



CEPF Portfolio Overview: Madagascar Hotspot August 2011

Introduction

The Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands biodiversity hotspot comprises the island nation of Madagascar, the World's fourth largest Island, and the neighboring island groups of the Mascarenes, Comoros and Seychelles totaling an area of 594,221 square kilometers. Since 2001 the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) investment has focused solely on the island of Madagascar. Despite the fact that nearly 80 percent of the original forest cover has been lost, this island still contains the largest amount of remaining habitat in the hotspot and has the most significant national system of protected areas but also because the island's biodiversity faced an immense array of threats.

These threats to the remaining habitats are significant. The population is estimated at 19 million and increasing at a rate of 3 percent per year, placing considerable pressure on the natural resource base. Poverty is extremely high with over and estimated 85 percent of the population living on less than US 2 dollars a day. The country being regarded as one of the most economically disadvantaged countries in the world. Key threats at the time included agricultural expansion in particular for upland rice production resulting in a loss of about 2,000 square kilometers of forest per year; uncontrolled livestock grazing; unsustainable charcoal production, mining, hunting and timber exploitation; and unregulated international trade in plants and animals.

The focus of CEPF's original investment strategy for Madagascar between 2001 to 2006 integrated with initiatives including those put forth under the auspices of the National Environmental Action Plan, and recommendations that emerged from a conservation priority-setting workshop convened by Conservation International in 1995. The workshop proved to be a catalyst for new efforts to conserve the island's rich biodiversity. As part of the priority-setting process, workshops were held in each of the nation's biodiversity conservation corridors.

The civil society movement in Madagascar was characterized by insufficient technical capacity and limited biodiversity information, alongside an inadequate government presence to manage and protect natural resources, and ambiguous policies. These factors presented a complex set of challenges to address if conservation for the people of Madagascar were to be achieved.

The results of the initial CEPF investment were significant with over a million hectares declared as new protected areas, strengthened capacity of local and national civil society organizations and ensuring financial stability of the new protected areas. The level of understanding of the importance of several sites was improved through biological surveys and research. More importantly, through Conservation International Madagascar initiated a program of community micro-grants through a network of Node organizations that provided technical and administrative assistance to community groups in priority landscapes throughout Madagascar.

CEPF investment in Madagascar has entered a “consolidation” phase and a strategy has been developed that would build upon the achievements of the original portfolio of grants was developed based upon the input from the final assessment workshop held in April 2006. With the approval of CEPF Donor Council in 2008 a competitive call for proposals was distributed to all grantees who had previously received support.

The coup d'etat in January 2009 plunged Madagascar into a period of political strife and increasing insecurity throughout the island caused CEPF to suspend grantmaking until the situation became more stable. In June 2009, following consultation with potential grantees and other partners as well as the CEPF donor partners, CEPF took the decision that despite the civil turmoil that the main objectives of the consolidation phase could still be achieved and despite the switch in government the nongovernmental sector would not be threatened by the actions of the government with regard to their licenses being revoked and have their bank accounts, funds and assets seized. CEPF adapted the focus of consolidation phase which was narrowed to support civil society, especially in rural areas to act as stewards of the natural resource base.

As a result of these changes, the focus of CEPF’s consolidation phase has been narrowed to support civil society, especially in rural areas, to act as stewards of the natural resource base. Building upon the achievements of the initial investment, this strategy includes providing support to the nodes network pioneered with previous support from CEPF, as well as supporting other national civil society organizations in realizing benefits from community-based conservation activities and sharing lessons learned.

This portfolio overview covers the period from July 2009 to June 2011.

Niche for CEPF Investment

Overview

The Ecosystem Profile identified eight key threats including poverty, inadequate access to education, conflicting national policies and unsustainable extractive industries that represented the root causes of biodiversity loss. Based upon these threats and bearing in mind the roles of other actors in the environment and conservation sector CEPF’s niche focused on three areas:

- Filling the gaps between existing efforts and investments
- Defining the mechanisms to ensure the proper coordination among existing efforts.
- Providing civil society, organizations, and individuals with the capacity to manage biodiversity conservation more effectively.

During CEPF’s original investment between 2001-2006 the technical and financial assistance sought to play a strategic role, supporting activities that would provide incremental value in addressing national-level threats, and leveraging almost US \$ 5 million in additional resources to meet conservation objectives.

CEPF investments supported projects that focused the many disparate efforts at work in the country, and ensure that the best and most scientifically sound information is available to shape decision making by a broad range of actors, in particular those at the highest level of government. In addition CEPF has sought to build the technical capacity of Malagasy staff within both international and local nongovernmental organizations in an effort to develop sustainable local capacity for conservation.

Portfolio Status

The consolidation portfolio is summarized in Table 1 and comprises five grants that provide support to communities engaged in stewardship of their natural resources through the technical and financial

assistance of the Node organizations and other key nongovernmental organizations in key sites throughout Madagascar. Additionally, assistance has been provided to bolstering two national organizations and improve their capacity to raise awareness of the plight of Madagascar's remaining habitats at local, national and international scales.

Coordinating CEPF Grantmaking

One of the restrictions on consolidation portfolios is that there are no funds for in-country coordination but that the CEPF Secretariat undertake to fulfill these functions in reviewing the performance and financial reports and undertaking two site visits to monitoring the performance of the grantees against the log frame (attached).

Table 1. Madagascar Hotspot Consolidation Grants by Investment Priority

Organization	Grant	Amount	Active Dates
<i>Investment priority 1: Enable scaling up of the opportunities made possible by keystones (nodes) in support of community conservation action and sustainable livelihoods in priority corridors.</i>			
Conservation International Madagascar	Consolidating the Node Small Grants Program to Engage Local Actors in Biodiversity Conservation in Madagascar	\$ 749,837	August 2009 to June 2012
<i>Investment priority 2: Improve the capacity of community-based natural resource management and local governance structures by sharing lessons learned both between sites in Madagascar, as well as examples of participatory forest management from elsewhere.</i>			
Association FANAMBY	Establishing Comprehensive Baselines, Disseminating Efficient Participatory Management Tools and Stimulating Partners Commitment to the Extension of Managed Resources Protected Areas in Madagascar	\$ 179,391	August 2009 to March 2011
Peregrine Fund Ltd	Strengthening Local Community-Based Resource Management for Tambohorano and Bealanana	\$ 150,000	July 2009 to December 2011
<i>Investment priority 3: Launch a social marketing and awareness campaign at local and national scales focused on a series of audiences and highlight the value provided and the importance of sustainable natural resource management and activities that have demonstrated socioeconomic and conservation impacts.</i>			
Field Museum of Natural History	Support to the Malagasy International Association Vahatra	\$ 214,391	July 2009 to December 2011
NGO Arboretum Antsokay	Education for Conservation	\$ 110,000	July 2009 to December 2011

Performance Assessment

Despite the obstacles that have resulted from the ongoing political stalemate in Madagascar since January 2009, the consolidation portfolio has developed well and produced impressive results in line with the overarching strategy as highlighted by the progress against the logical frame (Annex 1). When the withdrawal by other donors from Madagascar is taken into account, these achievements are even more impressive. What has been central to this success is the fact that the consolidation grants have targeted remote areas throughout the island and taken approaches that were developed during the first CEPF investment phase and applied these to new sites.

There are obvious problems for the nongovernmental sector trying to operate during a period of political hiatus, especially as this pertains to influencing policies which has not been achieved at the national scale. However, there have been successes at the site level in working with communities towards improving the land management with a view to having these areas gazetted as new protected areas in the future.

Portfolio Investment Highlights by Investment Priority

Investment priority 1: Enable scaling up of the opportunities made possible by keystones (nodes) in support of community conservation action and sustainable livelihoods in priority corridors.

This investment priority sought to expand on the achievements that resulted from the first investment phase which sought to involve local communities, organizations, and researchers in biodiversity conservation programs via allocation of small grants for biodiversity management, species conservation communication and information gathering.

This is the keystone grant in CEPF's consolidation portfolio and to date this sub-grating mechanism has awarded 192 grants to community groups for activities that integrate sound natural resource management into livelihood activities. The Node organizations and geographic focus are as follows.

Table 2: Summary of CEPF's support to Nodes

Site	Node Organisation	Number of Grants	Area Hectares
Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (CAZ)	Association Nationale d'Actions Environnementales (ANAE)	28	371,000
	Organe de développement du Diocèse de Toamasina (ODDIT)	20	
	MATEZA	22	
Nosivolo	DURRELL	100	5,993
Daraina-Loky-Manambato	Association FANAMBY	4	70,837
Menabe	Association FANAMBY	6	195,000
Mahavavy-Kinkony	ASITY	12	276,836
Totals		192	919,666
	Mean	US \$ 1,125	
	Maximum sub-grant	US \$ 19,011	
	Minimum sub-grant	US \$ 23	
	Mean	US \$ 1,125	

With regard to the number of organizations that received these sub-grants these are as follows:

Sites	Nodes	Number Microprojects/(contracts)	Number Subgrantees
Complexe Mahavavy-Kinkony (CMK)	ASITY	12	11
Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (CAZ)	ANAE	28	28
	MATEZA	22	22
	ODDIT	20	20
	DURRELL	100	41
Nosivolo	DURRELL	100	41
Menabe	FANAMBY	6	3
Loky-Manambato	FANAMBY	4	3
		192	128

CEPF's support is directed through seven node organizations working with local communities in five priority landscapes form part of a larger net work of eight Nodes supported by Dell and Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation leveraging and additional US \$ 270,000. All nodes fall under the active management of Conservation International Madagascar who oversee the Node program providing coordination and support to the Node organizations and communities in the field. This Unit is led by an experienced and strongly committed full staff.

Table 3: Detailed breakdown of the Node Network throughout Madagascar.

Zones d'intervention	Nodes	DONORS
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Menabe	Fanamby	CEPF		Tsunami Funds	
Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (CAZ)	Anae	CEPF			
	Oddit	CEPF			
	Mateza	CEPF			
Daraina-Loky-Manambato	Fanamby	CEPF			
Nosivolo	Durrell	CEPF			
Complexe-Mahavavy-Kinkony	Asity Madagasikara	CEPF			
COFAV	Haonasoa		DELL		
	Ny Tanintsika Amoron'i Mania		DELL		
	Ny Tanintsika Fianarantsoa		DELL		
Mangoky – Ihotry	Asity Madagasikara				Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

A full break down of the grants awarded is attached (Annex 2) which provides an indication of the comprehensive range of activities and includes activities such as establishing community tree nurseries, raising pigs, chickens and ducks and constructing fish ponds. Improved honey production as well as assisting in improved agricultural practices to boost the harvests of rice, beans and maize. In a creative approach, the Nodes have also provided funds to purchase fiber glass canoes to fishermen to reduce the need to cut down the larger trees that provide important nesting and roost sites for birds.

In general the sub-grants awarded by the Nodes have been in the range of US \$ 1,000 - 2,000 however, there have been some sub-grants that for significant capital investments including the construction of a hydro electric dam and installing a wind turbine to boost the power available for a radio station in Daraina that acts as a local source of information that is highly valued by the local communities throughout the district. The relative amounts of the funds awarded reflect the capacity of the local groups to absorb these funds which with poverty level so extremely low, very modest funds can go a considerable way to improving livelihoods.

Another exciting development was that January 2011 Conservation International Madagascar convened a meeting in Antananarivo that brought together all of the respective Node organizations that provided an opportunity for the exchange of experiences and ideas on their respective sites of intervention. In addition the *NODE bulletin* named “*Soa an’Ala*” magazine has been published in Malagasy that provides a forum to exchange ideas between the end recipients of these funds throughout Madagascar.

It is without doubt that the Nodes approach to integrating conservation into livelihood activities and bringing tangible benefits to communities in priority sites. The combination of appropriate amounts of funds, sound technical advice and presenting a diverse range of activities has transformed the attitudes and behaviors of entire communities on the ground.

Investment priority 2: Improve the capacity of community-based natural resource management and local governance structures by sharing lessons learned both between sites in Madagascar, as well as examples of participatory forest management from elsewhere.

Under this investment priority there are two grants were awarded to grantees Association FANAMBY and the Peregrine Fund Ltd. to work in specific sites to engage the local communities in sound land-use practices and explore the possibilities of establishing community conservation areas.

Association FANAMBY assisted communities neighboring the Mahavavy-Kinkony wetlands complex to undertake the steps necessary for communities to formally enter into Managed Resources Protected Areas (MRPA) agreements with the local government in close collaboration with the national NGO ASITY

which is the manager of this New Protected Area. This included participatory mapping workshops to define the protected areas boundaries, zoning, uses, biodiversity and habitats as well as developing management plans which is a prerequisite for obtaining final protected area status.

The communities were clear from the outset that the project focus on activities that promoted sustainable development that would benefit both biodiversity conservation goals and community development aspirations. In a bid to generate revenue for these community-based protected areas, Association FANAMBY has negotiated partnership agreements with several businesses to establish a range of activities including replicating an ecotourism venture in Menabe Antimena and Loky Manambato MRPA's whereby part of the profits from the ecolodge will be returned to MRPA management costs. As another alternative means to generate revenue sustainable land-use practices includes the harvesting of certified organic cashew nuts and extraction of essential oils. These products are marketed through organic and fair trade company, *Sahanala* which has developed a business plan for available for each potential product. Testament to the success of this approach is that Air Madagascar has signed an agreement with *Sahanala* to buy cashew nuts for in-flight use.

The recently created Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity (Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité de Madagascar or FAPBM) agreed to co-finance the implementation of the MRPA's for the next five years. All of these achievements despite the current political situation.

A team of six staff from Association FANAMBY were also able to undertake a site visit to Tanzania in 2011 hosted by the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) to undertake an assessment of participatory forest management agreement in Lulanda, Mufindi District and assess how lessons learned through the experiences by the communities involved, TFCG staff and the District Forest Officers could be adapted to the establishment of MRPA in Madagascar.

In another region in northwest Madagascar, The Peregrine Fund has been implementing a project titled *Strengthening Local Community-Based Resource Management for Tambohorano and Bealanana*, two important wetland key biodiversity areas. Tambohorano site encompasses approximately 15,145 hectares of wetlands including the Mandrozo Lake and surrounding area which is home to the critically endangered Madagascar Fish Eagle and Sakalava Rail. The Bealanana site comprises a mosaic of marshes, grasslands, small lakes, and a pristine transitional rainforest covering almost 50,000 hectares and is a refuge for the critically endangered Madagascar Pochard and endangered Madagascar Serpent-eagle and Madagascar Harrier.

In each site the implementation of the project has had to adapt to the local differences in the local communities support for the suggestions of creating new protected areas and slightly different timing of the legal processes during a period when the operations of central government were at a standstill.

In Tambohorano three community associations named Fikambanana MIaro Tontolo iainana VEromanga (FIMITOVE), Fikambanana VOnjisoa MAndrozo (FIVOMA) and ZAnatany MAndrozo MItambatra (ZAMAMI) respectively were created in 2007 as an initial step in developing community managed 15,130 hectare Mandrozo Lake protected areas. These associations each received the contracts defining community-based natural resource management on September 30th 2009.

At the Bealanana site that includes the 37,041 hectare Bemanevika Protected Area two associations were formed Fikambanana Bemanevika Miraihina (FBM) and Fikambanana Miaro ny Ala Ketsany Amberivery (FIMAKA).

Despite the differences in timing the approach taken to create the community-managed protected areas has involved a participatory process with the communities and local administration to define the extent of

the protected area and raising awareness of the boundaries amongst the local communities. In addition, management plans for each site have been developed which have defined the by-laws and defined fishing seasons and fire management regimes. At the same time the communities involved have been given technical assistance in improved natural resource management practices as well as training in ecological monitoring.

In addition, these communities have been given assistance in a range of activities to improve local livelihoods including modern beehives and improved honey harvesting techniques as the normal practice was to chop down trees that contained hives. Another contribution to improve the communities' livelihoods was to install a new large fish drying oven which results in a higher quality product and more energy efficient requiring less firewood than the traditional smoking racks that were used to preserve the fish for shipping to commercial centers for sale. A total of 50 fishermen from two fishing camps Antsondrodava and Antranokoaky have benefited from this new oven.

In a further bid to reduce the pressure on the remaining forest was the introduction of 12 fiberglass canoes for fishermen at Mandrozo Lake as well as providing a fish-drying house that the communities were provided with fiberglass canoes in a bid to mitigate the demand for large trees which act as nests, perch and roost sites for the fish eagles that are the flagship species being conserved in these landscapes.

In developing the local by-laws for the community management of the natural resources some traditional approaches were reinstated such as the traditional opening of the fishing season or “*Teabony*” cultural rite of the Sakalava ethnic group who rely on Mandrozo Lake area of the Tambohorano. This practice almost disappeared because of the immigration into the area.

With the political upheaval the project has focused on activities involving the local communities and district administration for maintaining the project activities which have included, awareness raising, boundary marking and documentation have been prepared and that these can be submitted to the government when the situation allows. The local community associations were awarded the natural resource management (GELOSE), a significant step forward to securing protected area status.

In addition, there have been encouraging results from the community based ecological monitoring surveys undertaken with an increase in one new pair of Madagascar Fish Eagles and sightings of the Sakalava Rail with two chicks in May 2010 as well as the confirmed sightings of Madagascar Pochards *Aythya innotata* in the wild from the 4 lakes in Bemanevika.

The conservation successes combined with socioeconomic and activities such as the planting of 6,123 trees at the Mandrozo Lake site almost 80 percent of which are native species illustrate that this project is taking a broad-based approach to improving livelihoods and benefitting the environment. In a bid to address long-term opportunities for sustainability including the potential through the ecotourism market a Masters student from the University of Antananarivo has been assessing the market potential as part of the Ecotourism Development Plant for Bealanana. Contacts have also been made with tour operators in Durban, South Africa during the 2010 Indaba Travel Fair in collaboration with a Malagasy tour guide.

Investment priority 3: *Launch a social marketing and awareness campaign at local and national scales focused on a series of audiences and highlight the value provided and the importance of sustainable natural resource management and activities that have demonstrated socioeconomic and conservation impacts.*

To achieve the targets under this investment priority two grants were awarded to bolster the achievements of two national organizations the International Association Vahatra Malagasy for “Grass Roots” and

NGO Arboretum Antsoakay. Both of which had received funds during the initial phase of CEPF investment.

The emphasis of grant to International Association Vahatra - an organization that CEPF had assisted in establishing – was to reinforce both the physical infrastructure and personnel capacities of the organization to compliment the establishment ecological research programs for Malagasy students. At the time of issuing the grant Vahatra was not in a strong position administratively and requested that the grant be awarded through the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, USA. The Field Museum manages the Trust fund for Vahatra and also provides IT support and licensing the computer software so that this nongovernmental institution is in compliance with its legal obligations of the software used. CEPF's grant complimented this support in providing infrastructure, capacity building support to the association as well as publishing guides to taxa that were targeted at raising awareness locally amongst the Malagasy population.

Since the start of the grant, CEPF's funds have been used to purchase a small and efficient Renault Kangoo vehicle to undertake errands around Antananarivo and rehabilitate an annex building which was completed in June 2010. The new building has two office spaces and a large partially covered garage to park the vehicles owned by Vahatra. Given the increasing level of insecurity in the capital Vahatra also installed grills on windows and refurbished a bathroom. This facility has recently been rented out to a team from Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève as part of a three year project funded by a Swiss bank and titled "*Constitution of a team of Malagasy biologists trained in flora and fauna studies for conservation planning.*" This provides a modest revenue stream for Vahatra.

With respect to building the capacity of the personnel some problems have been encountered as a result of the political upheaval. Many of the business-management schools that had been identified as capable of providing relevant training in accounting and organizational administration and management for Madame Malala Razafimpahanana had closed their courses due to insufficient funds to finance the salary of professors and other infrastructure needs. However, a private business school was identified and was able to provide an accelerated course which Madame Malala Razafimpahanana in late 2010 and now has all the tools and capacity to handle accounting and reporting for grants and annual reports for Vahatra. In addition Madame Razafimpahanana is responsible for book design and typesetting of the Journal *Malagasy Nature* four issues and designed Vahatra's website (www.vahatra.mg).

With the political crisis resulting in the University of Antananarivo functioning at a level below normal since 2009 CEPF's support to Vahatra has been vital in enabling students to continue their research and complete their Master and Doctoral thesis. By the end of 2010 ten students and completed their Masters studies and a further ten has finished their Doctoral studies. In addition, many hundreds of students regard Vahatra as a resource to further their studies and research topics in the library.

One of the goals of *Malagasy Nature* is for Malagasy students and researchers to have a forum where they can publish articles at international standards and advance with this critical aspect of their professional development. Below are some summary statistics on the configuration of authorship of the articles published to date.

1. Total number of articles published – 42,
2. Number of articles with Malagasy co-authors – 25 (60%),
3. Number of articles with Malagasy single authors – 13 (31%),
4. Number of articles with multiple authors and first author is Malagasy – 10 (24%),
5. Number of articles with non-Malagasy authors – 9 (21%).

Many of the data uncovered through the field research on a wide variety of taxa have been published both as scientific papers and assisted in contributing the most up-to-date information for the four guide books on bats, small mammals, herpetological fauna and birds that are being published to raise awareness amongst Malagasy civil society more generally.

CEPF's support has fostered the creation a centre of learning during a very difficult period in Madagascar's political development that has assisted many hundreds of students in maintaining their education. In providing financial support to both bricks and mortar development as well as assisting in training Vahatra staff in generally accepted accounting practices and publishing guides that will assist in creating awareness CEPF's support has addressed shortfalls in the development of this new Malagasy institution but in so doing has leveraged support from other projects being implemented through Vahatra. The returns on this support will be seen for several years into the future as Madagascar emerges from the political doldrums.

A second grant to the NGO Arboretum Antsokay titled *Education for Conservation* built upon CEPF's original investment but expanded the capacity of the center in facilitating the construction of 50 square meter environmental education center next to the main entrance of the arboretum as well as providing a 28 seat Toyota bus to bring children from around Toliara to learn about the spiny forest of this part of southwest Madagascar.

The education centre includes five high quality interpretive posters designed and printed in Antananarivo measuring 100 by 80 centimeters in three languages: French, Malagasy and English focusing on:

1. The Biodiversity of Madagascar
2. Vegetation of southwest region
3. Fauna of southwest of Madagascar
4. Main threats to the spiny forest
5. Solutions to threats.

Other partner organizations have also provided posters include the vegetation type of Madagascar from Kew Gardens, the lemurs of Madagascar, faunal biodiversity of Madagascar and medicinal plants of the spiny forest from WWF-Madagascar. During a visit Dr Steven Goodman offered to develop an additional poster describing the evolution of vegetation of the south of Madagascar over the past 3000 years, including natural and human negative impacts that has lead to the extinction of several endemic species of plants and animals.

A new cultural trail has been developed within the arboretum with the details provided in a leaflet as well as collection of ethnographic objects from the main four ethnics groups of southwest of Madagascar have been placed on display.

A total of 72 formal environmental sessions have been organized in collaboration with a local partner *Association Sokapila*. A total of 4,095 school children from 40 primary schools targeted from the city of Toliara and around the key biodiversity areas of Saint-Augustin forest, PK32 Ranobe and Amoron'i Onilahy as well as from the community forest Andatabo have visit the centre. An additional 1,380 school children have also visited the arboretum that were not part of the formal education program but have benefited from the facilities at the education center. The impact of CEPF's investment is best summarized by the following comment in the performance report, "...*this part of the project is the most exciting with receiving children at the arboretum and teach and make them discover the biodiversity of the spiny forest. Many and even all the children welcomed were so excited to discover plants or animals that living just around them. Some of them have seen plants they have never seen before and yet these*

plants are living in this region.”

Collaboration with CEPF Donors

As a result of the civil unrest many bilateral donors withdrew for Madagascar including the World Bank and USAID, thus there has been limited liaison with CEPF’s six donors in Madagascar.

There has been modest collaboration with other independent sources of funds such as the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and the Dell Foundation but mostly through direct cofounding of projects, especially the Nodes program.

Conclusion

A recent article in Forbes Magazine awarded Madagascar the dubious distinction of “Forbes list of the World’s Worst Economy in 2011.” Detailing the profound problems associated with the country’s economic trajectory, especially in comparison to neighboring South Africa. The article states that this is due to the “ineptitude of their rulers.” These economic problems infiltrate all levels of society and manifest themselves by strikes and severe budget problems, considerable increases in the cost of living and inflation and increasing security problems both in the capital, countryside and villages.

These problems are further compounded by the lack of functioning governmental offices rampant corruption. As a result of the collapse of governance and regulation considerable advantage has been taken by unscrupulous individuals especially Chinese merchants that are notably present in Madagascar. This has resulted in the rampant exploitation of Madagascar’s natural and mineral resources.

Against this back drop CEPF’s assistance to target areas throughout the island has provided vital assistance to rural communities in priority sites that played an important role in preventing the total breakdown of civil society that would have resulted in the unraveling of the progress made to date. It is hoped that the gains made through this investment can endure past the return to a democratic government and that there is sufficient momentum to achieve the long term goal of securing the remaining natural resources for everyone’s benefit.

Annex 1: Madagascar Logical Framework for Consolidation

Objective	Targets	Progress
<p>Reinforce and sustain the conservation gains achieved as a result of previous CEPF investment in Madagascar</p>	<p>25 civil society actors, including NGOs and the private sector, actively participating in conservation programs</p>	<p>The consolidation portfolio is made up of five lead grantees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation International Madagascar 2. Association Fanamby 3. Field Museum of Natural History 4. Peregrine Fund Ltd 5. NGO Arboretum d'Antsokay <p>These in turn work with local civil society organizations, especially CI's Madagascar Nodes programme that has supported six Node organizations in specific geographies as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FANAMBY in Menabe, 2. Organe de développement du Diocèse de Toamasina (ODDIT), Association Nationale d'Actions Environnementales (ANAE) and MATEZA in Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena (CAZ) 3. ASITY in Mahavavy-Kinkony, 4. DURRELL in Nosivolo and 5. FANAMBY in Daraina-Loky-Manambato <p>Each of these node organizations in turn sub-grant funds to 192 local community organizations to support activities on the ground that integrate environmental conservation into livelihood activities. A complete list of sub-grantees is provided in Annex 2.</p>
	<p>5 key biodiversity areas totaling 10,000 hectares with strengthened management Daraina-Loky-Manambato Mahavavy-Kinkony Ankeniheny-Zahamena Nosivolo Menabe</p>	<p>The KBAs that have been impacted by the grantees receiving CEPF support are :</p> <p>Menabe</p> <p>Within the Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (CAZ) there are the following KBAs Ankeniheny-Lakato Betampona Strict Nature Reserve Mangerivola Special Reserve Mantadia National Park and Analamazaotra Special Reserve</p>

		<p>Zahamena National Park Torotorofotsy Wetlands Fiherenana Mangoro-Rianila Rivers Lake Alaotra Zahamena-Mantadia SAPM Ivoloina River</p> <p>Mahavavy-Kinkony, Nosivolo and Daraina-Loky-Manambato</p>
	<p>10,000 hectares of production landscapes with improved management through community conservation agreements</p>	<p>This target has been far surpassed with a total of hectares receiving 2,499,003. The Nodes grants are having an impact on a total of 919,666 Hectares as follows</p> <p>Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex : 276,836Ha Nosivolo : 5,993Ha Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor : 371,000Ha Daraina-Loky-Manambato : 70,837Ha Menabe : 195,000Ha</p>
<p>Outcome 1: Improved community stewardship of natural resources and livelihoods of local communities in the keystone areas.</p>	<p>Five nodes awarding sub-grants to civil society organizations in priority key biodiversity areas.</p>	<p>The consolidation portfolio is made up of five lead grantees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation International Madagascar 2. Association Fanamby 3. Field Museum of Natural History 4. Peregrine Fund Ltd 5. NGO Arboretum d'Antsokay <p>These in turn work with local civil society organizations, especially CI's Madagascar Nodes programme that has supported six Node organizations in specific geographies as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FANAMBY in Menabe, 2. ODDIT (Organe de développement du Diocèse de Toamasina),

		<p>3. ANAE , and MATEZA n Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (CAZ), 4. ASITY in Mahavavy-Kinkony, 5. DURRELL in Nosivolo and 6. FANAMBY in Daraina-Loky-Manambato</p> <p>Each of these node organizations in turn sub-grant funds to 192 local community organizations to support activities on the ground that integrate environmental conservation into livelihood activities. A complete list of sub-grantees is annexed at the end of this report.</p> <p>Five nodes have been place supported by CEPF</p> <p>FANAMBY in Menabe, ODDIT (Organe de développement du Diocèse de Toamasina), ANAE and MATEZA in Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena (CAZ), ASITY in Mahavavy-Kinkony, DURRELL in Nosivolo and FANAMBY in Daraina-Loky-Manambato</p> <p>To date 192 communities receiving grants: 12 for Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex 276,836Ha 100 for Nosivolo : 5,993Ha 70 for Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor 371,000Ha 4 for Daraina-Loky-Manambato 70,837Ha 6 for Menabe 195,000Ha</p>
	<p>25 civil society groups receiving grants effectively plan and manage conservation projects</p>	<p>Of the 192 grants to community based organizations, 97 projects engage the communities in activities that promote the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices • Ecotourism revenues • Park management activities
	<p>15 communities involved in sustainable use projects show socioeconomic benefits</p>	<p>97 communities receiving grants show socioeconomic benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 for Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex • 45 for Nosivolo • 32 for Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor • 4 for Daraina-Loky-Manambato

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 for Menabe <p>These activities include Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices Ecotourism revenues Park management activities Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.</p>
Outcome 2: Improved understanding by civil society, national nongovernmental organizations and government of community based natural resource management and governance issues.	Effective community management of 10 key biodiversity areas	<p>In addition Peregrine Fund Ltd have been working towards gazetting two sites as new Protected Areas: Bemanevika 37,041 ha Mandrozo 15,145 ha</p> <p>Association FANAMBY have been working on Mahavavy Kinkony 1,527,151 hectares</p>
	Three policies permitting community based natural resource management put in place	<p>Given the political statement in Madagascar that has resulted from the coup d'etat in 2009 there has been limited progress towards this target national.</p> <p>There have been several local successes.</p>
Outcome 3: Increased access to information of the value of Madagascar's natural resources, threats to these and ways to mitigate these threats.	Scientific data analyzed and made available to a wider audience through the publication of the Journal <i>Malagasy Nature</i>	<p>Four issues of the Journal <i>Malagasy Nature</i> have been printed and distributed internationally as well as made available on the .</p> <p>In addition to raise awareness amongst the general public Vahatra has produced two guides: <i>Les chauves-souris de Madagascar</i> and <i>Les petits mammifères de Madagascar</i></p> <p>The infrastructure support resulted in a building that provides storage, covered garage and accommodation has been completed and available to Vahatra staff and visiting scientists</p>
	Focused local environmental education activities undertaken focusing on the importance of the key biodiversity areas of the Spiny Forest including:	The education centre at the Abouretum has been completed.

	<p>Angavo Cap Ste. Marie Special Reserve Mahafaly Plateau Forest complex Mahafaly Plateau North Menarandra Forest Mikea Forest Amoron'i Onilahy PK32-Ranobe Saint Augustin Forest Southwestern Coastal Wetlands and Nosy Manitse Future SAPM Marine Tsimanampetsotse National Park</p>	<p>Bus was purchased to assist in transporting school children from around the district.</p> <p>A total of 4,095 school children have attended specific environmental education activities at the Arboretum in addition a further 1,380 school children were brought to the centre. These children came from villages that neighbored the following KBAs:</p> <p>Saint-Augustin Forest, PK32 Ranobe and Amoron'i Onilahy and from the community forest Andatabo</p>
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Grantee Reporting Template:
Annual Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets				
July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011				
Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant. Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.				
Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from August 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	yes	919,666Ha	919,666Ha	Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex: 276,836Ha • Nosivolo: 5,993Ha • Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor : 371,000Ha • Daraina-Loky-Manambato: 70,837Ha • Menabe: 195,000Ha
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	yes	919,666Ha	919,666Ha	Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex: 276,836Ha • Nosivolo: 5,993Ha • Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor : 371,000Ha • Daraina-Loky-Manambato: 70,837Ha • Menabe: 195,000Ha
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	919,666Ha	919,666Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex: 276,836Ha • Nosivolo: 5,993Ha • Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor : 371,000Ha • Daraina-Loky-Manambato: 70,837Ha • Menabe: 195,000Ha
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	no			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	yes	95	192	192 communities receiving grants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 for Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex • 100 for Nosivolo • 70 for Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor • 4 for Daraina-Loky-Manambato • 6 for Menabe

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table.

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:											
								Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services	Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other
12 communities for Mahavavy-Kinkony Complex	X	X					X	X				X						X	X	
100 communities for Nosivolo	X	X				X	X	X		X		X					X	X	X	
70 communities for Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor	X	X				X	X	X	X			X			X			X	X	
4 communities for Daraina-Loky-Manambato	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X		X	
6 community for Menabe	X	X					X	X	X			X								
Total																				
If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:																				

N°	Dénomination	Description ou titre du mini-projet	Date signature du contrat	Période	Montant subvention	NODE
1	MANDROSO	Pépinière et production de jeunes plants	Septembre 2010	Sept. '10 - sept. '11	Ar1,955,000	ASITY
2	Ezaka	Elevage porcin	Mai 2010	Sept. '10 - mars '11	Ar3,998,000	ASITY
3	VOI MAMI	Apiculture	Mai 2010	Jun. '10 - jan. '11	Ar1,451,400	ASITY
4	VOI MAMI	Suivi écologique et amélioration des matériels de pêche par l'octroi de pirogue en fibre de verre	Juillet 2010	Jul. '10 - jul. '10	Ar11,500,000	ASITY
5	Mamy Mandroso	Apiculture	Mai 2010	Mai '10 - jan.10	Ar1,451,400	ASITY
6	Tsimagnavaka soa	Aviculture	Novembre 2010	Nov. '10 - apr.'11	Ar1 850 000	ASITY
7	FIVEMA	Aviculture	Mai 2010	Jun. '10 - jan.11	Ar2,365,750	ASITY
8	KB8M Taratra	Aviculture	Mai 2010	Jun. '10 - jan.11	Ar2,365,750	ASITY
9	Jeunes Fleurs	Culture maraîchère	Mai 2010	Jun. '10 - nov.'10	Ar796,785	ASITY
10	VOI Baobab	Suivi écologique et amélioration des matériels de pêche par l'octroi de pirogue en fibre de verre	Juillet 2010	Jul. '10 - jul. '10	Ar11,500,000	ASITY
11	VOI KOMANGA	Suivi écologique et amélioration des matériels de pêche par l'octroi de pirogue en fibre de verre	Juillet 2010	Jul. '10 - jul. '10	Ar11,500,000	ASITY
12	Tsarajoro Miranga	Culture maraîchère	Mai 2010	Jun. '10 - nov.'10	Ar796,785	ASITY
13	MAROMIZAHA	Culture de pomme de terre	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Août 2010	3,930,000	ANAE
14	FANDREFIALA Ambohimarina	Culture de pomme de terre	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Août 2010	3,938,000	ANAE
15	MENDRIKA	Élevage poulet gasy	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Novembre 2010	3,850,300	ANAE
16	MIRINDRA	Élevage poulet gasy	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Novembre 2010	3,866,100	ANAE
17	MMA Andasibe	Élevage poulet gasy	24 février 2010	Février 2010- Août 2010	3,896,500	ANAE
18	MIARY	Pisciculture	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Septembre 2010	3,519,100	ANAE
19	FITARATRA	Culture haricot et maïs	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Avril 2011	3,846,750	ANAE
20	MMA Ambohidray	Riziculture de contre-saison	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Novembre 2010	3,993,000	ANAE
21	TELOMIRA	Élevage poulet gasy	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Novembre 2010	3,826,200	ANAE

22	RAVINALA Andrindra	Élevage poulet gasy	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Novembre 2010	3,988,200	ANAE
23	MAMELONTSO A	Élevage poulet gasy	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Novembre 2010	3,940,200	ANAE
24	FANDREFIALA Andrindra	Riziculture de contre-saison	23 février 2010	Février 2010- Novembre 2010	3,457,000	ANAE
25	FITAMALS	Culture haricot+maïs	30 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Mai 2011	3,747,250	ANAE
26	FMFHV	Culture haricot+maïs	30 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Mai 2011	3,880,200	ANAE
27	FTMA	Culture haricot+maïs	16 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Mai 2011	3,926,700	ANAE
28	FITAMI	Culture haricot+maïs	16 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Mai 2011	4,000,000	ANAE
29	EZAKA	Pisciculture	28 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Mai 2011	3,908,000	ANAE
30	RANOLA	Culture de gingembre	29 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Mai 2011	3,907,400	ANAE
31	TARATRA	Élevage poulet gasy	28 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Juin 2011	3,941,500	ANAE
32	FIRAIKANKINA	Culture de piment	28 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Mars 2011	3,195,000	ANAE
33	MAMAFI	Élevage poulet gasy	14 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Juin 2011	3,545,100	ANAE
34	FARIHIVOLA	Élevage poulet gasy	14 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Juin 2011	3,545,100	ANAE
35	MIAVOTRA	Élevage poulet gasy	14 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Juin 2011	3,951,100	ANAE
36	LOVASOA	Riziculture irriguée (SRA)	14 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Juillet 2011	3,991,400	ANAE
37	3SI	Riziculture irriguée (SRA)	14 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Juillet 2011	4,000,000	ANAE
38	VONONA	Culture haricot+maïs	14 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Mai 2011	3,748,600	ANAE
39	FANIRY	Riziculture irriguée (SRA)	24 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Juillet 2011	3,889,500	ANAE
40	MAMI	Culture haricot+pois de terre	24 septembre 2010	Septembre 2010-Mai 2011	4,000,000	ANAE
41	Fivoi	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,161,25 0	MATEZ A

42	Fiarenana	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar1,300,00 0	MATEZ A
43	Analamanga	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,561,25 0	MATEZ A
44	Ezaka	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,261,25 0	MATEZ A
45	Alameva	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar1,374,10 0	MATEZ A
46	Bemamarina	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar1,470,10 0	MATEZ A
47	Ala avotra	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,361,25 0	MATEZ A
48	Alamamy	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,811,25 0	MATEZ A
49	Ala harovana	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,361,25 0	MATEZ A
50	Ala Tsara fiarovana	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,311,25 0	MATEZ A
51	ALA HARENA	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar1,404,10 0	MATEZ A
52	Alamitia	Petits barrages en terre et canaux.	22-Jun-10	1 juillet au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,161,25 0	MATEZ A
53	Fédération Vanona	IEC/ CCC et suivi participatives	4-Aug-10	4 août au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,000,00 0	MATEZ A
54	FAMELONA II	Agroforesterie; haricot et Production de plantules	9 juin 2010.	01 Août 2010 au 01 décembre 2011	Ar1,775,00 0	MATEZ A
55	VSMM	Agroforesterie; haricot et Production de plantules	10 juin 2010.	Du 1 ^{er} août 2010 au 1 ^{er} décembre 2012	Ar1,775,00 0	MATEZ A
56	AINGAVAO	Agroforesterie; haricot et Production de plantules	11 juin 2010.	Du 1 ^{er} août 2010 au 1 ^{er} décembre 2013	Ar1,775,00 0	MATEZ A
57	LOVASOA	Agroforesterie; haricot et Production de plantules	12 juin 2010.	Du 1 ^{er} août 2010 au 1 ^{er} décembre 2014	Ar1,775,00 0	MATEZ A
58	FAMELONA I	Agroforesterie; haricot et Production de plantules	13 juin 2010.	Du 1 ^{er} août 2010 au 1 ^{er} décembre 2015	Ar1,775,00 0	MATEZ A
59	TAPAKEVITRA	Agroforesterie; haricot et Production de plantules	14 juin 2010.	Du 1 ^{er} août 2010 au 1 ^{er} décembre 2016	Ar1,775,00 0	MATEZ A
60	FANAVALOZAN A	Agroforesterie; haricot et Production de plantules	15 juin 2010.	Du 1 ^{er} août 2010 au 1 ^{er} décembre 2017	Ar1,775,00 0	MATEZ A
61	VONONA	Agroforesterie; haricot et Production de plantules	16 juin 2010.	Du 1 ^{er} août 2010 au 1 ^{er} décembre 2018	Ar1,775,00 0	MATEZ A

62	Komity Fikambanana'ny VOI Manakambahiny	IEC/ CCC et suivi participatives	8 avril 2010	4 août au 30 décembre 2010	Ar2,000,00 0	MATEZ A
63	FIASAMIRINDRA	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	23-Mar-2011	23 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,131,00 0	ODDIT
64	TAMBATRA Andonabe	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	24-Mar-2011	24 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,131,00 0	ODDIT
65	TSARAJORO	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	25-Mar-2011	25 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,131,00 0	ODDIT
66	ALAMANITRA	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	26-Mar-2011	26 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,131,00 0	ODDIT
67	TAMBATRA Ampirarazana	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	27-Mar-2011	27 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,159,00 0	ODDIT
68	FANALOLAHY	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	28-Mar-2011	28 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,131,00 0	ODDIT
69	RAVINALA Ambinanindrano	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	29-Mar-2011	29 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,056,00 0	ODDIT
70	MIARO	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	30-Mar-2011	30 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar1,892,00 0	ODDIT
71	MITSIKINJO	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	1-Mar-2011	01 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar1,919,00 0	ODDIT
72	NY VOAARY	Culture de maïs, Pisciculture, Reboisement	1-Mar-2011	01 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar3,233,10 0	ODDIT
73	RAVINALA Ambatohambana	Culture de maïs, Pisciculture, Reboisement	2-Mar-2011	2 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,978,00 0	ODDIT
74	KINTANA	Culture de maïs, Pisciculture, Reboisement	3-Mar-2011	3 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar3,072,60 0	ODDIT
75	FANAZAVA	Culture de maïs, Culture oignon, Reboisement	4-Mar-2011	4 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar1,593,50 0	ODDIT
76	TSARAJORO	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	5-Mar-2011	5 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,131,00 0	ODDIT
77	HAZOVOLA	Culture de maïs, Pisciculture, Reboisement	1-Mar-2011	01 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar3,181,10 0	ODDIT
78	TAHIRY HASOAVINA	Culture de maïs, Aviculture (Akoho gasy amélioré), Reboisement	1-Mar-2011	01 mars au 31 décembre 2011	Ar2,090,00 0	ODDIT
79	EFTIAMA	Culture de maïs, Pisciculture, Reboisement	22-Jun-2011	22 juin au 31 décembre 2011	Ar3,181,10 0	ODDIT
80	ANDRANOBOLAHA	Culture de maïs, Pisciculture, Reboisement	23-Jun-2011	23 juin au 31 décembre 2011	Ar3,181,10 0	ODDIT
81	TSARALASY	Culture de maïs, Pisciculture, Reboisement	23-Jun-2011	23 juin au 31 décembre 2011	Ar3,181,10 0	ODDIT

82	MIVIMBINA	Culture de maïs, Pisciculture, Reboisement	23-Jun-2011	23 juin au 31 décembre 2011	Ar3,181,100	ODDIT
83	Association FITARIANTSOA	Amenagement hydro agricole	06 Août 2009	01 Août 2009 au 30 avril 2011	Ar35,000,000	FANAM BY Menabe
84	Association FIVOARANTSAINA	Mise en place pépinière communautaire	01 juin 2010	01 jan 2010 au 30 avril 2011	Ar2,510,000	FANAM BY Menabe
85	VOI SOAVITA MAMIN'NY ALA Marofandilia/ Groupement producteur Arachide	Banque de semence Arachide H33	1-May-11	01 mai 2011 au 30 Avril 2012	Ar3,500,000	FANAM BY Menabe
86	VOI SOAVITA MAMIN'NY ALA Marofandilia/ Groupement producteur Maraichere	Production semence Maraichere	15-May-11	01 mai 2011 au 31 decembre 2011	Ar369,000	FANAM BY Menabe
87	FITARIANTSOA Bekonazy	Mise en place pepiniere communautaire	15-May-11	01 mai 2011 au 30 Avril 2012	Ar450,000	FANAM BY Menabe
88	FITARIANTSOA Bekonazy	Culture Oignon	15-May-11	01 mai 2011 au 31 decembre 2011	Ar1,680,000	FANAM BY Menabe
89	FI.MI.MA(Fikam banana Miaro Matsaboritsiritra)	Construction d'un micro-barrage hydro-agricole servant à la fois de point d'abreuvement des zébus à Matsaboritsitra, Fokontany Maromokotra/Loky	10 décembre 2009	01 juin au 15 décembre 2010	Ar36,937,422	FANAM BY Loky-Manambato
90	OPCI Loky-Manambato Miray	Mise en place d'une éolienne pour l'alimentation en énergie de l'émetteur de la Radio Feon'Akomba à Ambilondambo, Fokontany Daraina	09 novembre 2009	01 décembre 2009 au 30 juin 2010	Ar38,022,358	FANAM BY Loky-Manambato
91	Fikambanana Tsarajoro Manongalaza	Mise en place d'une éolienne à Anjahankely	03 novembre 2009	16 novembre 2009 au 30 avril 2010	Ar23,162,190	FANAM BY Loky-Manambato
92	OPCI Loky-Manambato-Miray	Appui à la dotation de matériels et équipements pour le fonctionnement du guichet foncier intercommunal	09 novembre 2009	01 décembre 2009 au 30 juin 2010	Ar22,195,060	FANAM BY Loky-Manambato
93	AVCPE Ambatolomakana	Culture de haricot	03 Mars 2010	03 Mars - 03 septembre 2010	Ar198,000	DURRELL
94	AVCPE Tsaratampona	Culture de haricot	04 Mars 2010	04 Mars - 04 septembre 2010	Ar77,000	DURRELL

95	AVCPE Tsaratampona	Culture de haricot	04 Mars 2010	04 Mars - 04 septembre 2010	Ar82,500	DURRE LL
96	AVCPE Tsaratampona	Culture de haricot	04 Mars 2010	04 Mars - 04 septembre 2010	Ar132,000	DURRE LL
97	AVCPE Vohitromby II	Culture de haricot	15 Mars 2010	15 Mars - 15 Septembre 2010	Ar220,000	DURRE LL
98	AVCPE Vohitromby II	Culture de haricot	15 Mars 2010	15 Mars - 15 septembre 2010	Ar264,000	DURRE LL
99	AVCPE Ambinaninisa haha	Culture de haricot	15 Mars 2010	15 Mars - 15 septembre 2010	Ar275,000	DURRE LL
10 0	AVCPE Maroleotra	Culture de haricot	15 Mars 2010	15 Mars - 15 septembre 2010	Ar275,000	DURRE LL
10 1	AVCPE Marofatsy	Culture de haricot	16 Mars 2010	16 Mars - 16 septembre 2010	Ar165,000	DURRE LL
10 2	AVCPE Mahadio	Culture de haricot	16 Mars 2010	16 Mars - 16 septembre 2010	Ar55,000	DURRE LL
10 3	AVCPE Mahadio	Culture de haricot	16 Mars 2010	16 Mars - 16 septembre 2010	Ar55,000	DURRE LL
10 4	AVCPE Mahadio	Culture de haricot	16 Mars 2010	16 Mars - 16 septembre 2010	Ar60,500	DURRE LL
10 5	AVCPE Mahalanga II	Culture de haricot	17 Mars 2010	17 Mars - 17 septembre 2010	Ar288,750	DURRE LL
10 6	AVCPE Mahalanga I	Culture de haricot	17 Mars 2010	17 Mars - 17 septembre 2010	Ar167,425	DURRE LL
10 7	AVCPE Ampasimbola	Culture de haricot	15 Mars 2010	15 Mars - 15 septembre 2010	Ar275,000	DURRE LL
10 8	AVCPE Mahalanga II	Culture de haricot	17 Mars 2010	17 Mars - 17 septembre 2010	Ar173,250	DURRE LL
10 9	AVCPE Mahalava	Culture de haricot	17 Mars 2010	17 Mars - 17 septembre 2010	Ar185,500	DURRE LL
11 0	AVCPE Mahalanga I	Culture de haricot	17 Mars 2010	17 Mars - 17 septembre 2010	Ar262,250	DURRE LL
11 1	AVCPE Vohidiavolana	Culture de haricot	17 Mars 2010	17 Mars - 17 septembre 2010	Ar173,250	DURRE LL
11 2	AVCPE Sambiaravo	Culture de haricot	18 Mars 2010	18 Mars - 18 septembre 2010	Ar282,975	DURRE LL
11 3	AVCPE Sambiaravo	Culture de haricot	18 Mars 2010	18 Mars - 18 septembre 2010	Ar288,750	DURRE LL
11 4	AVCPE Sambiaravo	Culture de haricot	18 Mars 2010	18 Mars - 18 septembre 2010	Ar179,025	DURRE LL

11 5	AVCPE Sambiaravo	Culture de haricot	18 Mars 2010	18 Mars - 18 septembre 2010	Ar288,750	DURRE LL
11 6	AVCPE Anosy dika	Culture de haricot	18 Mars 2010	18 Mars - 18 septembre 2010	Ar57,750	DURRE LL
11 7	AVCPE Ambohitelo	Culture de haricot	18 Mars 2010	18 Mars - 18 septembre 2010	Ar196,350	DURRE LL
11 8	AVCPE Ambohitelo	Culture de haricot	18 Mars 2010	18 Mars - 18 septembre 2010	Ar173,250	DURRE LL
11 9	AVCPE Maroleotra	Elévation de canard	02 Juin 2010	02 Juin - 02 janvier 2011	Ar220,000	DURRE LL
12 0	AVCPE Ambanja	Elévation de canard	31 Mai 2010	31 Mai - 31 Décembre 2010	Ar248,600	DURRE LL
12 1	AVCPE Ampasimbola	Elévation de canard	31 Mai 2010	31 Mai - 31 Décembre 2010	Ar340,000	DURRE LL
12 2	AVCPE Ambanja	Elevage de poulet gasy	31 Mai 2010	31 Mai - 31 Décembre 2010	Ar229,900	DURRE LL
12 3	AVCPE Ambinanisahan aho	Elevage de poulet gasy	01 Novembre 2010	01 Novembre - 01 Mai 2011	Ar208,000	DURRE LL
12 4	AVCPE Anosy Dika	Elevage de poulet gasy	01 Novembre 2010	01 Novembre - 01 Mai 2011	Ar110,000	DURRE LL
12 5	AVCPE Maroleotra	Elevage de poulet gasy	02 Juin 2010	02Juin - 02 Janvier 2011	Ar317,680	DURRE LL
12 6	AVCPE Ambatomasina	Elevage de poulet gasy	31 Mai 2010	31 Mai - 31 Décembre 2010	Ar253,000	DURRE LL
12 7	AVCPE Ampasimbola	Elevage de poulet gasy	01 Décembre 2010	01 Décembre - 01 juin 2011	Ar100,000	DURRE LL
12 8	AVCPE Antanandrangad y	Couture	27 Mai 2010	27 Mai - 27 Décembre 2011	Ar660,000	DURRE LL
12 9	AVCPE Vohitromby II	Broderie	01 Mars 2010	01 Mars - 01 Septembre 2010	Ar900,000	DURRE LL
13 0	AVCPE Maroleotra	Artisanat (Vannerie)	02 Juin 2010	02 juin - 02 Janvier 2011	Ar525,000	DURRE LL
13 1	AVCPE Ambodiroitra	Apiculture et production de cires	01 Juin 2010	01 Juin - 01 Janvier 2011	Ar209,000	DURRE LL
13 2	AVCPE Ambodiroitra	Apiculture et production de cires	01 Juin 2010	01 Juin - 01 Janvier 2011	Ar368,500	DURRE LL
13 3	AVCPE Anosy Dika	Apiculture et production de cires	02 Juin 2010	02 Juin - 02 Janvier 2011	Ar368,500	DURRE LL
13 4	AVCPE Antandrangady	Apiculture et production de cires	02 Juin 2010	02 juin - 02 Janvier 2011	Ar346,500	DURRE LL

135	AVCPE Marofatsy	Apiculture et production de cires	01 Juin 2010	02 Juin - 01 Janvier 2011	Ar388,500	DURRELL
136	AVCPE Andranambolava	Apiculture et production de cires	02 Juin 2010	02 Juin - 02 janvier 2011	Ar435,000	DURRELL
137	AVCPE Ampasimbola	Culture de légumes	25 Mai 2010	25 Mai - 25 Décembre 2010	Ar122,595	DURRELL
138	PNNC/SEECALINE du CR Marolambo	Culture de légumes	25 Mai 2010	25 Mai - 25 Décembre 2010	Ar261,855	DURRELL
139	AVCPE Vohitromby II	Production des plants pour reboisement	30 Septembre 2010	30 Septembre - 30 Avril 2011	Ar1,389,000	DURRELL
140	AVCPE Mahavelombady	Culture d'arachide	20 Octobre 2010	20 Octobre - 20 Avril 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
141	AVCPE Vohidamba	Culture d'arachide	29 Septembre 2010	29 Septembre - 29 Mars 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
142	AVCPE Vohidamba	Culture d'arachide	29 Septembre 2010	29 Septembre - 29 Mars 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
143	AVCPE Vohidamba	Culture d'arachide	29 Septembre 2010	29 Septembre - 29 Mars 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
144	AVCPE Vohidamba	Culture d'arachide	29 Septembre 2010	29 Septembre - 29 Mars 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
145	AVCPE Vohidamba	Culture d'arachide	29 Septembre 2010	29 Septembre - 29 Mars 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
146	AVCPE Vohidamba	Culture d'arachide	29 Septembre 2010	29 Septembre - 29 Mars 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
147	AVCPE Betampona	Culture d'arachide	20 Octobre 2010	20 Octobre - 20 avril 2011	Ar55,000	DURRELL
148	AVCPE Mahadonaka	Culture d'arachide	01 Octobre 2010	01 Octobre - 01 Avril 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
149	AVCPE Beranomintina	Culture d'arachide	01 Octobre 2010	01 Octobre - 01 Avril 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
150	AVCPE Beranomintina	Culture d'arachide	01 Octobre 2010	01 Octobre - 01 Avril 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
151	AVCPE Ampasinambo II	Culture d'arachide	26 Octobre 2010	26 Octobre - 26 Avril 2011	Ar58,000	DURRELL
152	AVCPE Ampasinambo II	Culture d'arachide	26 Octobre 2010	26 Octobre - 26 Avril 2011	Ar58,000	DURRELL
153	AVCPE Ambodiaviavy	Culture d'arachide	01 Octobre 2010	01 Octobre - 01 Avril 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL
154	AVCPE Ambodiaviavy	Culture d'arachide	01 Octobre 2010	01 Octobre - 01 Avril 2011	Ar66,000	DURRELL

15 5	AVCPE Ambalatenina I	Culture d'arachide	01 Octobre 2010	01 Octobre - 01 Avril 2011	Ar66,000	DURRE LL
15 6	AVCPE Ambalatenina II	Culture d'arachide	01 Octobre 2010	01 Octobre - 01 Avril 2011	Ar66,000	DURRE LL
15 7	AVCPE Ambalatenina II	Culture d'arachide	12 Octobre 2010	01 Octobre - 01 Avril 2011	Ar66,000	DURRE LL
15 8	AVCPE Ambatolomakan a	Culture d'arachide	11 Octobre 2010	11 Octobre-11 Avril 2011	Ar70,800	DURRE LL
15 9	AVCPE Vohidiavolana	Culture d'arachide	8 desambra 2010	08 Desambra 2010 - 08 juin 2011	Ar90,000	DURRE LL
16 0	AVCPE Ambodiaviavy	Culture Haricot	17 Mars 2011	17 Mars 2011- 17 Septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
16 1	AVCPE Tsaravinany II	Culture Haricot	15 Mars 2011	15 Mars 2011- 15 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
16 2	AVCPE Tsaravinany II	Culture Haricot	15 Mars 2011	15 Mars 2011- 15 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
16 3	AVCPE Ambalakafo	Culture Haricot	15 Mars 2011	15 Mars 2011- 15 septembre 2011	Ar62500	DURRE LL
16 4	AVCPE Mahadonaka	Culture Haricot	14 Mars 2011	14 Mars 2011- 14 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
16 5	AVCPE Mahadonaka	Culture Haricot	14 Mars 2011	14 Mars 2011- 14 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
16 6	AVCPE Mahadonaka	Culture Haricot	30 Mars 2011	30 Mars 2011- 130 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
16 7	AVCPE Mahadonaka	Culture Haricot	14 Mars 2011	14 Mars 2011- 14 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
16 8	AVCPE Amboditavolo	Culture Haricot	15 Mars 2011	15 Mars 2011- 15 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
16 9	AVCPE Amboditavolo	Culture Haricot	15 Mars 2011	15 Mars 2011- 15 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
17 0	AVCPE Anosyrahindy	Culture Haricot	16 Mars 2011	16 Mars 2011- 16 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
17 1	AVCPE Mahavelombady	Culture Haricot	12 Mars 2011	12 Mars 2011- 12 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
17 2	AVCPE Mahavelombady	Culture Haricot	12 Mars 2011	12 Mars 2011- 12 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
17 3	AVCPE Betampona	Culture Haricot	13 Mars 2011	13 Mars 2011- 13 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
17 4	AVCPE Betampona	Culture Haricot	13 Mars 2011	13 Mars 2011- 13 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL

17 5	AVCPE Betampona	Culture Haricot	13 Mars 2011	13 Mars 2011- 13 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
17 6	AVCPE Betampona	Culture Haricot	13 Mars 2011	13 Mars 2011- 13 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
17 7	AVCPE Ambinanisakala va	Culture Haricot	14 Mars 2011	14 Mars 2011- 14 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
17 8	AVCPE Ambinanindrano mavo	Culture Haricot	15 Mars 2011	15 Mars 2011- 15 septembre 2011	Ar60000	DURRE LL
17 9	AVCPE Mazavalanitra	Culture Haricot	16 Mars 2011	16 Mars 2011- 16 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
18 0	AVCPE Mazavalanitra	Culture Haricot	16 Mars 2011	16 Mars 2011- 16 septembre 2011	Ar45000	DURRE LL
18 1	AVCPE Ampitamalandy	Culture Haricot	16 Mars 2011	16 Mars 2011- 16 septembre 2011	Ar55000	DURRE LL
18 2	AVCPE Ampitamalandy	Culture Haricot	16 Mars 2011	16 Mars 2011- 16 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
18 3	AVCPE Ampitamalandy	Culture Haricot	16 Mars 2011	16 Mars 2011- 16 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
18 4	AVCPE Ambalatenina I	Culture Haricot	17 Mars 2011	17 Mars 2011- 17 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
18 5	AVCPE Ambalatenina I	Culture Haricot	17 Mars 2011	17 Mars 2011- 17 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
18 6	AVCPE Ampasinambo II	Culture Haricot	18 Mars 2011	18 Mars 2011- 18 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
18 7	AVCPE Andravoravo	Culture Haricot	30 Mars 2011	30 Mars 2011- 30 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
18 8	AVCPE Beranomintina	Culture Haricot	18 Mars 2011	18 Mars 2011- 18 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
18 9	AVCPE Ambalamena	Culture Haricot	28 Mars 2011	28 Mars 2011- 28 septembre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
19 0	AVCPE Ambalamena	Culture Haricot	1Avril 2011	1 avril 2011-1 Octobre 2011	Ar85000	DURRE LL
19 1	AVCPE Ambodivoangy	Culture légume	22 Juillet 2011	22 Juillet 2011- 22 Janvier 2012	Ar138000	DURRE LL
19 2	AVCPE Ambatomasina	Culture légume	23 Juillet 2011	23 Juillet 2011- 23 Janvier 2012	Ar180000	DURRE LL