT-231-08-AIF-TOA	Certification des PA/PV/PM des coopératives Koloharena de Didy et d'Amparihintsokatra, Region Alaotra Mangoro	\$386.37
PROT-232-08-AIF-TOA	La réalisation de la randonnée Didy-Fito, un partenariat entre Programme ERI et la Fédération VOI de Didy	\$1,207.69

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-233-08-AIF-TOA	Campagne de sensibilisation en matière de gestion des ressources naturelles renouvelables et la clôture de la randonnée Didy-Fito	\$165.89
PROT-234-08-AIF-TOA	La participation à la randonnée Didy-Fito	\$300.24
PROT-235-08-AIF-TOA	La participation à la randonnée Didy-Fito	\$58.49
PROT-236-08-AIF-TOA	Couverture médiatique de la randonnée Didy-Fito	\$350.82
PROT-237-08-AIF-TOA	Participation à la rencontre mondiale entre les Communautés de la nourriture à Turin et le programme ERI	\$410.56
PROT-238-08-AIF-TOA	Institutionnalisation de la nouvelle coopérative Koloharena Tambatra dans la commune rurale de Manakambahiny Est	\$54.54
PROT-239-08-AIF-TOA	Cérémonie d'inauguration des réalisations des Koloharena à jumeler avec l'officialisation du retrait du programme ERI dans la zone de rive Est d'Ambatondrazaka	\$54.54
PROT-240-08-AIF-TOA	Appui pour la mise en place d'une parcelle de démonstration de culture sans feu sur Tanety, cultures vivrières et verger durable dans la commune de Maroseranana	\$228.69
PROT-241-08-AIF-TOA	Appui pour la mise en place de deux parcelles de démonstration de culture sans feu sur Tanety, cultures vivrières et verger durable dans les communes d' Ambatovola et Ampasimbe	\$424.73
PROT-242-08-AIF-TOA	Certification des PA/PV/PM des CKH Hanitriniala Ambatovy, CKH Tongalaza Beforona	\$476.49
PROT-243-08-AIF-TOA	Appui pour la mise en place d'une parcelle de démonstration de culture sans feu sur Tanety, cultures vivrières et verger durable dans la Zone de Beforona	\$269.92
PROT-244-08-AIF-TOA	Contribution à la pérennisation des actions des communautés rurales dans le domaine de l'émission des messages environnementaux en collaboration avec la Radio Nationale Malagasy	\$1,572.08
PROT-245-08-AIF-TOA	Visite échange entre paysans Koloharena des deux Ecorégions de Toamasina et Fianarantsoa à Antsirabe/Fianarantsoa	\$3,136.32
PROT-246-09-AIF-TOA	Validation des résultats finaux du KM 3ème cycle dans les communes de Manakambahiny Est, Antanandava, Ambatovola et Morarano Gara dans la région Alaotra Mangoro	\$149.79
PROT-247-09-AIF-TOA	Validation par la DRDR Atsinanana des résultats finaux du KM3 dans les communes de Brickaville, Anivorano Est, Sahambala, Ambodiriana et Ampasimbe se trouvant dans la zone de Toamasina II et Brickaville.	\$101.61
PROT-248-09-AIF-TOA	Validation par le DREFT des résultats finaux du KM3 dans les communes de Manakambahiny Est, Antanandava, Morarano Gara et Ambatovola se trouvant dans la région d'Alaotra Mangoro	\$134.65
PROT-249-09-AIF-TOA	Validation des résultats finaux du KM3 par la DREFT Atsinanana dans les communes de Brickaville, Anivorano Est, Sahambala, Ambodiriana et Ampasimbe se trouvant dans la zone de Toamasina II et Brickaville	\$63.79
PROT-250-09-AIF-TOA	Renforcement des capacités en matière de communication et de leadership des coopératives Koloharena membres de l'ARKH Alaotra Mangoro et les représentants de la fédération COBA dans la zone	\$665.28
PROT-251-09-AIF-TOA	Formation sur le <i>Moringa oleifera</i> ; mise en place de pépinière et de parc à bois en collaboration avec les Offices Régionaux de la Nutrition Atsinanana et Alaotra Mangoro	\$1,072.01

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PROT-252-09-AIF-TOA	Certification des PA/PV/PM des Coopératives Koloharena Alaotra Mirindra de Tanambe, Ivolamiarina d'Amparafaravola et Tambatra de Manakambahiny Est	\$500.92
PROT-253-09-AIF-TOA	L'appui à la ritualisation des contrats de transfert de gestion et officialisation de la Fédération Coba Vanona de Fito	\$657.47
PROT-254-09-AIF-TOA	L'appui à la mise en œuvre de la randonnée dans la forêt de Vohidrazana-Andasibe	\$816.93
PROT-255-09-AIF-TOA	Certification des PA/PV/PM des CKH de la Région d'Analanjirofo ; Fanevan'Analanjirofo de Fénérive Est, Fanilon'lazafo de Maromitety et Fanevan'lazafo de Mahanoro	\$425.42
PROT-257-09-AIF-TOA	Formation des vaccinateurs villageois sur la conduite d'élevage de volailles en général, les traitements phytosanitaires et la vaccination	\$1,060.77
PROT-258-09-AIF-TOA	Renforcement des capacités en matière de communication et de leadership des coopératives Koloharena membres de l'ARKH Atsinanana et les représentants de la fédération COBA dans la zone	\$1,472.97
PROT-260-09-AIF-TOA	Contribution à la réalisation de l'Assemblée Générale de la CNKH à Antananarivo	\$101.92
PROT-261-09-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre des missions de suivi et évaluation de l'opérationnalisation des centres d'approvisionnement des coopératives Koloharena en partenariat avec l'ARKH Atsinanana	\$527.17
PROT-262-09-AIF-TOA	Mise en œuvre des missions de suivi et évaluation de l'opérationnalisation des centres d'approvisionnement des coopératives Koloharena en partenariat avec l'ARKH Alaotra Mangoro	\$308.65
PROT-263-09-AIF-TOA	Formation en apiculture: la conduite d'élevage, habitat, soins et alimentation	\$361.89
PROT-267-09-AIF-TOA	L'appui à l'officialisation de la Fédération COBA Tsara Faniry, la signature d'un contrat de gestion Andeka et la plantation des arbres autochtones lors de cette cérémonie en collaboration avec le Service des Eaux et Forêts	\$631.15
PROT-268-09-AIF-TOA	L'appui à l'officialisation de la Fédération COBA Taratra Andranobolaha/Anjahamana en collaboration avec le Service des Eaux et Forêts	\$303.65
PROT-269-09-AIF-TOA	Formation fonctionnelle pour la Coopérative Koloharena Fanantenana de Fito et leurs membres de base	\$890.17
PROT-270-09-AIF-TOA	L'appui à la mise en place d'un centre de grenier villageois à Fito avec la Fédération COBA Vanona	\$988.98
PROT-271-09-AIF-TOA	Médiatisation du concept Kaominina Mendrika troisième cycle dans les communes de Manakambahiny Est, Brickaville, Anivorano Est, Ampasimbe, Ambatovola et Morarano Gara en collaboration avec la Radio Télévision Analamanga Toamasina	\$501.46
<b>Purchase Orders Services</b>		
<b>Fianarantsoa</b>		
PO-103-08-AIF-FIA	Appui à l'opérationnalisation des Centres d'Appui aux Communes (CAC)	\$8,496.44
PO-104-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de capacité des paysans animateurs Koloharena	\$3,383.28
PO-105-08-AIF-FIA	Finalisation des appuis à la consultation locale pour la NAP et à la réalisation des pistes de développement et des enquêtes appréciatives dans les communes d'intervention de ERI	\$5,529.24
PO-106-08-AIF-FIA	Assistance aux communes, maîtres d'ouvrage de la piste Ambalavao-Sendrisoa-Namoly pour le suivi des travaux du FER 2008	\$6,324.62

Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PO-107-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa-Fédération Koloharena	\$1,875.99
PO-108-08-AIF-FIA	Encadrement et pérennisation des paysans dans les Zones Stratégiques d'Intervention du Programme ERI Fianarantsoa-Fédération Koloharena	\$1,769.06
PO-109-08-AIF-FIA	Appui à l'habilitation de l'Intercommune Maiika à promouvoir une gouvernance communale responsable dans l'Eco-région Ikongo-Ifanadiana	\$4,331.28
PO-110-08-AIF-FIA	Renforcement de la cohésion du mouvement Koloharena National	\$2,563.53
PO-111-09-AIF-FIA	Promotion de l'utilisation de la radiodiffusion par les Fédérations Koloharena	\$1,333.11
<b>Toamasina</b>		
PO-5300-TOA-153	Assistance technique pour la gestion d'un centre d'approvisionnement et la mise en fonctionnement d'un point de vente à Toamasina	\$6,580.27
PO-5300-TOA-154	Support for the implementation of the LADIA center business plan Beforona	\$5,393.17
PO-5300-TOA-155	Mise en place de la Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts dans la commune de Fito: Transfert de gestion à Ambodiara et Amboangy (continuation)	\$4,863.93
PO-5300-TOA-156	Mise en place, mise en fonctionnement et maturation de la Fédération des COBA dans la Zone de Brickaville	\$2,074.51
PO-5300-TOA-157	Mise en place, mise en fonctionnement et maturation de deux Fédérations COBA dans la Zone de Fito-Ambodilazana et Andranobolahy-Anjahamana	\$4,214.12
PO-5300-TOA-158	Animation des groupes d'écoute à l'endroit des associations et communautés villageoises dans les zones d'intervention de ERI, Phase II	\$9,529.32
PO-5300-TOA-159	Management of field agent by the Cooperative Koloharena Rindran'alaotra in the commune of Manakambahiny Atsinanana	\$2,472.99
PO-5300-TOA-160	Gestion du CAC (Centre d' Appui aux Communes) d'Ampasimadinika par l'Association des communes Ombilahy Vanga	\$5,566.02
PO-5300-TOA-161	Assistance technique relative à l'appui aux coopératives Koloharena partenaires de la zone Alaotra pour la gestion de centres d'approvisionnement et la mise en fonctionnement d'un point de vente à Toamasina.	\$4,028.07
PO-5300-TOA-162	Gestion d'un agent de terrain par la Coopérative Koloharena Dronga dans la commune de Andranobolahy et Anjahamana	\$1,589.27
PO-5300-TOA-163	Mise en place de la gestion contractualisée des forêts dans la commune d' Ambohibary: Transfert de gestion à Ampahitra	\$2,050.89
PO-5300-TOA-164	Mise en place de la gestion contractualisée des forêts dans la commune d'Andasibe: Transfert de gestion à Maromizaha	\$2,020.83
PO-5300-TOA-165	Acquisition de compétence en leadership et communication dans le domaine de la gestion communautaire des ressources naturelles (GCRN)	\$1,928.10
PO-5300-TOA-167	Mise en place d'un centre d'information de la Fédération COBA à Andasibe	\$2,912.11



Contract #	Activity Title/Subject	Total Disbursed USD
PO-5300-TOA-168	Suivi des activités des groupes d'écoute	\$855.12
PO-5300-TOA-169	Gestion d'un agent de terrain par la Coopérative Koloharena Alaotra Mirindra dans la zone de Didy	\$1,248.63
PO-5300-TOA-170	Reprise des activités des groupes FFS et mise en place de Maison Koloharena, Campagne 2008–2009, Zone de Fito	\$1,305.57

# **APPENDIX 2 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CLOSE-OUT REPORT**

<b>Program Title:</b>	<b>Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI)</b>
<b>Sponsoring USAID Office:</b>	<b>USAID/Madagascar</b>
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## ABBREVIATIONS

BEO	Bureau Environmental Officer
CAC	Centre d'Appui aux Communes
CAZ	Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena
CI	Conservation International
CKH	Coopérative Koloharena
CKH	Koloharena Cooperative
CMP	Comité Multilocal de Planification
CNKH	Confédération Nationale de Koloharena
COBA	Communauté de Base
COFAV	Corridor Forestier Fandriana-Vondrozo
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DGEF	Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
ENCAP	Environmentally Sound Design and Management Capacity-building for Partners and Programs
ERD	Environment and Rural Development
ERF	Environmental Review Form
ERI	Ecoregional Initiatives
ERR	Environmental Review Report
ESDM	Environmentally Sound Design and Management
FCOBA	Fédération des Communautés de Base
FFEM	French Global Environment Facility
FKH	Koloharena Federation
FOFIFA	National Center of Applied Research and Rural Development
GESFORCOM	Gestion forestière communale et communautaire
GIS	geographic information systems
GMO	genetically modified organism
GOM	Government of Madagascar
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IR	Intermediate Result
IRG	International Resources Group
KH	Koloharena
LDI	Landscape Development Interventions
MECIE	Mise en Compatibilité des Investissements avec l'Environnement
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
NGO	nongovernmental organization
ONE	National Environment Office
PA	protected area
PCD	Plan Communal de Développement
PLACAZ	Plateforme pour la Gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment

SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
SRA	system for improved rice cultivation
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

# **ECOREGIONAL INITIATIVES: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CLOSE-OUT REPORT**

## **BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT**

The Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) program enters its last year of project activities with the advantage of 10 years of experience in implementing ecoregional conservation and development activities in and along the length of the two forest corridors in the Fianarantsoa and Toamasina intervention zones. The ERI program has been implemented by DAI since 2004 and has operated under USAID/Madagascar’s Environment and Rural Development Office’s (ERD) Strategic Objective (SO) 6, “Biologically Diverse Forest Ecosystems Conserved.” The main goal of the ERI program has been to promote sustainable agriculture while at the same strengthening the institutional capacity of local communities to manage their natural resources. Five results modules supported this goal:

1. Module I: Ecoregional Approach to Conservation and Development Adopted and Implemented by Multiple Actors in Priority Ecoregions;
2. Module II: Community-based Natural Resource Management Improved and Expanded to Protect Forest Corridors;
3. Module III: Profitable and Environmentally Sound Farming Systems Replace “Slash-and-Burn” Agricultural Practices at the Landscape Level;
4. Module IV: Rural Associations Achieve Financial and Organizational Sustainability and Become Effective Advocates for Local Concerns; and
5. Module V: Strategic Communication, Education, and Outreach Lead to Widespread Behavior Change.

Before the commencement of the ERI program, USAID drafted an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) in July 2003 which covered SO6 and its Intermediate Results (IR), including IR 1, “Forest Management System Improved”; IR 2, “Biological Integrity of Critical Biodiversity Habitats Maintained”; IR 3, “Alternatives Adopted to Reduce Slash and Burn Practices”; IR 4, “Investment Initiatives and Partnerships in Natural Resource Management Increased”; and IR 5, “Environmental Governance Improved.” This IEE was to serve as a starting point for new or continuing activities to be covered under a new Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG), including ERI, and outlined potential environmental impacts for certain activities, mitigating measures for these impacts and monitoring indicators. The IEE originally covered the strategy period FY 2003–2008, but was subsequently extended to cover FY 2009.

Drawing on Section 3.3 of the IEE, “IR 3: Alternatives Adopted to Reduce Slash and Burn Practices,” DAI reviewed ERI activities to determine those which could be categorically excluded from environmental considerations as they do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. These activities are presented in Table 1 below.

Drawing on USAID’s *Environmental Guidelines for Small-scale Activities in Africa*, DAI developed an environmental screening form (ESF) which was used by ERI staff to assess the environmental impacts of and mitigation measures for module sub-activities classified as negative determination with conditions, as they relate to the IEE’s “Section 4.0 Recommended mitigation actions – 4.3 IR3: Alternatives Adopted to Reduce Slash and Burn Practices – table of mitigation actions.” The results of these forms were compiled and mitigation and monitoring measures noted. Table 2 below entitled *ERI’s Response to IEE Considerations* consolidates the status of mitigation measures and actions taken. Sample ESFs that were developed for selected activities are presented in Annex A, while best practices and lessons learned are presented in Annex B. Annex C provides photographic highlights of some key ERI environment/IEE-related activities.

## CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES

**TABLE 1: CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES**

IR3 CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES	RELEVANT ERI ACTIVITIES
<p><u>Establish process for systematic review, priority setting, and adaptation of a shared Eco-regional vision:</u> Provide training and assistance to local and regional partners in strategic planning, as well as identify and promote “champion” organization(s) that will promote and act as an institutional base for a common Eco-regional vision.</p>	<p>Module 1: Ecoregional approach to conservation and development is adopted and implemented by multiple actors in priority ecoregions  <i>Legacy 1: Perennial consultation and lobbying structures in place to ensure a good governance of the forest corridors and surrounding territories</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 1.3.1: Promote ecoregional conservation and development visions.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Improve communication and coordination between eco-regional conservation partners:</u> Determine and put into place mechanisms to improve coordination and communication among partners; identify opportunities for partners to work jointly on specific interventions; collaborate with other partners to insure Communal Development Plan (PCD) and Villages Development Plan (PDV) planning by using an land management approach (approche terroir) or similar model in setting priorities; participate in and support regional advisory bodies, e.g. CMP; and develop a regional linkage for scale-up of local rural civil society organizations (CSOs) such as the Kolo Harena Federations.</p>	<p>Module 1: Ecoregional approach to conservation and development is adopted and implemented by multiple actors in priority ecoregions  <i>Legacy 1: Perennial consultation and lobbying structures in place to ensure a good governance of the forest corridors and surrounding territories</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 1.3.5: Facilitate coordination, communication and environmental initiatives among partners at local, regional and national scales.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Increase the capacity to access and utilize information and planning tools within the eco-region:</u> Direct local and regional partners to tools and training available from organizations working at the national level and identify institutions or organizations that can act as clearinghouses for external information, tools and resources pertinent to eco-regional planning.</p>	<p>Module 1: Ecoregional approach to conservation and development is adopted and implemented by multiple actors in priority ecoregions  <i>Legacy 1: Perennial consultation and lobbying structures in place to ensure a good governance of the forest corridors and surrounding territories</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 1.1.1: Support the process of establishing perennial governance structures for the forest corridors.</li> <li>• Sub-activity 1.2.1: Reinforce the technical and organizational capacities of commune associations and other inter-communal structures.</li> <li>• Sub-activity 1.2.2: Support partnership development</li> </ul>

**TABLE 1: CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES**

IR3 CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES	RELEVANT ERI ACTIVITIES
	and financial sustainability of commune associations and other inter-communal structures.
<p><u>Integrate Eco-Regional vision into partner's decision making:</u> Provide critical training and assistance to local and regional partners to better enable them to understand environmental issues; assist regional and local actors to better understand data and information and incorporate it into decision-making; facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices among diverse partners attempting to operationalize eco-regional priorities into their day-to-day activities; provide training on GIS technologies, decision support software, and other tools that will facilitate the integration of eco-regional priorities into activities; and integrate eco-regional concepts into the performance monitoring process of selected partners.</p>	<p>Module 1: Ecoregional approach to conservation and development is adopted and implemented by multiple actors in priority ecoregions  <i>Legacy 1: Perennial consultation and lobbying structures in place to ensure a good governance of the forest corridors and surrounding territories</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 1.3.3: Promote improved knowledge of the forest corridors.</li> <li>• Sub-activity 1.3.4: Promote spatial planning tools</li> </ul>
<p><u>Increase Rural Associations' understanding of and ability to access credit:</u> Increase the rural associations' capacity to identify and request appropriate lines of credit for the development of their land management units (terroirs).</p>	<p>Module 4: Rural associations and Communes achieve financial and organizational sustainability and become affective advocates for local concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 4.2.1 : Reinforce the capacity of rural associations to identify relevant projects, financial needs and suitable credit limits</li> <li>• Sub-activity 4.2.2: Strategies and expansion of rural credit developed and promoted in collaboration with partners</li> <li>• Sub-activity 4.2.3: Credit repayment monitoring for Koloharena and cooperatives set up</li> </ul>
<p><u>Increase understanding of and ability to interact with markets (market analysis, marketing skills, quality standards, negotiation skills):</u> Implement training programs to improve rural associations' market analysis, marketing, and negotiation skills; assist federations to gain "cooperative status"; and facilitate closer links with buyers and establishment of direct purchase agreements.</p>	<p>Module 4: Rural associations and Communes achieve financial and organizational sustainability and become affective advocates for local concerns  <i>Legacy 4: A perennial and dynamic Koloharena Movement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity:4.2.1: Support Koloharena initiatives to seize market opportunities</li> </ul>
<p><u>Strengthen linkages between rural associations and provincial/national civil society organizations (CSOs):</u> Facilitate communications and interactions between Tier 1 and Tier 2 CSOs and rural associations and federations; and provide training and capacity building for confederations of rural associations to enable transition to Tier 1 Civil Society Organization.</p>	<p>Module 4: Rural associations and Communes achieve financial and organizational sustainability and become affective advocates for local concerns  <i>Legacy 4: A perennial and dynamic Koloharena Movement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 4.1.1: Reinforce the financial management capacity of Koloharena structures</li> <li>• Sub-activity 4.1.3: Support the integration of the KH movement into local governance structures</li> <li>• Sub-activity 4.2.2: Strengthen links between KH structures and technical and financial partners</li> <li>• Sub-activity 4.2.3: Support KH cooperatives, regional KH branches and the KH confederation in the search for financial sustainability</li> </ul>
<p><u>Improve rural associations' ability to develop and deliver integrated development messages:</u> Produce training</p>	<p>Module 5: Strategic communication, education and outreach lead to widespread behavior change</p>



**TABLE 1: CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES**

IR3 CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES	RELEVANT ERI ACTIVITIES
<p>materials; distribute farmer to farmer success stories; publish Kolo Harena newsletter; simplify management rules and regulations; and introduce community theater to transmit selected themes.</p>	<p><i>Legacy 5: Effective and sustainable rural communication in place</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 5.1.1 Detect, collect and document ERI’s best environmental and agricultural practices</li> <li>• Sub-activity 5.1.2: Share and disseminate tools, results and impacts on best practices</li> <li>• Sub-activity 5.2.1: Reinforce the use of communication vectors (normal radio, BLU radios, PV/PA, KH houses, TIC, etc.)</li> <li>• Sub-activity 5.2.2: Catalyze the use of communication tools by rural communities</li> <li>• Sub-activity 5.3.1: Strengthen the capacity of regional actors regarding the development and utilization of communication means</li> <li>• Sub-activity 5.3.2: Support initiatives to market knowledge about rural organizations and participation in events (festivals, open houses...).</li> </ul>
<p><u>Promote the adoption of improved practices via farmer-led extension and outreach:</u> Assess the relative strengths and weaknesses, potential sustainability, and scalability of various farmer-led extension and training models (including CDIA); refine training program and establish framework for ensuring the quality of technical advice and for introducing new information and technologies as they become available; and develop appropriate training/extension demonstration locations: model farms/farmer field schools/ CDIA.</p>	<p>Module 3: Profitable and environmentally sound farming systems replace slash and burn agriculture at a landscape scale.</p> <p><i>Legacy 3: Agricultural intensification and diversification promulgated by a Dynamic “farmer-to-farmer” extension system.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 3.1.1:Strengthen, render operational and expand the farmer-to-farmer approach and the Koloharena (KH) houses</li> <li>• Sub-activity 3.1.2: Strengthen the farmer extension agent (PV/PA) system</li> <li>• Sub-activity 3.1.3: Strengthen demand-driven KH training system.</li> <li>• Sub-activity 3.1.4: Strengthen the LADIA center and its links with KH houses</li> </ul>
<p><u>Support national initiatives emphasizing improved natural resource management:</u> Provide on-going support to the national initiative to eliminate bush fires; assist rural associations to gain and maintain status as “communes vertes.”</p>	<p>Module 2: Community-based management of natural resources is improved and expands to protect the forest corridor.</p> <p><i>Legacy 2: Community based NR management regimes in place within the new protected areas system</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-activity 2.3.2: Facilitate relations between COBA associations and Federations and technical and financial partners working in the environmental and development sectors</li> </ul>

## ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
<b>FOREST TRANSFER CONTRACTS AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>				
<p><u>Improve local understanding and implementation of CBNRM processes and practices:</u></p> <p>Assess CAF-APN, MIRAY and other experiences to identify constraints to communities' rapid assumption of effective management of transfer sites; establish a set of best practices based on Madagascar's experiences to date; and disseminate and train staff and partners in the methodology. Implementation of CBNRM will require activities commercialization of agricultural and forest product and could result in potential environmental impacts.</p>	<p>The zoning plan process will be used to ensure that a land use management plan is implemented in a sustainable way (including exploitation norms and rotation of agricultural and Natural resources products.)</p>	<p><b>Sub-activity 2.2.1 Support the evaluation and renewal of expired management transfer contracts with the Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts (DGEF)</b></p> <p>ERI used a detailed, four-step process in any renewal of expired management transfer contracts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation and survey of the COBA's activities concerning natural resource management, including environmental issues;</li> <li>• Data entry and analysis, summary of results, and collection of any missing information;</li> <li>• Communication of the results to all stakeholders; and</li> <li>• Renewal (if appropriate) and signing of the contract.</li> </ul>	<p>For the most part, the environmental review process was effectively implemented but there were some constraints in carrying out the four-step process, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of internal DGEF organization and resources resulted in limited participation of the DGEF in reviewing expired contracts;</li> <li>• Long distances and isolation of transfer zones; and</li> <li>• Lack of technical assistance and response from the DGEF to the COBAs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the lack of response from the DGEF, many expired contracts have not been evaluated and have not been renewed, even though all steps have been followed.</li> <li>• In the future, new or follow-on programs need to ensure there is proper buy-in from all members of the forest service and their roles and responsibilities have been clearly defined.</li> <li>• The evaluation process should be contracted out to service providers whenever possible, and an assessment of environmental issues built into these contracts.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Enhance the technical assistance, administration and strategic planning of GOM institutions involved in transfer process:</u></p>	<p>Ensure that agreements and contractual mechanisms signed between public and private sector will be</p>	<p><b>Sub-activity 2.2.2: Support establishment and implementation of forest management contracts in the CAZ and COFAV landscapes.</b></p> <p>With the support of the DGEF and adjacent communities, ERI</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future projects should ensure there is proper buy-in from all members of the forest service and their roles and responsibilities are clearly defined. Lack of participation from the government's forest</li> </ul>

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
<p>Identify major bottlenecks in the GCF/GELOSE process and initiate modifications to the process to reduce time needed to establish transfer agreements; work with DIREF/CIREF to improve strategic allocation of scarce staff and resources; engage with other stakeholders in the processes of forest sector institutional reform; develop capacity to identify sustainable levels of off-take from transfer areas; develop appropriate contractual mechanisms to link sites to professional, private-sector forest-products enterprises; and establish linkages with commercial sector and other partnerships where appropriate (timber, ecotourism). The objective of the transfer agreements will be exploitation linked to the commercialization of natural resources and could result in potential environmental impacts.</p> <p><i>Promote the strategic allocation of resources to prioritize the establishment of new transfer agreements to</i></p>	<p>in compliance with the MECIE Decree.</p> <p>Ensure that any form of exploitation and commercialization of natural resources within forest ecosystem respects zoning management plan.</p> <p>Any transfer agreement should require environmental review process to be</p>	<p>coordinated all activities to develop and operationalize the forest management contracts. In particular, ERI focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the “cahier de charge” to incorporate environmental screening practices and ensure that any environmental issues become part of a complete management plan;</li> <li>• Conducted COBA training to ensure proper implementation of the environmental review process. Training included: (i) forestry legislation and management of natural resources; (ii) impact of abusive exploitation and slash-and-burn farming on the natural resources, the environment and the biodiversity; and (iii) control and surveillance methodology.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sub-activity 2.3.1: Strengthen and implement economic valorization activities in the COBA management plans.</b></p> <p>All economic valorization activities were subject to a feasibility study which took into account environmental impact concerns and mitigation measures. One main economic valorization activity within the COBA</p>	<p>If certain ecotourism sites experience a drastic increase in the number of visitors, a detailed EMMP would need to be elaborated. Currently the number of visitors is quite small; hence the impact is quite small.</p>	<p>service is a severe impediment to fulfilling this activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuing education of COBA members on how to carry out their management plans would be useful as would periodic meetings between FCOBA members, DGEF personnel and project managers in order to resolve problems particularly with regard to the cahier de charges.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
<p><i>protect the most threatened areas of forest corridor:</i></p>	<p>followed for any activity to be implemented under the management transfer.</p>	<p>management plans is ecotourism. For specific ecotourism activities with a few COBA associations in Fianarantsoa, a specialist was brought in to assist the COBAs with environmentally sound trail construction and maintenance in the forest station they manage.</p>		
	<p>Ensure that forest visioning and zoning includes sustainable methods for sustainable natural resources management</p>	<p><b>Sub-activity: 1.3.2 Support the process of establishing and rendering functional the new Protected Areas (PA).</b></p> <p>As another USAID-funded project (Miaro) was the lead on establishing new PAs, ERI's role in this activity was limited to facilitating local-level consultations on the new PAs, participating in related technical meetings, and providing technical input and leadership during the PA establishment process. In general, demarcation/zoning plans for the new PAs was done in consultation with the authorities, technical partners, and local communities. No major road or building construction was planned or occurred during the course of the project so no EIAs were conducted.</p>	<p>Although detailed zoning plans were developed during the management plan establishment phase, there are still some issues with the demarcation/limits of the new PAs and the agricultural land already under production prior to the establishment/proposal of the protected areas. There is also some lack of clarity on user rights within the protected area for some transfer agreements and this needs to be clarified with any eventual follow-on program. For example, some COBA associations are unclear with regard to the legal limits to farm around the perimeter of already existing agricultural land in the protected area.</p>	<p>Future programs need to place considerable emphasis on coordination at the communal and regional levels with the government's forest service and the community organizations to clarify some issues related to forest management, zoning of the new PAs, and enforcement issues (e.g. agricultural land already within the protected area, traditional zoning vs. administrative zoning issues).</p>

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
<b>IMPROVED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, FARMER INNOVATION AND PRODUCER CAPACITY</b>				
<p><u>Improve watershed management to ensure adequate quantity and quality of water for ecological, domestic, agricultural and rural enterprise use:</u></p> <p>Communities improve soil and water conservation in micro-catchments; rural households implement water conservation practices; expand water user associations (AUE) and help them link to outside institutions.</p> <p><u>Promote farmer innovation to improve and adapt agricultural technologies and practices:</u></p> <p>Identify farmer innovators and link them to organizations</p>	<p>Promote the use of bio-manure as compost, BRF, mulching for soil fertility improvement. Any use of chemical manure will require environmental impacts assessment (ESF and MECIE decree) and strict environmental monitoring plan.</p> <p>Promote bio-processing for water catchments and minimize the use of “mechanic proceedings.” Any mechanic proceeding will require Environment Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Selection of species for introduction should fall under existing GOM environmental laws and regulations.</p>	<p><b>Sub-activity: 3.2.1 Develop and reinforce links with agricultural research and development institutions</b></p> <p>Sustainable, intensive agriculture is an integral part of the ERI program and all new technologies took into consideration environmentally friendly practices, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Composting was one widely-promoted technology in demonstration plots, with model farmers, and at farmer field schools;</li> <li>• Soil conservation techniques started under the LDI program were promoted using leguminous shrubs and vetiver grass planted on contour lines;</li> <li>• Pesticide use was not encouraged and in fact, other organic means to treat insects were promoted to fight against insect attacks, especially on orange trees.</li> <li>• No genetically modified species of either crops or trees were introduced during the course of this program.</li> <li>• No new research was conducted during the life of the project and all new technologies had already been subject to an environmental</li> </ul>		<p>Future programs need to ensure that all training of KH members is ecologically friendly and does not encourage farmers to expand into otherwise fallow areas. Future programs also need to continue to promote composting, organic pesticides, planting on the contour lines using vetiver/leguminous plants, and intercropping with nitrogen fixing plants on the hillsides.</p>

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
<p>involved in agricultural research; establish framework for farmer-led verification, refinement and adaptation of recommended technologies and practices; where appropriate, refine and extend promising practices such as SRI/SRA, erosion control methods using vetiver in leguminous hedgerows and improved production practices for tree and perennial crops. There is a risk of invasive and/or exotic tree or cash crop species.</p>	<p>Recommend use of locally available tree crop species. If introduction of new varieties, the use of the ESF process is recommended.</p>	<p>review in previous iterations of this program.</p>		
	<p>For erosion control methods, it is recommended to refer back to the LDI and/or ReCAP best practice guidelines. These guidelines are available at NRO.</p>	<p><b>Sub-activity: 3.2.2 Facilitate improved agricultural production and regeneration on Tanety (hillsides):</b></p> <p>Making the already farmed hillsides more productive was a priority for the ERI program in order to prevent expansion into the natural forest. All improved agricultural production and regeneration on the hillsides used sustainable, environmentally friendly techniques. For example, model farmers planted leguminous plants to increase soil fertility that were then intercropped with productive crops such as coffee, manioc or beans</p>		<p>Future or follow-on programs should continue to use the Koloharena federations and cooperatives as the main means to promote the technologies. Studies have shown that adoption rates are much higher when farmers promote and share information on improved technologies with each other. Farmers who are using eco-friendly agricultural practices and have reaped the benefits of this practice will be the best extension agents to promote these technologies to other farmers.</p>
	<p>Ensure that any extension of agricultural production will be conducted in environmental and friendly manner, using bio-manure for soil fertility and agro-forestry system using vetiver and leguminous hedgerows and improved production practices for tree and perennial crops to prevent soil erosion</p>	<p><b>Sub-activity: 3.2.3 Facilitate improved agricultural production and regeneration for home gardens:</b></p> <p>For all home garden activities, the sustainable, eco-friendly technologies introduced were similar to those used in the hillside program, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All pesticide or chemical fertilizer use was discouraged; and</li> <li>• All households involved in the KH movement were trained on the</li> </ul>		<p>ERI has been able to show households how to intensify home garden production, regenerate the soil, and plant more valuable crops such as pumpkins.</p> <p>Future programs should consider conducting detailed studies on the productive capacity of regenerated land within the KH movement, i.e., a study to determine whether KH land is more productive than non-KH</p>

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
<p><u>Improve producer's capacity to optimize management of integrated farming/natural resource systems:</u></p> <p>Improve the spatial arrangement of production activities to maximize synergies, stabilize hillsides, reduce erosion and other environmental impacts, and minimize labor; improve soil and water conservation practices and soil fertility management throughout the farming system; integrate livestock, dairy and small animal husbandry into the farming system where appropriate to increase income and provide manure; increase overall diversity of the farming system to include both subsistence and cash crops (rice, aquaculture, apiculture, perennial fruit and tree crops, livestock, sustainably harvested forest products); promote and expand initial cutting, sorting, and value added processing and</p>	<p>Existing sustainable harvesting procedures such as PRONABIO, FAO techniques for sustainable harvesting, EcoCert specifications, and COBA structures for village-level monitoring will be used.</p> <p>Pisciculture: Use of GOM Ministry of Agriculture best practices is recommended. Tilapia and Royal Carp have been reviewed (this document is available at the Ministry of Agriculture); if new species are considered, then the process should go through GOM procedures and USAID ESF process.</p> <p>Apiculture: Should promote the use of the</p>	<p>advantages of using eco-friendly technologies for both their home gardens and their hillside farms. Note that for home gardens, there is no threat of expansion into new land as this garden is in close proximity to their homes and has already been farmed.</p>		<p>land. This would provide additional proof on the productive capacity for non-adopters and demonstrate the advantages of using organic fertilizers and pesticides.</p>
		<p><b>Sub-activity: 3.2.4 Facilitate improved agricultural production and regeneration on baiboho</b></p> <p>ERI's program to stabilize the baiboho (the perimeter of the rice fields) focused on planting vetiver on the perimeter to encourage soil conservation and improved soil fertility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vetiver and other grasses used to stabilize the baiboho already exist in Madagascar, so there was no introduction of new species by ERI.</li> <li>• Additionally, there were no examples of expanding into new land to regenerate the baiboho.</li> <li>• The activity in and of itself mitigates against any negative impacts from rice farming and also provides natural resource materials for income generating activities (handicrafts, etc.).</li> </ul>		<p>Future programs should consider using vetiver grass on the baiboho to help with stabilization. Additionally, more attention should be accorded to vetiver product marketing as women can also use the grass to make baskets and hats for income generation. In one village, women had formed a cooperative and were selling their vetiver products to tourists and other villagers. All products were made from vetiver grass taken from the baiboho.</p>
		<p><b>Sub-activity: 3.2.5 Facilitate</b></p>	<p>Clearing of new areas to</p>	<p>The model farmer extension</p>

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
<p>transformation.</p>	<p>GOM “best practices” guidelines. These are available at the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>RFA/RFP should contain language identifying criteria for sustainable and ecologically and socially responsible approaches.</p> <p>ESF will be used for determining size threshold on fish ponds that could trigger best practices/guidelines.</p>	<p><b>improved agricultural production and regeneration on rice fields</b></p> <p>The main objective of this activity is the promotion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and SRA (the system for ‘improved’ rice cultivation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New, high-yielding rice varieties were promoted but these varieties were already approved by the GOM.</li> <li>• Chemical fertilizer use was highly discouraged as was the use of pesticides as most of the improved rice varieties have some built in disease and insect resistance.</li> </ul>	<p>practice SRI was observed in a few areas. Adopting new technologies, particularly in rice production, has in some instances, proven to be a challenge. Although many farmers are willing to use a portion of existing fields to test new techniques, and others—seeing the benefit of the new technology—convert all productive land to the new technology, there were some farmers who chose to open new fields. Although ERI did not condone this practice, addressing this issue was outside the control of the program.</p>	<p>agents discourage expansion of rice culture into new lands to try out new agricultural techniques but sometimes farmers ignore this advice. Future programs should place more emphasis on education and training activities that focus on the risks of wetland conversion and mitigating the impacts of conversion of wetlands or other low-lying areas.</p>
	<p>Ensure that land use management respects environmental protection, both for agricultural practices and for livestock: including soil fertility management (using bio processing), soil erosion prevention (using biologic agro-forestry system such as vetiver,</p>	<p><b>Sub-activity: 4.2.1 Support Koloharena initiatives to seize market opportunities</b></p> <p>All value-added agricultural production has taken sustainable management into consideration as per the IEE. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With jatropha oil production, the trees stabilize hillsides and the hulls of the seeds—after being pressed—are used in compost.</li> <li>• As for market expansion,</li> </ul>	<p>Currently, there is no need for an EIA given the small scale of production and means of transporting goods to market. Roads are already servicing current markets from the KH cooperatives or the input supply centers.</p>	<p>Future or follow-on programs should ensure sustainable agricultural production through continued extension education of the KH’s farmer extension agents. This would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting training of trainers’ sessions for CKH and FKH on organic production requirements. Trainers would then train KH members and non-KH members if demand is high, always emphasizing</li> </ul>



**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
	<p>leguminous hedgerows, mulching, and zero tillage).</p> <p>Any big extension of agricultural production or livestock will have to be compliant with the MECIE decree and will have to conduct environmental impact assessment.</p>	<p>production is still quite low and, there has been little if any negative environmental impact from ERI's efforts to help the KHs seize market opportunities.</p> <p><b>Sub-activity: 3.2.8 Support rehabilitation of rural infrastructure.</b></p> <p>No major construction occurred during the life of the project either directly or through subcontractors or grantees. Rehabilitation activities were limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail construction at the Andrambovato forest station: A thorough environmental analysis took place to determine trail placement and materials to be used. All materials used were already felled trees within the forest station. Visitor impact is small, given the isolation of the forest station and a program of regular maintenance has been put in place; and</li> <li>• Rehabilitating two chicken coops at the Centre LADIA in Beforona: These chicken coops were in a state of disrepair, and the Director of the Center rehabilitated them using wooden planks purchased at</li> </ul>		<p>environmentally sound, intensified agriculture production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct EIAs as required for significant increases in volume, traffic and any major value added activities.</li> </ul> <p>If visitor traffic increases drastically in the Andrambovato forest station, a detailed impact assessment needs to take place. For now and the near future, visitor levels will remain quite small.</p>

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
		a nearby town, from a private plantation.		
<b>FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH</b>				
<p><u>Improve food security, nutrition and overall health:</u></p> <p>Reinforce rural micro-credit opportunities; introduce and promote (especially for women) high-value products for improved nutrition (e.g. garden crops, small animal husbandry); strengthen links between agriculture and improved health by including more health-related products in the inventories of input supply centers.</p>	<p>Micro-credit: RFP/RFA should stipulate that receiving micro activities will fall under the GOM environmental impact assessment regulation managed by the environmental unit within technical ministries. Also, contractors should be responsible for implementing environmental screening criteria in final approval for micro-credit activities.</p> <p>Environmental criteria will be used for determining what types of value-added products/crops will be introduced. Guidelines from the Ministry of Agriculture will be used.</p>	<p><b>Sub-activity: 3.2.6 Promote technologies for conserving and transforming agricultural products (jatropha oil)</b></p> <p>Jatropha oil is a biofuel and is not for human consumption, so food safety guidelines do not apply. However, proper labeling of the product is a priority, as the oil is odorless and it isn't obvious that the product is only for fuel. No pesticides or insecticides are used in the preservation of jatropha oil.</p> <p><b>Sub-activity: 3.2.9: Support use/development of small agricultural equipment</b></p> <p>Several simple jatropha oil presses were purchased by ERI for different KH cooperatives. This press is non-motorized and is locally made. Once the jatropha seeds are pressed, the hulls are then used in compost. Additionally, simple farming implements were also purchased and are sold at agricultural input supply centers in the project area.</p>	<p>Unlabeled bottles of jatropha oil are being sold in some cooperatives – there is a risk of confusing jatropha with edible oil</p>	<p>Future programs need to continue and strengthen the awareness-raising sessions on how to use jatropha oil. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure all cooperatives are properly labeling the jatropha oil bottles “Not for human consumption”; and</li> <li>• Continue to educate oil producers on the uses of the pressed hull in composting—after the seeds are pressed, the hulls can be used in compost, so there are no negative environmental impacts from this activity.</li> </ul> <p>Continue to promote jatropha oil and the purchase of presses. Train more metal workers on how to make these at the commune level. This oil provides much needed income and press fabrication could provide another source of income at the local level.</p>

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
	<p>Ensure that people involved in the management of the input supply center are well trained on the danger of different types of products sold at the center so that there will not be confusion between human health-related products and agricultural inputs.</p>			
<b>TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING</b>				
<p><u>Improve management capacity and financial sustainability of rural associations and federations:</u> Assist rural associations in identifying needs and elaborating organizational development strategies; identify technical needs and implement appropriate training programs; increase the number and quality of farmer organizations, and promote interaction among associations through the development of federations and</p>	<p>The content of the training program should include environmental impact assessment practices and environmental monitoring techniques.</p>	<p><b>Sub-activity: 4.1.2 Support organizational development of the Koloharena movement</b></p> <p>The technical training program under this concentration area did not focus on environmental issues or on environmental impact assessments as required by the IEE, but focused on priority KH administrative, management and financial issues, including: improved organizational practices, producing and monitoring work plans and business plans, and conducting financial audits.</p>	<p>Although no specific training was provided on environmental assessment, technical training on agricultural production and environmental assessment of KH activities was conducted under Module 3.</p>	<p>Future programs need to emphasize that organizational development is not only financial and administrative procedural training with the KH, CKH and FKH, but that training on the overall vision of the environment and tools to determine the impact of activities such as environmental impact assessments and environmental monitoring are also intrinsic to organizational development.</p>

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
<p>confederations; assist organizations to form meaningful linkages and partnerships with external Civil Society Organizations.</p>		<p><b>Sub-activity: 2.1.1: Establish and render operational the COBA Federations</b></p> <p>The content of the training program included environmental impact assessment practices and environmental monitoring techniques per the recommendation of the IEE. Other environment-related training activities included sessions on forestry legislation and resource management, impact of over exploitation and slash-and-burn farming on natural resources, and biodiversity.</p>		<p>Continue to use the FCOBA as the conduit of information to the local COBA associations. Continuing education with the FCOBA will ensure sound environmental management and mitigation at the COBA level.</p>
		<p><b>Sub-activity: 1.2.2 Support partnership development and financial sustainability of commune associations and other inter-communal structures.</b></p> <p>In the Fianarantsoa landscape, COBA associations have targeted reforestation as an environmental activity. Tree nursery producers and other forest plantation owners (key partners for this activity) are still operating on a small scale, so market expansion impacts are not yet a concern. In collaboration with Jariala (Forestry program) and the Water and Forest Service, ERI assisted rural commune</p>		

**TABLE 2: ERI'S RESPONSE TO IEE CONSIDERATIONS**

IR 3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS	STATUS OF MITIGATIVE MEASURES/ACTIONS TAKEN	ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO REQUIRED CONDITIONS	REMARKS
		<p>associations by identifying tree nursery producers. These tree nursery producers were then introduced to potential buyers and commune authorities. ERI worked with the producers to ensure they were planting appropriate, high-value species (e.g., jatropha) in line with national norms and applicable regulations and trained them in proper nursery management without using pesticides or fertilizers for production. Composting was encouraged as was the use of traditional pesticides such as urine, tree leaves, and hot pepper.</p> <p>ERI prepared environmental reviews for some partnerships in relation to natural resources, while International Resource Group's (IRG) Jariala project provided support for environmental reviews of the large, state-run plantations. This latter entailed a complete, environmental review process along with a competitive bidding process to identify the best private manager who would first rehabilitate some of these large plantations and, after an initial investment, begin to exploit the trees.</p>		

## ANNEX A SAMPLE COMPLETED ERI ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORMS

### ERI Environmental Screening Form

#### A. Workplan element

<b>Proposed activities:</b> 1.2.1: Reinforce the technical and organizational capacities of commune associations and other inter-communal structures	
Person responsible for workplan element and title RANDRIANANTENAINA Bernard, assistant Module 1	Lot 25 B Parcelle 14/33 Morafeno Toamasina Madagascar 032 44 659 84, 034 18 017 78 <a href="mailto:rnar03bernard@yahoo.fr">rnar03bernard@yahoo.fr</a> <a href="mailto:Bernard_Randrianantenaina@dai.com">Bernard_Randrianantenaina@dai.com</a>
Person preparing form and title: RANDRIANANTENAINA Bernard, assistant Module	Lot 25 B Parcelle 14/33 Morafeno Toamasina Madagascar 032 44 659 84, 034 18 017 78 <a href="mailto:rnar03bernard@yahoo.fr">rnar03bernard@yahoo.fr</a> <a href="mailto:Bernard_Randrianantenaina@dai.com">Bernard_Randrianantenaina@dai.com</a>
Brief description of Element : Il s'agit de mettre une association des communes qui va prendre en compte la dimension environnementale pour le compte de chacune des communes membres	

#### B. Risk Screening Results

	Screening Result			(Those marked YES on Natural Resources Activities Supplement)
	Low Risk	Moderate Risk*	High Risk**	
Appui à la formalisation administrative (statut, règlements intérieurs) de l'association des communes	X			
Appui à la conception d'un organigramme de l'association des communes	X			
Appui à la mise en place d'un mécanisme de communication interne fiable entre les 14 communes du CAC	X			

	Screening Result			(Those marked YES on Natural Resources Activities Supplement)
	Low Risk	Moderate Risk*	High Risk**	
Appui à l'élaboration d'un PTA de la structure intercommunale et du budget correspondant	X			
Présentation et validation du PTA de la structure intercommunale aux instances Régionales	X			
Appui à la mise en œuvre du PTA de la structure intercommunale	X			
Appui aux CONAN dans le processus d'évaluation, réactualisation et mise en œuvre des PCD des 14 communes desservies par le CAC	X			
Evaluation et consolidation des acquis de l'approche KM dans un concept paper (document des meilleures pratiques, échanges avec communes qui ont l'esprit auto-développement, etc.)	X			
Effectuer des actions de communication sur l'utilisation du processus KM auprès des communes/CAC	X			
Mise en œuvre du processus KM au sein des 14 communes appuyées par le CAC	X			
Evaluation à mi-parcours 100 jours du processus KM,	X			
Evaluation à mi-parcours 200 jours du processus KM	X			
Formulation du TDR de la formation sur les procédures administratives et financières de la gestion du CAC,	X			
Organisation de la présente formation avec PlaCAZ (y compris un plan de recyclage périodique pour membre de bureau)	X			
Recyclages périodiques de l'ensemble des membres de bureau de l'association des communes sur les procédures administratives et financières de la gestion du CAC	X			
Appui à l'élaboration d'une stratégie de pérennisation finale des actions du CAC	X			
Contribution à la recherche de partenaires intercommunaux ou une plateforme pouvant tisser un partenariat pérenne avec la structure intercommunale (y compris l'OPCI FCE)	X			
Conception d'un document de projet/sponsoring pour l'organisation d'un cross country.	X			
Conception d'un document de projet/sponsoring pour l'organisation d'un plateau télévisé axé sur l'intercommunalité et le dispositif CAC	X			

	Screening Result			(Those marked YES on Natural Resources Activities Supplement)
	Low Risk	Moderate Risk*	High Risk**	
Validation technique du dossier de sponsoring du cross country en récoltant les feed-back des partenaires de l'association des communes (y compris les autorités régionales)	X			
Travaux de précision sur les préparatifs administratifs, logistiques et techniques du plateau télévisé axé sur l'intercommunalité et le dispositif CAC	X			
Le plateau télévisé sur l'intercommunalité et le dispositif CAC	X			
Prospection des sponsors potentiels pour le cross country	X			
Finaliser les préparatifs logistiques du cross country (trek)	X			
Cross country (trek)	X			
Evaluation finale du point de vue qualitatif et quantitatif de l'internalisation de l'approche KM par les 14 communes/CAC	X			
Mise en place d'un système d'évaluation de la maturité organisationnelle et institutionnelle de la structure intercommunale	X			

### C. Summary of Risk Screening

Highest Risk Classification	Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Risk	No further environmental review necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate Risk	If proposal receives a preliminary approval, an Environmental Review Report will be required for final approval.
<input type="checkbox"/> High Risk	May require an Environmental Assessment in accordance with USAID regulations. It is unlikely that PRIME/West will fund or implement activities in this classification.

### D. Certifications:

I, the undersigned, certify that:

The information on this form is correct and complete.

Any specific mitigation or monitoring measures described in the Environmental Review Report will be implemented in their entirety.

Compliance with these conditions will be regularly confirmed and documented by on-site inspections during the activity and at its completion.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

(Print name) \_\_\_\_\_



**Record of Action on Summary of Risk**

ERI Program Coordinator <input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur	(print name and title)	(signature)	(date)
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# ERI

## Environmental Screening Form

### A. Workplan element

Workplan element: 1.3.2 <i>support the process of establishing and rendering functional the new Protected Areas</i>	
Person responsible for workplan element and title: <i>Tom Erdmann, Regional Coordinator, ERI Toamasina</i>	Address, phone & email (if available): <a href="mailto:tom_erdmann@dai.com">tom_erdmann@dai.com</a>
Person preparing form and title: <i>see above</i>	Address, phone & email (if available): <i>see above</i>
Brief description of Element: <i>this activity aimed at participating in and providing support to the new PA establishment process; it required significant collaboration with MIARO (another USAID ERD project) and it should be noted that MIARO was the lead project for this activity; participating in the process mainly comprised attending meetings, voicing the concerns and lobbying for the interests of local communities (including COBA associations and federations), and commenting on and writing parts of the PA management plan</i>	

### B. Risk Screening Results

Proposed activities (insert additional lines if necessary)	Screening Result			Impact #s (Those marked YES on Natural Resources Activities Supplement)
	Low Risk	Moderate Risk*	High Risk**	
attend meetings of the technical committee charged with new PA establishment	X			
review and comment on the PA management plan	X			
write sections of the PA management plan	X			
lobby for the interests/concerns of local communities	X			
facilitate logistics and contacts with local communities for consultation and awareness raising meetings regarding PA establishment	X			

\*This screening result will require preparation of an Environmental Review Report.

\*\*This screening result requires meeting with USAID to determine the level of subsequent environmental review.

### C. Summary of Risk Screening

Highest Risk Classification	Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Risk	No further environmental review necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate Risk	If proposal receives a preliminary approval, an Environmental Review Report will be required for final approval.
<input type="checkbox"/> High Risk	May require an Environmental Assessment in accordance with USAID regulations. It is unlikely that PRIME/West will fund or implement activities in this classification.

**D. Certifications:**

I, the undersigned, certify that:

The information on this form is correct and complete.

Any specific mitigation or monitoring measures described in the Environmental Review Report will be implemented in their entirety.

Compliance with these conditions will be regularly confirmed and documented by on-site inspections during the activity and at its completion.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) 8 April 2009

(Print name) Thomas K. Erdmann

**Record of Action on Summary of Risk**

ERI Program Coordinator	(print name and title)	(signature)	(date)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur	Thomas K. Erdmann, Regional Coordinator, ERI Toamasina		8 April 2009

## Supplemental Environmental Review Form

### Purpose

This is a supplement to the “Instructions for environmental review of ERI activities.” It is to be used for natural *resources-based activities*, including:

Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)

Ecotourism

Other natural resources-based enterprise development activities with micro- and small enterprises

This supplement provides additional questions to ascertain whether these proposed activities should be categorized as “very low risk:”

If the answers to ALL the questions that follow are “NO,” then the proposed natural resource-based activity is considered “very low risk.”

If the answer to ANY question is “YES,” the activity CANNOT be considered “very low risk.”

### Screening criteria

Will the activities...	YES	NO
<b>Natural Resources</b>		
Accelerate erosion by water or wind?		X
Reduce soil fertility and/or permeability?		X
Alter existing stream flow, reduce seasonal availability of water resources?		X
Potentially contaminate surface water and groundwater supplies?		X
Involve the extraction of renewable natural resources?		X
Lead to unsustainable use of renewable natural resources such as forest products?		X
Involve the extraction of non-renewable natural resources?		X
Restrict customary access to natural resources?		X
Reduce local air quality through generating dust, burning of wastes or using fossil fuels and other materials in improperly ventilated areas?		X
Affect dry-season grazing areas and/or lead to restricted access to a common resource?		X
Lead to unsustainable or unnecessarily high water extraction and/or wasteful use?		X
		X
Drain wetlands, or be sited on floodplains?		X
Harvest wetland plant materials or utilize sediments of bodies of water?		X
Lead to the clearing of forestlands for agriculture, the over-harvesting of valuable forest species?		X
Promote in-forest bee keeping?		X
Lead to increased hunting, or the collection of animals or plant materials?		X
Increase the risks to endangered or threatened species?		X
Introduce new exotic species of plants or animals to the area?		X
Lead to road construction or rehabilitation, or otherwise facilitate access to fragile areas (natural woodlands, wetlands, erosion-prone areas)?		X
Cause disruption of wildlife migratory routes?		X
<b>Agricultural and Forestry Production</b>		
Have an impact on existing or traditional agricultural production systems by reducing seed availability or reallocating land for other purposes?		X
Lead to forest plantation harvesting without replanting, the burning of pastureland, or a reduction in fallow periods?		X
Affect existing food storage capacities by reducing food inventories or encouraging the incidence of pests?		X
Affect domestic livestock by reducing grazing areas, or creating conditions where livestock disease problems could be exacerbated?		X
Involve the use of insecticides, herbicides and/or other pesticides?		X

<b>Will the activities...</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>Community and Social Issues</b>		
Have a negative impact on potable water supplies?		<b>X</b>
Encourage domestic animal migration through natural areas?		<b>X</b>
Change the existing land tenure system?		<b>X</b>
Have a negative impact on culturally important sites in the community?		<b>X</b>
Increase in-migration to the area?		<b>X</b>
Create conditions that lead to a reduction in community health standards?		<b>X</b>
Lead to the generation of non-biodegradable waste?		<b>X</b>
Involve the relocation of the local community?		<b>X</b>
Potentially cause or aggravate land-use conflicts?		<b>X</b>

# ERI Environmental Screening Form

## A. Workplan element

<b>Proposed activities:</b> 1.2.2 Support partnership development and financial sustainability of commune associations and other inter-communal structures,
Brief description of Element : Il s'agit de mettre une association des communes qui va prendre en compte la dimension environnementale pour le compte de chacune des communes membres

## B. Risk Screening Results

	Screening Result			(Those marked YES on Natural Resources Activities Supplement)
	Low Risk	Moderate Risk*	High Risk**	
Effectuer des travaux de mise en relation entre l'association des communes et les services forestiers	X			
Appui à l'élaboration d'un plan de travail relatif à la mise en application du protocole sur le contrôle forestier	X			
Elaboration du TDR la formation qui relie la législation forestière et les attributions, rôles, pouvoirs des élus communaux	X			Comme les communes n'ont pas le pouvoir d'appréhender les exploitants illicites ni saisir leurs produits, mais se limitent à saisir l'administration forestière. La présente formation qui entend implémenter les pouvoirs des communes et la législation forestière ne freinent pas ce fléau et de facto le favorise en quelque sorte.
Prospection de formateurs potentiels	X			
Mise en œuvre proprement des acquis lors de la formation	X			
Formulation du TDR de la formation sur la bonne gouvernance locale (ceinture blanche) autour du CAZ	X			
Validation technique final du proposal de TDR en récoltant les feed-back des partenaires	X			

	Screening Result			(Those marked YES on Natural Resources Activities Supplement)
	Low Risk	Moderate Risk*	High Risk**	
Appui au PLACAZ pour la mise en œuvre de la formation sur la mise en place de la bonne gouvernance locale (ceinture blanche) autour du CAZ	X			
Appui au PLACAZ dans le suivi de la mise en application de la formation sur la mise en place de la bonne gouvernance locale (ceinture blanche) autour du CAZ	X			

This screening result will require preparation of an Environmental Review Report.

\*\*This screening result requires meeting with USAID to determine the level of subsequent environmental review.

### C. Summary of Risk Screening

Highest Risk Classification	Action
<input type="checkbox"/> Low Risk	No further environmental review necessary.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate Risk	If proposal receives a preliminary approval, an Environmental Review Report will be required for final approval.
<input type="checkbox"/> High Risk	May require an Environmental Assessment in accordance with USAID regulations. It is unlikely that PRIME/West will fund or implement activities in this classification.

### D. Certifications:

I, the undersigned, certify that:

The information on this form is correct and complete.

Any specific mitigation or monitoring measures described in the Environmental Review Report will be implemented in their entirety.

Compliance with these conditions will be regularly confirmed and documented by on-site inspections during the activity and at its completion.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

(Print name) \_\_\_\_\_

### Record of Action on Summary of Risk

ERI Program Coordinator	(print name and title)	(signature)	(date)
<input type="checkbox"/> Concur			
<input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur			

### Screening criteria

Will the activities...	YES	NO
<b>Natural Resources</b>		
Accelerate erosion by water or wind?		X

<b>Will the activities...</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
Reduce soil fertility and/or permeability?		X
Alter existing stream flow, reduce seasonal availability of water resources?		X
Potentially contaminate surface water and groundwater supplies?		X
Involve the extraction of renewable natural resources?		X
Lead to unsustainable use of renewable natural resources such as forest products?		X
Involve the extraction of non-renewable natural resources?		X
Restrict customary access to natural resources?		X
Reduce local air quality through generating dust, burning of wastes or using fossil fuels and other materials in improperly ventilated areas?		X
Affect dry-season grazing areas and/or lead to restricted access to a common resource?		X
Lead to unsustainable or unnecessarily high water extraction and/or wasteful use?		X
		X
Drain wetlands, or be sited on floodplains?		X
Harvest wetland plant materials or utilize sediments of bodies of water?		X
Lead to the clearing of forestlands for agriculture, the over-harvesting of valuable forest species?		X
Promote in-forest bee keeping?		X
Lead to increased hunting, or the collection of animals or plant materials?		X
Increase the risks to endangered or threatened species?		X
Introduce new exotic species of plants or animals to the area?		X
Lead to road construction or rehabilitation, or otherwise facilitate access to fragile areas (natural woodlands, wetlands, erosion-prone areas)?		X
Cause disruption of wildlife migratory routes?		X
<b>Agricultural and Forestry Production</b>		
Have an impact on existing or traditional agricultural production systems by reducing seed availability or reallocating land for other purposes?		X
Lead to forest plantation harvesting without replanting, the burning of pastureland, or a reduction in fallow periods?		X
Affect existing food storage capacities by reducing food inventories or encouraging the incidence of pests?		X
Affect domestic livestock by reducing grazing areas, or creating conditions where livestock disease problems could be exacerbated?		X
Involve the use of insecticides, herbicides and/or other pesticides?		X
<b>Community and Social Issues</b>		
Have a negative impact on potable water supplies?		X
Encourage domestic animal migration through natural areas?		X
Change the existing land tenure system?		X
Have a negative impact on culturally important sites in the community?		X
Increase in-migration to the area?		X
Create conditions that lead to a reduction in community health standards?		X
Lead to the generation of non-biodegradable waste?		X
Involve the relocation of the local community?		X
Potentially cause or aggravate land-use conflicts?		X



## **ANNEX B**

### **BEST PRACTICES AND LESSON LEARNED**

The ERI program implemented by DAI is an ambitious project and can boast several best practices in regards to mitigating environmental impacts. By offering eco-friendly, income-generating alternatives to farmers adjacent to forest corridors, ERI expects to decrease pressure on this threatened natural resource. Below is a list of best practices and lessons learned:

- The jatropha tree and its oil: Through the planting of the jatropha shrub, forest cover is increased while at the same time, local income generating activity is increased through the sale of biofuel. Future programs should, however, develop mechanisms and control measure to ensure that the bottles of jatropha oil are properly labeled.
- Regeneration of the baiboho with vetiver grass: Using this previously introduced grass to stabilize the baiboho increases soil conservation and water retention while at the same time providing a raw material to make baskets and hats for woman. Both time and resources are conserved as women no longer go into the forest to harvest pandanus leaves or other natural resources to weave their baskets or hats.
- Intensive, eco-friendly, diversified agriculture practices: To decrease loss of forest cover due to agriculture expansion, ERI successfully promoted intensive, eco-friendly, and diversified agriculture. Use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides was discouraged and composting and intercropping with nitrogen fixing plants on the hillsides increased soil fertility thus increasing agriculture production.
- Koloharena houses, federations and cooperatives hold the key: Sustainable management and good governance in the promotion of all the previously mentioned activities would not be possible without the participation of the Koloharena houses, federations and cooperatives. Through identifying and training these members in eco-friendly agricultural techniques, they become advocates for intensified, environmentally sustainable agriculture to their fellow farmers.
- COBAs and FCOBAs are an effective means of moving community management transfers forward: Through a decentralized process of managing the protected areas and implementing transferred forest management plans, the COBAs and FCOBAs are very effective in moving this process quickly forward at the community level. However, due to the isolation of the forests in the target landscapes, it is difficult for many partners, including DGEF, to support the COBAs. At present, there is a great problem with the lack of involvement of the government forest service in enforcing illegal harvesting in the forest in collaboration with the COBAs. The most efficient solution is probably for DGEF to increase empowerment of the COBA associations at the field level.

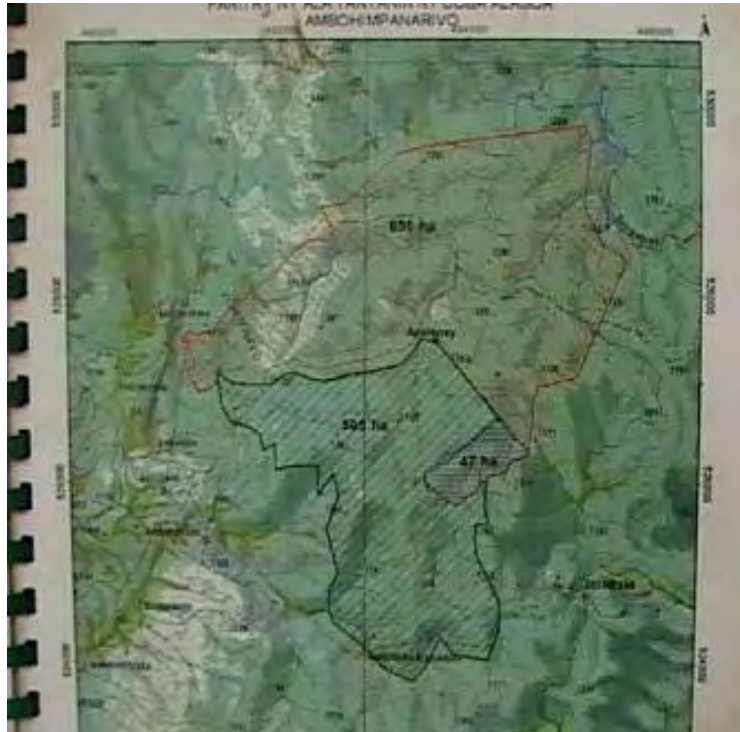
## ANNEX C PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS OF SOME KEY ERI ENVIRONMENT/IEE-RELATED ACTIVITIES.



**Figure 1: Integrated, intensified, value-added agriculture promoted by ERI in the Toamasina region.** In the foreground of this farmer's land is intensified rice farming, the middle section is coffee and ravintsara and the background on the hillside is a eucalyptus plantation to serve as a windbreak and a source of construction and fire wood.



**Figure 2: Ecotourism at the Andrambovato COBA.** Guides from the Andrambovato forest station explaining the ecotourism circuit. All signs, trails and lookout points were provided by ERI and were constructed taking environmental impacts into consideration.



**Figure 3: Forest management transfers.** The parcel of forest managed by the Ambendrana COBA in the Fianrantsoa or COFAV landscape, taken from the “*cahier de charge*.”



**Figure 4: Trail construction at the Andrambovato forest station.** The steps for the trails were made out of tree limbs that had fallen in the forest.



**Figure 5: Sound environmental practices in action:** A model farmer next to her A-frame used to find the contour line on her hillside farm in Andasibe. Once she identifies the contour line, she plants leguminous plants or vetiver grass along this line to stabilize the hillside and increase water infiltration and soil fertility.



**Figure 6: KH Federation demonstration plot in Andasibe showing improved hillside farming.** On the upper part of the slope, pineapples are planted on the contour line to stabilize the soil. The lower part is beds of beans for nitrogen fixation.



**Figure 7: Adoption of best practices.** The photo above shows a farmer opening a new rice field at the base of a KH model farmer's demonstration plot. This farmer has not worked with ERI but has observed ERI's work and is opening a new field for rice farming.



**Figure 8: Unlabeled bottles of Jatropha oil sold in a cooperative.**



**Figure 9: the KH Federation for Tolongoina.** During the author's visit to the site, a woman came and purchased garden seeds from the cooperative and she received a small discount as she was a KH member.

# **APPENDIX 3: SUCCESS STORIES**







## SUCCESS STORY

### CAC Ampasimadinika Leads By Example

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGE

In 2006, the Ministry of Decentralization and Regional Planning (MDAT) decided to focus on the topic of decentralization with the development of a new national policy called PN2D (*Politique Nationale de la Décentralisation et de la Déconcentration*). The effort sought to transfer decision-making powers to local authorities to better identify and respond to the problems of poverty and rural development. In response to the lack of human, financial, and technical capacities in rural communities, the concept of a *Centre d'Appui aux Communes*, or Commune Support Center (CAC), was initiated by the Ministry to strengthen the role and capacity of communes.

Three experts in the community were identified and appointed by a team from USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program, with input from the Ministry of Decentralization. The team of advisors, known as the CONAN (*conseillers animateurs*), are selected depending on the needs and priorities of the commune. Their role is to make regular visits around the commune to share expertise and experience concerning the environment, rural development, and improved fiscal performance. The CONAN also helps seek out partners and encourages the overall development of the commune.

#### INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES

In 2007, as part ERI's Module 1 activities, agents assisted the Commune of Ampasimadinika with the installation of a support center. This headquarters was to serve 14 communes, with the aim of improving commune performance and instilling a sustainable development vision for the Ankeniheny-Zahamena ecoregion, a forest corridor landscape covering 500,000 ha.



*The three community experts (CONAN) in Ampasimadinika.*



*Support center, or Centre d'Appui, in the Commune of Ampasimadinika.*

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

The tax system has been one of the CONAN's areas of focus. Technical insights provided by CONAN help citizens respect the tax system. The initial 14 communes that benefited from the CAC Ampasimadinika saw tax revenues increase by 85 percent. The commune of Anivorano recovered 8 million Ariary (\$4,000) in one year, while past tax revenues were only 20,000 Ariary (\$10) annually.

These added revenues gave the commune new flexibility in mobilizing funds for various development initiatives. Infrastructure repairs have been possible with almost no outside financial support.

CAC commune beneficiaries have formed a formal association, the *Ombilahy Vanga*, to share experiences and ensure the continuity of the CAC and the CONANs. To do this, the association works closely with regional partners, both public and private, attending coordination meetings and organizing roundtables.

The benefits of the CAC are so evident that six new communes in the district of Toamasina II and the commercial district of Brickaville requested permission to join the association.



*The Ombilahy Vanga, or General Assembly of the Association of Communes, in Toamasina.*

## SUSTAINABILITY

A manual of procedures has been created to be sure all actors have a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities. To support transparency and sustainability, the document provides guidance on financial mechanisms, annual contributions by the commune, and service charges involving the CONAN. The transparency of the financial and technical management is among the main reasons why the CAC effort has been successful.

Partnership development will also go a long way in aiding the goal of sustainability. Projects are already under way with the mobile phone company TELMA and the World Food Program (WFP). TELMA has pledged to sponsor a racing event in the area, while WFP has agreed to collaborate on the rehabilitation of six rural roads with the *Ombilahy Vanga* managing costs and eventual upkeep. The main benefit of the CAC—increased communal revenue that leads to expanded implementation of commune goals—will encourage communities to continue this effort and achieve a more sustainable rural development.



## SUCCESS STORY

### COBA Federations Facilitate Sustainable Conservation of Natural Resources

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

With the help of USAID/Madagascar’s Ecoregional Initiatives Program (ERI), a new set of advocacy associations—the federations of Madagascar’s community-based associations (COBAs), or FCOBAs—have been able to collaborate with federations of another group, the Koloharenas, to promote the role of agricultural development within the community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) movement. COBAs (*communautés de base*) are designed to manage natural resources (such as forest areas) whose ownership has been transferred from the government, while the nationwide Koloharena movement brings together a large number of farmer organizations committed to environmentally sound economic development through agriculture.



*Meeting of COBA members in the village of Andranomiditra.*

Before the COBA federations were launched, each COBA was supported by various organizations (WWF, USAID’s Landscape Development Initiatives, the *Service d’Appui pour la Gestion de l’Environnement* [SAGE], DN, CCD), but each had its own set of priorities. Numerous challenges existed for the COBAs, such as high illiteracy rates, long distances between headquarters and rural commune administration centers, and the few government extension agents providing technical support compared to the number of COBAs in each rural commune (there was only one agent to support four COBA associations).

The FCOBAs were conceived chiefly to give support to and improve communication between the various COBA associations. In addition, they played an important role in lobbying for COBA association rights, with the goal of strengthening the overall movement and seeing that their voices are heard. Moreover, the FCOBA provides a viable local-level structure for managing Madagascar’s New Protected Areas (*Nouvelles Aires Protégées*, or NAPs). Setting up COBA Federations was seen as a way of meeting the challenges concerning natural resource management and conservation of large natural forest blocks in Madagascar. In the recent past, the Government of Madagascar has encouraged the transfer of natural resource management to local associations (COBAs) in the spirit of CBNRM.

## RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

With ERI's support, a COBA federation system was created to link the work of individual COBAs. The advantages of this system are many. Setting up the COBA Federation facilitates relationships between each COBA and various external mechanisms, including rural communes, technical services, financial backers, and support services. The Federation provides an arena for discussion and exchange of ideas as well as a setting to share experiences. It plays a central role in COBA sustainability via partnership development, and facilitates forest and water service activities. This structure also facilitates setting up, maintaining, and co-managing NAPs within the System of Protected Areas in Madagascar (SAPM).

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

At present, 10 federations of COBA associations, comprising 153 COBA association members, have been established in ERI's two forest corridor landscapes. There is now a good relationship between COBAs, local villagers, and the forest service. Moreover, six new forest management transfer contracts were recently signed in the two ERI zones with 120,000 ha of forest now managed by COBA associations. The excellent level of communication within the FCOBAs has made it possible for the COBAs to take on this enormous responsibility. While ERI was largely responsible for setting up COBAs, many organizations (Business Center Ivoharena, SAGE, and others) have been instrumental in training COBAs in project management.

Gabrielle Botomavo, President of the Tolongoina COBA Federation, has commented on ERI's effective conservation work: "If it weren't for ERI's forest management efforts, [our local] forest would be gone."

## SUSTAINABILITY

For the future of the COBA system, continued efforts are needed to put natural resources to sustainable use so that farmers feel the benefits of conservation at the commune and household level. The link between the COBAs and the Koloharena federations will help to ensure sustainability via agricultural intensification and commercialization. Even more important for the sustainability of this activity is the change of mindset that communities have experienced over the last decade. It is clear that most members of the communities realize the importance of protecting the surrounding forest as well as the link between the forests and watershed protection. Farmers are motivated to continue protecting the forests, as they see this as a way of protecting the water supply to their rice fields as well. The COBA Federations are also recognized by the Malagasy Government as an improved and efficient way to manage the protected areas. They even took part in a national workshop to which they were invited, with key environment NGOs and the Ministry of Environment. Collaboration like this in the future will certainly help the long-term sustainability of this new yet effective system.



*COBA members inspect the forest near Ikongo.*



## SUCCESS STORY

### Radio Serves as Launching Pad for Key Messages in the Commune of Didy

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#### CONTEXT

"Today is the 28<sup>th</sup> of May. Hello, dear listeners in the Commune of Didy!"

With these words, Jerry, the organizer of this radio station in rural Madagascar, began his show, which has started again after a more than two-year hiatus. Currently, the local community-based association (COBA), which is responsible for managing forest areas transferred from the Madagascar government, has taken on the responsibility of creating awareness-raising messages pertaining to natural resource management, forest conservation, reforestation efforts, patrols in the nearby protected area, and upcoming meetings of the members of their group. COBAs have sprung up throughout the Toamasina and Fianarantsoa landscapes with the support and encouragement of USAID's Ecoregional Initiatives Program (ERI), and it is the efforts of the local Didy COBA that have returned Jerry to the airwaves.

Didy is a cluster of villages in a rural commune that borders the forest corridor stretching from Zahamena to Ankeniheny in Toamasina province. To better conserve this unique forest, the COBA has taken advantage of the opportunities provided by radio programming. COBAs have had a great deal of success with radio messages to the population, and Didy is no exception. The ERI program provided the equipment for Didy's station, Radio Corridor Didy (RCD), and the broadcasts reach rural villages within a 50 km radius. Adding to RCD's popularity are frequent skits and other information segments that help the local farmers improve their agricultural techniques. The success of the broadcasts can be seen in the fields, with many farmers adopting the techniques communicated through the radio programs.

These farm-oriented broadcasts are an initiative of the members of the local Koloharena, a farmers' group emphasizing environmentally sound, income-boosting production, which also receives support from ERI. Before RCD started, it was very difficult to share information with a wide audience. Improved farming techniques were available, but there was no way to



*Leaders of the local radio station in Didy prepare to go on the air.*

communicate that to the greater public. Didy's radio station has filled this gap.

## RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

Koloharena members are not satisfied to just launch messages using RCD broadcasts. They have made additional efforts to visit farms, counsel neighbors, and organize exchange visits each month among the villages of Didy Commune. Groups of interested farmers select their destination, the visit is announced on the radio, and participants are then able to inspect, observe, exchange ideas, and get valuable advice from peers with experience in new techniques. A number of farmers have used the visits to learn more about planting rice in rows and how proper compost use can improve yields. Many promise to take what they have seen and adopt it on their own fields the next season.

RCD recently received a dictaphone to improve its programming, and interviews in the field will now be possible. An agreement has been formed to connect RCD and the national radio station RNM. It allows RCD programming to be aired on RNM, while national programs can also be broadcast locally on RCD.

## IMPACTS

The *Maison Koloharena* (Koloharena House) is a center for farmers that hosts trainings, coordination meetings, ceremonies, and demonstration plots for agriculture and animal husbandry techniques. It also serves as a place to try out the various techniques discussed in the radio broadcasts to the community. All villagers are welcome at the *Maison*, and all nearby Koloharena groups are welcome to take advantage of this center. Educational materials are used at the center in several creative ways. One example is the use of a series of animated drawings or pictures called a *pagivolte*. This tool is adapted to the culture and context of the area, with storyboards on the front and clear text explanations on the back.



*A pagivolte is used by a Koloharena member to teach at a Maison Koloharena in Didy.*

## SUSTAINABILITY

It is clear that Koloharena and local COBAs have the means and skills to fulfill their joint mission of developing their communities while safeguarding the forest. Radio programming is just one of the many tools that will help them achieve success. By linking the local radio station and the national RNM, they have placed sustainable, quality programming within reach. With the creation of the *Maison Koloharena*, the community now has a place to test different techniques and allow farmers to see them with their own eyes before taking them home to their own fields. Properly adopted, these new techniques will undoubtedly improve the livelihoods of the residents of rural areas like Didy and help to achieve the larger goals of conservation and sustainable natural resource management.



## SUCCESS STORY

### Promoting Conservation through Community-Based Ecotourism

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#### BACKGROUND

In Madagascar, ecotourism has proved a promising path for combining biodiversity conservation with community development. As part of a partnership sponsored by USAID's Ecoregional Initiatives Program (ERI), seven community-managed ecotourism circuits have been set up along the Ranomafana-Andringitra forest corridor in Madagascar's southeastern mountains.

Local villagers in the village of Andrambovato, situated on the famous railway linking the city of Fianarantsoa with the east coast town of Manakara, originally became interested in becoming guides when they saw the potential for income generation through ecotourism in the early 1990s. At that time, the Tsara Guest House brought guides from Fianarantsoa to lead groups, and local guides began to come along to learn about different techniques and skills necessary to succeed in the sector.



*The visitor center in Andrambovato.*

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

Since June 2007, two ecotourism circuits have been functioning in Andrambovato. Eight local guides manage trail activities and also help patrol the adjacent transferred protected forests as part of their member responsibilities for the local community-based association, or COBA. This COBA comprises 80 members from the surrounding communities and has successfully taken over responsibility for managing the local forest area. No problems have been reported since the COBA began management in 2007.

The guides are especially active in the COBA, as they see the forest as an opportunity for sustainable income. Guide fees are paid directly to the local guides and a system is in place where the guides take turns leading visitors. Another benefit from tourist visits is that entry fees fund reconstruction of the village school.



*Local guide on the trail.*

The tourist site at Andrambovato is situated on the train line and is one example among many that demonstrate the railway's importance for development. Equally important is the beauty of the natural setting, with trails leading to the top of a magnificent rock formation and to breathtaking waterfall views.

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

With ERI's assistance, the COBA in Andrambovato received funding via a small conservation grant, or Node (leveraged from Conservation International) to complete trail maintenance and construct the visitors' center. To date, 232 foreign tourists and over 150 nationals have visited the site. Foreign visitors pay a 5,000 Ariary entry fee; Malagasy nationals, a 200 Ariary fee, with total visitor revenue over the life of the project 1,184,000 Ariary (more than \$650 US). Now that the circuit has been established, villagers have expanded the effort by offering rooms and meals to tourists. Besides their evolving tourism work, guides have joined the local Koloharena (eco-friendly farmer group) and take part in agriculture activities and small-scale development projects.

## LOOKING AHEAD

A newer community ecotourism example in the area is that of the Miora Avaratra COBA in Namoly. The construction of the site, which is 15 km from Sendrisoa and 45 km south of Ambalavao, was also aided by Node financing and USAID/ERI in 2006. During the process of obtaining funds, WWF Ambalavao trained the COBA in forest ecotourism trail management and environmental protection. The COBA has 234 dues-paying members.

The first phase of Node financing was made available in January 2007. It was designated for work like clearing brush, laying out the trail, constructing the trailhead, and clearing rocks. The COBA led the joint effort to carry out these first steps. All of the work was discussed in the COBA General Assembly, and funds were deposited at a local microfinance institution, TIAVO Ambalavao. The second phase of financing was designated for the construction of the visitor's center at the entrance to the circuit and restrooms. The last phase was used to purchase various materials, supplies, and furniture. Total funding for this project was \$17,257.88.

An important aspect of this project was fund management transparency. Decisions concerning salaries, supplies, and transport costs were consistently put in writing and discussed during the COBA's General Assembly meetings. Aside from construction costs, members received training on guide techniques, reception/welcoming, hosting, food service, and accounting.

The Namoly circuit consists of a two-day loop totaling 17 km. It includes a natural pool, panoramic views of the corridor, interesting endemic flora and fauna, and a beautiful waterfall. The trail complements those in Andringitra National Park, directed by the National Park Service, but much of the revenue is automatically reinvested in the local economy and includes trail maintenance.

The impact of community ecotourism projects is truly vast. It encourages job creation for COBA members, facilitates biodiversity and nature conservation, and gives members pride in their capabilities.



*Trail newly built by the Miora Avaratra in Namoly.*





## SUCCESS STORY

### Revolving Fund Gives New Life to Koloharena Ezaka

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#### BACKGROUND

The Koloharena movement in Madagascar is made up of groups of farmers committed to improving their standard of living through environmentally friendly agriculture. One example is the Ezaka Maromitety Koloharena, created in 2004 and located in the rural district of Vavatenina in the region of Analanjirofo. The seven families comprising the group were struggling to survive in an increasingly difficult situation: there was no clear national policy on rural development, and the Malagasy government had withdrawn agricultural extension support.

To compound their problems, educational levels of the Koloharena members remains relatively low. The concept of credit and debt is foreign to most villagers, as are the consequences for delinquent payments. Identifying, writing, and submitting project proposals to various donors has proven exceedingly difficult for most villagers. Even meeting the requirements for access to microcredit is challenging option, as a three-month advance deposit is beyond the reach of rural household budgets and puts people in a position of permanent stress in their day-to-day lives.

Because of this social climate, USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program decided to reverse its decision to totally withdraw from the area, an action originally planned for December 2007. Instead, ERI was able to give limited assistance to another local group, the Cooperative Fanilon' Iazafo, to address the problems.



*"Appreciative inquiry" identifies existing assets and options for potential projects.*

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

Using the "appreciative inquiry" approach to development, which seeks to identify and build on existing assets, ERI focused on reinforcing existing farmer networks. Farmer technicians who were already members of the Cooperative Fanilon' Iazafo began refresher training, with a focus on using and teaching improved techniques to intensify and diversify agricultural production. In addition, Koloharena members concentrated their efforts on small-scale animal husbandry using a "cascade" training system based on the farmer-to-farmer approach, which was popularized by an ERI-facilitated Farmer Field School in 2006.

## IMPACTS

The immediate practical effects of the series of trainings and refreshers were evident. Yet it was a change in attitude and a rejuvenation of the farmers, especially by the leaders, that made the biggest difference. Once again, they were ready to scrutinize the potential around them, explore possible impacts, put doubts aside, and embrace the approach proposed by the ERI team.

Among the possibilities was a return to the traditional system of mutual aid, which would involve setting up working groups to exchange ideas and experiences and decide on common objectives. It was important to determine how the cooperative could succeed with minimal assets and limited finances available to the members. To achieve this, a special working group was created in March 2006 comprising three household heads with a keen understanding of the concept of self-help.

Collaboration began with a clear explanation of the objectives to each family in terms of agricultural production. Shortly thereafter, a dialogue between members made it possible to plan the available resources and to organize a reasonable, attainable schedule of activities. After six months of hard work and collaboration, the families had succeeded in extending and improving their rice farming efforts, as well as expanding their banana fields. This alone helped families to save a sum of approximately 80,000 Ariary (\$40) per family.

With these savings as a base, the group unanimously decided to start a type of revolving fund where each member of the group would manage the capital in turn.

Funds were used for an operation that involved the collection and sale of chickens at the weekly market of Fenerive Est. After the next six-month period, each member of the team had doubled his or her share, resulting in profits totaling 480,000 Ariary (\$225). At the present time, the group has continued the poultry commercialization efforts and has also begun another small project to fatten two strong oxen, with the intention of using them to plow the rice fields in the near future.



*Chicken raising project for the Ezaka Maromitety Koloharena.*

## SUSTAINABILITY

This plan was presented and shared at the monthly coordination meeting between technicians and the cooperative, thus providing a model for other groups to follow. Because of the positive experience this cooperative has observed, it now possesses the formula for continued success.

Programs with the best chance of sustainability are those that give groups the power to make choices and decisions while allowing them to manage funds and improve family income. From this particular case, it is interesting to note the advantage cooperatives can attain in zones on the periphery of natural forest reserves where traditional microfinance institutions are absent.



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## SUCCESS STORY

### Farmer-to-Farmer Approach Contributes to Conservation

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

In Madagascar, development activities with rural farmers must confront several barriers to change. Malagasy farmers are very tentative and often resistant to new ways of doing things. Agricultural practices have been passed down from generation to generation, and any deviation from the ways of the ancestors is looked on with suspicion. Demonstrating techniques and results is important: if farmers don't see the benefits with their own eyes, there is little chance of adoption. In addition, local farmers tend to receive and adopt techniques more easily if they come from their peers or fellow villagers as opposed to an external or foreign extension agent.

Another challenge grows out of the inevitable transitions in development efforts. As projects close down and aid organizations leave Madagascar, challenges are often created for communities who have grown accustomed to their support. Extension work that includes distribution and diffusion of agricultural techniques may be forgotten. Local staff disperses, and information on what has been accomplished may be unavailable to local partners or other organizations working in the area. As a result, new projects are often obliged to start over from the beginning, rather than being able to pick up where others have left off, causing unnecessary and unexpected delays.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

This situation drove USAID/Madagascar's Landscape Development Initiatives (LDI) program to start the successful **farmer-to-farmer** system of peer education. After LDI ended, USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program continued to build on the approach. The ERI team carefully chose farmers to participate in agricultural trainings focused on environmentally friendly techniques. These villagers then became model farmers, presenters and organizers in their respective communities. Following training, each farmer was given the responsibility to practice what they learned and spread the word to those around them.

By making the techniques visible in the field, this process let other farmers observe progress from a



*Example of a Farmer Field School in Ambatovaky, where farmers can study the techniques they learn from PVs.*

distance and slowly become familiar with the new methods. This increased awareness about fighting poverty in tandem with nature preservation in rural areas.

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

The farmer-to-farmer approach was started from within Madagascar’s Koloharena Associations (KHs), which are producer groups seeking to improve their standard of living through environmentally friendly agriculture. Currently, the approach is being used to spread the Koloharena Movement into new ERI intervention communes, such as Andranomiditra and Ambohimisafy in the Fianarantsoa region. Farmers with training in agricultural extension—*paysans vulgarisateurs*, or PVs—take responsibility for agricultural training and follow-up, while other farmers trained in community work—*paysans animateurs*, or PAs—take on the role of organizers. The two combine to decide which communes should receive interventions and to raise awareness in new zones. In addition, some PVs have already been invited to share their skills with associations in other regions. For example, PVs from the Sendrisoa and Miarinarivo Koloharena Federations gave technical trainings about planting and using jatropha in Ambatondrazaka, effectively passing valuable skills from one ERI zone to another.

## SUSTAINABILITY

To assure Koloharena’s long-term presence in the communities, Koloharena Houses, or *Maisons Koloharena*, were set up in each area, acting as a training facility and demonstration center. In these houses, members can observe a variety of techniques and exchange perspectives on what they see. In addition, the Koloharena Houses will help ensure a certain level of respect for PAs/PVs in their villages.

The Ministries of Agriculture and Environment have also shown appreciation for these farmers through signed certificates. Since the Ministry of Agriculture isn’t able to maintain a permanent presence in the field, the Regional Director for Rural Development considers PAs/PVs very important for the implementation of the Madagascar Action Plan and the general development of agriculture activities at the community level.

Other development organizations, such as the PSA (Food Security Project), are beginning to take advantage of the skills that PAs/PVs have built up over the life of the ERI project. Using the PAs/PVs in the implementation of activities in their communes offers these local agents an opportunity to expand their influence and increases the chances for long-term success.

PAs and PVs need some compensation for the time and effort they spend on these activities. The federation provides incentives to PAs and PVs in the form of bonuses, and certain communes contribute as well. Nevertheless, a gap exists that must be filled by the various organizations that take advantage of PAs’ and PVs’ presence. If that happens, the farmer-to-farmer approach will certainly be sustainable.



*Documentation in the Maison Koloharena, a valuable resource for the farmer-to-farmer approach.*



## SUCCESS STORY

### “Base Community” Federation Shares Responsibility For Management of Protected Area

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

There are 22 communes that directly touch the Ankeniheny-Zahamena forest corridor, a protected zone with an area of approximately 425,000 hectares of natural forest. Eighty community-based forest management contracts scattered around the corridor make for a challenging management situation for the zone.

To address this challenge, USAID/Madagascar’s Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program has prioritized contract implementation. As part of the effort, ERI has organized **COBAs** into a federation structure, with at least three communes participating per federation. The federation serves the communities by bringing together the grassroots community associations, called *communautés de base* (COBAs), to improve and extend the protection and sustainable management of the forest corridor. This system places an emphasis on community management of renewable natural resources. According to the declaration by President Ravalomanana in Durban in 2003, the implementation of conservation programs should also address the goal of increasing the size of protected areas in Madagascar. This has been considered and integrated into the goals and framework of the COBA federations (FCOBAs). However, managing large 400,000 ha areas without a properly organized local management and liaison structure will be impossible.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

The General Assembly of COBAs that brings together the local communities once a year has pinpointed a variety of problems weighing on the typical COBA: a lack of recognition of the COBA by other non-COBA villagers, the lack of income sources for the associations, and the growing concern for overall sustainability of the COBA movement. Besides helping to establish a federated structure, ERI has assisted the COBAs by providing training in leadership, management, biodiversity conservation, and forestry legislation, giving the FCOBA the skills and capacity to become operational and functional. At the same time, ERI has introduced improved agricultural techniques



*A visit organized by FCOBA to Andasibe.*

that can improve the livelihoods of for associations and individual members in a sustainable way.

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Six COBA federations have received legal status by grouping 95 separate COBA associations around the Ankeniheny-Zahamena forest corridor (CAZ) into three FCOBAs in the region of Alaotra-Mangoro and three FCOBAs in the region of Atsinanana.

Three open house presentations have been conducted by the three Alaotra-Mangoro federations to promote the COBA movement, demonstrate their capacity, and improve their reputation.

The three Atsinanana federations have organized a roundtable meeting with key technical and financial partners and agreements have been made in principle for future collaboration.

All six federations are now active members of the *Plateforme pour la gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena* (PlaCAZ), an organization that champions sustainable development and conservation of the CAZ, as well as active members of the Joint Control Brigade, working with the forest service and the police to carry out forest monitoring activities.

In terms of governance within the new CAZ Protected Area, federations have begun to help manage numerous zones within the new protected area. FCOBA also collaborated with partners Conservation International and PlaCAZ to plan and prepare for World Environment Day. Finally, group visits to exchange ideas and perspectives have been organized every two months in federation zones, with trips to Andasibe, Fito, and Anjahamana already complete.

## SUSTAINABILITY

Strengthening the partnership between FCOBA and technical and financial partners is key to establishing a sustainable system. The FCOBA is well on its way, with the support and assistance provided during the ERI program. The identification of creative solutions that address the question of motivation for FCOBA is also needed to support a sustainable solution. Proposed ideas include the facilitation of access to services such as carbon credits and small grants, as well as development of revenue generation activities such as ecotourism and extraction of essential oils. Finally, FCOBAs are made up of members in rural areas that usually depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The harmonization of the environment and rural development program is vital to achieving long-term success. Future partners should take note of the successful training in improved agriculture techniques and income-generating projects given to COBA members.



*"Open House" for FCOBA in Moramanga.*



## SUCCESS STORY

### Fiarenana “Base Community” Helps Preserve Primary Forest

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

*Communauté de Base* (“base community”) Fiarenana (COBA Fiarenana) is a community-based farmer association that aims to protect and enhance the valuable Ampasimandika primary forest. The forest covers an expanse of 2,430 ha and lies at the edge of the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor, an ecoregion of eastern Madagascar. The association is based in the village of Ampasimandinika, which is in the Commune of Ambodilazana, Antsinanana region. It requires a four-hour drive from Tamatave, followed by half a day's walk across the Ivondro River, to reach Ampasimandinika.

The Ampasimandika forest is classified as a remote area by the forest department, but suffers from an extremely high amount of human pressure and over-exploitation of forest resources. The most alarming form of exploitation in this area is the cutting of large trees for the manufacturing of dugout canoes, a process that not only destroys the tree but also requires a 25-square-meter area to be cleared around the tree to accommodate the making of the canoe. An estimated 15 canoes were being taken out per week, and the *fokontany* (village clusters) of neighboring communes have attempted to pass an order to substantially lessen this number.



*The devastation wreaked by traditional canoe making.*

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

Abundant flora and fauna live in the Ampasimandinika forest, which remains one of the largest primary forests along the border of the Ankeniheny-Zahamena corridor. National policy in Madagascar seeks to better protect such natural resources with the help of local actors and reliance on rural efforts.

USAID/Madagascar’s Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program has worked in this area to form a grassroots community effort, with a focus on information, education and communication, and to start setting up the process for transferring forest management to COBA Fiarenana. Parallel efforts are presentations and

training on better farming techniques and the promotion of other income-generating means as alternatives to activities (such as canoe making) that degrade the forest.

ERI has assisted with the management transfer process through activities to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the COBA. These initiatives fit naturally in a process of sustainability, which should then allow COBA to take charge and accomplish its primary mission—sustainable management of the community’s natural resources.

## RESULTS AND IMPACT

After more than a year of program interventions, the following results can be reported:

COBA Fiarenana is now legally formed, trained and operational. Moreover, it has successfully completed a contract for the transfer of management of the forest, validated and signed between the Forestry Service and COBA Fiarenana. It has also joined the COBA federation situated in the three adjacent communes of Fito, Ambodilazana, and Sahambala.

The COBA benefits from the presence of two members of the Forest Police, who work very closely with the fokontany of Ambodimanjatsy, the rural commune of Ambodilazana, and the Forest Service on all environmental concerns.

Degradation of the transferred forest is on the decline. Only one tree (boat) per month is being cut from the forest, with proper authorization obtained from COBA Fiarenana.

Perhaps the most important result of the COBA’s hard work, with ERI’s support, has been the notable change in the community’s behavior toward the environment. Non-destructive environmental practices are growing, while slash-and-burn farming and other abuses of the forest have dropped significantly.



*Production of the oversized dugouts has plunged.*

## SUSTAINABILITY

To maintain the initiatives and effort put forth by the community, several steps need to be followed. COBA Fiarenana needs to concentrate on continuing to strengthen their capacity in forest legislation. Especially important is reinforcing the collaboration between COBA, the local authorities, and the forest service, while attempting to expand this collaboration with other technical and financial partners.

There will always be a debate as to how the COBA system can improve the motivation of members to carry out their work diligently. The best motivation may be the link between the environment and rural development. COBA should continue to share and develop improved agricultural techniques and approaches that will help COBA members increase yields and income for their households.





## SUCCESS STORY

### Fingerling Production Increases Household Income

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

Both under the Landscape Development Initiatives (LDI) program (1998–2004) and its successor, the Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has sought to respond to the challenges posed by agricultural intensification in Madagascar. By the late 1990s, it was clear that a rapid, results-oriented intervention was needed in the fisheries area due to widespread unregulated fishing. Despite the Malagasy government’s interest, the agency responsible for fisheries, the *Direction Régionale du Développement Rural*, did not have the means at its disposal to prioritize small-scale fish farming. Materials were scarce, staff was minimal, and capacity was limited. Existing rules and regulations could not be properly enforced, causing the efforts of those in the sector to fall short of the goal of creating more sustainable, income-generating activity in rural areas.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

In 2000, LDI/ERI helped Koloharena farmers set up a system of private fingerling producers, known as PPAs (*producteurs privés d’alevins*). During the period 2000–2005, 13 producers started to raise fingerlings for members of producers’ associations for ecologically sound farming (Koloharena associations), as well as other farmers in the surrounding area. The 13 PPAs produced 287,019 fingerlings over the five years, which were then purchased and raised by 216 participants. The criteria for selecting Koloharena members for participation were based on two main principles: maintaining enough distance between two fingerling-producing localities to avoid overproduction, and allowing no more than two PPAs in each federation of Koloharena associations. The popularity of the activity is evident, as ERI has doubled its targeted results in this intervention area.



*A training session for new fish farmers in 2008.*

ERI assisted the Koloharena groups in improving their fish farming and distribution techniques for four years. The program then assisted the PPAs in the creation of an association in 2003 called the Association of Fingerling Producers in Fianarantsoa (*Association de Producteurs d’Alevins de Fianarantsoa*), or

APPAFI. The APPAFI benefited from training directly from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, as well as from ERI-recruited consultants in the field. Throughout the initiative, the Koloharena were supported by various organizations (ERI, Food Security Project) in the application of laws and fisheries management, with a special focus on avoiding species degeneration. The most important aspect of this project has been the progressive transfer of management roles to the APPAFI by the Malagasy Government. This transfer of management will contribute significantly to the long-term sustainability of the activity.

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Now, a PPA farmer can make 3–6 million Ariary annually (\$1,500–\$3,000), raising 4–6 females and 8–12 male fish. APPAFI members are also working together to spread various messages concerning fisheries management, such as standards and quantities of fish to sell, managing the PPA market, and keeping fish fresh. Thanks to the success of these fish farmers, Koloharena members have a new sustainable source of revenue, as well as a higher level of food security and health.

## SUSTAINABILITY

Long-term sustainability depends largely on the demand for fingerlings on the local market. It has been observed that a great need exists that could potentially be filled by the PPAs. Various organizations such as Sahan' Asa Hampadrosoana, Programme de Soutien de Développement Rural, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continue to work in the field of fisheries and will provide a market for these products. With the link to the Ministry established and proper training complete, PPAs should provide a quality product to fish farmers for years to come.





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## SUCCESS STORY

### The KASTI System Reinforces Conservation

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

In southeastern Madagascar, a number of new initiatives have helped farmers get involved in conserving the vital Ranomafana-Andringitra forest corridor. These include the creation of several civil society groups—the Forest and Environment Committees (*Komité Ala Sy Tontolo Iainana*, or KASTIs), local forest and water committees, and *Communautés de Base* (community-based associations, or COBAs)—along with the transfer to communities of natural resource management responsibilities.

Before these developments—aided by a multi-year effort by USAID/Madagascar’s Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program—the situation in the corridor was grim. The local people considered the forest service agents to be authoritarian, and in each district there was only one forest agent taking care of 15 rural communes—a huge area. Farmers were in the habit of practicing slash-and-burn agriculture (*tavy*), and the growing numbers of fires were not properly controlled. Low literacy rates posed a challenge for any initiative involving reading or numeracy. Finally, the rural farmers were not taking responsibility for natural resource conservation, as they failed to see the link between conservation and protecting and improving their livelihoods.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

At the *fokontany* (village cluster) level, local authorities are involved in the selection of community members to serve on the KASTI. This generally involves five to six persons, and the *fokontany* sets the criteria for serving. These community-based forestry agents monitor and report on activities in the surrounding forest, working hand-in-hand with COBAs, with local farmers’ associations for environmentally sound agriculture known as *Koloharena*, and other local entities. At the district level, a decree was proclaimed to protect the surrounding forest area from fire. In addition, a set of traditional regulations called a *dina* was created to help enforce the rules for protecting the forest. Areas that do not have a COBA use KASTI members to



*KASTI member patrolling agriculture near the forest zone.*

patrol and protect the surrounding area.

The KASTI system encourages a good relationship between the forest service and farmers, and ERI has worked to facilitate relationships between the forest service, COBAs, and KASTIs. With assistance from the forest service and the communes, ERI has also supported training for KASTIs, covering forest activity coordination, management of awareness campaigns, hunting and fire management, and reducing deforestation, as well as the creation of annual workplans and annual reporting. To assist the KASTIs with organization, planning, and the recording of data, ERI distributed office materials such as folders, notebooks, and pens.

## **RESULTS AND IMPACTS**

In the eastern side of the corridor, six communes out of 15 have thus far participated in trainings. As one result, about 80 percent of KASTI reports in the six communes are sent to their respective rural commune offices. The numbers reported by KASTIs are a source of data for certain environmental activities in rural communes, including area reforested, fires controlled, and wildfires monitored.

With the support of ERI, perspectives and behavior are beginning to change, and new activities are now becoming possible. ERI has succeeded in instilling an appreciation for the environment in farmers resulting in better land management and decreasing wildfires. In addition, ERI aroused a sense of responsibility for nature preservation, successfully educating communities on the link between agriculture and the environment. ERI reinforced the relationship between the COBA-KASTI and the fokontany leaders to facilitate the establishment of the new Corridor Fandirana-Vondrozo Protected Area. Finally, the KASTI have developed inter-fokontany relations for environmental protection.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

The sustainability of the system will be aided by the relationship between the forest service and the KASTIs. These locally managed groups provide the forest service with the closest monitoring available. The KASTIs report illegal activity to the forest service and, in turn, the forest service follows up on the information provided by the KASTIs. This symbiotic relationship should help to ensure the long-term success of the system.



## SUCCESS STORY

### The Ecoregional Alliance Fosters Collaboration and a New Dam in Kelilalana

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#### BACKGROUND

With support and leadership from USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program, the Ecoregional Alliance, an informal coalition of USAID-funded projects and organizations in eastern Madagascar, has brought environment and agriculture partners together to share experiences and develop potential areas of collaboration. For instance, the community in Kelilalana, in the Fianarantsoa region, had identified a need for improved water control, but they needed assistance organizing the effort. A 16-hectare area of rice fields could not be properly irrigated, and only one season of rice was being planted due to late rains. What followed is an excellent example of how a number of partners came together to contribute to a successful development activity.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

The effort to construct a dam at Kelilalana began in June 2006. With help from the community, ERI technicians identified the location that would have the greatest impact on irrigated rice production and food security. ERI's initial contribution was to perform an environmental impact study of the proposed site. The positive results led to the second phase of the project that involved the construction of the dam. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) used Food for Work activities to employ community members and oversaw the purchase of materials and labor.

ERI also assisted the community with trainings on agricultural techniques that included options for improved rice farming. Vetiver grass was planted to control erosion around the dam, and best upland agricultural practices were stressed to reduce the erosion of sand into the rice fields. A water user association was also created to manage the water source; it is composed of members of the Koloharena, a farmers' group committed to economic development through environmentally friendly agriculture, and others from the surrounding area.



*The dam in Kelilalana.*

The Koloharena is responsible for maintenance of the dam. Its members have pledged to respect the surrounding environment while steering clear of all slash-and-burn activities traditional to the area. After the recent cyclone season, a new partner emerged in the form of the National Park Service (*Agence Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées*, or ANGAP), which aided the community in repairing canals that had been damaged and clogged. As a permanent player in the forest corridor, ANGAP represents a partner that will ensure greater sustainability with the community.

## RESULTS AND IMPACT

With the new dam and proper water control, 30 ha of rice fields can now potentially be farmed, up from 16 ha. In addition, because of the constant supply of water at all times of year, families can now plant two rice crops per year, with the first starting in August and the main crop in January. Plans for off-season crops are also being discussed for the time between rice harvests.

Rice yields improved drastically in the affected zone, shortening the lean or hungry season from four months before the dam was built to only one month at present. This can be attributed to the improved water control from the dam as well as better techniques and improved varieties of seeds.

## SUSTAINABILITY

This unique collaborative effort grew from several discussions during Fianarantsoa Ecoregional Alliance meetings. Because many of these partners will remain in the zone, they will continue to provide support to the community and ensure the continuation of activities. Farmers who received benefits have seen an incredible change in agricultural practices, now being able to plant two rice crops per year. This alone is motivation enough for them to be active in the water user association and guarantee that maintenance of the dam continues.



*Community members and partners come together to celebrate the completion of the dam in Kelilalana.*



## SUCCESS STORY

### Agricultural Demonstration Center on Track for Self-Sufficiency

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

*Lapa Ara-Drafitra Ivoaran'ny Ambanivolo* (LADIA) is a demonstration center for alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture, or *tavy*, which is a serious threat to Madagascar's forest cover and to its soil's stability and fertility. The center is based in Beforona, 50 km east of Moramanga in east-central Madagascar, and is situated on 10 hectares of land at the edge of the Ankeniheny-Zahamena forest corridor.

Open since 1999, LADIA has served the local population by demonstrating environmentally friendly agricultural techniques. It is also used as a training site to share and distribute technical information. The center contains a large conference room and overnight accommodations for up to 30. International and Malagasy researchers have used the center for study and contributed to the effort to teach local farmers to change their agricultural practices, both to protect the remaining forest and to address food insecurity.

This center was originally promoted by USAID/Madagascar's Landscape Development Initiatives (LDI) and was taken over by LDI's successor project, the Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program, in 2004. ERI made a large investment to provide the center with the materials and support needed to become self-sufficient.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

Today, LADIA continues to be a top-quality training facility that demonstrates cutting-edge field-crop and animal husbandry techniques to local individuals, farmer organizations, and other visitors. Trainings are provided on site, and the center continues to be a popular spot for researchers from all over the world. One of the techniques that can be seen in LADIA's rice fields is the System of Rice Intensification (SRI). This improved rice technique has been successfully demonstrated to the nearby community and visitors to the center. Once local communal leaders were able to observe the new technique



*Demonstration plots at LADIA in Beforona.*

and understood its promise, they began to encourage the population to learn from the center and to create Koloharena (KH) associations, which are groups of farmers committed to environmentally sound agriculture that seeks to increase yields and income. The KH associations work closely with the LADIA center on a variety of techniques, including SRI, fish farming, chicken raising, income-generating crops, composting, and much more. Over the life of the project, LADIA has developed and followed a business plan with the goal of self-sufficiency. The center has made great strides in creating a sustainable system that serves the community while seeking viable markets for center products to fund activities and costs.

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

LADIA has received more than 10,000 visitors since its inception in 1999. Every year, over 700 Malagasy farmers are trained there, and most of them take new skills back to their fields to change their agricultural practices. Approximately 83 farmer associations, 51 researchers, 1,094 technicians, and over 3,209 villagers have used LADIA's resources and taken advantage of the opportunity for skills improvement offered by this unique center for learning.

Thanks to the staff's dedication, LADIA's demonstration plots and resources receive constant care and provide visitors with the highest quality techniques to observe. Staff members' hard work has helped the center generate revenue and move toward a sustainable, self-sufficient model of excellence:

- Raising chickens provides the center with steady income. Over 100 chickens provide 200 eggs each week that are sold to vendors in the nearby market of Moramanga. Profits are then reinvested in the center and used to cover operating costs.
- Fish farming is also an important source of income for the center. Five thousand fingerlings are produced every three months and distributed to vendors all over the island. Not only does this generate important income but it also contributes to the improved nutritional status of communities and provides a reliable and affordable option for farmers involved in this activity.

Thanks to the application of a variety of improved techniques and the help of local KH associations, LADIA is able to market products all around the Moramanga region. The center remains an important resource for KH associations from all over the island and continues to help them build capacity and learn new techniques. It is also the central training site linked to a network of KH houses throughout the two ERI landscapes.

In the area of education, LADIA helps stimulate local students by providing weekly information sessions on a variety of themes, include *tavy*, soil fertility, and improved agriculture and animal husbandry techniques. In addition, students are exposed to environmental messages through films and other materials. Students are then encouraged to pass this information on to their parents to help improve family food security and environmental practices.

## SUSTAINABILITY

Radical changes were realized during the past five years with the support of ERI and the leadership of the LADIA center staff. The current center director has pledged to continue serving and providing benefits to the surrounding population. Income-generating projects at the center, such as chicken raising, SRI, and fingerling production, will allow LADIA to continue supporting KH groups and the surrounding farmers well beyond the life of the ERI program.





## SUCCESS STORY

### Rural Communes Empowered Through the “Champion Commune” Approach

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

For projects promoting biodiversity, conservation, and rural development, a frequent challenge is the perception that open-access natural resources are of low value. A second challenge is the need to integrate sector activities to achieve holistic, sustainable development. Finally, rural populations are often stymied by overwhelming problems of simple survival, which lead to inaction.

There are many ways of confronting these difficulties, and USAID/Madagascar’s Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program decided to use the “Champion Commune” or *Kaominina Mendrika* (KM) approach, which was already in use in the region. The Champion Commune tool, as developed in collaboration with SantéNet (a health project also funded by USAID), was also used by various technical services of the Malagasy government. In a nutshell, KM Certification is a system of stars that encourages communes to actively participate in their own development by prioritizing the pillars of nature (green star), health (blue star), wealth (yellow star) and power (white star). It is therefore also an excellent tool for integrated or cross-sector development. It encourages quantitative objective or target setting and emphasizes systematically finding the means to achieve those goals. Many of the activities start as “small” and “doable,” thus stimulating action and self-development. There are four principal steps: gathering information and increasing awareness; realizing goals/objectives; monitoring performance; and evaluation.



#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

In the ERI operational zones, *paysans animateurs* (PAs) and *paysans vulgarisateurs* (PVs)—farmers who have been trained as community organizers and agriculture extension agents, respectively—play a very important role in the KM approach and commune certification process. PAs and PVs are part of the Koloharena movement, which brings together a large number of Malagasy farmer organizations committed to environmentally sound economic development through agriculture. PAs and PVs promote the KM approach overall and raise awareness, in particular, about the green-star environmental actions and the yellow-star economic growth activities. The ERI Program has worked with 30 rural communes in the two ecoregions to assist communities in achieving the status of a “Champion Commune.”

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Communes that have practiced the KM approach do not necessarily perform equally. While all 30 of the ERI-supported communes have been certified, not all have obtained all four stars. However, eight communes in the Finarantsoa zone of intervention—Ambolomadinika, Ikongo, Ambatofotsy, Maromiandra, Ambinanitromby, Tolongoina, Manampatrana, and Ambohimisafy—have earned at least three stars. Communes have also used the KM approach to carry out and improve their communal development plans (PCDs) as well as create their annual workplans.

During KM's second cycle in the Toamasina ecoregion, 10 communes set 54 environmental and economic growth targets to be met in a 12-month period. Results included the commencement of 13 forest management transfer contracts and the establishment of 80 village-based forest surveillance committees. Over 170 farmers were trained in a range of improved natural resource management and agricultural techniques, such as wildfire control, compost production, and improved poultry husbandry. Selected yellow-star results included 658 ha of improved rice culture under the System of Rice Amelioration (SRA); 81 ha of maize cultivated and 45 farmers trained in the improved technique; 80 tons of quality maize produced and sold; 7,218 banana trees planted and 6,660 litchi trees maintained according to new, commercial export standards; and 360 farmers trained in these techniques.

Thanks to their training, Koloharena PAs and PVs have become leaders within the Communal Development Committee (CDC), as well as within communal and village councils. According to performance monitoring and field visits, government technical services such as the *Direction Régionale des Eaux et Forêts et du Tourisme* and the *Direction Régionale du Développement Rural* have confirmed the importance of Koloharena farmers' contribution to attaining KM objectives. Overall, the participation of the government technical services in target setting and evaluation has been crucial and bodes well for future use of the KM approach.

## SUSTAINABILITY

ERI worked to invigorate the CDC and assist it in planning and goal setting in parallel with the application of the KM approach. However, to ensure the permanence of the CDC, its needs should be considered within commune budgets. ERI has already given advice and support to reinforce the capacities of PAs and PVs within the framework of KM certification. Looking ahead, all of the necessary tools are available to allow this progress to continue.



*PA training at the office of a new Koloharena federation near Ranomafana.*



## SUCCESS STORY

### Access to Microcredit Boosts Agricultural Activities

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

In many developing countries, microcredit is being used more and more to help increase income in rural areas. Madagascar would seem to be a logical place to promote microcredit programs, as Malagasy farmers often do not have enough money to buy products and agricultural inputs and to hire labor in order to increase production and income. However, rural villagers in Madagascar generally lack the finance and management skills necessary for microcredit success. USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program has been addressing this problem for the past several years, with promising results.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

The number of microcredit participants in Madagascar has been rapidly and continually rising since the start of the ERI microcredit program. Examples of the initiative include small credit opportunities at *centres d'approvisionnement* (agricultural supply centers), and *greniers communautaires villageois* (communal village granaries, or GCVs). The agricultural supply centers are operated by members of the Koloharena movement, which brings together a large number of Malagasy farmer organizations committed to environmentally sound economic development through agriculture. The GCVs have been financed by microfinance institutions (MFIs), such as *Entreprendre à Madagascar* and the *Tahiry Ifamonjena Amin'ny Vola* (TIAVO). The GCVs help Koloharena organizations enormously, allowing them to develop off-season crops, increase their revenue by selling regular crops during the off season, and shorten their communities' lean or hungry season.

Building capacity is a vital part of the ERI microcredit effort. Trainings conducted by ERI agents enabled local organizations to grasp the importance of credit management. Other trainings were provided on financial procedures and internal auditing.

Support from local *paysans animateurs* (PAs) and *paysans vulgarisateurs* (PVs)—farmers who have been trained as community organizers



*Transaction in a Koloharena agricultural supply center, an important location for microcredit.*

and agriculture extension agents, respectively—is also very important to the microcredit management within the Koloharena Movement. PAs and PVs help with setting up credit applications, monitoring fund use, and fund recovery.

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

The high fund recovery rate in Ialamarina and Ambatovaky indicates a maturity of the microcredit program. In 2006, Ambatovaky showed a 90 percent recovery rate among the 267 individuals from 52 Koloharena Associations who participated. In Ialamarina, between June 2006 and December 2007 the recovery rate increased from 70 percent to 87 percent for 243 participants. These recovery rates testify to the movement’s mastery of effective ways to obtain and use credit in these communes.

In Ambatovaky, farmers used microcredit through *Entreprendre à Madagascar* to buy a rice-hulling machine. After two years of use, the Koloharena Association had already paid for the machine with the profits it has earned. They were then able to open a new line of credit to buy a bigger, more powerful rice-hulling machine to meet the increasing demand in the community. The second machine, which serves all the farmers in the surrounding villages, has also been paid off early. A similar situation has been noted in Tolongoina.



*A rice-hulling machine in Ambatovaky.*

During transactions like these, ERI has assisted with contract protocols and has facilitated relationships between the Koloharena and MFIs.

Awareness of good credit use habits should continue to be taught in conjunction with credit management to guarantee the permanence of credit as a tool in the Koloharena Movement.

## SUSTAINABILITY

The ERI program placed a large emphasis on revenue generation activities, in large part because these initiatives are the cornerstone of assuring sustainability for these rural organizations. The greatest motivation for rural farmers is increasing income, and ERI’s microcredit initiative built on this motivation. As noted above, it is also important to continue to teach the participants about credit management—preferably the ARKHs will do this. Both elements will add to the sustainability of the system.



## SUCCESS STORY

### Improved Rice Cultivation Techniques Shorten the Hungry Season

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

In Madagascar, rice is by far the most heavily consumed farm product, with many Malagasy eating it three times a day. Yet despite rice's economic and cultural importance, national production cannot keep up, and many farm families have had to contend with a lengthy hungry season. Several challenges tend to depress production in Madagascar. Slash-and-burn agriculture impoverishes and erodes soil. Rice cultivation during the rainy season encourages deforestation in certain zones, such as the Tanala region near Fianarantsoa. Most farmers must work with poor seeds, minimal fertilizer (such as compost), and few tools. In addition, they are reluctant to adopt new techniques that stray from the practices of their ancestors. Finally, they have an aversion to risk and shy away from attempting unknown techniques.

USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program has committed to teaching farmers new techniques and attempting to provide sustainable alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture. By increasing rice yields, farmers can address the larger food security issues and the length of the hungry season.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

To increase production, thereby reducing pressure on the surrounding forested area, the ERI program has worked with members of Madagascar's Koloharena movement, which brings together a large number of farmer organizations committed to environmentally sound economic development through agriculture. In particular, ERI increased awareness about the practice of the System of Rice Amelioration (SRA) and System of Rice Intensification (SRI), two effective approaches to raising rice harvest and yield. Research focused on improving cultivation techniques and planting varieties with better performance records. Through this research, farmers found three varieties that were better adapted to their zone. With the rehabilitation of hydro-agricultural canals and dams, farmers can now control water management and irrigation, one of the most important factors for success using improved rice growing techniques such as SRI and SRA.



*Rice cultivation training in the Rurale Commune of Tolongoina.*

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Before ERI, the Tanala region had to import rice from other parts of the country. But during the 2008 growing season, thanks to adoption of the improved techniques, 21 tons of paddy rice was exported from Tolongoina to the regional capital of Fianarantsoa each week between June and September. In addition, 103 tons of rice was stocked in the GCV to prepare for the inevitable months of the hungry season.

Rice production using traditional methods had only provided a four-month food supply for the family of Rafidison Juste, a Koloharena member living in the village of Madorano in the Tolongoina rural commune. Before the project arrived, to feed the 10 members of his family, Juste cultivated 1 ha of rice for a yield of 600kg/ha. His family's hungry season lasted a difficult eight months; for the other four months, they ate rice only once a day.



*Rafidison Juste uses a rotary hoe to weed his rice field.*

Juste's harvests have shown impressive progress. In 2005, being suspicious of new techniques, he dedicated a third of his field to the SRA approach and kept using traditional methods in the remaining two-thirds. The SRA portion of the field yielded 400 kg of rice out of a total yield of 850 kg. While the hungry season stayed at eight months, his family started eating rice twice a day during the other four months. In 2006, Juste cultivated 0.6 ha using SRA and 0.2 ha using SRI, and kept using traditional methods for 0.2 ha. The total yield that year was 1,200 kg, and the hungry season decreased to seven months. Finally, in 2007, he cultivated 0.8 ha using SRA, and 0.2 ha using SRI, with a yield of 1,600 kg. The hungry season shrank again, to six months. A GCV was installed in the nearby village to store surplus rice in order to decrease the next hungry season even more.

In the Fianarantsoa ecoregion, statistics show increases from 956 ha of rice farmed with the SRI method in 2007 to 1,458 ha farmed using SRI during the 2008–2009 farming season. Adoption rates are also encouraging: 1,969 farmers tried SRI in 2007, and that figure rose to 4,910 for 2008–2009.

## SUSTAINABILITY

SRI has been slow to catch on in Madagascar, although the technique was actually discovered on the island in the early 1990s. Despite its popularity in other developing countries around the globe, SRI has faced cultural barriers and challenges in Madagascar over the past 20 years. With increased support from the Ministry of Agriculture and combined efforts from partners such as ERI, farmers are able to ease into the change in technique and alleviate much of the risk involved. As more farmers experience success and hungry periods decrease for families, farmers will be attracted to continue improving techniques and expand the use of SRI on more land while honing their new skills. They will only get better at implementing SRI over the years with practice, better access to seeds, and more focus on composting and off-season crops in the rice fields. For farmers like Rafidison Juste who has seen the change in his life due to the adoption of new rice techniques like SRI, there is no turning back.



## SUCCESS STORY

### Off-Season Crop Cultivation Helps Shorten the Hungry Season

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

In rural Madagascar, farmers are confronted with many problems linked to food security and the often lengthy lean or hungry season. Some farmers fail to take full advantage of their small landholdings, and their fields lie fallow for several months each year. It was therefore important for USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program to develop an off-season strategy for its areas of responsibility that could improve nutrition and food security while continuing to preserve natural resources.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

One of the techniques that ERI encouraged to help reduce lean season months and other nutrition challenges was off-season cropping (*culture de contre-saison*, or CCS). Off-season crops are a particularly useful option for rice farmers, since such crops can even act to improve the subsequent rice harvest. ERI's CCS activities were geared toward low-lying areas, on *tanety* (upland areas or hillsides), and on *baiboho* (flatter lands bordering lowland areas where rainfed rice, vegetables and fruit trees can be cultivated)).



*Training in off-season potato cultivation.*

ERI works closely with members of Madagascar's widespread Koloharena movement, which brings together a large number of farmer organizations committed to environmentally sound economic development through agriculture. After discussions with ERI staff, Koloharena farmers living near the Ranomafana-Andringitra forest corridor chose to grow two specific off-season crops: potatoes in the west part of the corridor, and peanuts in the east.

In the east of the Ranomafana-Andringitra corridor, in the communes of Kelilalina, Tolongoina, Manampatrana, and Ikongo, nearly everyone in the dominant local ethnic group, the Tanala, has begun growing peanuts on *baiboho* and *tanety* during the off- or shorter agricultural season, since this off-season crop improves their soil fertility. Those participating in peanut farming can then transform their product

into oil and/or become seed suppliers for surrounding communes. The Koloharena are aiming to produce a better variety of peanut seed in order to ensure the success of this practice in the entire zone.

In the western part of the corridor, in the communes of Ialamarina, Androy, Morafeno, Miarinarivo, and Sendrisoa, nearly every member of the locally dominant Betsileo ethnic group has begun planting off-season potatoes in low-lying areas. Since CCS improves soil quality (by adding manure and compost to the dried rice paddies in the west and via nitrogen fixation by peanuts in the east), it is conducive to use of the System of Rice Amelioration (SRA) and System of Rice Intensification (SRI), two effective approaches to raising rice harvests and yields. The CCS activity, along with the new seeds, improved agricultural techniques, and more efficient tools introduced in conjunction with SRI/SRA, has been able to increase rice production two- and even threefold. Increased rice yields have then led to a shorter hungry season.

## **RESULTS AND IMPACTS**

CCS activities have allowed the Koloharena to double their rice production, which has in turn cut the hungry season in half. In addition, they've been able to improve their nutrition and food security due to CCS activities. Ninety percent of Koloharena farmers (approximately 9,000 households) in the Fianarantsoa zone have adopted CCS techniques. ERI organized trainings and exchange visits in order to encourage the spread of these techniques. Currently, on the Eastern side of the corridor, farmers have become seed suppliers of new varieties of peanuts for surrounding communes. They have also focused on transferring their experiences and new knowledge to neighboring farmers in the corridor landscape. By pooling and stockpiling yields and organizing with other Koloharena farmers, the farmers are able to keep transportation costs low, and commercialization becomes more efficient.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

Off-season cultivation of potatoes and peanuts is an important source of income for the entire population living in the Ranomafana-Andringitra forest corridor landscape. They should continue to collaborate with partners such as the National Center for Agricultural Research for Rural Development (*Foibe Fiofanana ho an'ny Fambolena*, or FOFIFA) and Fambolena Malagasy Norveziana (FIFAMANOR), a public agency for research and rural development, to aid in research, fight crop disease, and access the best-quality seeds. By continuing to focus on CCS activities, farmers will not only produce more food that will improve nutrition, but they'll also enhance soil quality for the main-season rice crops to follow.





## SUCCESS STORY

### Communication Efforts Advance in the Sendrisoa Koloharena Federation

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

In the field of development, communication techniques and technology are rarely used to their full potential. Radio programming provides an excellent opportunity to reach the maximum number of beneficiaries in a creative way that will be remembered. In rural areas, however, many barriers impede attempts to implement communication programs: lack of electricity, absence of radios, areas with difficult access, gender issues, lack of creativity, and shyness. USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program has been working to address these obstacles in several effective ways.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

One of the successful communication efforts supported by ERI has been the implementation of the Communication Commission (COCOM) within the nationwide Koloharena movement, which brings together a large number of farmer organizations committed to environmentally sound economic development through agriculture. The Laivory COCOM in the Commune of Sendrisoa remains particularly active. In 2006, the Koloharena General Assembly elected members for this special commission. They were then trained in aspects of radio show production (particularly the use of the participatory production cycle, or CPP), and currently lead listening groups within each geographic sector of the commune. ERI equipped the members with dictaphones to facilitate interviews that would be included in the awareness-raising messages and programs created for the radio. Currently, members have succeeded in producing two kinds of radio programs: sketches and role plays. Their shows detail a variety of subjects providing information on topics including jatropha cultivation, the importance of protecting our environment, and the System of Rice Intensification (SRI).



*Laivory COCOM member uses a new dictaphone to record an interview with a traditional leader near Sendrisoa.*

The Koloharena Federation was able to negotiate a broadcast contract with the local FM radio station, Radio Akon'i Tsienimparihy (RAT) Ambalavao, through 2009. COCOM programs air every Tuesday and Thursday evening, when COCOMs bring members together for group listening activities at the Koloharena House, a private residence, or other community site. Comprising 8–12 members, the listening groups are led by a president and secretary. The Andrew Lees Trust Project Radio (ALTPR) contributed to the program by distributing hand-cranked radios to the listening groups. After listening, the group discusses the program at greater length to ensure comprehension and use the radio message as a springboard to delve deeper into the subject. Group members are also encouraged to test and apply new agricultural and natural resource management practices that they hear about during the programs. Currently, there are two listening groups made up of Laivory Koloharena members.



*A listening group near Sendrisoa discusses issues in the shade.*

For production, program subjects are chosen during listening group member discussions. Rehearsals and recordings of role plays are held in the Koloharena House, after which recordings are sent on cassette to RAT for a final mix and then broadcast for public listening.

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Although challenges appeared early in this program, they were quickly resolved. It was difficult to hold group listening in the Koloharena House, as it was often too far away for certain members to attend. Also, the programs were broadcast at a fairly late hour, between 7:00 and 7:30 in the evening. The COCOM thus organized open-air listening groups within villages, moving inside in case of rain, and changed the listening time to the afternoon. There are currently five listening groups in the town of Sendrisoa.

The COCOM in Laivory/Sendrisoa regularly sends written reports about their activities to the Koloharena Federation office, creating a link to the Federation. The programs produced by this COCOM were voted best by RAT Ambalavao out of all the radio programs produced by villagers. Koloharena members are attentive to these programs and impressed by them as well. Listening to their peers on the radio has a strong positive impact on the entire commune and encourages others to get involved as well.

## SUSTAINABILITY

ERI's "Legacy 5" strives to put in place an effective and sustainable rural communication system. The Laivory COCOM is an excellent example of how this has been a success. After training conducted by ERI and Andrew Lees Trust staff using the CPP approach, the COCOMs began using these skills to produce radio programs. ALTPR also provided follow-up training on radio program production and animation. COCOMs now send programs straight to RAT Ambalavao with no outside involvement, proof that this activity can and will continue. The most impressive success in this area is that RAT has offered to make COCOMs a type of permanent correspondent, with certain benefits and training sessions for them in the future. This will encourage COCOM members and motivate them to continue producing creative, quality messages that will help their communities develop.



## SUCCESS STORY

### Women Take a Leading Role in the Success of ERI

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

In many parts of Madagascar, gender equality remains a distant goal. Women are not often given an opportunity to speak or actively participate in the family decision-making process, let alone the development of the village. Over the past several years, though, one can observe women becoming more active in the workforce and taking on major responsibilities outside the home. While there is still a long way to go to achieve the goal of gender equality, Madagascar seems to have found the right track. This progress can be seen throughout the various efforts of the USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

Women have taken full advantage of the variety of opportunities ERI has presented to actively participate in community development. One example involves the nationwide Koloharena movement, which brings together a large number of farmer organizations committed to environmentally sound economic development through agriculture. From forming all-women Koloharena associations to leading the Regional Koloharena Branch (ARKH) in the eastern region of Atsinanana, women have embraced the challenges and thrived in their new roles.



*A woman Koloharena member shows off a giant petsai—up to 7 kg!*

This new pattern can be seen in the creation of an all-women's Koloharena, called Tsiry Maitso, at the beginning of 2008. Situated in the fokontany (village cluster) of Tanambolamena on the edge of the Ankeniheny-Zahamena forest corridor, a total of 20 women have joined together to try and make a difference in the community's development plans and the protection of the environment. The women chose to focus on vegetable gardening and the restoration of the nearby natural forest.

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Women have taken an active role in all aspects of the ERI program. Of the 10,000 Koloharena members, 2,200 are women, accounting for 22 percent of membership. But many of the women have not been satisfied with just becoming members. They have sought positions of influence within the KH and now hold approximately two-thirds of the treasurer positions in the organizations.

Madagascar's community-based associations (COBAs), which focus on forest management, also have a large female representation. Of the nearly 4,000 COBA members, almost 800 are women, making up a significant 20 percent. Moreover, 12 women recently received certification as farmer technicians (PVs) in the Fianarantsoa region, and 20 more received certification as farmer community organizers (PAs). Perhaps the most impressive achievement for women in the ERI program is the election of a woman for the post of President of the ARKH in the Atsinanana region.

Women have taken advantage of these many opportunities and worked hard to excel. Whether it has been teaching new techniques to their neighbors, leading listening groups in the community, writing radio programming, or assisting in the protection of the surrounding protected areas, the Malagasy women have shown they are capable of making a significant contribution to the development of their country.



*Training for a women's Koloharena association.*

## SUSTAINABILITY

Nearly 35 years ago, Malagasy President Ratsimandrava stated that Madagascar would truly develop when the women of the island took a leading role in its development. With the help of ERI and other programs like it, women are getting a chance to take that leading role and from the success and influence they have had, they will not be giving it up any time soon. They have proven that they can contribute at all levels, and their participation in the long-term development of the communities and the conservation of protected areas will be an important aspect of assuring sustainability.



*Members of the Tsiry Maitso Koloharena show off their impressive tree nursery.*



## SUCCESS STORY

### Ecoregional Alliance Brings Concrete Results to Sahendrana

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#### BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

Five years ago, the concept of a set of coordinating groups, organized by ecoregion and made up of USAID-funded projects and groups and their partners, was born at USAID. Members of the **ecoregional alliances** strove to improve coordination and augment field-level synergy. Working groups were structured around the pillars of Nature, Wealth, Power, and Health, corresponding to activities focused on management of natural resources, economic growth, good governance, and wellness. Not to be forgotten was the importance of engaging the local populations to actively participate in the fight against poverty.

An example of the way the alliances can work may be seen in the case of Sahendrana, a small watershed in eastern Madagascar. Sahendrana is located 25 km north of Moramanga in the Commune of Morarano and sits on the edge of the Ankeniheny-Zahamena forest corridor. The region is typically known for irrigated rice production, charcoal-making from Eucalyptus plantations and wildfire. Increasingly poor soil quality, due in part to repetitive wildfire, comprises a major problem that contributes to low yields.

#### RESPONSE AND INITIATIVE

USAID/Madagascar's Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Program began work in this area to attempt to convince the community of the benefits of improved agricultural techniques. As alternatives to traditional agricultural approaches such as slash-and-burn farming, the new techniques would take pressure off the nearby forest while giving the land value and generating income. Koloharena farmer associations, established in 1999 by the LDI project and dedicated to economic development through environmentally friendly agriculture, were formed and trained alongside members of more recent community-based associations (COBAs), which focus on forest management, from 2006 onwards.



*Denuded hillsides such as these can be converted into Arabica coffee buffer zones next to natural forest.*

Two members of the Toamasina Ecoregional Alliance, USAID’s Business and Market Expansion (BAMEX) Program and Corridor Coffee and Spices (CCS), contributed to the effort by helping to identify an appropriate cash crop for the farmers in the area. After successfully working with farmers in the Fianarantsoa region on robusta coffee, CCS and BAMEX concluded that Arabica would be best suited for the altitude and climate of this zone. Working with existing arabica coffee farmers, they developed trainings to prepare farmers to explore market and export possibilities, as well as organizing a coffee-tasting event with international experts in the field. The coffee from the region was judged second-best among the varieties tested at the event, and the initiative continued.

Together with the Sahendrana community, ERI, BAMEX, and CCS trained the farmer groups and supported the creation of coffee plantations, with a focus on soil improvement and composting techniques. Because coffee takes three years to begin producing, other crops were also promoted to encourage farmers in the short term. The community was excited about the prospects of coffee as an income generation activity, as well as the possibility that the crop could deter burning activities and improve conservation of the nearby forest.

## **RESULTS AND IMPACTS**

Over 160 households now participate in the conservation and development activities near Sahendrana. Improved rice-growing techniques have been adopted in the valleys, with coffee trees nearing maturity on the hillsides. Contour hedgerows of leguminous shrubs were planted to provide green manure to the young coffee trees. The community has also undertaken another highly promising initiative: the creation of an endemic tree nursery featuring species found in the nearby forest. This activity represents a major behavior change, since in the past, communities were only interested in planting pine or eucalyptus. The ultimate goal is to produce a biodiversity-friendly permaculture buffer via a native tree overstory.

CCS has also helped raise awareness of the importance of managing the watershed. It has encouraged the farmer associations to take advantage of the hillsides and maximize their land while tapping into the watershed for irrigation. CCS has also helped to install five water systems that use gravity and solar power to pump the water to larger basins and feed the small-scale irrigation systems. This water will be used to water the coffee trees during the dry season, thus greatly increasing their growth and productivity.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

To help ensure sustainability, the help of another member of the Ecoregional Alliance was sought for the rehabilitation of the road to Sahendrana. The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) was also working in the region with a Title II (Food for Peace) grant. ERI supported the local COBA in their request to make the road repairs as a Food for Work activity, and ADRA thus oversaw the rehabilitation of 5.75 km of roadway running from the main national road at Ambohibolakely to Sahendrana. This immediately benefited 1,500 villagers, who received food rations while assisting with the labor, while making it easier and more profitable for farmers to market their crops. ADRA also set up a Road User Association with community members, to maintain and manage the road in the future. In 2009, ADRA was able to help the community near Sahendrana again, rehabilitating another 5.8 km stretch of road from Sahendrana to Ampielemena, further opening up the potential for transporting goods to market.

With farmers starting to see profits from the hard work and the international price of coffee rebounding, the future is bright for the community of Sahendrana. A system is in place to give the villagers a chance to conserve their environment, improve their livelihoods, and continue to seek opportunities to excel.

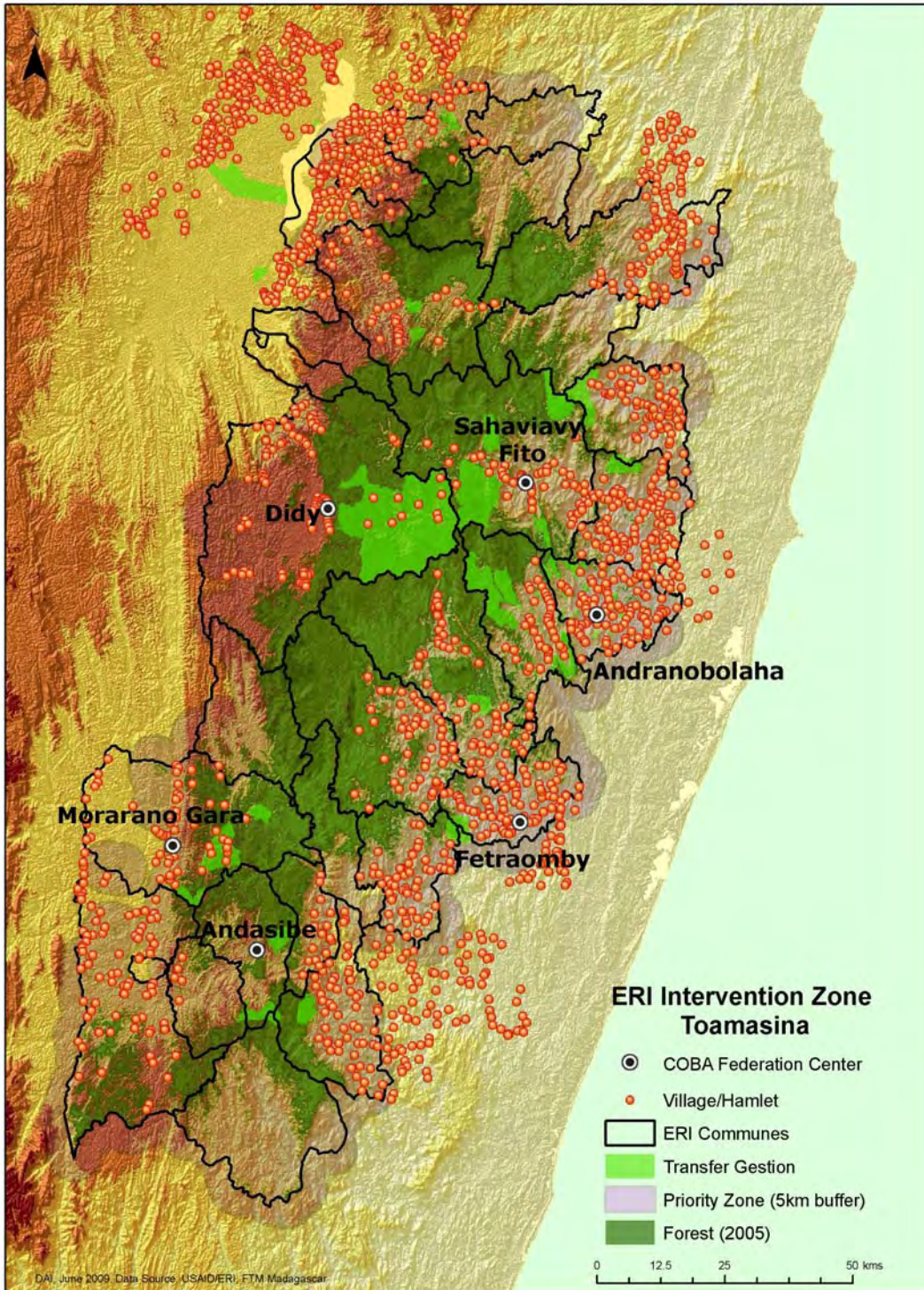
# **APPENDIX 4: MAPS**



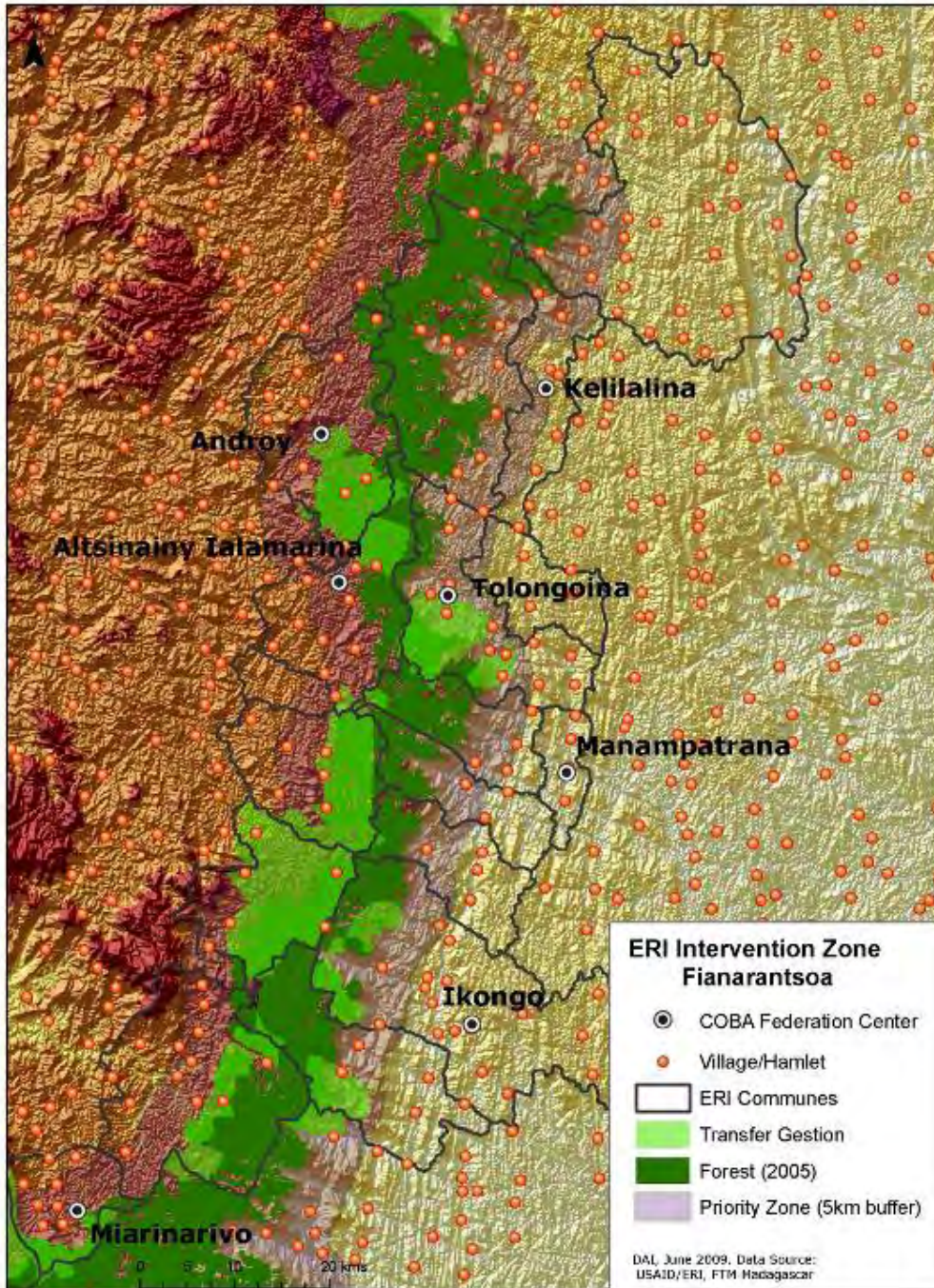


The following maps provide a spatial overview of different aspects of the ERI Program. Maps 1 and 2 depict locations of the COBA movement and forest management transfer contracts in the two landscapes while maps 3 and 4 do the same for the KH movement. Maps 5 and 6 illustrate priority villages and hamlets within a 5 km buffer zone next to the natural forest corridors. Although ERI was able to reach many of these villages and facilitate the emergence of KH and/or COBA associations, some gaps can be seen on the maps – in Fieranana and Ambohimanana communes in the CAZ landscape for example. Maps 9–13 depict travel time to provincial, regional and intermittent rural markets from various points in the two ERI landscapes. These types of maps would be useful in honing agricultural development strategies for different areas within the landscapes. For example, strategies for extremely isolated zones might focus on food security more than cash crops and agricultural commercialization. Revenue generation activities in these zones could also emphasize transforming and adding value to agricultural or forest resources so that products that are carried to market have a high value to weight ratio.

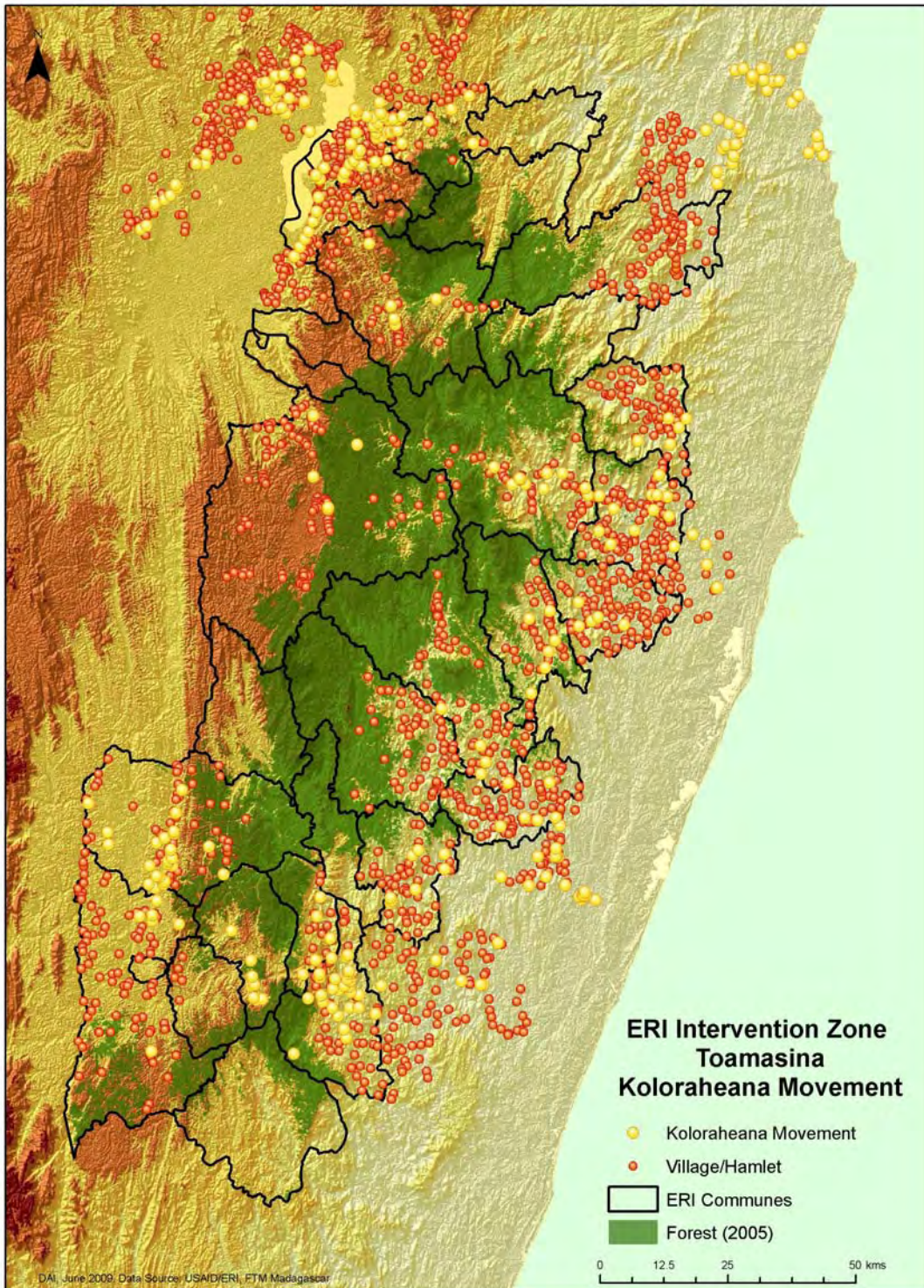
# MAP 1



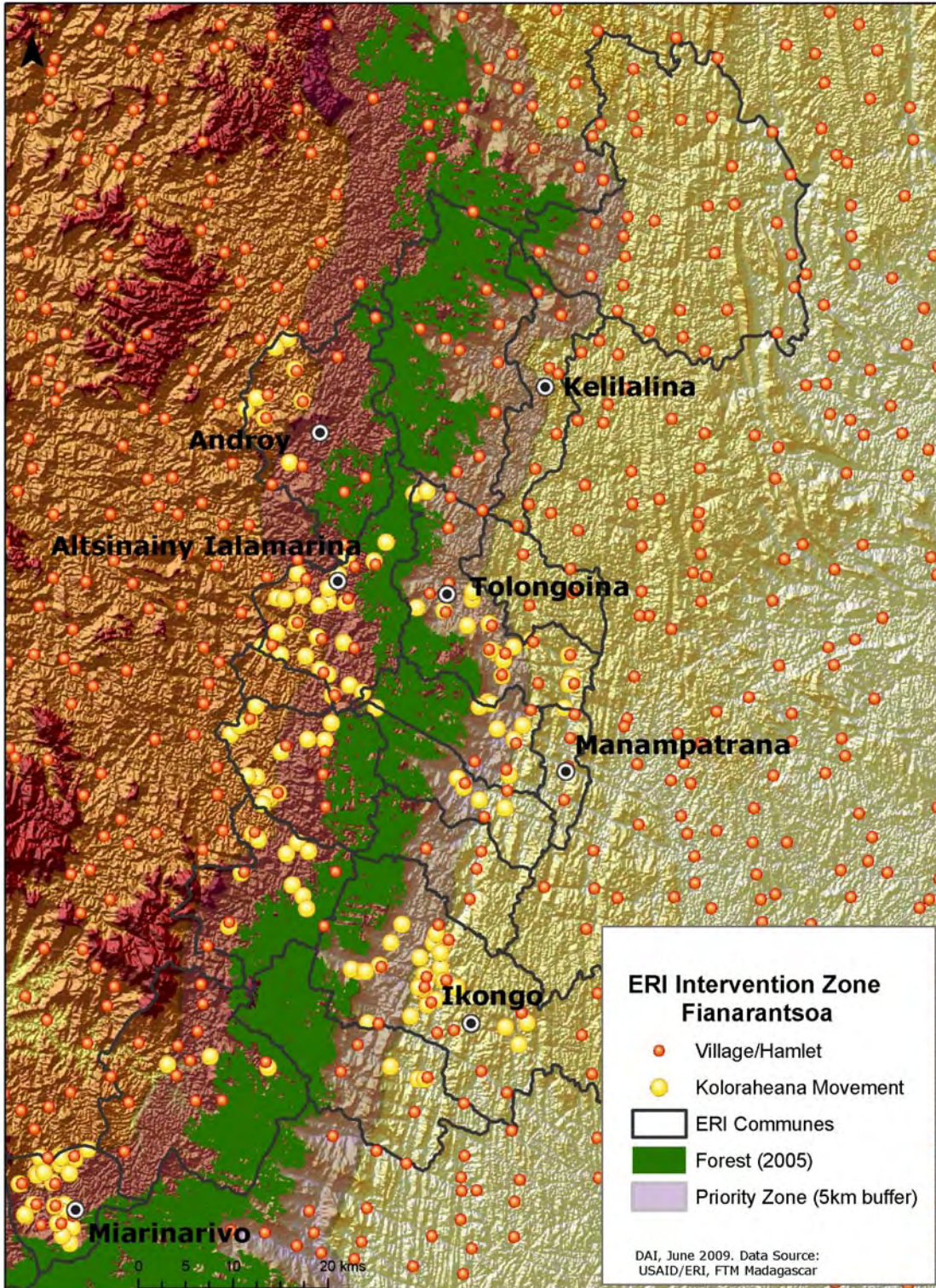
## MAP 2



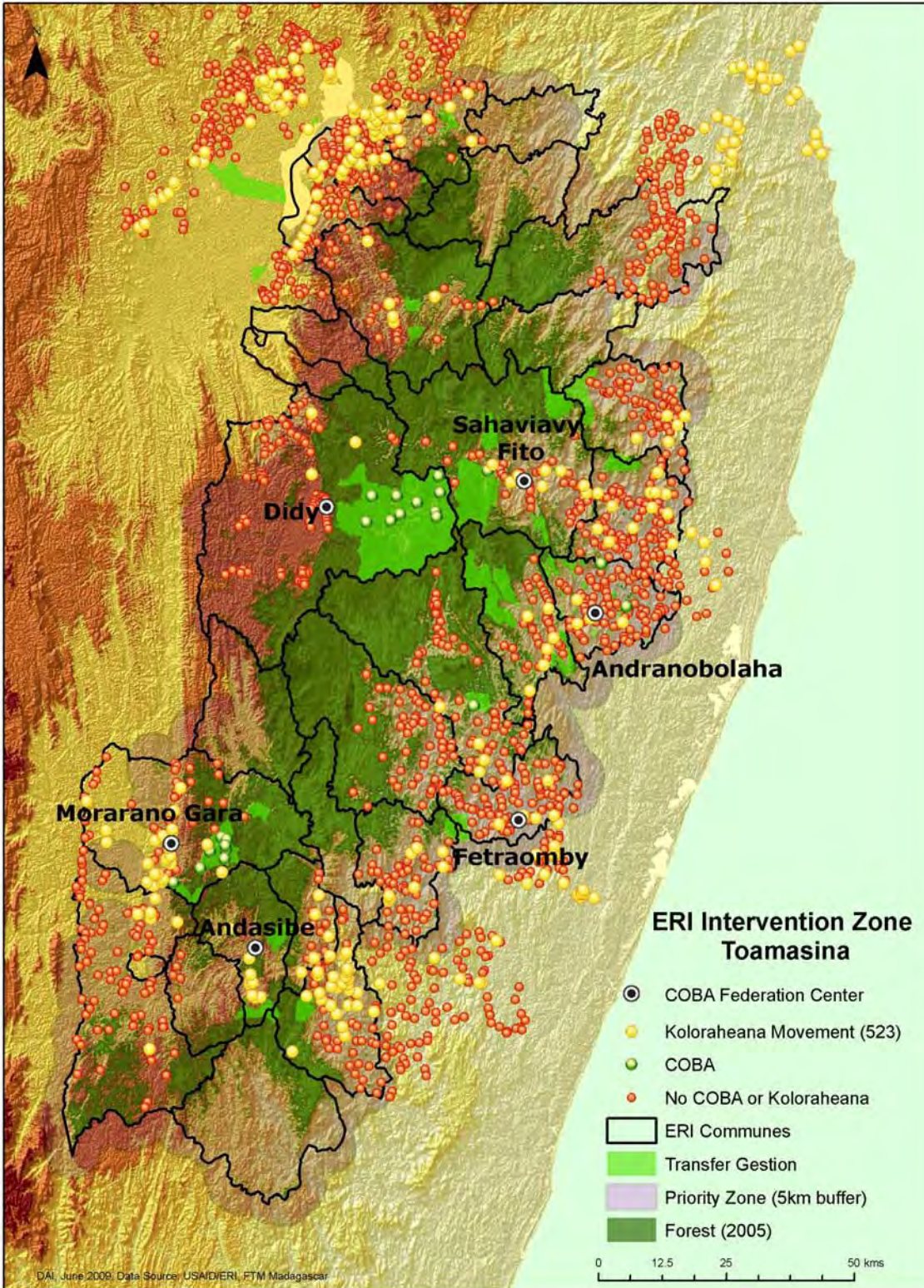
### MAP 3



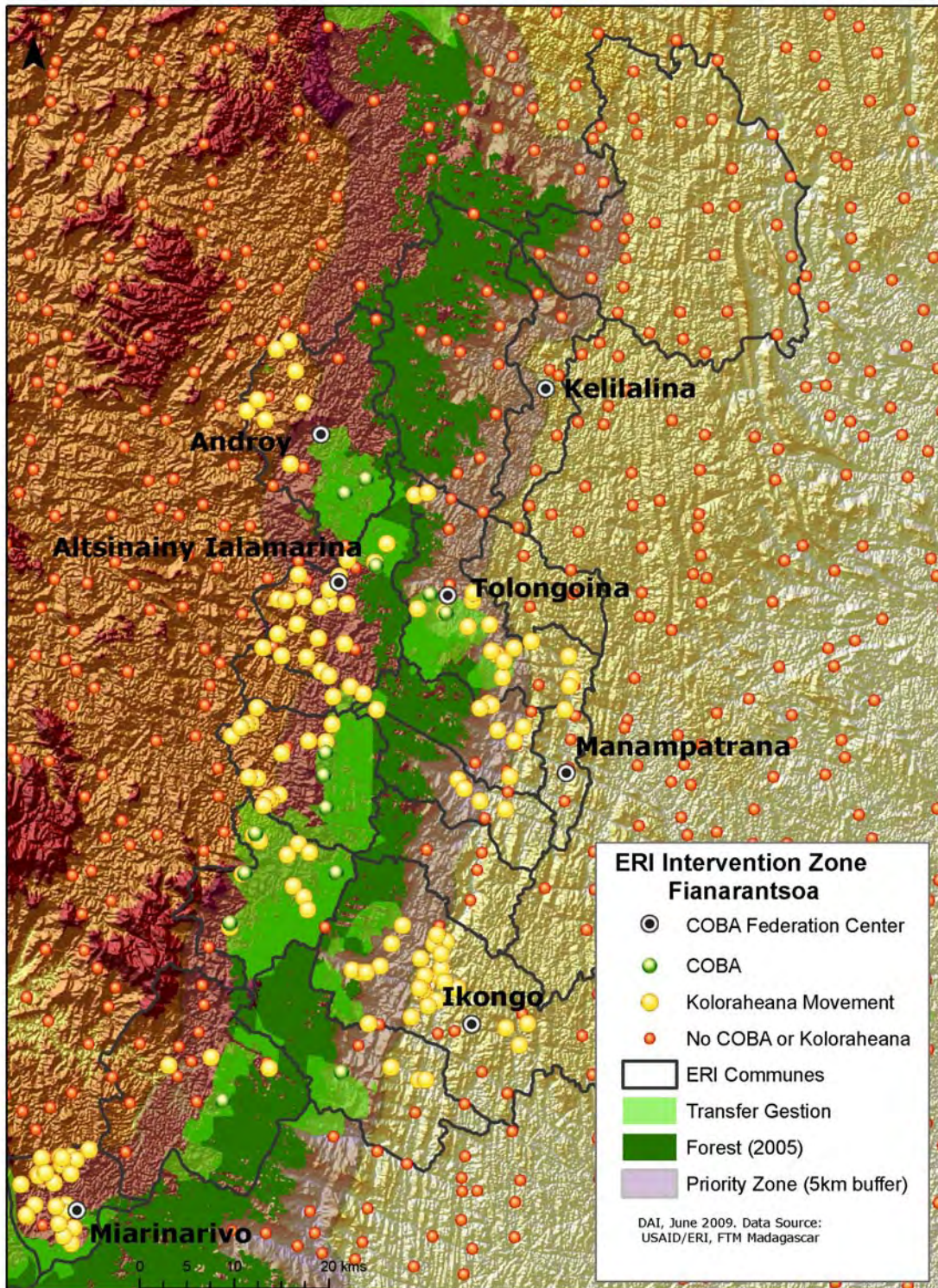
# MAP 4



# MAP 5



# MAP 6



## USAID/ERI TIME TO MARKET ANALYSIS

A spatial cost distance model was adapted for the ERI target regions to help inform future decisions regarding appropriate agricultural development and food security strategies.

A series of four analyses were conducted, resulting in seven maps, three for the Fianarantsoa Region and four for the Toamasina Region. The first analysis looked at access to market and travel time to all important markets in each region. The second analysis considered only access/travel time to provincial markets in each region. The third analysis considered regional markets in each region. The fourth analysis was conducted only for Toamasina and considered intermittent rural markets in the region.

The spatial cost distance model was developed in IDRISI and adapted after CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical). A slope function was adapted after HIU (Humanitarian Information Unit).

The model uses a friction surface with estimated travel time depending on:

Roads

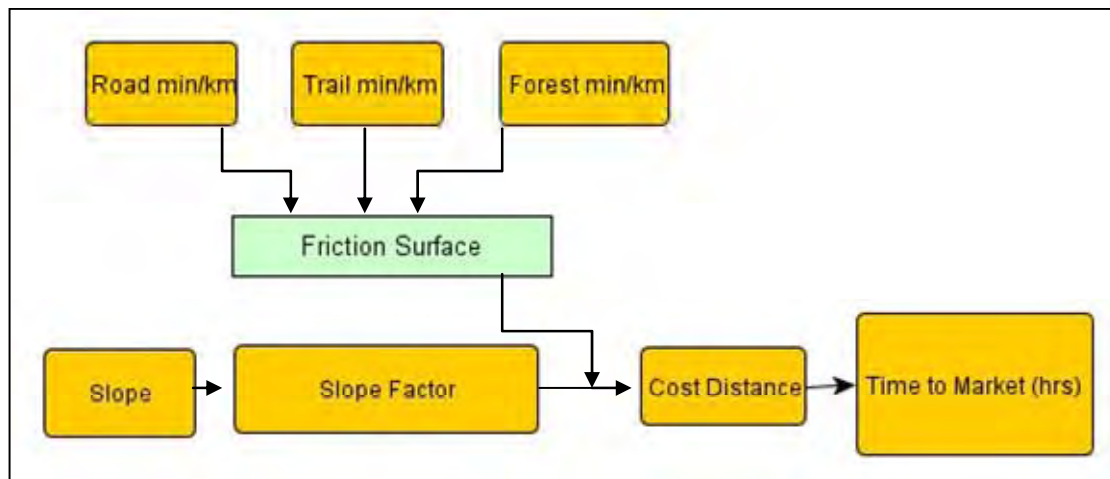
Trails (unpaved roads)

Dense forest

Open space, agriculture and grass

Slope

The spatial resolution of the model is 1km. A simplified representation of the model is presented, below.



Simplified Time to Market Model

Since most farmers in the region walk to a market to sell their products, travel time was estimated as walking time over 1km. Estimated time for each surface considered is shown in the table, below. Shuttle Radar Telemetry Mission digital elevation model was used to derive the slope. The slope factor was applied as an attenuated slope effect, with the effect of slope on travel time being exponential (HIU, May 2007).

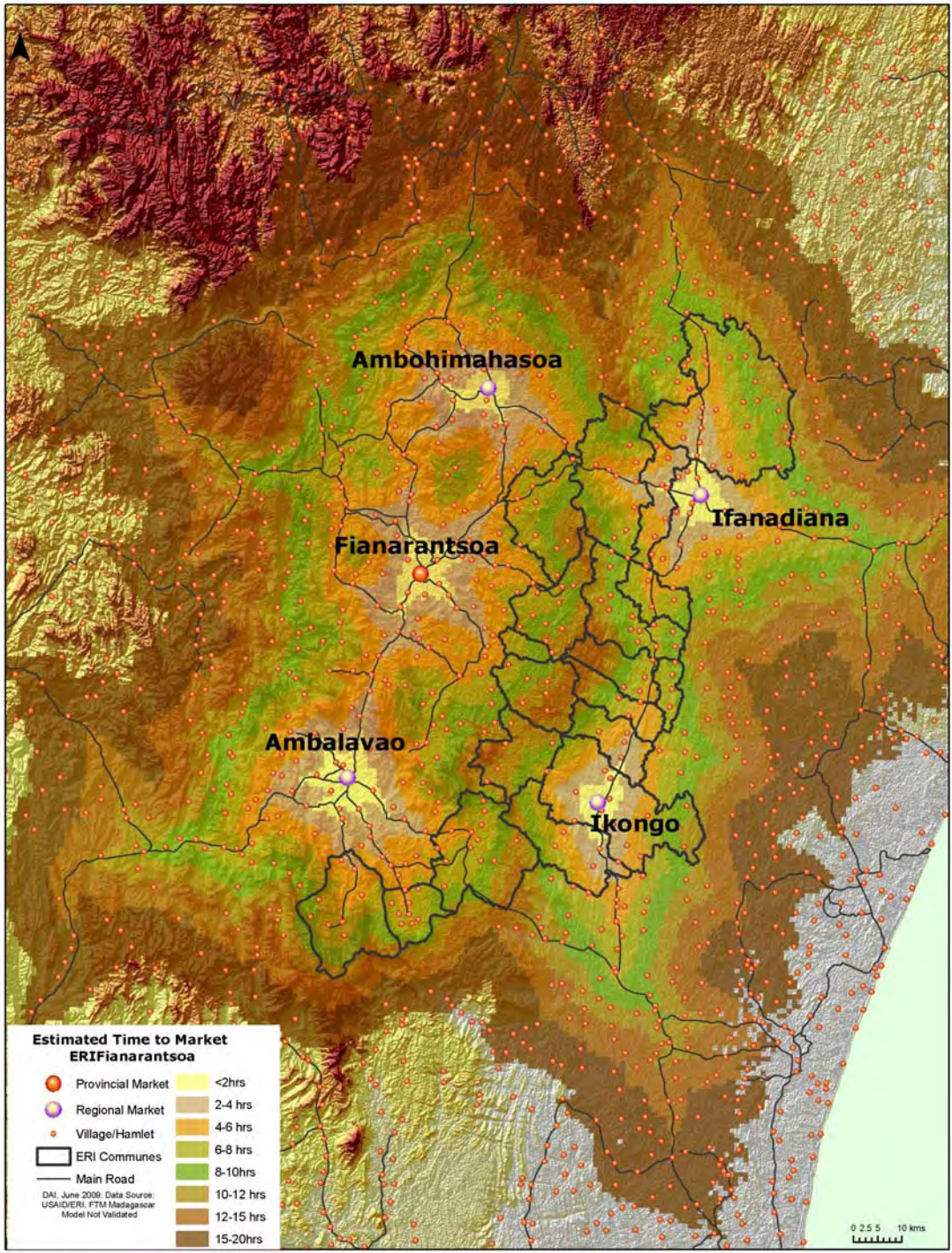


Road	Trail	Forest/no road or trail	Other/Non forested
6km/hr 10.416 min/km	3km/hr 20.833 min/km	1.5km/hr 41.66 min/km	2km/hr or 31.25 min/km

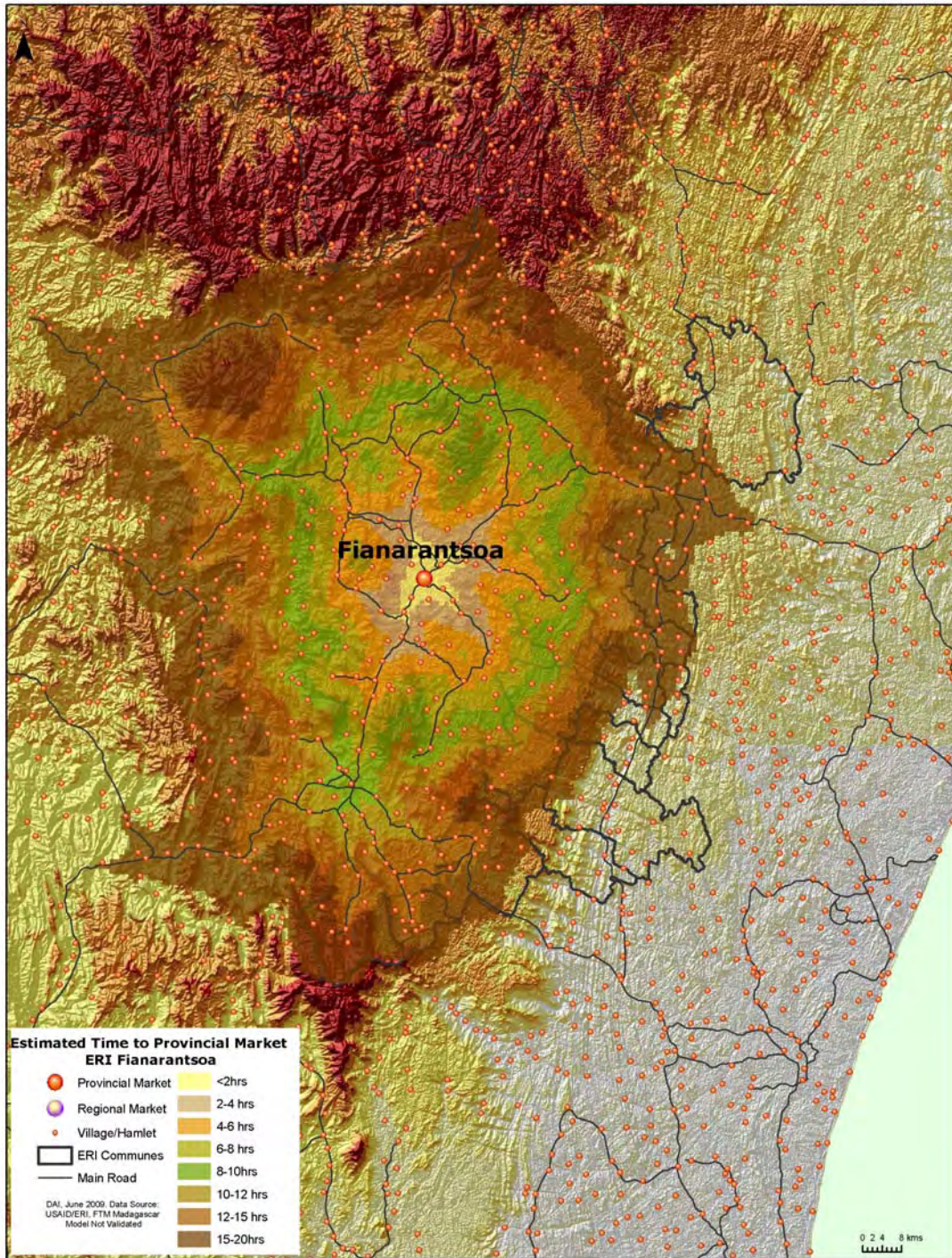
Estimated walking time in hours/km and minutes/km (not validated)

The resulting maps show differences in time travel to different types of market. For example, in the Toamasina Region, if all markets are considered equally important, from 360 villages in the priority zone (5 km buffer around the remaining forest corridor), 214 are located at 2-4 hours travel time to a market. However, when markets are considered by type, only 80 of the 360 villages are located at 2-4 hours travel time to a regional market, and none are located at 2-4 hours travel time to a provincial market.

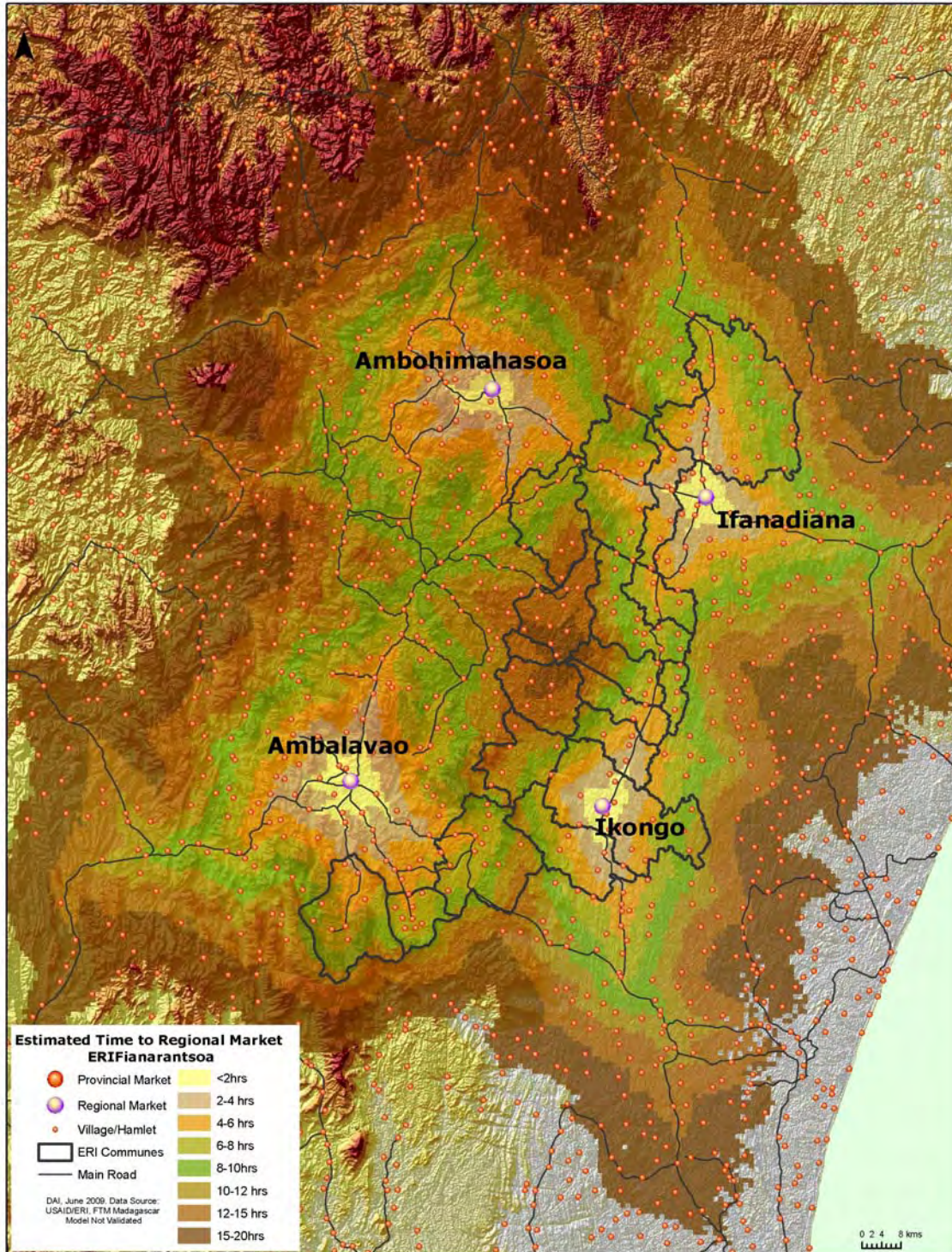
# MAP 7



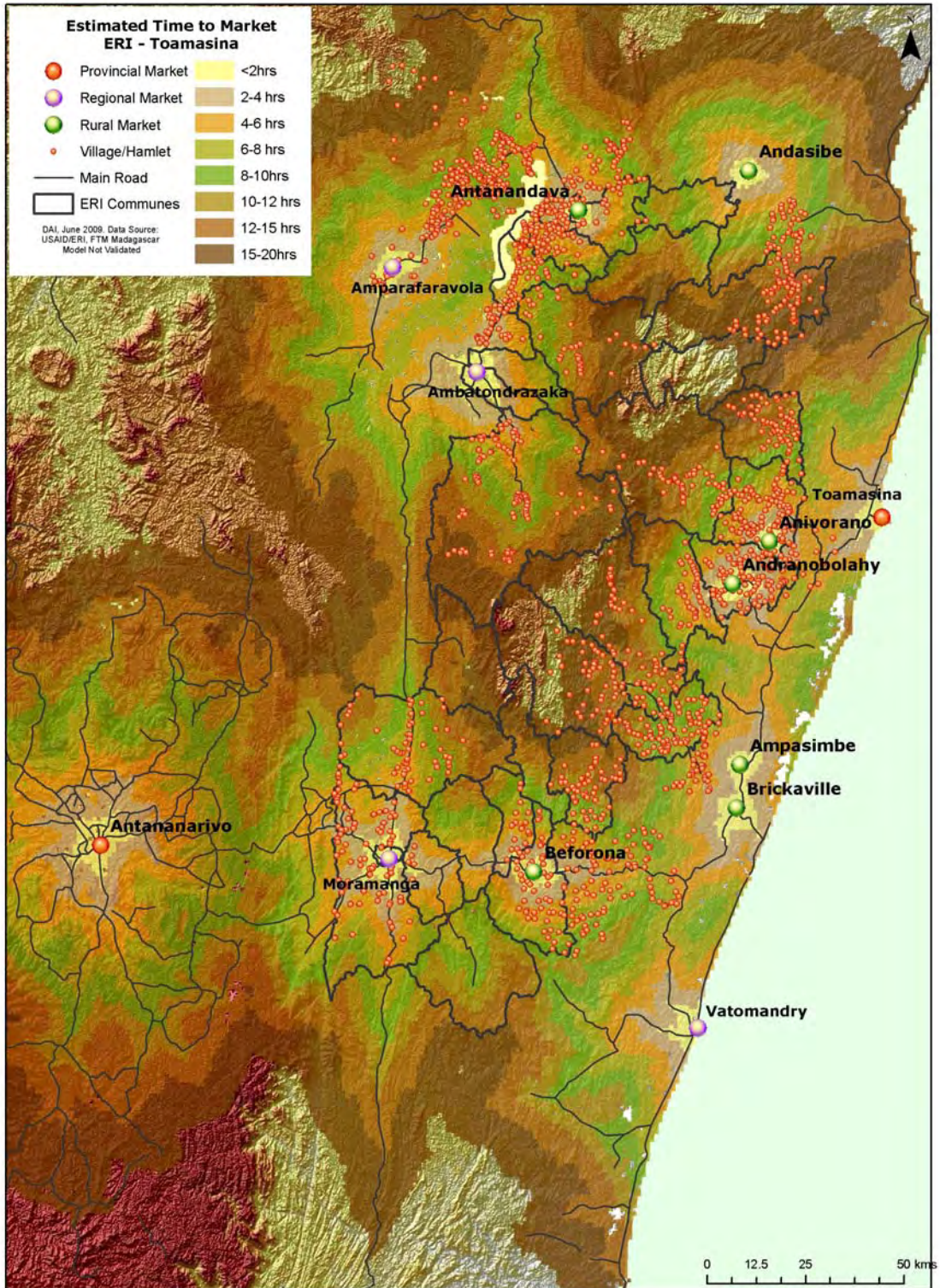
# MAP 8



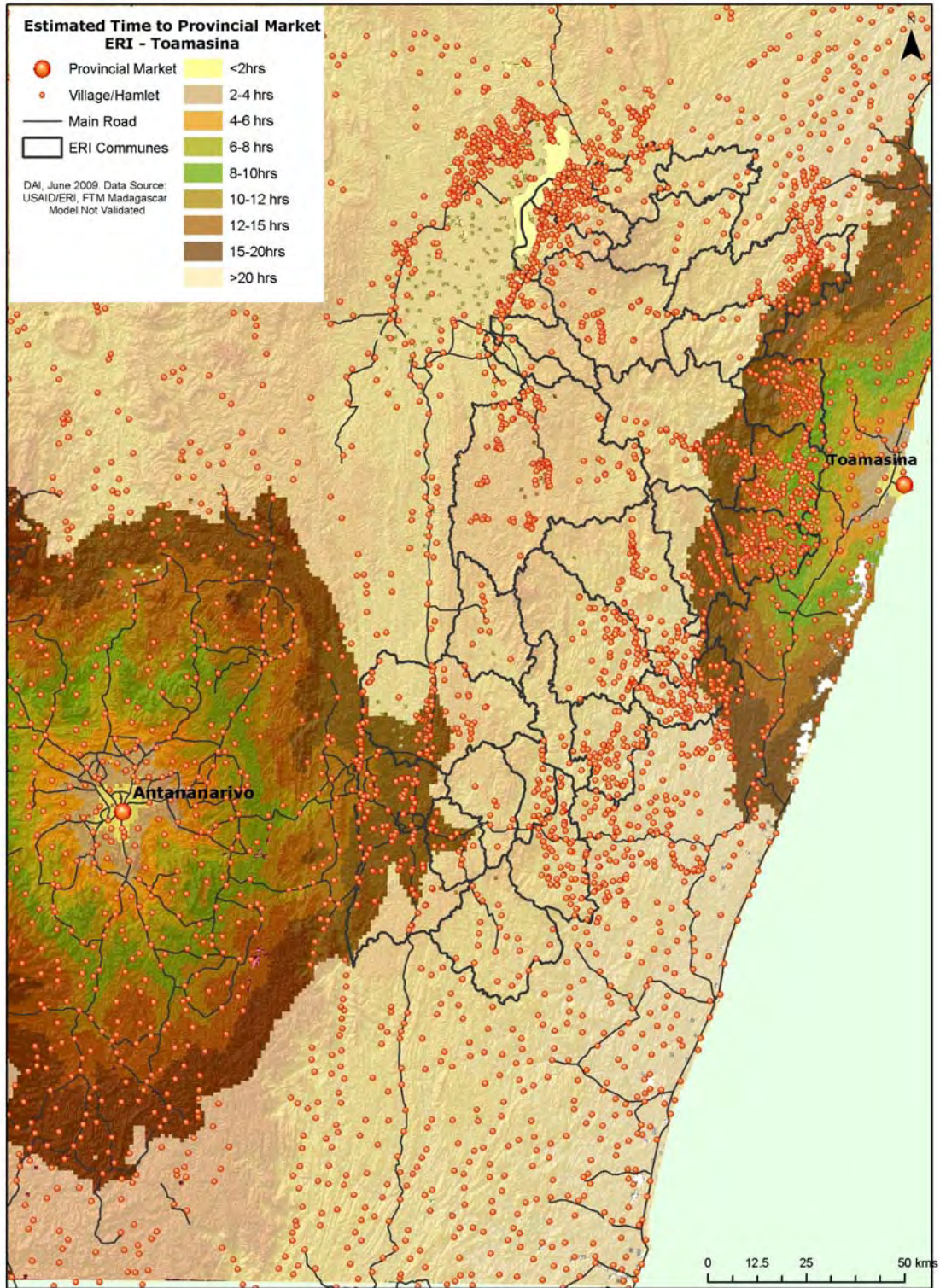
# MAP 9



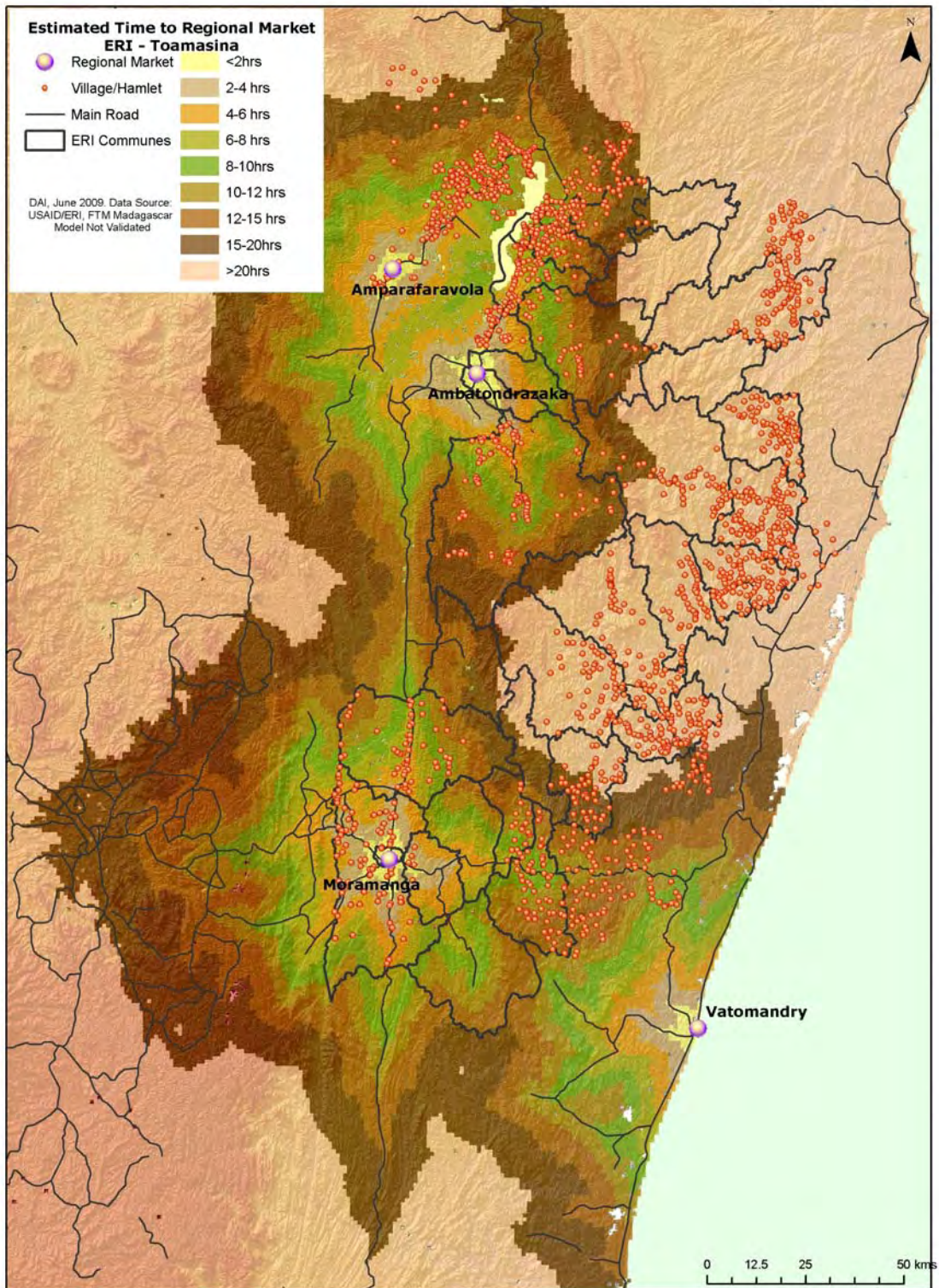
# MAP 10



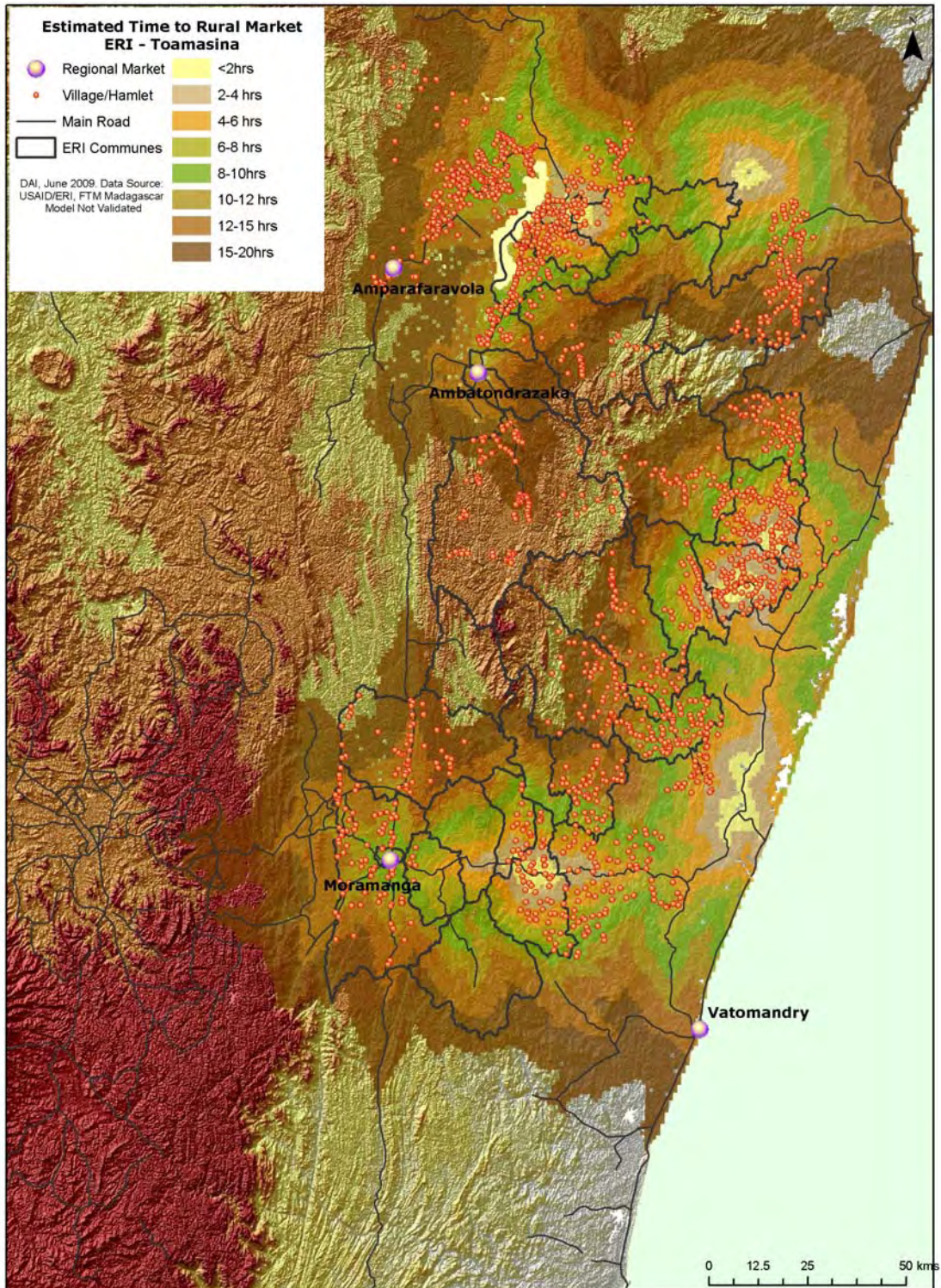
# MAP 11



# MAP 12



# MAP 13





# APPENDIX 5: ADDITIONAL INITIATIVES AND LIST OF MAJOR ERI REPORTS AND STUDIES

## ADDITIONAL INITIATIVES

As stated in the main text of the report, due to length limits, we were not able to elaborate on many ERI activities (this includes analysis of these activities). Some of these comprised initiatives on which the Program expended considerable resources during its 5 years. An annotated list of these activities or initiatives follows. More information on these initiatives can be found in previous ERI reports as well as in some of the technical documents listed below in Part B of this appendix.

- **Promotion of *Jatropha curcas*:** *Jatropha* is a multi-purpose shrub or small tree that produces an excellent, industrial-grade oil (extracted from its seeds) that is being tested around the world as a biofuel. ERI Fianarantsoa engaged significant resources to study and promote the planting of the shrub, local use of the oil and other related aspects. ERI Toamasina also promoted the shrub to a lesser extent (nursery and planting trials in the Ambatondrazaka area). More information can be found in the studies listed below in Part B of this Appendix.
- **USAID Ecoregional Alliance:** ERI's regional coordinators led the USAID Ecoregional Alliances in ERI's two target landscapes during nearly 5 years. Much can be learned from the Alliance experience (see stocktaking articles at [http://www.usaid.gov/mg/program/so6\\_articles.html](http://www.usaid.gov/mg/program/so6_articles.html)) as coordination among rural development, conservation, and private sector actors still leaves much to be desired. This is ultimately the *Régions'* role; it would be useful to explore how the Alliance model could be transferred to or used by the *Régions* in the future.
- **Koloharena Houses (*Maisons Koloharena* or MKH):** Much effort went into establishing and rendering operational the MKHs. These are valuable resources that should be capitalized in the future. Future projects should explore how to scale up and strengthen the network of MKHs (with the LADIA center as the locus of the network).
- **Partnership Building and Support/Promotion of Ecoregional Approach:** Significant efforts occurred regarding lobbying and advocacy of the ecoregional approach beyond those described in conjunction with the PlaCAZ and the CMP in the main body of the report. Linked to this, ERI staff tried, throughout the Program, to build partnerships and leverage resources of other development actors in the two landscapes such as MCA, the World Bank, the European Union, PPRR, and CARE. Transaction costs were often high and many proposed partnerships did not come to fruition. One notable exception was collaboration with the GTDR in Fianarantsoa who then helped produce and revise regional development plans, incorporating ecoregional principles.

- **Integrated Management of Village Territories:** ERI piloted several small initiatives on integrated management of village territories. Despite its many merits, the concept proved hard to master for field agents who were charged with promoting the initiative in selected villages. More conceptual information is available in the technical note listed below in Part B of this appendix.
- **Reforestation and Natural Forest Restoration:** Many COBA associations undertook reforestation and natural forest restoration activities with the assistance of the Program. The initiatives were largely successful. Many were made possible by leveraged funding, either from the Tany Meva Foundation or CI's small conservation grant Nodes. Donors should explore synthesizing the promising experiences and best practices with respect to reforestation and natural forest restoration that are occurring across Madagascar.
- **Node Funding:** Funding from CI's small conservation grant Nodes—managed by ERI/DAI—proved to be a great motivating factor for many COBA associations. This is one means to maintaining initial enthusiasm among association members (enthusiasm that often fades if association benefits are not forthcoming). The other more sustainable means is to develop small, conservation- or forest-based enterprises. More information on the Node programs can be found in DAI's reports to CI.
- **Compost Production and Soil Fertility:** Much emphasis was placed on compost production during the second half of the Program as low soil fertility constitutes one of the major constraints for farmers in the CAZ and COFAV landscapes. Compost is an extremely appropriate and useful technology within the reach of all farmers. Further analysis is needed to understand why this practice is not more widespread.
- **Development Pathways and Land Use Planning:** Development Pathways is a tool or methodology that identifies spatial areas where specific value chains or practices are most suitable. ERI used elements of this tool throughout the Program, adapting them to Malagasy realities for land use planning. Much work occurred during the second half of ERI on developing communal land use plans; these plans can be united with or can support the management plans for the new corridor PAs.
- **Appreciative Inquiries:** This is a tool that builds upon the Rapid/Participatory Rural Appraisal methodology. It differs by focusing on existing assets and best practices as well as a “dreaming” segment where villagers imagine a better future. The tool has many applications for rural development and conservation work. More information can be found in the reports listed below.
- **Use of NWPH Paradigm:** ERI used the Nature, Wealth, Power, Health (NWPH) paradigm in collaboration with USAID Alliance partners. Alliance work plans were organized around this concept and it was also applied to the Champion Commune or Kaominina Mendrika (KM) approach. More information can be found in previous ERI reports, and studies listed below, and in the success story found in Appendix 3.
- **Training and Monitoring of Trainees:** ERI conducted a wide range of trainings for thousands of farmers and partners during its five years of existence. Farmer technicians (PAs and PVs) participated in many training sessions on improved agricultural and communication techniques. However, the impacts of these trainings are not always apparent. Future Programs should strive to monitor trainees after training in order to assess the results of training sessions.
- **Improved Poultry Production:** Two major, improved poultry production initiatives occurred in the Ambodilazana and Andranobolaha areas in the CAZ landscape. Results were promising but many

barriers for making the initiative sustainable were also noted. More information can be found in the reports listed below.

- **Mining-Forest Conflicts:** ERI Fianarantsoa used significant resources to facilitate the resolution of mining-forest conflicts during the life of the Program. Progress was noted via collaboration with the CMP and the regional mines-forest commission. More information can be found in the documents (including presentations) listed below.
- **Production and Communication of FFS Technical Briefs:** During the last two years of ERI, the Program supported the work of Farmer Field Schools to produce brief technical flyers on the improved techniques they had studied and adapted. Staff facilitated editing and copying of these briefs which were then sent back to the original FFS groups for distribution. This is a best practice that should be scaled up in future projects. Analysis on how flyers produced during ERI were used would be instructive.
- **Support for Production/Revision of Communal and Regional Development Plans:** Significant efforts occurred during the Program on producing or updating communal and regional development plans. Staff worked with local and regional authorities to assure that these plans incorporated environmental, ecoregional and integrated development (NWPH) themes, activities and principles. More information can be found in the documents listed below.
- **Expansion of KH and COBA Movements:** Basic statistics on the expansion of the KH and COBA movements are presented in the main body of the report. In many cases, expansion was rapid and relatively easy. On the other hand, initial enthusiasm was sometimes difficult to maintain. More analysis on the expansion of the KH and COBA movements would be instructive.
- **Corridor Coffee and Spices:** ERI worked with Corridor Coffee and Spices in both landscapes on improved robusta and Arabica coffee production. The initiative was promising in many regards and farmer enthusiasm seemed to be high. Future conservation and development projects should explore how these techniques can be scaled up to constitute a permaculture buffer around high conservation forests. More information can be found in the documents below.
- **Macro Economic or Structural Impediments to Scaling Up:** Much analysis occurred in the ERI Fianarantsoa landscape regarding macro-economic impediments to scaling up best ecoregional or land use practices. These impediments included fragile and deteriorating transport systems and other rural infrastructure, a lack of incentives for national and international economic growth investment, and a lack of credit sources for rural producers. More information can be found in previous ERI annual and semester reports.

## LIST OF MAJOR ERI REPORTS AND STUDIES

N.B. Many of these documents can be found on the 2-CD ERI compendium available at DAI and distributed to USAID/Madagascar and other partners.

### GENERAL ERI REPORTS AND STUDIES, CONSULTANT REPORTS MANAGED BY ERI ANTANANARIVO TEAM, AND OTHER REPORTS AND STUDIES WRITTEN OR LED BY THE ERI ANTANANARIVO TEAM

Author	Title	Additional Information/Description
ERI Team	ERI Annual Report, August 2004–June 2005	1st Annual Report
ERI Team	ERI Annual Report, July 2005–June 2006	2nd Annual Report
ERI Team	ERI Annual Report, July 2006–June 2007	3rd Annual Report
ERI Team	ERI Annual Report, July 2007–June 2008	4th Annual Report
ERI Team	Madagascar Eco-Regional Initiatives to Promote Alternatives to Slash-and-Burn Practices (ERI): Work Plan Year 1	1st Work Plan
ERI Team	ERI Semester Report (July 2005–December 2005) and 2006 Annual Work Plan	1st Semester Report and 2nd Work Plan
ERI Team	ERI Semestral Report (July 2006–December 2006) and 2007–2008 Annual Workplan	2nd Semester Report and 3rd Work Plan
ERI Team	ERI Final Annual Work Plan	4th Work Plan
ERI Team	ERI Semester Report (July 2007–December 2007)	3rd Semester Report
ERI Team	ERI Semester Report (July 2008–December 2008)	4th Semester Report
ERI Team	ERI Performance Monitoring Plan, Revised October 2005	ERI PMP
ERI Team	PMP Report: July 2005–August 2006	1st PMP report
ERI Team	PMP Report: September 2006–August 2007	2nd PMP report
ERI Team	PMP Report: September 2007–August 2008	3rd PMP report
Ioana Bouvier and Andrew Watson	Using GIS analysis for planning and decision support	DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS TRAINING
Thayer, Jenna Luche	Appreciative inquiry training and field application (English)	APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY TRAINING AND FIELD APPLICATION (English)
Thayer, Jenna Luche	Appreciative inquiry training and field application (French)	APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY TRAINING AND FIELD APPLICATION (French version)
Thevenot, Pierre	Situation du Mouvement Kolo Harena de la vulgarisation faite par ses membres paysans et du Programme ERI	Situation du Mouvement Kolo Harena de la vulgarisation faite par ses membres paysans et du Programme ERI
Erika Styger	Mid-term program evaluation consultancy report of Module 3: Profitable and Environmentally Sound Farming Systems Replace Slash-And-Burn Agricultural Practices at the Landscape Scale	Mid-term program evaluation consultancy report of Module 3: Profitable and Environmentally Sound Farming Systems Replace Slash-And-Burn

Author	Title	Additional Information/Description
		Agricultural Practices at the Landscape Scale
Jamil Simon	Regional Communication Strategy and Implementation Plan for an Expanded Environmental Awareness Program	
Hockley, Neal J.; Andriamarovololona, Mijasoia M.	The economics of community forest management in Madagascar: is there a free lunch? An analysis of <i>Transfert de Gestion</i>	
Hockley, Neal J.; Andriamarovololona, Mijasoia M.	The economics of community forest management in Madagascar: is there a free lunch? An analysis of <i>Transfert de Gestion</i>	French translation of executive summary of report (on ERI compendium)
RESOLVE	Evaluation et perspectives des transferts de gestion des ressources naturelles dans le cadre du Programme Environnemental 3	Document de synthèse et de recommandations
Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement (SAGE)	Final Report on CBNRM static and dynamic database	Final report
SAVAIVO	Un système de Suivi-Evaluation des contrats de transfert de gestion des ressources naturelles renouvelables	Finalized CBNRM M&E guide and database
SAVAIVO	Rapport Final sur un système de Suivi-Evaluation des contrats de transfert de gestion des ressources naturelles renouvelables	Final report
Association Nationale d'Actions Environnementales (ANAE)	Promotion des pratiques agroécologiques en SCV et mise en place de sites de démonstration	Rapport final
MC2S	Mise en place plateforme Jatropha	Rapport final
Consultants Associés	Mise en place du système de suivi de la production et des revenus des ménages à travers l'exploitation des Cahiers de Ménages	An M&E guide of the « Cahiers de Ménages », describing the sampling method, methodology of data collection and processing, and actors.
Consultants Associés	Rapport Final : Mise en place du système de suivi de la production et des revenus des ménages à travers l'exploitation des Cahiers de Ménages	final report
Onimandimbisoa Andrianadrasana	Double Révolution Verte Durable : Promotion de l'approche agroécologique	Double Révolution Verte Durable Promotion de l'approche agroécologique (recommandations pour le MINENVEF-MAEP)
Onimandimbisoa Andrianadrasana	Révolution verte durable et agroécologie: quelques réflexions sur l'intensification agricole à Madagascar	Révolution verte durable et agroécologie: quelques réflexions sur l'intensification agricole à Madagascar
Onimandimbisoa Andrianadrasana, Tom Erdmann, et al.	Le Transfert de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles pour la sauvegarde des corridors forestiers: la vision du Programme Eco-regional Initiatives, à travers son expérience dans les écorégions de Fianarantsoa et Toamasina	Article sur l'expérience ERI en TdG pour le colloque organisé par ESSA - Forêts

**ERI FIANARANTSOA REPORTS AND STUDIES: CONSULTANT REPORTS MANAGED BY ERI FIANARANTSOA TEAM, AND OTHER REPORTS, PRESENTATIONS AND STUDIES WRITTEN OR LED BY THE ERI FIANARANTSOA TEAM**

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
RAHARISON Théodore Samuel	New techniques and technologies for agricultural transformation tested among Koloharena	final report of training sessions and the installation of pedal pumps including list of participants, copies of documents/charts distributed during trainings and the handbook in two french version copies and an electronic version of the final report.
RAMINOSON Ralambo	Development Pathways » approach promoted and modified for use by regional and local actors	Rapport de prestation de service avec recommandations
RANDRIAMAHAZONILAINA Alexis Joseph Douzième	Rapport sur les résultats et techniques de détermination de qualité d'huile de jatropha	Consultant chargé de faire une recherche appliqué sur le <i>jatropha curcas</i>
RANDRIAMAHAZONILAINA Alexis Joseph Douzième	Rapport sur les rendements comparatifs des presses	Consultant chargé de faire une recherche appliqué sur le <i>jatropha curcas</i>
RANDRIAMAHAZONILAINA Alexis Joseph Douzième	Rapport sur les méthodologies appliquées et les résultats obtenus par rapport à la tâche n.1 (Jatropha et la lumière)	
RANDRIAMAHAZONILAINA Alexis Joseph Douzième	Rapport sur les méthodologies appliquées et les résultats obtenus par rapport à la tâche n.2 (la presse à huile et la qualité d'huile)	
RANDRIAMAHAZONILAINA Alexis Joseph Douzième	Rapport sur les méthodologies appliquées et les résultats obtenus par rapport à la tâche n.3 (le jatropha et la fabrication de savon)	
TOVONJANAHARY Rolland	Formation des guides locaux et hébergeurs sur les techniques de guidage, trek et technique d'hébergement avec les communautés de bases gestionnaires ectomorphiques	Rapport de formation intégrant: rapport final de formation, déroulement de la formation dans le second site Namoly , catégorisation de niveau de guide après formation sur l'évaluation de capacité de guidage des guides formés, liste des guides et hébergeurs certifiés par site, niveau et capacité d'accueil de structure locale par site et la stratégie de promotion et développement éco-touristique de chaque site
Ny Hasinambinintsoa MASEZAMANA	ETUDES SUR L'ADAPTATION AGRO ECOLOGIQUE DE MORINGA DANS LES ZONES STRATEGIQUES D'INTERVENTION DE ERI	Report on the course of the preparation and organization of the descents on ground; a strategic document of intervention (studies); presentation of the modules of formation and the approach adopted to achieve the goals and calendar of implementation
Ny Hasinambinintsoa MASEZAMANA	ETUDES SUR L'ADAPTATION AGRO ECOLOGIQUE DE MORINGA DANS LES ZONES STRATEGIQUES D'INTERVENTION DE ERI	Report on the formations in each site with the cards of presence of the participants; report/ratio of follow-up of the fields of plantation of the koloharena, assessment of the countryside; results of the studies undertaken on ground and recommendations.

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
RASOAMIARINIRINA Ranivoarinosy Elyssère	Renforcement de capacités des Fédérations de Communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles (FCOBA) dans la District d'Ikongo pour assurer la gestion pérenne des ressources transférées dans la NAP entre Ranomafana et Andringitra	Rapport d'avancements des activités selon le chronogramme des activités, Plan d'action 2009 de chaque FCOBA, Protocole de collaboration entre FCOBA et ARKH, Compilation des réalisations et appuis pendant la période de contrat, avec analyse et recommandation de d'amélioration
RAKOTOANDRIAMIHAMINA Jean	RENFORCEMENT DE CAPACITES DES PAYSANS ET MISE EN PLACE DES PARCELLES DE REFERENCE EN SCV AU TOUR DES MAISONS KOLOHARENA	RAPPORT DE FORMATION, MISE EN PLACE DES PARCELLES DE REFERENCE EN SCV ET SUIVIS EN VUE DE RENFORCEMENT DE CAPACITES DES TECHNICIENS ET PAYSANS VULGARISATEURS
RAZAFINDRATSITA Vololontiana Rivo	APPUI A L'ELABORATION DE PLAN DE GESTION DU CORRIDOR FORESTIER ENTRE LE PARC RANOMAFANA ET ANDRINGITRA	Rapport du Plan de gestion relatif au plan de conservation de la biodiversité entre les Ranomafana et Andringitra, plan et système de suivi des cibles de conservation, carte de zonage suivant les cibles de conservation
ITECO Ingenieurs SA	Hydro-electric Feasibility Study Haute Matsiatra and Vatovavy-Fitovinany Regions	Compilation of documentation on hydroelectric power in Madagascar presented in print and CD format to the client. Background info on pico and micro power examples in other countries presented in CD format
ITECO Ingenieurs SA	Hydro-electric Feasibility Study Haute Matsiatra and Vatovavy-Fitovinany Regions	Summary assessments of the potentialities and constraints, with photographs and geographic locations, of 6-10 "pico" and 5-6 "micro" power sites in the Fianarantsoa province. Locations noted on maps and report should include photographs and sketch drawings of approximate design considerations.
ITECO Ingenieurs SA	Hydro-electric Feasibility Study Haute Matsiatra and Vatovavy-Fitovinany Regions	Final report presenting analytical assessment of the opportunities and constraints of developing small-scale hydropower in Fianarantsoa province, detailed plans, financial and cost calculations, ecological considerations and recommendations for developing 5-6 "pico" and 1-2 "micro" sites in the Fianarantsoa province. Locations noted on maps and final report should include photographs and sketch drawings of approximate design considerations.
COMITE MULTI-LOCAL DE PLANIFICATION	Avancer l'Approche Eco- régionale à la conservation et au développement dans la région de Fianarantsoa	Rapport et carte de reboisement suite aux programmes de formations sur le reboisement, Rapport de mission, programmes, rapport d'atelier sur diverses réponses aux menaces minières , Opérationnalisation des OPC1 le long du corridor forestier ; description du système d'échange d'information des parties prenantes autour du corridor forestier ; rapport de stratégie de contractant pour la mise en application des résolutions de conférence du corridor forestier, Rapport de stratégie pour la conservation et le développement du corridor forestier Ranomafana-

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title/Subject</b>	<b>Additional Information/Description</b>
		Andringitra en ce qui concerne la nouvelle vision pour des aires protégées
CONSULTING PLUS	Financial audit of Koloharena Cooperatives Working with ERI Fianarantsoa	Final report
ONG AIDE	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Note of presentation for the organization of the training modules, the strategies of implementation to reach the objectives determined by the federations. Calendars of implementation approved by the FKH and lists of the PV and farmers to train
ONG AIDE	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Report of the formations, with the lists of the participants. Copy of the technical documents/charts to distribute during the training. Report of the setting up of the seedbeds of great capacity, in according to the technical norm
ONG AIDE	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Report on the setting up of at least a trial parcel of 3 ares by site, of which 1 is on the tanety, 1 is with the turn of box and 1 is in the low-lying area. At least two seedbeds on a large scale, being able to produce 250 000 young seedlings, set up by site. Preliminary results of the tests. Recommendations.
ONG TAMBATRA	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Note of presentation for the organization of the training modules, the strategies of implementation to reach the objectives determined by the federations. Calendars of implementation approved by the FKH. Lists of the PV and farmers to train
ONG TAMBATRA	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Report of the formations, with the lists of the participants. Copy of the technical documents/charts to distribute during the training. Report of the setting up of the seedbeds of great capacity, in according to the technical norm
ONG TAMBATRA	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Report on the setting up of at least a trial parcel of 3 ares by site, of which 1 is on the tanety, 1 is with the turn of box and 1 is in the low-lying area. At least two seedbeds on a large scale, being able to produce 250.000 young seedlings, set up by site. Preliminary results of the tests and recommendations
ONG SAGE	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Note of presentation for the organization of the training modules, the strategies of implementation to reach the objectives determined by the federations. Calendars of implementation approved by the FKH. Lists of the PV and farmers to train
ONG SAGE	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Report of the formations, with the lists of the participants. Copy of the technical documents/charts to distribute during



Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
		the training. Report of the setting up of the seedbeds of great capacity, in according to the technical norm
ONG SAGE	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Report on the setting up of at least a trial parcel of 3 ares by site, of which 1 is on the tanety, 1 is with the turn of box and 1 is in the low-lying area. At least two seedbeds on a large scale, being able to produce 250.000 young seedlings, set up by site. Preliminary results of the tests. Recommendations
Association AGED	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Note of presentation for the organization of the training modules, the strategies of implementation to reach the objectives determined by the federations. Calendars of implementation approved by the FKH. Lists of the PV and farmers to train
Association AGED	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Report of the formations, with the lists of the participants. Copy of the technical documents/charts to distribute during the training. Report of the setting up of the seedbeds of great capacity, in according to the technical norm
Association AGED	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Report on the setting up of at least a trial parcel of 3 ares by site, of which 1 is on the tanety, 1 is with the turn of box and 1 is in the low-lying area. At least two seedbeds on a large scale, being able to produce 250.000 young seedlings, set up by site. Preliminary results of the tests. Recommendations
ONG CEP	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Note of presentation for the organization of the training modules, the strategies of implementation to reach the objectives determined by the federations. Calendars of implementation approved by the FKH and Lists of the PV and farmers to train
ONG CEP	Training on the setting up of nurseries and cultural techniques for JATROPHA	Report of the formations, with the lists of the participants. Copy of the technical documents/charts to distribute during the training. Report of the setting up of the seedbeds of great capacity, in according to the technical norm
CORRIDOR COFFEE AND SPICES	TRAINING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COFFEE PRODUCTION SYSTEM AND ITS TREATMENT BASED ON WET PROCESS IN ANJOMA-ITSARA AND TOLONGOINA-MANAPATRANA ZONES	Report of training sessions, with list of the participants. Copy of the documents/technical sheets/tools presented during the training sessions. Report of the installation of demonstration sites for in field/practice training. Final report on the trainings
ACAMECA	Formation sur la mise en place et l'utilisation des pompes à pédales et les techniques culturales	Rapport de formation et de la mise en place des pompes à pédales avec liste des participants, et le manuel en annexes en deux exemplaires version française se (dont une version électronique)

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title/Subject</b>	<b>Additional Information/Description</b>
PROIMPEX	Recherche-action sur l'amélioration de sarcleuse à têtes coniques	Fiches techniques d'utilisation et d'entretien en deux versions en malagasy et français. Livraison 10 sarcleuses version améliorées
ONG SAGE	Technical Support and mentoring of local communities implementing CBNRM in the ZSI of ERI	Rapport de la situation actuelle des COBA (PTA, organisation interne des COBA, relations avec les autres structures et réalisation) Planning ou Programme de formation prioritaires par COBA avec les thèmes et les listes de bénéficiaires, programme d'encadrement et de suivi
ASSOCIATION TSIDY	Suivi et encadrement des Communautés de Base en matière de transfert de gestion dans les ZSI de ERI	Stratégie d'encadrement et appuis Rapport de formation et de suivi de la mise en application des formations, situation d'avancement
ASSOCIATION TSIDY	Suivi et encadrement des Communautés de Base en matière de transfert de gestion dans les ZSI de ERI	Analyse de l'évolution de gestion par site par rapport à la réalisation de PTA et organisation. Etat d'avancement par rapport aux formations et suivi, analyse de l'évolution de gestion par site, Nombre des COBA formées / thèmes et encadré, Réalisation par rapport au PTA
ASSOCIATION TSIDY	Suivi et encadrement des Communautés de Base en matière de transfert de gestion dans les ZSI de ERI	Rapport d'activité sur les encadrements et appuis donnés aux COBA, Communes, FKH, mise ne œuvre de plan d'aménagement
ASSOCIATION TSIDY	Suivi et encadrement des Communautés de Base en matière de transfert de gestion dans les ZSI de ERI	Rapport final incluant les résultats des appuis suivants, nombres de COBA encadrées et type d'encadrements donnés, situation de chaque site par rapport à la mise en œuvre de PTA et plan d'aménagement, synthèse de rapport de formations, analyse de l'évolution des membres prise de responsabilités de comités de gestion / bureaux, ourcentage des COBA intéressés et adoptants de activités alternatives aux Tavy
ONG MIARA-DIA	Technical Support and mentoring of local communities implementing CBNRM in the ZSI of ERI	Rapport de la situation actuelle, des concertations avec la communauté, relation avec les autres structures et réalisation). Planning ou programme de formation prioritaire par COBA avec les thèmes et les listes de bénéficiaires, programme d'encadrements et de suivi
ONG MIARA-DIA	Technical Support and mentoring of local communities implementing CBNRM in the ZSI of ERI	Stratégie d'encadrement et appuis par rapport aux formations et leurs applications, situation d'avancement de chaque site
ONG MIARA-DIA	Technical Support and mentoring of local communities implementing CBNRM in the ZSI of ERI	Etude et analyse socio-économique de chaque site, etat d'avancement par rapport aux formations et suivi par site. nombre des membres formés / thèmes, liste et résultats des inventaires de TAVY après recommandation de Service des Eaux et Forêts
ONG MIARA-DIA	Technical Support and mentoring of local communities	Rapport d'activité sur les encadrements et appuis donnés

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
	implementing CBNRM in the ZSI of ERI	aux COBA, Communes, FKH, PTA des chaque COBA, Rapport de la situation ou état zéro à la signature de contrat. Documents de gestion de transfert pour les nouveaux sites prêts à signer : Base de données et carte de délimitation et Inventaires des ressources, état zéro, base socio économique, plan d'aménagement,
FIFAMANOR	Développement des plantes à tubercules dans les ZSI de ERI Fianarantsoa	Rapport finale: l'évaluation de la campagne, recommandations et suggestions techniques et organisationnelles, perspectives concernant la suite de la collaboration, procès verbal de la séance de restitution des résultats
VOKATRY NY ALA	Evaluation et analyse de la dynamique des Transferts de gestion (TG) de quelques sites dans le Corridor Ranomafana Andringitra. Cas d'Ampatsy (GCF), Vohibato (GELOSE) et Ambalaivo	Résultat de l'évaluation et analyse de la dynamique des transferts de gestion et dynamique de pression, mesure d'amélioration d'approche de TG
Business Center Ivoharen a	Atelier de formation sur le micro-crédit	Rapport de formation en deux version malagasy et française en version électronique avec fiches de présence.
RESEAU TIAVO	Mise en en place des caisses locales de mutuelle d'épargne et de crédit dans le corridor EST	Rapport final dans les 04 communes en version française et en version électronique
Vokatry ny Ala	Transfert de Gestion Evaluation Project Toamasina and Fianarantsoa Provinces - Statement of Work	Presentation to Stakeholders in Fianarantsoa, Antananarivo and Toamasina
Corridor Coffee And Spices	Formation sur la mise en place du système de production et de traitement du café par voie humide dans les zones d'Anjoma Itsara et le long du corridor forestier (Est et Ouest)	Rapport final sur l'évaluation de la campagne de culture de caféier, sur les impacts des activités (formations, collectes des cafés cerise) et donner des recommandations ainsi que des suggestions. Elaborer avec les groupes cibles une ébauche de dossier de projet sur l'extension du café arabica et robusta de qualité pour des éventuels financements
ONG NY TANINTSIKA	Vulgarisation de l'approche Kaominina Mendrika	Rapport final: Récapitulation de la vulgarisation de l'approche, Analyse sur l'efficacité d'avoir levier de partenariat (impact), Stratégies de pérennisation
Association Ainga	Vulgarisation de l'approche kaominina Mendrika	Rapport final: Récapitulation de la vulgarisation de l'approche, Analyse sur l'efficacité d'avoir levier de partenariat (impact), Stratégies de pérennisation
ONG AIDE	COLLECTE ET ANALYSE DES DONNÉES RELATIVES AUX INDICATEURS CLÉS D'ALTERNATIVE AU TAVY ET D'INTENSIFICATION AGRICOLE	Méthodologie et calendrier de réalisation
COMITE MULTI-LOCAL DE PLANIFICATION	APPUI A LA MISE EN PLACE DES CENTRES D'APPUI AUX COMMUNES (CAC) ET AU RENFORCEMENT DES STRUCTURES DE GESTION DU CORRIDOR RANOMAFANA-ANDRINGITRA	Rapport d'analyse du plan de performance du CAC : niveau de réalisation des indicateurs

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
COMITE MULTI-LOCAL DE PLANIFICATION	APPUI A LA MISE EN PLACE DES CENTRES D'APPUI AUX COMMUNES (CAC) ET AU RENFORCEMENT DES STRUCTURES DE GESTION DU CORRIDOR RANOMAFANA-ANDRINGITRA	Rapport sur la capitalisation des acquis et la mise en place de bases de données éco régionales, économiques, environnementales et culturelles
ASSOCIATION HAONA SOA	Mise en place et renforcement de capacités des Fédérations de Communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles par le transfert de gestion autour du Corridor Fandriana Vondrozo	Rapport final incluant les réalisations
ASSOCIATION HAONA SOA	Appuis à la consultation locale pour la NAP et à la réalisation des pistes de développement et des enquêtes apprécatives dans les communes d'intervention de ERI	Canevas de la méthodologie de consultation NAP approuvé par le SECTEC, Déroulement et Résultats des données relatives aux processus de consultation à Miarinarivo, K7 incluant le reportage du cas test de Miarinarivo
ASSOCIATION HAONA SOA	Appuis à la consultation locale pour la NAP et à la réalisation des pistes de développement et des enquêtes apprécatives dans les communes d'intervention de ERI	Précarts avec les données spatialisées lors de la collecte des données GPS et enquêtes préliminaire NAP, Résultats de la consultation ambolomadinika
ASSOCIATION HAONA SOA	Appuis à la consultation locale pour la NAP et à la réalisation des pistes de développement et des enquêtes apprécatives dans les communes d'intervention de ERI	Cartes finales avec monographies actualisées des 13 communes
ASSOCIATION HAONA SOA	Appuis à la consultation locale pour la NAP et à la réalisation des pistes de développement et des enquêtes apprécatives dans les communes d'intervention de ERI	PGE et PAGS approuvés par les Communes Rurales, Plan d'action intégrant les stratégies de gestion de la NAP, PCD mis à jour intégrant la dimension environnementale, Copie des PV de consultation par Commune Rurale
ONG MIARADIA	Appuis à la mise en place et renforcement de capacités des Fédérations de Communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles par le transfert de gestion autour du Corridor Fandriana Vondrozo	Stratégie de mise en place encadrement de Fédération COBA et chronogramme d'intervention. Plan de suivi, formation et encadrement par le mandataire avec le Service Technique
ONG MIARADIA	Appuis à la mise en place et renforcement de capacités des Fédérations de Communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles par le transfert de gestion autour du Corridor Fandriana Vondrozo	Rapport final incluant les réalisations
ONG SAGE	Mise en place et renforcement de capacités des Fédérations de Communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles par le transfert de gestion autour du Corridor Fandriana Vondrozo	Stratégie de mise en place encadrement de Fédération COBA et chronogramme d'intervention. Plan de suivi, formation et encadrement par le mandataire avec le Service Technique
ONG SAGE	Mise en place et renforcement de capacités des Fédérations de Communautés de bases gestionnaires de ressources naturelles par le transfert de gestion autour du Corridor Fandriana Vondrozo	Rapport final incluant les réalisations
Association Nationale d'Actions Environnementales	RENFORCEMENT DE CAPACITES DES PAYSANS ET MISE EN PLACE DES PARCELLES DE REFERENCE EN SCV AU	Rapport de formations par site

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
	TOUR DES MAISONS KOLOHARENA	
Bureau d'Etudes MANOVO	RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS TECHNIQUES DES PAYSANS MEMBRES DES AUE	Un rapport d'activité finale
CENTRE VALBIO	Forest Restoration Workshop: Lessons Learned from Field Experiences by Louise Holloway	Power Point presentation in French of experiences learned in ecosystem repair and carbon credit applications
CENTRE VALBIO	Forest Restoration Workshop: Lessons Learned from Field Experiences by Louise Holloway	Wrap-up summary of recommended next steps for promoting ecosystem repair and payments
CMP	Appui à l'opérationnalisation des centres d'appui aux communes	Rapport final
Association Haonaso	Finalisation des appuis à la consultation locale pour la NAP et à la réalisation des pistes de développement et des enquêtes appréciatives dans les communes d'intervention de ERI	Rapport final
ERI Fianarantsoa Team	Dépliant KoloHarena	Localisation des Fédérations et/ou Coopératives Koloharena
Freudenberger, Mark	Forest-Mining Situation in the Fianarantsoa Forest Corridor: Compatible with biodiversity conservation?	Presentation prepared for delivery to the 6th Annual CASM Conference held in Antsirabe, Madagascar. Presentation requested on behalf of the conference organizers and the USAID coalition JariAla, MIARO, and BAMEX.
Réseau TIAVO avec Freudenberger, Mark et Voniarimalala, Emilienne	Demande de crédit garantie du Réseau TIAVO	Note d'Information DCA Demande de Garantie de Crédit par Réseau TIAVO
Freudenberger, Mark	Background Information for development of German Partnership with FCE Railway around Jatropa	"Public - Private Partnership for the Fianarantsoa - Manakara (FCE) Railway
Freudenberger, Mark and Rasolofoniriana	Situation de Crise d'Eau de la Ville de Fianarantsoa en Novembre 2006	Crise d'Eau Potable de la Ville de Fianarantsoa
Alliance Ecorégionale USAID à Fianarantsoa	Présentation sur les enjeux et leçons apprises suite aux premières consultations publiques COFAF	La Conquête du Corridor Forestier
CODEART	Deux études sur la performance d'une presse motorisée à importer par le programme ERI Fianarantsoa.	Essais techniques sur presse mécanisée prototype CODEART
Payet, Marion	Bilan de l'investissement depuis 2000 dans la FCE par l'USAID et autres bailleurs	Le Bilan de la FCE après 10 ans d'Investissements : Impacts Ecologiques et Socio-Economiques
Grenfell, Scott; Freudenberger, Mark; Ubecker, Elizabeth et al.	Joint report prepared by WWF/BAMEX consultant Scott Grenfell but with significant contributions from ERI Fianarantsoa staff in writing and editing the final report. Report useful for launching community based ecotourism management of the Andrambovato forest station. This is not a DAI/ERI publication, but rather a joint initiative with BAMEX and WWF.	ANDRAMBOVATO FORESTRY STATION MADAGASCAR: ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDY
Freudenberger, Mark	Fact Sheet on FCE Railway and Forest Corridor	Le Corridor Forestier et les Systèmes de Transport - Province de Fianarantsoa
Freudenberger, Mark	Summary description of the Ranomafana-Andringitra Forest Corridor	Le Corridor Forestier Ranomafana-Andringitra

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
FIFAMANOR	Les rapports préliminaires sur l'introduction des pommes de terres et patates douces sont présentés. Les résultats sur l'introduction des variétés sont faites avec les recommandations sur les étapes à suivre dans l'avenir.	Rapport Technique sur Introduction Pomme de Terre et Patates Douces par FIFAMANOR
Freudenberger, Mark	Rural electrification orientation for Commune of Tolongoina	Valorisation du Corridor Forestier Fandriana-Vondrozo : Electrification rurale à Tolongoina
Freudenberger, Mark	Jatropha Initiative Up-date for ERI Fianarantsoa	Jatropha Initiative Up-date for ERI Fianarantsoa
Freudenberger, Mark and Karen	FCE railway, J&J Group, Biofuels	Considerations for J&J Group FCE Investment
Raharinomenjanahary, Vololoniaina	Community Management Natural Resources, GCF, COBA	MISE EN PLACE DES FEDERATIONS COBA DANS LA ZSI DE ERI FIANARANTSOA
CIREEF Haute Matsiatra	PTA 2007 CIREEF Haute Matsiatra avec les Partenaires	
Presse de la Capitale	Utilisation d'énergies renouvelables à Madagascar	Articles sur la participation de ERI et les KH aux Journées Portes Ouvertes AEA
DIREEF Fianarantsoa	Revision et amélioration de guide de transfert de gestion en tenant compte les acquis de transfert de gestions des acteurs de transfert dans la DIREEF de Fianarantsoa	Capitalisation et amélioration de Guide de transfert de gestion de ressources naturelles dans la DIREEF de Fianarantsoa
Student who was candidate for diplôme de Maîtrise en M.I.S.S	ETUDE DE FAISABILITE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE ET FINANCIERE D'UNE MICROCENTRALE HYDROELECTRIQUE (Cas du site de Tolongoina )	ETUDE DE FAISABILITE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE ET FINANCIERE D'UNE MICROCENTRALE HYDROELECTRIQUE (Cas du site de Tolongoina )
Freudenberger, Mark; Razanajatovo, Salohy	Ecoregional conservation, agroecology, agricultural intensification in Madagascar	L'Avenir du Corridor Forestier Ranomafana–Andringitra : Réflexions Suite à la Conférence CNRE/IRD
Freudenberger, Mark	Presentation of the Ecoregional Alliance USAID: orientations in Fianaratnsoa	Ecoregional Conservation and Development in Fianarantsoa: Strategies, Achievements, and Challenges
Freudenberger, Mark	Overflight map of Fianarantsoa Ranomafana - Andringitra forest corridor	Fianarantsoa Overflight Trajectory and Descriptions of Key Sites
RAKOTOVAO Tahina	Rapport de stage de découverte d'Entreprise par une étudiante de l'ESSAgro : Etudes sur terrain en vu de déterminer le coût de production d'un kilo de graine et d'un litre d'huile brute de jatropha	EtudeEconomique relative à la détermination des coûts de production de jatropha
Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Fiche technique sur la plantation de jatropha	FOMBA FAMBOLENA KINANA FOTSY
Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Fiche Jiro Kinana	Fiche technique concernant la fabrication de la lumière provenant de l'huile de jatropha
Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Gestion du terroir	Ireo karazan'asa azo atao amin'ny tanintsika
Gandolfi, Nicola	Ecological and social description of the dynamics of forest degradation in the Zafimaniry forest of southeastern Madagascar. Summary of a master degree thesis written by the author.	Ecologie du palissandre ( <i>Dalbergia monticola</i> Bosser et <i>R.Rabev.</i> ) et orientations pour sa gestion soutenu en forêts dans la zone Zafimaniry (Madagascar). Rapport de fin de thèse

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title/Subject</b>	<b>Additional Information/Description</b>
Standford, Browen	Ecotourism, rural conflicts, community management of natural resources, forest corridor	"Searching for Sustainable Solutions to the People-Park Conflict: Ecotourism and Community-Based Management in south central Madagascar."
Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Différentes techniques de culture du jatropha curcas	Techniques culturelles du jatropha curcas
Mark Freudenberger	Culture et Commercialisation de Jatropha	Présentation donnée souvent aux partenaires
Freudenberger, Mark and Ranaivoson, Anicet	Sommaire de la situation Jatropha au Madagascar	La Situation de Jatropha au Madagascar en Octobre 2006
Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Relation entre l'arbre et l'homme, avec comme exemple "jatropha"	Ny hazo sy ny olombelona
Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Les activités du Programme ERI face au changement climatique	Fiovaovan'ny toetrandro : tranga iray miteraka ny fikorontanan'ny tontolo iainana
Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Le corridor forestier Ranomafana-Andringitra et ses ressources naturelles	Ny tandavanala sy ireo harena voajanahary ao anatiny
Vololoniaina Raharinomenjanahary, Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Les avantages et les étapes à suivre pour un transfert de gestion	Ny tombontsoa azo amin'ny famindram-pitantanana ny ala
Jérôme Levet	Microcentrales hydroélectriques	Les microcentrales hydroélectriques
Tsialoninarivo Rahajary, Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Informations sur le Centre d'Appui aux Communes ou CAC	Centre d'Appui aux Communes CAC
Sidonie Rasoarimalala	Informations sur les produits Koloharena : miel, artisanat (vetiver), miel et autres	Etiquettes des produits Koloharena
Sidonie Rasoarimalala, AUE de Kelilalina	Informations sur le barrage de Kelilalina (fruit de la collaboration entre ERI et CRS) : l'histoire de l'endroit, l'AUE (Association des Usagers de l'Eau) responsable et son rôle, les activités de l'AUE	Barazy Andreana Mahamavo, Amboasary Kelilalina, Vatovavy-Fitovinany
Revue de l'Océan Indien (ROI)	Publi-reportage sur l'écotourisme communautaire à Ambohimamasina et Andrambovato	Corridor forestier : l'écotourisme solidaire chez l'habitant

**ERI TOAMASINA REPORTS AND STUDIES: CONSULTANT REPORTS MANAGED BY ERI TOAMASINA TEAM, AND OTHER REPORTS, PRESENTATIONS AND STUDIES WRITTEN OR LED BY THE ERI TOAMASINA TEAM**

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title/Subject</b>	<b>Additional Information/Description</b>
Service d'Appui a la Gestion de l'Environnement Toamasina	Development of Atsinanana Regional Development Plan	Monographie de la Region d'Atsinanana
VALY Agrideveloppement SARL	Training on seed production techniques	Report on the 2 trainings, modules and technical documents
Groupe de consultant" MAMIHARIVELO"	Revival of the Culture of Banana Trees	Report on training, chart on the technique of banana tree production and propagation
Groupe de consultant" MAMIHARIVELO"	Revival of the Culture of Banana Trees	Report on the installation of banana demonstration sites and final report
Association Mamokara ka AROVY ny Tontolo IAinana	Technical Assistance in the Production of Jatropha	Scheme of work with the cooperatives, purchase of materials, recruitment of labor, site identification, draft-agreement and protocol design
Association Mamokara ka AROVY ny Tontolo IAinana	Technical Assistance in the Production of Jatropha	Report on trainings, 6 nurseries installed, monitoring sheets
Association Mamokara ka AROVY ny Tontolo IAinana	Technical Assistance in the Production of Jatropha	Evaluation report on nurseries production; 110 000 plants produced
Association Mamokara ka AROVY ny Tontolo IAinana	Technical Assistance in the Production of Jatropha	Report on soil preparation and digging of holes for the 70 ha
Association Mamokara ka AROVY ny Tontolo IAinana	Technical Assistance in the Production of Jatropha	Report on the installation of 70 ha of plantation
Association Mamokara ka AROVY ny Tontolo IAinana	Technical Assistance in the Production of Jatropha	Report on maintenance, follow-up of the nurseries and plantations, demonstrations and farmers' implementation; final report on evaluation and recommendations for the continuation of the actions
Association MITSINJO	Training workshop on the production of native plants	Report on the training workshop and technical support in Malagasy and French
Service d'Appui a la Gestion de l'Environnement Toamasina	Support for the Production of the Communal Development Plan, Andranobolahy	Final version of PCD, validated
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	An action plan and multiplied FFS concept
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	Reorientated programs of CKH on FFS
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	Report on the 7 sessions of initial training
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	November report on follow-up council and on continued formation-recycling on FFS management



<b>Author</b>	<b>Title/Subject</b>	<b>Additional Information/Description</b>
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	December report on follow-up-council and continued formation-recycling on FFS management
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	Submit an action plan with a calendar (january-May 2006)- progress report on participants` evaluation-training-monitoring and technical support
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	Mid-term report containing information on operational progress,participants` evaluation and recommendations
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	Progress reports( for the months of February and March) on participants` evaluation of the FFS,training,monitoring and technical support
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	Progress reports( for the month of April ) on participants` evaluation of the FFS,training,monitoring and technical support
ONG Voahary Soa	Support for the installation and the starting of Farmer Field Schools	Final report containing a summary of previous progress report including completed activities,themes,observations and recommendations
RADIO TELEVISION ANALAMANGA, TOAMASINA	Communications about ERI Toamasina	Reports of the service after the realization and the television broadcasting
Kaoperativa Koloharena Tongalaza	Training courses for new farmer extensionists	training modules
Kaoperativa Koloharena Tongalaza	Training courses for new farmer extensionists	training reports
Bureau d'Etudes TSARA TANTANA	Installation of contractual management of the forest at Sakalava and Ambohibolakely	Socioeconomic analysis, including an exhaustive list of the forest products
Bureau d'Etudes TSARA TANTANA	Installation of contractual management of the forest at Sakalava and Ambohibolakely	Report on the delimitation of the forest and charts
Bureau d'Etudes TSARA TANTANA	Installation of contractual management of the forest at Sakalava and Ambohibolakely	Results of the forest inventory
Bureau d'Etudes TSARA TANTANA	Installation of contractual management of the forest at Sakalava and Ambohibolakely	Simplified management plan
RADIO TELEVISION ANALAMANGA, TOAMASINA	Communication about the CDIA Beforona	1 cassette VHS (or CD) of the realization having the requirements of USAID
RADIO TELEVISION ANALAMANGA, TOAMASINA	Communication about the CDIA Beforona	Report of the realization after 2 television broadcasting
Tandem Razanamparany	Production of red rice in Ambatovy	Global strategy, action planning, training module on composting
Centre Technique Horticole de Tamatave	Improving the quality of litchi produced by koloharena associations	Training modules
Centre Technique Horticole de Tamatave	Improving the quality of litchi produced by koloharena associations	Final report and technical fiches

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title/Subject</b>	<b>Additional Information/Description</b>
Bureau d'Etudes MIAVOTRA	Audit of the koloharena cooperatives patrimony	Results of the audit with the elements of improvement for each CKH and complete reports of audit for ERI Toamasina
Groupe de consultants Rasambomanana Felice	Support to the Revival of the Corn Culture	Report on the training of the extension workers
Groupe RAVALISOA Hery Manana	Setting up of contractual forest management at Anjahamana and Ambongabe	Socioeconomic analysis and exhaustive list of forest products
Groupe RAVALISOA Hery Manana	Setting up of contractual forest management at Anjahamana and Ambongabe	Simplified management plan
RADIO TELEVISION ANALAMANGA, TOAMASINA	Communication on GCF and COBA in Ambatondrazaka	One CD and report on the realization
RADIO TELEVISION ANALAMANGA, TOAMASINA	Communication on CKHs in Ambatondrazaka	1 CD and report on the realization
Plateforme pour la Gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (PlaCAZ)	PLACAZ Activities	Final version of part of Platform bylaws (status)
Consortium Lova/Reve	Development of Koloharena Cooperative Business Plans	Final version validated by CA of each co-operative
BRL Madagascar	Establishment of Soil Conservation Demonstrations	Modules of training and report of training on in the Zone of de Anjahamana, Ambodilazana et Lohariandava
BRL Madagascar	Establishment of Soil Conservation Demonstrations	Final report
Centre Technique Horticole de Tamatave	Establishment of Black Pepper (Poivre) Nurseries and Demonstrations	Training modules
Centre Technique Horticole de Tamatave	Establishment of Black Pepper (Poivre) Nurseries and Demonstrations	Training report
Centre Technique Horticole de Tamatave	Establishment of Black Pepper (Poivre) Nurseries and Demonstrations	Report of installation of nurseries and demonstration sites (with verification by Module 3 Manager)
Centre Technique Horticole de Tamatave	Establishment of Black Pepper (Poivre) Nurseries and Demonstrations	Final report
SOCIETE PROIMPEX	Promotion/Vulgarisation de l'utilisation des sarcleuses a tetes coniques	Report/ratio of supply and distribution of these weeding machines meetings of demonstration and training
SOCIETE PROIMPEX	Promotion/Vulgarisation de l'utilisation des sarcleuses a tetes coniques	Report/ratio of the meetings of demonstrations - Training/distribution of these weeding machines.
SOCIETE PROIMPEX	Promotion/Vulgarisation de l'utilisation des sarcleuses a tetes coniques	Production of the charts in 05 specimens with electronic version/final Report
RADIO TELEVISION ANALAMANGA, TOAMASINA	Production of an awareness raising spot on cultivation and production of jatropha curcas seeds	Written Report
Corridor Coffee and Spices	Development of an Arabica Coffee Center of Excellence	Final report
ONG Voahary Soa	Diffusion of the technique of composting	Rapport final de Suivi Technique et d'Appui Conseil aux PV

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
		et Présentation de la version définitive des Cartes Conseils
World Wide Fund for Nature, Madagascar	Developing an Ecoregional Vision for the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor	Training support material for all module and brief report including recommendations for future development of the ecoregional vision
World Wide Fund for Nature, Madagascar	Developing an Ecoregional Vision for the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor	Workshop support material for all module and workshop report including recommendations for further development and finalization of the ecoregional vision
World Wide Fund for Nature, Madagascar	Developing an Ecoregional Vision for the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor	Final vision document in collaboration With PlaCAZ members.
ONG LALANA	Promotion of the poultry farming with the women-farmers in the new zones	Préparation des Modules de Formation
ONG LALANA	Promotion of the poultry farming with the women-farmers in the new zones	Rapport de formations
ONG LALANA	Promotion of the poultry farming with the women-farmers in the new zones	Rapport de mise en place des basses cours améliorées avec Constatation sur place du Responsable Module 3 de ERI Toamasina.
ONG LALANA	Promotion of the poultry farming with the women-farmers in the new zones	Rapport des appuis techniques fournis aux femmes-Paysans
ONG LALANA	Promotion of the poultry farming with the women-farmers in the new zones	Rapport final / Supports : fiches techniques et cartes conseils
Cabinet R Conseil	Promotion du Centre de Diffusion pour l'Intensification Agricole CDIA de Beforona	Report of Planning and Organization of the activities of promotion of the CDIA
Cabinet R Conseil	Promotion du Centre de Diffusion pour l'Intensification Agricole CDIA de Beforona	Report of realization of the promotional activities of the CDIA of Beforona.
Cabinet R Conseil	Promotion du Centre de Diffusion pour l'Intensification Agricole CDIA de Beforona	Final report with evaluation report
Consortium Lova/Reve	Formation sur l'approche terroir destinée aux agents de terrain de ERI	Report on the preparation of the modules of training
Consortium Lova/Reve	Formation sur l'approche terroir destinée aux agents de terrain de ERI	Report of training Standard plan of management of a soil
Consortium Lova/Reve	Formation sur l'approche terroir destinée aux agents de terrain de ERI	Final report and development of the curriculum of training and charts (malagasy and French)
Plateforme pour la Gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (PlaCAZ)	Developing the Ecoregional Approach to Conservation and Development in the Toamasina Region	Rapport sur la visite échange avec le CMP, Fianarantsoa
ONG MAMIZO	Animation des groupes d'écoute à l'endroit des Associations et Communautés villageoises dans les zones d'intervention de ERI	1 rapport final de prestation d'animation de groupe.
Groupe de Consultants RAVALISOA Hery Manana	Mise en place de la Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts (GCF) dans les communes d'Andranobolahy et	Document sur l'analyse socio-économique, y compris une liste exhaustive des produits forestiers utilisés

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
	d'Anjahamana	
Groupe de Consultants RAVALISOA Hery Manana	Mise en place de la Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts (GCF) dans les communes d'Andranobolahy et d'Anjahamana	Un document sur le plan d'aménagement et de gestion simplifiée
Bureau d'études SAVAIVO	Appui à la mise à jour des Plans Communaux de Développement (PCD) : Communes de Lohariandava-Beforona-Morarano	Version finale du PCD validée pour chaque commune
Plateforme pour la Gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (PlaCAZ)	Establishment of a Commune Support Center (CAC)	Protocole tripartite établi entre ERI ,PlaCAZ et l'entité responsable pour la construction du local pour le CAC
Plateforme pour la Gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (PlaCAZ)	Establishment of a Commune Support Center (CAC)	Rapport du processus et des résultats des actions de plaidoyer menées auprès des instances régionales, provinciales et nationales en faveur du CAC d'Ampasimadinika et un Rapport trimestriel sous forme d'évaluation Technique et stratégique à mi parcours de l'opérationnalisation du CAC selon les termes du TDR
Plateforme pour la Gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (PlaCAZ)	Establishment of a Commune Support Center (CAC)	Rapport final d'évaluation du CAC durant la période couverte par cette convention
Corridor Coffee and Spices	Development and extension of the filiere (value chain) "specialty Coffee" in the area of Morarano Ambatovy	Etat de la mise en place de parcelles paysannes de production de masses végétales légumineuses, de graines de légumineuses - Etat des préparatifs de la mise en place de compostages - Etat d'avancement sur la mise en œuvre d'infrastructures d'accueil au niveau du COCE - Etat sur l'avancement du processus de mise à titre auprès du service des domaines des terrains repartis/occupés - Documents de reconnaissance d'occupation foncière des deux bassins versants au niveau de la commune rurale de Morarano Gare
Corridor Coffee and Spices	Development and extension of the specialty coffee value chain in the area of Morarano Ambatovy	Etat général de l'initiative dans les deux bassins versants - Etat de la production de compost au niveau des parcelles paysannes - Etat de la facilitation et encadrement de l'organisation de la mise en œuvre de pistes d'accès et de sentiers internes - Documents par occupants des deux bassins versants prêts pour depot au niveau du Service de Domaine de Moramanga
Kooperativa Koloharena Tongalaza	Restructuration du CENTRE LADIA- PHASE 2	Rapport d'Audit technique, organisationnel et financier du Centre et rapport mois de Juin 2007 du Centre
Kooperativa Koloharena Tongalaza	Restructuration du CENTRE LADIA- PHASE 2	Les axes d'orientation du centre déterminés avec établissement de la lettre de politique de gestion du Centre établie par le COS Avec le rapport mois de juillet 2007 du

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
		Centre
YCS Madagascar	Mise en place de la Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts dans la commune de Fito: Transfert de gestion à Ambodiara et Amboangy	Un rapport sur le suivi et évaluation des étapes achevées et le module de recyclage fait Un rapport sur l'établissement des instruments de gestion et de formalisation des contrats Un document pour chaque COBA prêt à signer sur le contrat de gestion
Plateforme pour la Gestion du Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (PlaCAZ)	Promoting the Ecoregional Approach to Conservation and Development for the greater Ankeniheny-Zahamena corridor	Revised sustainability plan and at least 2 funding proposals for potential TFP
Groupe RAVALISOA Hery	Mise en place de la Gestion Contractualisée des Forêts dans la commune rurale d'Andasibe: Transfert de gestion forêt de Vohidrazana	Un rapport sur la délimitation du lot forêt à gérer par la COBA (en annexant le procès verbal de la délimitation), les cartes (localisation, utilisation de l'espace et la délimitation du lot forestier transféré) et les résultats de l'inventaire forestier Un document élaboré pour le COBA sur le plan d'aménagement et de gestion simplifié et des recommandations d'action technique ou socio-économique pour améliorer et préserver les ressources dans ses conditions d'utilisation
RAZAFIMANDIMBY Ghislain Antonio	Illustration sur fiches techniques et cartes conseils sur le thème de la Gestion communautaire des ressources naturelles, le Transfert de gestion et Intensification agricole à l'usage des paysans techniciens, par l'élaboration de dessins	A series of illustrated charts color final version (with the text with the back)
Proimpex	Manuel d'utilisation et fiche technique d'une sarcluse a tetes coniques	Publication du manuel
Consultant	Amelioration de la Qualité de Litchis	Fiche Technique Litchis
ERI Toamasina Team	Appreciative Inquiry Reports	Appreciative Inquiry Reports for the Communes of Andranobolaha, Lohariandava, Maromitety, Morarano, and Sahambala
Razafimandimby, Ghislain A.	Techniques culturales améliorées de banane, poivre, flemingia, café arabica, maïs, letchi et arachide	Cartes conseil / pagivoltes AKONDRO, DIPOAVATRA, FLEMINGIA, KAFE ARABICA, KATSAKA, LETISIA, VOANJO
ERI Toamasina	Création d'un pagivolte	Comment concevoir et créer les pagivoltes
CTHT	Fiche technique sur le poivre + PL 1/2 de CTHT	Relance de la production de poivre
Georges Rakotondrabe	Auto-évaluation des 14 CKH	Autoévaluation AKH et CKH
Tom Erdmann	Toamasina Fact Sheet ERI Description	INTRODUCTION AU PROGRAMME ERI TOAMASINA
Tom Erdmann	Economic growth Activities list: étoile jaune	Activités et Indicateurs portantes sur la Croissance Economique à Proposer aux Communes dans le cadre de

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
		Kôminina Mendrika
Tom Erdmann	Réactualisation/Révision des Plans Communaux de Développement	Réactualisation/Révision des Plans Communaux de Développement
ERI Toamasina Team	Les deux antennes regionales Koloharena (ARKH) de l'ecoregion de Toamasina	Les deux antennes regionales Koloharena (ARKH) de l'ecoregion de Toamasina
Georges Rakotondrabe	Evaluation à partir des consultation des cahiers de ménage et de l'approche communautaire participative	Evaluation à partir des consultations des cahiers de ménage et de l'approche communautaire participative
PlaCAZ	PlaCAZ brochure	Brochure about Plateforme de gestion Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena
Tom Erdmann	Quelques idées pour l'élaboration du document de la vision écorégionale du CAZ	Quelques Idées pour l'élaboration du document de la vision écorégionale du CAZ
PlaCAZ	EcoRegion Ankenihemy- Zahamena les intervenants dans le domaine du developpement rurale autour du CAZ	EcoRegion Ankenihemy- Zahamena les intervenants dans le domaine du developpement rurale autour du CAZ
PlaCAZ	EcoRegion Ankenihemy- Zahamena les intervenants dans le domaine de la conservation autour du CAZ	EcoRegion Ankenihemy- Zahamena les intervenants dans le domaine de la conservation autour du CAZ
Tom Erdmann	Suggestions de quelques éléments à mettre/développer (à insister/souligner) dans les propositions de financement pour les PTF	Suggestions de quelques éléments à mettre/développer (à insister/souligner) dans les propositions de financement pour les PTF
Tom Erdmann	Outil Kaominina Mendrika	Information sur la Kaominina Mendrika et CAC
Tom Erdmann	Notes sur la collaboration potentielle entre ERI Toamasina et la Région Alaotra-Mangoro	Notes sur la collaboration potentielle entre ERI Toamasina et la Région Alaotra-Mangoro
Tom Erdmann	Notes sur la collaboration potentielle entre ERI Toamasina et la Région Atsinanana	Notes sur la collaboration potentielle entre ERI Toamasina et la Région Atsinanana
ERI team	Perspectives on the forest management transfer process and community-based forest management	Perspectives on the forest management transfer process and community-based forest management
Georges Rakotondrabe	Lire et utiliser une carte	Lire et utiliser une carte
Georges Rakotondrabe	Processus pour la définition des pistes de développement	Processus pour la définition des pistes de développement
ERI Toamasina Team	Schéma d'Aménagement Communal–exemple générique	Schéma d'Aménagement Communal–exemple générique
ERI Toamasina Team	Planification intégrée d'utilisation des sols dans chaque commune du CAZ (consultation)	Planification intégrée d'utilisation des sols dans chaque commune du CAZ (consultation)
Georges Rakotondrabe	guide to help with the Evaluation FFS 2006	Evaluation FFS 2006
Georges Rakotondrabe	Traduction de la démarche SWOT (strength, weakness, opportunity, threat) à travers six categories	Traduction de la démarche SWOT à travers six categories
Mparany Rakotondramasy	CONCEPT FFS ERI TOAMASINA	CONCEPT FFS ERI TOAMASINA- le guide d'explication

Author	Title/Subject	Additional Information/Description
		pour on a utiliser des FFS
Davida Rason	METHODOLOGIE D'APPROCHE « FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS » ADAPTEE AU CONTEXTE DU MOUVEMENT KOLOHARENA	METHODOLOGIE D'APPROCHE « FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS » ADAPTEE AU CONTEXTE DU MOUVEMENT KOLOHARENA
Ernest Razafiarison	PLAN D'AFFAIRE Lapa Ara-Drafitra Ivoaran'ny Ambanivolo LADIA	PLAN D'AFFAIRE Lapa Ara-Drafitra Ivoaran'ny Ambanivolo LADIA
Georges Rakotondrabe	Points importants à se rappeler en ayant contact avec le milieu rural	
Landscape Development Interventions Project et al.	Illustrated flip card series on System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	Pagivoltes, SRI
Georges Ratkotondrabe	Animation du groupe	
Tom Erdmann	The USAID Ecoregional Alliance in the Regions of Toamasina	Présentation sur l'Alliance USAID
Bernard Randrianantenaina	Le CAC d'Ampasimadinika	Présentation sur le CAC
ERI Toamasina Team	Kaominina Mendrika, 2eme cycle	Présentation sur KM
Mparany Rakotondramasy	Le Centre LADIA	Présentation générale sur LADIA
Tom Erdmann	Intensification et Diversification Agricole : Vulgarisation et Adoption	Présentation sur la vulg. Ag. (3rd pres.)
Tom Erdmann	Conservation and Development of the Greater Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor (CAZ)	Présentation sur CAZ pour Banque Mondiale
Tom Erdmann	l'utilisation durable dans la NAP CAZ : contexte, questions pour réflexion, et suppositions	Présentation sur NAP CAZ : utilisation durable
Tom Erdmann	The Indri Corrido Node (small conservation grants fund)	Présentation sur Node
ERI Toamasina Team	Transferts de Gestion dans la Région Alaotra Mangoro	Présentation sur TdG
Tom Erdmann	Le développement et la conservation écorégionale (l'approche écorégionale)	Présentation sur ERC&D pour SWAP
ERI Toamasina Team	ERI Toamasina Program	US ambass. Pres.
Tom Erdmann	Integrated Conservation and Livelihoods: the Ecoregional Initiatives (ERI) Project in Madagascar	DAI presentation 24-7-07
Tom Erdmann	Gestion de Terroir (hors forêt, hors NAP)	Présentation sur gestion de terroir
Tom Erdmann	u Trek Didy-Fito Rapport du Trek Didy-Fito, À travers le corridor forestier Ankeniheny-Zahamena Du 24 au 28 octobre, 2008	Didy-Fito trek rept.

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title/Subject</b>	<b>Additional Information/Description</b>
ERI Toamasina Team	Fito : le soif pour le développement dans une zone enclavée	Success Story, Fito
ERI Toamasina Team	Echange paysan à paysan à Didy : la production agricole en augmentation	Success Story, Didy
Davida Rason	Note Technique sur les fertilisants	Note sur fertilisants
Georges Rakotondrabe	Stratégies dans les ZSI pour l'extension du mouvement KH	Stratégies pour l'extension de mouvement KH
Tom Erdmann	Gestion Intégrée des Terroirs Villageois	Gestion Intégrée de TV
ERI Toamasina Team	Activites Environnementales Potentielles pour l'Etoile Verte, Kaominina Mendrika	KM green star menu
Onimandimbisoa Andrianadrasana	Sommaire sur les demonstrations du semis direct sous couverture vegetale (SCV) au Centre LADIA	SCV docs (summary by Oni + Excel file)
Davida Rason	Guide d'Intensification Agricole	Guide d'intensification agricole



# APPENDIX 6: LIST OF EXTENDED, IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

The following is a list of improved agricultural practices or packages that Koloharena farmer technicians (*paysans vulgarisateurs* and *paysans animateurs*) promoted during agricultural extension work during the life of the ERI Program.

1. Jatropha: farming and use
2. Improved apiculture
3. Improved fish farming in ponds
4. Improved growing of potatoes
5. Improved rice farming system (SRA) and intensive rice farming system (SRI)
6. Tanety management (general organization with an emphasis on planting along contour lines)
7. Reforestation
8. Improved agroforestry
9. Tree farming (fruit trees and cash crop trees)
10. Improved bean farming
11. Improved banana farming
12. Manioc (on mounds and under mulch)
13. Improved farming of coffee robusta
14. Improved vanilla farming
15. Improved cinnamon farming
16. Improved pepper farming
17. Improved farming of vegetables (truck farming)
18. Improved peanut farming
19. Improved bambara groundnut [*pois de terre* or *voanjobory*] farming
20. Improved maize farming
21. Growing of fodder
22. Improved ginger farming

23. Vetiver: Planting for soil conservation
24. Production of compost
25. Improved areas for livestock
26. Improved coffee Arabica farming
27. Improved carrot farming
28. Improved litchi farming
29. Improved tomato farming
30. Coppicing [*Recépage*] of coffee robusta plants with multiple bud sap branch
31. Artemisia farming
32. Tuber farming (hybrid orange sweet potatoes)
33. Tuber farming (grafted manioc or Mukibat)
34. Tuber farming (taro, yams)
35. Modern poultry farming (pullets, laying hens)
36. Improved local poultry farming
37. Tavy Boka (farming without burning under plant cover)
38. Pineapples on mounds (along contour lines)
39. Direct seeding in plant cover (SCV)

**APPENDIX 7:  
SUPPLEMENTARY  
INFORMATION AND  
HISTORICAL  
ANALYSIS OF KH  
COOPERATIVES IN  
TOAMASINA**



## IDENTIFICATION

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "TONGALAZA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 05/08/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 073-MDSPP/SG/DIR.I/TOA dated August 25, 2003	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> 147 7514	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> 611 314 190 348 013 dated February 9, 2005 in Toamasina	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000</b>		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Beforona, Moramanga District 514		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 04600/151 097 600 08, BOA MORAMANGA Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RAKOTOARISON Maminirina Nomenjanahary Jean Berchmans	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 033 04 593 63
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• <b>Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</b></li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support and structuring of the rural associations</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" extension approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Ginger, green bananas, garden produce</li> <li>• Administration of the LADIA Beforona Center as a training, promotion and dissemination center, a display for alternatives to "tavy"</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 53 AKH members, 1332 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 storage warehouse</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• 1 ginger (alambic) transformation unit being installed</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 Warehouse keeper, 1 supply center salesperson, 1 guard</li> <li>• LADIA Center</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of 2000 tons of ginger since 2004</li> <li>• Revenue approaching 20 million Ariary per year</li> </ul>	

## ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:

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### 17. History:

**Among the first Koloharena associations established in November 1999. Comprising 16 grass roots organizations that are part of the Koloharena Federation, and converted into a Koloharena cooperative in August 2003.**

**The Koloharena cooperative “Tongalaza” is one of the “advanced” cooperatives.**

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### 18. Strengths and Benefits:

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Koloharena annual production capacity: 200 tons of ginger, 50 tons of green vegetables, 100 tons of green bananas
  - Existence of the LADIA center
  - Current partners: USAID, **PSDR, OTIV, AGRIVET, GUANOMAD, MADSPICE, HOMEOPHARAMA, SAF FJKM**
- 

### 19. Points for improvement:

The major weak point of this cooperative lies in the level of its leadership, its composition and attitude. This is effectively a cooperative with strong production and commercial potential, but with very limited accomplishments, because the members of its Board of Directors are all descendents of the big businessmen and harvesters of local products. They use the cooperative as a means for promoting their personal activities.

Furthermore, the members of the grass roots associations are mostly illiterate and are generally morally committed to these authorities by a system of lending during the hungry season.

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### 20. Recommendations

Based on this vicious circle, only motivation from outside can break the cycle. The idea, then, is to benefit from the experience of the LADIA Center and use the skills of the current Director to be the manager of the Cooperative, if only for a specified period of time, allowing the correction of the situation to be undertaken. It is the responsibility of the Koloharena Regional Branch to drive this solution.

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## IDENTIFICATION

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "HANITRINIALA"</b>		
<b>1. Created on: 28/08/2003</b>	<b>2. Registration No.:</b> 074-MDSPP/SG/DIR.I/TOA dated 03.09.03	
<b>3. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>4. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>5. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>6. Headquarters address:</b> Morarano Gare, Moramanga District 514		
<b>7. Bank Information:</b> 1 512 338 000 8, BOA MORAMANGA Branch		
<b>Contact Person:</b> RABE Joseph	<b>8. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>9. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 032 53 243 57
<b>10. Mission and Goals:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• <b>Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</b></li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>11. Fields of Competence:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support and structuring of the rural associations</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>12. Activities:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" extension approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Red rice, beans</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Structural Information:</b>	<b>14. Major Accomplishments:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 46 AKH members, 426 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• 1 paddy transformation unit</li> <li>• 2 BRF machines</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 Warehouse keeper, 1 supply center salesperson, 1 guard, 2 machinists, 1 motorized cultivator driver</li> <li>• Coffee Center of Excellence <sup>1</sup>(COCE)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export of 12 tons of red rice in collaboration with Slow Food Italy</li> <li>• Production and sale of approximately 500 tons per year of crushed green masses to the Ambatovy mining project. Annual revenue estimated at 25 million ariary</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> COCE: Demonstration and dissemination center for high-quality plant materials and improved coffee techniques

## ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:

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### 15. History:

- In November 1999, the first Koloharena associations were established by the LDI program
- 2000: Seven grass roots associations came together in the Koloharena Federation
- Federation converted into a cooperative in 2003 with 35 Koloharena associations and 50 individuals

The Koloharena cooperative “Hanitriniala” is one of the “advanced” cooperatives.

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### 16. Strengths and Benefits:

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Koloharena annual production capacity: 100 tons of red rice, 30 tons of haricot beans
  - Existence of the COCE
  - Current partners: USAID, PSDR, OTIV, CECAM, CHTT, FIFAMANOR, CCS, Ambatovy Mining Project, SLOW FOOD, COMMUNE, CIRAGRI, CIREF, CIREL, HOMEOPHARMA
- 

### 17. Points for improvement:

This is a cooperative that benefits from the location of its action zone, i.e. the proximity of the Ambatovy mining project and the offices of the Moramanga District as a town at the crossroads connecting the capital, the leading port of Madagascar, Toamasina, and the leading grain producer of Madagascar, Ambatondrazaka. The problem lies in the leadership, but in another way, i.e. the executive committee comprised of opportunists who only prioritize their friends and seek direct benefits. The cooperative in effect periodically receives consistent revenue coming from the leasing of BRF machines to the Ambatovy mining project, the operation of a rice transformation center and other physical resources, but the so-called revenue is fully consumed by operating expenses, without there being any benefits for the grass roots association members. This justifies the behavior of the Koloharens on the basis of failing to supply the cooperatives with products. So, the principle of operation of the cooperatives is undermined.

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### 18. Recommendations

Amendment of the cooperative's bylaws to include an article regarding the requirement of a release of management at the end of each fiscal year.

Training of members and committee members in compliance with bylaws, rights and obligations.

Organization of a Meeting of Members (general assembly) for the purpose of restructuring the Executive Committee, at the impetus of ARKH.

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## IDENTIFICATION

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "MIARAMIRINDRA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 15/07/2004</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 094-MDCSP/SG/DPIA.TOA dated June 9, 2004	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> 03129501	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000</b>		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Anivorano Est, Brickaville District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 1 469 883 000 0, BOA Auganeur Toamasina Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RANDRIANANDRASANA Jean Marie	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 034 06 615 69
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Tumeric, Litchi, Maize</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52 AKH members, 613 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 17 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of approximately 50 tons of litchi per year</li> </ul>	

## ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:

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### 17. History:

- 1999 : creation of the first Koloharena associations by the LDL Program.
- 2003 : grouping of associations into a Koloharena Federation
- 2004 : Federation converted into a Koloharena Cooperative

The Koloharena cooperative “Miaramirindra” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### 18. Strengths and Benefits:

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Zone of action well served by transport networks (river, road, rail)
  - Actual capacity of grass roots associations to produce per year: 50 tons of fresh tumeric rootstock, 100 tons of maize, 200 tons of litchi
  - Current partners: USAID, PSDR, OTIV, GUANOMAD, SRCIMAD, MCA, CHTT, PPRR
- 

### 19. Points for improvement:

Insufficient resource personnel to serve as leaders.

Poor experience with misappropriation in 2007 which adversely affected the nascent enthusiasm of members and the credibility of the cooperative.

In spite of the production capacity of members, the cooperative has not been able to organize the Collection of products due to a lack of operating funds.

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### 20. Recommendations and Challenges

Need for restructuring the board of directors

Creation of the position of manager by recruiting an experienced Agri-business manager Given the potential for products in the zone of action of the cooperative and ease of access

Challenge to increase the Collection organization of the cooperative.

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## IDENTIFICATION

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "AINGAVAO"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 10/05/2007</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 223-MEPSPC/SG/DIREPSPC.TOA dated Nov. 29, 2007	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Ambodilazana, Tamatave II District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 20 4130 14 6 020 00 BNI Toamasina		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> TELOLAHY Pierre	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 032 43 707 17
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Maize, Pili pili pepper, local improved chicken</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 AKH members, 249 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 11 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of 190 chickens for meat in 2008</li> <li>• More than 10,000 bamboo volo be plantlets sold to the company Bambou Madagascar</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2006 : Establishment of grass roots Koloharena associations with the support of the ERI program**
- **2007 : grouping of associations into a Koloharena cooperative**

The Koloharena cooperative “Aingavao” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Actual annual production capacity: 50 tons of maize, 5 tons of pili-pili peppers
  - Current partners: USAID, **OTIV, MIZAMI, CTHT, Madagascar Bambou**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Average level of instruction of members of the Board of Directors is relatively low.

Flagrant nature of access problems in spite of potential

Insufficiency of operating funds (prohibited zone for IMF)

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### **20. Recommendations and Challenges**

The low amount of funds received from ERI support from poultry farming products must serve as a basis for establishing a self-generated loan to be supported by the revaluation of the mutual aid system, based on the training of a small working group.

The Collection organization by the cooperative is a challenge to be faced.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "DRONGA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 20/04/2006</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 159-MEPSPC/SG/DIREPSPC.TOA dated Aug. 30, 2006	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Andranobolahy, Toamasina II District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 20 411725 9 020 0 00		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> TSARALAHY François	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 033 01 129 60
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Litchi, green bananas, maize</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 AKH members, 244 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 20 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of 180 chickens for meat in 2008</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2005 : Establishment of the first grass roots associations with the support of the ERI program**
- **2006 : Creation of the Koloharena Federation “Tsilaitra” and the Koloharena Cooperative “Dronga.”**

The Koloharena cooperative “Dronga” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the “farmer to farmer” approach
  - Actual capacity of grass roots associations to produce per year: 50 tons of maize, 70 tons of litchi
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Current partners: USAID, OTIV, MIZAMI, CHTT, FALY EXPORT,
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Historically, the members of the cooperative are mostly “false farmers,” being former employees of the Société Minière de la Grande Ile (SMGI). The best land is in the colonial areas not returned to the State, which are currently in the hands of a privileged minority.

Relatively low education level.

Association existence encountering serious obstacles for the reasons specified above.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Cooperative requiring even more support, especially in terms of Protection and Restoration of the soil before expanding into identified areas.

Need for valuation of the established avicultural center to be supported by reevaluation of the mutual assistance system.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE “Kitan’ny Rindran’Ala (KRA)”</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 03/05/2007</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 217-MEPSPC/SG/DIREPSPC.TOA dated July 11, 2007	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Andasibe, Moramanga 514 District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 43 452859 1 020 0 00, BNI CA MORAMANGA Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RASOLOARISOA Ymelda Adrienne	<b>10. Title:</b> <b>Chairman of the Board of Directors</b>	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 034 06 153 25
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of “Tanety,” agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the “farmer to farmer” common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members’ products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Haricot beans, green bananas, potatoes</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 AKH members, 153 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 21 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• 1 paddy transformation unit (shelling)</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 Machinist, 1 supply center salesperson, 1 guard</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2001** : The integrated health – environment – agriculture center “VOARY SALAMA,” financed by the Packard MGHC foundation, which was already working with the LDI program and the Koloharena in Beforona, extended its zone of action to Andasibe and Ambatovola. Thus several Koloharena associations were created.
- **2007** : several of its associations to the parent cooperative of Tongalaza and creation of the new cooperative.

The Koloharena cooperative “KRA” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the “farmer to farmer” approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan)
  - Annual production capacity: 5 tons of haricot beans, 2 tons of potatoes
  - Current partners: USAID, **OTIV, MIZAMI, ANGAP, TAMS Project, FIKRITAMA**
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### **19. Points for improvement:**

Cooperative benefiting from the geographical position of its zones of action, road network, railways, telephone network, but handicapped by the absence of operating funds.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Further develop the partnership with supporting organizations, the development project and financial partners working in the zone, e.g. MNP, TAMS LA, SHERITT, etc.

Collaborate more with the rice farming cooperatives of Ambatondrazaka to make the established shelling operation more profitable.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "TAFITA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 23/06/2007</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 036/MIRA/PA/TOA/REG/ATSMDSPP/SG/DIR.I/TOA dated July 15, 2007	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000</b>		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Sahambala, Toamasina II District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 20 412634 7 020 0 00, NBI CA Tamatave Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RAZAFINDRALAMBO Dominique	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 032 43 707 17
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Pili pili peppers, green bananas, manioc</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 56 AKH members, 600 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2006 : creation of the first Koloharena associations by the ERL Program.**
- **2007 : Official status of the cooperative with 48 Koloharena associations and 4 COBA members at the beginning.**

**The Koloharena cooperative “TAFITA” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.**

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Annual production capacity: 5 tons of green peppers, 5 tons of pili-pili peppers, one hundred fresh manioc per year
  - Current partners: USAID, OTIV, MIZAMI, Madagascar Bambou, SOPRAL
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Insufficient operating funds to be able to organize the collection of products from the Koloharenas.

Sut-in oil and gas in the area

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### **20. Recommendations**

Strengthen activities for the collection of products using the riverways and to exploit the point of sale at Ankirihiry as much as possible, in particular in place of non-perishable products.

Profit from the savings at the level of the last program contract with ERI.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "TAMBATRA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 30/12/2004</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 074-MDSPP/SG/DIR.I/TOA dated July 28, 2005	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Ranomafana, Brickaville District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 1 475 605 0 00 8, BOA Au gagnneur Toamasina Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> CHRISTOPHE Edouard	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 032 44 848 73
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Litchi, green bananas, maize</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 AKH members, 174 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 5 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 manager, 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of 30 tons of litchi per year</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2000** : Creation of the first Koloharena associations by the LDI Program.
- **2001** : Grouping of grass roots associations came in a Koloharena Federation
- **2004** : The Federation was transformed into a Koloharena Cooperative

The Koloharena cooperative “Tambatra” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Very beneficial geographic position for the development of commercial networks
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Annual production capacity: 50 tons of litchi, 30 tons of maize
  - Current partners: USAID, PSDR, OTIV, TROPICAL FRUIT, SCRIMAD, MCA, SIGMA
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

The major weakness of this cooperative is at the level of its leadership. The current chairman is a businessman and collector of local products. The markets identified at the level of the cooperative are used for his own gain. Therefore, the enthusiasm of cooperative members is stifled by the lack of effect of activities on their own households. Furthermore, the members of the grass roots associations are mostly illiterate and are generally morally committed to the current chairman by means of loans and usury.

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### **20. Recommendations**

In order to animate the cooperative, the instructions given to ARKH-Atsinanana consists of organizing a grass roots awareness campaign to redefine the objectives of the cooperative, with education of members directed towards better targeting their representatives at the committee level, who can effectively defend their interests. Negotiation with OTIV or another entity to revive the collection of products.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE “FANEVAN’ ANALANJIROFO”</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 05/09/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 85 MIN/PRIV/SG/DIRC/TOA dated November 14, 2003	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> 25956711	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> 347285 dated 05.11.04 in Toamasina	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000</b>		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> 99 D Andranolava, Fénériver Est District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 04800 1 525606 000 8, BOA Fénériver Est Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RABEMANANA Norbert	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 033 14 850 32
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of “Tanety,” agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the “farmer to farmer” common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members’ products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Litchi, clove essence, pink peppercorn</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 AKH members, 250 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 21 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• 1 candle production unit</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson, 1 machinist</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export of 60 tons of litchi per year</li> <li>• Local sale of 40 tons of litchi per year</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2001 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations in the area**
- **2002 : Structuring into a Koloharena Federation with the support of the LDI program**
- **2003 : The Federation was transformed into a Koloharena Cooperative with 24 grass roots associations and 25 individuals.**

The Koloharena cooperative “Fanevan’Analanjifofo” is one of the “more advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the “farmer to farmer” approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Annual production capacity of grass roots associations: 150 tons of cloves, more than 1000 liters of clove essence, 100 tons of litchi.
  - Current partners: USAID, PSDR, OTIV, MIZAMI, PPRR, PSDR, FALY Export, GETCO, SAM SOM  
**MYOCK, GETCO, ETIQUABLE, AVSF, RTM, Société Ravinala, CTHT**
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### **19. Points for improvement:**

The grass roots associations have achieved a level of development allowing them to maintain autonomous activities that leaders of the cooperative are no longer able to manage for the benefit of cooperation to further develop the cooperative.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Improvement of the management skills of leaders could be achieved by recruiting a capable and dynamic manager.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "TSARAFENITRA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 06/03/2007</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 215-MEPSPC/SG/DIREPSPC.TOA dated June 22, 2007	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Fetraomby, Brickaville District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> FOLIO OTIV No		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> MAMINIRINA Olivier	<b>10. Title:</b> <b>Chairman of the Board of Directors</b>	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 032 45 359 44
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Litchi, green bananas, maize</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 AKH members, 399 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2004** : Creation of the first Koloharena associations by a rural technician of the Miaramirindra Anivorano cooperative
- **2007** : Detachment of its Koloharens from the parent cooperative of Anivorano and creation of the new cooperative with 20 grass roots associations and 8 COBAs at the start.

The Koloharena cooperative “Tsarafenitra” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Production capacity of grass roots associations: 500 tons of green bananas, 50 tons of oranges, 200 tons of fresh manioc.
  - Production support for its members
  - Current Partners: USAID, **OTIV, MIZAMI, TROPICAL FRUIT, ODI CRS**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Cooperative with small operating funds that could be used to start up any operation to collect products that are abundant in the region. This situation would be facilitated by the opportunity of a very well-developed waterway. In spite of its opportunities, the leaders lack the audacity to develop any commercial activity.

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### **20. Recommendations**

The commitment of a manager with good qualifications in agri-business would be appropriate to resolve this situation.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE “FANEVAN’IAZAFO”</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 24/06/2007</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 221-MAEPC/SG/DIREPSPC.TOA dated August 5, 2007	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Mahanoro, Fénérive Est District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 04600/151 097 600 08, BOA MORAMANGA Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RATSIRINDRAZANA Rosin	<b>10. Title:</b> <b>Chairman of the Board of Directors</b>	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 033 09 172 48
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of “Tanety,” agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the “farmer to farmer” common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members’ products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Rice, Litchi, improved local chicken</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32 AKH members, 336 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Export of 30 tons of Litchi per year</b></li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- 2001 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations with the support of the LDI Program
- 2001 – 2002 : These associations were members of the Fanevan'Analanjirifo Federation which was converted into a cooperative in 2003.
- 2007 : Separation of its associations from the parent cooperative organization to form a new cooperative.

The Koloharena cooperative "Fanevan'lazafo" is one of the "less advanced" cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Actual capacity of grass roots associations to produce per year: 70 tons of litchi, 50 tons of cloves
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Current partners: USAID, PSDR, OTIV, PPRR, ETIQUABLE, AVSF
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### **19. Points for improvement:**

Lack of leadership on the part of the Board of Directors, premature separation from the parent cooperative of Fanevan'Analanjirifo. Experience should have been leveraged before creating the new cooperative.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Collaboration and reestablishment of a closer relationship with the parent cooperative would allow animation of the cooperative through exchanges and monitoring.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "FANANTENANA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 20/04/2007</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 02/MID/REG/ATS/DIT.II/AS02 dated January 8, 2008	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> IFITO Saviavy, Tamamtave II District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> FOLIO OTIV		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> MARIZE	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 032 02 995 09, BLU
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Rice, maize, improved local chicken</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 AKH members, 390 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 11 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

Among the last Koloharena associations established by the ERI program. The cooperative was recently created and received its provisional acceptance at the beginning of 2008.

The Koloharena cooperative “Fanantenana” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the “farmer to farmer” approach
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, PTA)
  - Current partners: USAID, OTIV
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

In spite of the enthusiasm observed among its members, this cooperative is penalized by its geographic isolation.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Identify promising areas based on relevant needs of the local population. Attempt to develop them by providing support for the revaluation of the traditional mutual assistance system, or by reintroducing the barter system which will, at first, allow production to be increased, and will at least allow self-sufficiency to be achieved.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE “RINDRAN’ALAO TRA”</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 18/02/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.: 071/MDSPP/SG/DIR/I.TOA</b> dated August 6, 2003	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> 59 156 712	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> 611 314 190 348 013 dated February 9, 2005 in Toamasina	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004</b> dated April 21, 1999; <b>Governing Decree No. 200—256</b> dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Ambatosoratra, Ambatondrazaka District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 0 4500 14966 040 00 3, BOA Ambatondrazaka Branch		
<b>Contact Person:</b> RANDRIAMANARIVO Philibert	<b>9. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>10. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 034 01 197 77
<b>11. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>12. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support and structuring of the rural associations</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of “tanety,” agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the “farmer to farmer” extension approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members’ products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Onion, tomatoes, peanuts</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28 AKH members, 386 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 19 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>15. Major Accomplishments:</b>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **16. History:**

- 2001 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations with the support of the LDI Program
- 2002 : Grouping of its associations into Koloharena Federations
- 2003 : Creation of the cooperative with 19 member grass roots associations and 25 individuals at the start

The Koloharena cooperative “Rindran’Alaotra” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **17. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the “farmer to farmer” approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Annual production capacity of grass roots associations: 600 tons of onions; 120 tons of tomatoes
  - Current partners: USAID, PSDR, OTIV, AGRIVET, GUANOMAD
- 

### **18. Points for improvement:**

Zone of action that is too large, making any support system difficult.

Members carrying out two non-complementary activities<sup>2</sup> in terms of the use of time in particular fishing and agriculture, making monitoring and oversight difficult for the cooperative.

Cooperative presenting significant production skills, but handicapped by a lack of commercial sense on the part of managers.

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### **19. Recommendations**

Divide in two cooperatives according to the predominant activities. In the North the farmers and in the South the cooperative of fishermen.

Restructuring of the board of directors followed by recruitment of a manager.

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<sup>2</sup> When there is good weather, the farmers rush into the fields, to only return late in the evening, while fishermen at the lake side only return when the weather turns bad. And vice-versa.

**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "ALAOTRA MIRINDRA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 22/05/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 070-MDSTP/SG/7 DIR/TOA dated July 8, 2003	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> 586 267 12	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Tanambe, Amparafaravola District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 1495 350 000 5, BOA Tanambe Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RABEHANTA Nardin	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 034 15 642 83
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Makalioka rice</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 73 AKH members, 1204 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 70 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 storage warehouse</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• 1 rice transformation unit</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 manager, 1 supply center salesperson, 1 machinist, 3 laborers</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of 300 t of paddy in 2 years</li> <li>• Revenue approaching 100,000 million Ariary</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2001 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations with the support of the LDI Program**
- **2002 : Grouping of its associations into Koloharena Federations**
- **2003 : Creation of the cooperative with 24 member grass roots associations and 24 individuals at the start**

**The Koloharena cooperative “Alaotra Mirindra” is one of the “more advanced” cooperatives.**

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Existence of the LADIA center
  - Current partners: USAID, PSDR, OTIV, AGRIVET, GUANOMAD, TAROKA, SOALAC, AGREYA, FANILO, **FAFIA, Harisoa TANAMBE**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Single-purpose cooperative, rice.

Of course, this product seems very stable, and in particular since the cooperative has one of the best transformation units of the region, this single product makes the cooperative fragile in the case of random climate phenomena or external factors that could affect the profitability of speculation. For example, rice imports from abroad at a lower cost.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Diversification is necessary as well as other independent products or those that are downstream from the rice production. Examples: cow farming, poultry farming, pig farming.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "MIRAY"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 06/08/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 80-MDSPP/SG/DIR.I/TOA dated Oct. 17, 2003	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> 59 05 6712	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Ankasina Imerimandroso, Ambatondrazaka District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 1,496,382,000 4, BOA Ambatondrazaka Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RABEARISOA André	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 032 49 015 60
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Rice, Maize, Peanuts</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36 AKH members, 430 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• 1 rice transformation unit</li> <li>• 1 motorized tiller</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson, driver, 2 laborers</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of product, 200 t in one year</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2001 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations with the support of the LDI Program**
- **2002 : Grouping of its associations into Koloharena Federations**
- **2003 : Creation of the cooperative with 24 member grass roots associations and 24 individuals at the start**

**The Koloharena cooperative “Miray” is one of the “advanced” cooperatives.**

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Annual production capacity of grass roots associations: 100 tons of rice, 100 tons of maize, 60 tons of peanuts
  - Current partners: USAID, **PSDR, OTIV, AGRIVET, GUANOMAD, TAROKA, SOALAC**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Cooperative that was among the most active during 2004 through 2006, but which has become more fragile following a decline in paddy prices that caused an operating deficit in rice financed by FCPA. This justifiable failure is at the root of the failure to reelect President d’Antan and his replacement by a less dynamic successor who is not as good of a manager, which lead to a decline in the cooperative.

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### **20. Recommendations**

The restructuring of the cooperative was already undertaken following grass roots awareness activities that allowed the objectives of the cooperative to be redefined. Follow-up on the supervision was entrusted to ARKH Alaotra-Mangoro.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "FIAVOTANA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 06/08/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 082-MDSPP/SG/DIR.I/TOA dated Oct. 17, 2003	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> 59 166 712	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Bekatsaka Tanandava, District of Ambatondrazaka		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 1,548,403,000 9, BOA Tanambe Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RANDRIAMISAINA	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 033 01 994 25
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Onion, peanut, maize</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 26 AKH members, 150 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 17 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• 1 rice transformation unit</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson, 1 machinist, 1 laborer</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of 50 tons of maize per year</li> <li>• Sale of 50 tons of peanuts maize per year</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **1999 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations with the support of the LDI program and regrouping of the same in a Federation**
- **2003 : Creation of the cooperative with 14 grass roots member associations at the beginning.**

**The Koloharena cooperative “Fiavotana” is one of the “advanced” cooperatives.**

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Annual production capacity of grass roots associations: 200 tons of peanuts, 200 tons of maize, 50 tons of onions, 20 tons of tomatoes
  - Current partners: USAID, **PSDR, OTIV, AGRIVET, GUANOMAD, TAROKA, SOALAC, AGREA, FANILO, FAFIA**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

The health status of the former chairman for two years was not without an effect on the performance of the cooperative and without knowledge of the commercial activities that were flourishing over time. A delay in replacement of the leader was the cause of the decline in performance that was only corrected after election of the new chairman in June 2008.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Reanimate collection activities with a restoration of the rice transformation unit. Exploit points of sale of the ARKH-Atsinanana point of sale while collecting a maximum of local products following the example of peanuts, maize, etc.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE “ADIDY MAITSO”</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 28/09/2007</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 13/DIST/AZK/ASS dated January 25, 2008	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Didy, District of Ambatondrazaka		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 150,275,000 0 3, BOA Ambatondrazaka Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RAKOTONIDRIANA Désiré	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 033 18 728 28
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of “Tanety,” agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the “farmer to farmer” common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members’ products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Rice, beans, “Brède”</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 AKH members, 296 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 32 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 184 ha of SRA with an average yield of 6 tons per hectare during the 2008-2009 campaign.</li> <li>• 15 ha of SRI with a yield of 9 to 10 tons per hectare during the 2008-2009 campaign.</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2007** : Creation of the first Koloharena associations by the ERI Program.
- **2008** : Official recognition of the cooperative

The Koloharena cooperative “Adidy Maitso” is one of the “advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Confirmed production capacity: 1239 tons of paddy, 508 tons of beans
  - Current partners: USAID, **OTIV, AGRIVET, GUANOMAD, TAROKA, SOALAC**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Cooperative with great potential and organizational capacity, but handicapped by a lack of operating funds.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Profiting from the mutual trust established among the leaders and grass roots associations, seize the opportunity presented by this situation to attempt to collect a maximum degree of local products purchased on credit and ship them to the Tamatave point of sale.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "TAMBATRA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 25/10/2008</b>	<b>3. Registration No.: 07/2008/MECI/56 ALMAN</b>	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.: -</b>	<b>5. Statistic No.: -</b>	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000</b>		
<b>7. Headquarters address: Manakambahiny Est, District of Ambatondrazaka</b>		
<b>8. Bank Information: FOLIO OTIV</b>		
<b>9. Contact Person: RABENARIVO Aimé</b>	<b>10. Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors</b>	<b>11. Contact Information: Tel. No.: 034 10 633 56</b>
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Haricot bean, Maize, Rice</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 AKH members, 3 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 13 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- 2007 : Establishment of Koloharena associations by the ERI Program
- 2008 : Official recognition of the cooperative

The Koloharena cooperative “Tambatra” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual)
  - Current partners: USAID, **OTIV, AGRIVET, GUANOMAD, TAROKA, SOALAC**
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### **19. Points for improvement:**

Seasonal isolation enjoyed by local operators collecting low-price products during the harvest period.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Establishment of GCVs with the collaboration of OTIV.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "IVOLAMIARINA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 23/06/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 071-MDSTP/SG/7 DIR/TOA dated August 6, 2003	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> 593 967 12	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Amparafaravola, District of Amparafaravola		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 1531 228 5,000, BOA Amparafaravola Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> ANDRIAMANANTSEHENO	<b>10. Title:</b> <b>Chairman of the Board of Directors</b>	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 034 01 437 34
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Pink rice, Jatropha, pullet</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 AKH members, 375 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 31 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 storage warehouse</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• 1 rice transformation unit</li> <li>• 1 Jatropha transformation unit</li> <li>• 1 candle production unit</li> <li>• 1 motorized tiller</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 manager, 1 warehouse keeper, 1 supply center salesperson, 1 machinist, 4 laborers</li> <li>• Computer</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export of one container of pink rice to the United States in collaboration with Lotus Food in 2008</li> <li>• Collection of 100 tons of paddy per year</li> <li>• Revenue approaching 100 million Ariary per year</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **1999 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations with the support of the LDI program and regrouping of the same in a Federation**
- **2003 : The Federation was transformed into a Koloharena Cooperative**

**The Koloharena cooperative “Ivolamiarina” is one of the “more advanced” cooperatives.**

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Current partners: USAID, **PSDR, OTIV, AGRIVET, GUANOMAD, TAROKA, SOALAC, AGREA, FANILO, FAFIA, TANY MEVA, LOTUS FOOD, CNERIT**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Cooperative well-mounted on the rails, undertaking diversification of its products but having a certain weakness in relation to the skills of leaders and managers to communicate with foreign partners.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Strengthening of capabilities in terms of communication and foreign trade

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "ANDRY"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 03/07/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.: 072-MDSPP/SG/DIR.I/TOA dated August 25, 2003</b>	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.: -</b>	<b>5. Statistic No.: 51105312005 0 000 35 at Toamasina</b>	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000</b>		
<b>7. Headquarters address: Ilaka Est, District of Vatomandry</b>		
<b>8. Bank Information: FOLIO OTIV</b>		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RAKOTOMALALA Lucien Thomas	<b>10. Title:</b> <b>Chairman of the Board of Directors</b>	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 033 08 011 55
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Pineapple, banana, litchi</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 49 AKH members, 650 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 20 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 storage warehouse</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 Warehouse keeper, 1 supply center salesperson, 1 guard</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of 30 tons of litchi per year</li> <li>• Sale of 30 tons of bananas in 2008</li> <li>• Sale of 50 tons of coffee in 2008</li> <li>• Production and sale of seeds of 500 kg of rice per year</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **1999 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations with the support of the LDI program and regrouping of the same in a Federation**
- **2003 : The Federation was transformed into a Koloharena Cooperative**

The Koloharena cooperative “Andry” is one of the “advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, PTA)
  - Annual production capacity of grass roots associations: 50 tons of oranges, 100 tons of litchi, 2500 tons of pineapples
  - Current partners: USAID, PSDR, OTIV, ABC/MCA, CARE
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Cooperative left to run itself since 2005 and today presenting functionality indices that show a good starting point, notwithstanding its activities being limited out of a lack of operating funds.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Encourage the maximum development of partnerships with local participants. Rapprochement with ARKH Atsinanana to be able to benefit from access to the Atsinanana point of sale.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "MAHERY"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 10/03/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 075-MDSPP/SG/DIR.I/TOA dated September 26, 2003	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Ambodihazomamy, District of Vatomandry		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> FOLIO OTIV		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RATSIMBAZAFY Willy Jean Baptiste	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 033 02 721 75
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Oranges, honey, pineapples</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 AKH members, 439 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 storage warehouse</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of 400 tons of honey per year</li> <li>• Sale of 10 tons of pineapples per year</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **1999 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations with the support of the LDI program and regrouping of the same in a Federation**
- **2003 : The Federation was transformed into a Koloharena Cooperative**

The Koloharena cooperative “Mahery” is one of the “advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the “farmer to farmer” approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, PTA)
  - Annual production capacity of grass roots associations:
  - Current partners: USAID, **PSDR, OTIV, GUANOMAD, CARE, ABC/MCA**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Weaned since the end of 2005, this cooperative today has many indicators of good operations, but nevertheless has encountered a certain difficulty in raising operating funds.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Further development of the partnership with local participants.

Rapprochement with ARKH-Atsinanana in order to participate in the use of the Toamasina point of sale.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE “FANILON’IAZAFO”</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 01/03/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.: 250/AC/VO/123</b>	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.: 246 367 11</b>	<b>5. Statistic No.: 319 893 dated</b>	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000</b>		
<b>7. Headquarters address: Maromitety, District of Vavatenina</b>		
<b>8. Bank Information: 152 564 300 06, BOA Fénérive Est Branch</b>		
<b>9. Contact Person: SABOTSY Samson</b>	<b>10. Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors</b>	<b>11. Contact Information: Tel. No.: 033 08 094 80</b>
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of “Tanety,” agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the “farmer to farmer” common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members’ products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Rice, litchi, cloves</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 26 AKH members, 340 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 30 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export of 30 tons of litchi per year</li> <li>• Sale of 20 tons of litchi pulp in 2008</li> <li>• Collection of 100 t of paddy</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2001 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations in the area**
- **2002 : Structuring into a Koloharena Federation with the support of the LDI program**
- **2003 : The Federation was transformed into a Koloharena Cooperative**

The Koloharena cooperative “Fanilon’lazafo” is one of the “advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the “farmer to farmer” approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Current partners: USAID, PSDR, OTIV, PPRR, ODIT/CRS, AVSF, ETIQUABLE, SAMA, FALY EXPORT, **GETCO**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

Cooperative with great potential, but which has become a battlefield for rival or feuding participants<sup>3</sup> in several opportunistic cooperatives, to the detriment of the parent cooperative.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Pull together the base through promotion of awareness to convince and even obligate new participants to work with the parent cooperative organization (Fanilon’lazafo). Support for the process and lobbying falls on ARKH-Atsinanana.

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<sup>3</sup> The newly arrived participants require the establishment of a new cooperative, while these Koloharens want to benefit from their support at any price.



**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "SOATANJONA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 06/11/2008</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> In progress	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Ampasimbe, Brickaville District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> FOLIO OTIV		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RANDRIAMITARINJAKA Jean Paul	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: -
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Ginger, green bananas, manioc</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 AKH members, 165 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2006 : Creation of the first Koloharenas by Farmers Coordinating the Tongalaza Cooperative**
- **2008 : Grouping of associations into a Cooperative**

**The Koloharena cooperative “Soatanjona” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.**

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, PTA)
  - Current partners: USAID, **OTIV, LADIA**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

One of the recently created cooperatives still requiring a great deal of support and oversight

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### **20. Recommendations**

Come together with Laida to develop and strengthen the common dissemination system. Attempt afterwards to increase production to be able to integrate with vendors from the Toamasina or Moramanga point of sale <sup>4</sup> as is expedient.

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<sup>4</sup> ARKH-Alaotra Mangoro point of sale currently being established.

**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "VOLAMAITSO"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 23/02/2008</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 002/2008/MECI/SG/DRDE/ALMAN dated Oct. 22, 2008	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000</b>		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Ambatovola, District of Moramanga 514		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 04600/151 097 600 08, BOA MORAMANGA Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> KAMBO Louis	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: -
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Ginger, green bananas, pineapples</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 AKH members, 128 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2006 : Creation of the first Koloharens by Farmers Coordinating the Tongalaza Cooperative**
- **2008 : Grouping of associations into a Cooperative**

The Koloharena cooperative “Volamaitso” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, PTA)
  - Current partners: USAID, **OTIV, LADIA**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

One of the newly created cooperatives that has practically no difficulty of access, with a great deal of potential for production.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Come together with Laida to improve the exploitation of Tanety's in order to increase production. Finalize compliance with ARKH-Atsinanana and integrate with vendors of the points of sale at either Moramanga or Toamasina.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "FAMELONA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 15/02/2007</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 215-MAEPC/SG/DIREPSPC.TOA dated 30.10.07	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> -	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> -	
<b>6. Legal Status:</b> Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Lohariandava, Brickaville District		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> FOLIO OTIV Anivorano Est		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b> RANDRIAMAHEFA Lucien	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: -
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Ginger, green bananas, litchi</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 53 AKH members, 1332 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 storage warehouse</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• 1 ginger (alambic) transformation unit being installed</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 Warehouse keeper, 1 supply center salesperson, 1 guard</li> <li>• LADIA Center</li> </ul>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2006 : Establishment of Koloharena associations by the ERI Program**
- **2007 : Official recognition of the Cooperative and withdrawal from the Program**

The Koloharena cooperative “Famelona” is one of the “less advanced” cooperatives.

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, PTA)
  - Current partners: USAID, **PSDR, OTIV, MADARAIL**
- 

### **19. Points for improvement:**

In conjunction with the strategy of withdrawal from the ERI Program, this involves a cooperative prematurely left to its own devices. Grass roots association with strong production potential, but handicapped by a weakness of collection organization, not only due to a lack of funds, but also a lack of desire on the part of the leader, who tends to develop personal activities (collection businessman). Koloharena members morally committed to the latter vis-à-vis loans and usury and not daring to undertake any initiative for restructuring (even in the case of Tongalaza and Tambatra Ranomafana)

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### **20. Recommendations**

Restructuring attempt to be entrusted to ARKH Atsinanana.

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**IDENTIFICATION**

<b>1. Name: KOLOHARENA COOPERATIVE "AVOTRA"</b>		
<b>2. Created on: 05/08/2003</b>	<b>3. Registration No.:</b> 073-MDSPP/SG/DIR.I/TOA dated August 25, 2003	
<b>4. N.I.F. No.:</b> 147 7514	<b>5. Statistic No.:</b> 611 314 190 348 013 dated February 9, 2005 in Toamasina	
<b>6. Legal Status: Law No. 99,004 dated April 21, 1999; Governing Decree No. 200—256 dated August 3, 2000</b>		
<b>7. Headquarters address:</b> Beforona, Moramanga District 514		
<b>8. Bank Information:</b> 04600/151 097 600 08, BOA MORAMANGA Branch		
<b>9. Contact Person:</b>	<b>10. Title:</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>11. Contact Information:</b> Tel. No.: 033 04 593 63
<b>12. Mission and Goals:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Koloharena in the sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Improve and secure living conditions for households that are association members</li> <li>• Monitor the Koloharena in selling their products</li> <li>• Support the Koloharena in their needs for supplies and small equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>13. Fields of Competence:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing and structuring of the rural environment</li> <li>• Conservation and valuation of natural resources</li> <li>• Development of partnerships</li> <li>• Collection of local products</li> <li>• Sale and packaging of products</li> </ul>		
<b>14. Activities:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more sustainable and more profitable, improved agricultural techniques: Layout of "Tanety," agricultural intensification, agricultural diversification.</li> <li>• Promotion of the "farmer to farmer" common dissemination approach</li> <li>• Proximal service for supplies and small equipment</li> <li>• Collection, transformation and sale of members' products</li> <li>• Development of promising activities: Maize, peanuts, onions</li> </ul>		
<b>15. Structural Information:</b>	<b>16. Major Accomplishments:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 AKH members, 255 Koloharena households</li> <li>• 15 PA/PV/PM technicians</li> <li>• 1 supply center warehouse</li> <li>• Salaried personnel: 1 supply center salesperson</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out a cow farming project totaling 10 million ariary in 2007 (auto-financing)</li> <li>• Collection of 40 tons of paddy in 2008</li> <li>• Make a loan that is self-managed in the amount of 5 million ariary for members</li> </ul>	

## ***ITEMS FOR ANALYSIS:***

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### **17. History:**

- **2000 : Creation of the first Koloharena associations by the LDI Program.**
- **2001 : Grouping of grass roots associations came in a Koloharena Federation**
- **2003 : Creation of the Koloharena Cooperative with 11 associations and 25 individuals**

**The Koloharena cooperative “Avotra” is one of the “advanced” cooperatives.**

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### **18. Strengths and Benefits:**

- Longevity
  - High number of members and experienced rural technicians (PV/PA/PM)
  - Mastery of production techniques
  - Appropriation of the "farmer to farmer" approach
  - Existence of commercial business infrastructures
  - Koloharena annual production capacity: 100 tons of maize, 70 tons of maize, 50 tons of onions
  - Existence of management tools (Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual, Business Plan, PTA)
  - Current partners: USAID, **PSDR, OTIV, AGRIVET, GUANOMAD, D1, BCI**
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### **19. Points for improvement:**

Cooperative in the process of being pulled together after several years of waiting.

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### **20. Recommendations**

Progress to be closely overseen by ARKH Alaotra-Mangoro.

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