ANDRY LALANA TOHANA

In association with

ANDREW LEES TRUST

BALCOMBE EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAMME 2010-1012

FINAL REPORT

Andrew Lees Trust

ANDRYLALANATOHANA

Introduction

Following the successful implementation of the Balcombe Trust funded 'Emergency Relief Programme' (ERP) with ALT in 2009, a number of communities adjacent to the project's beneficiary communes submitted requests for similar assistance, in particular with water basin excavation and reforestation work. ALT then submitted a new request Balcombe to extend the project and was granted funds to deliver a further two years of work on the ERP.

Project Aims and Objectives

The Project has provided emergency relief to rural producers, women and children hardest hit by the food shortages that fall annually in Androy. Beneficiaries have participated in environmental activities – dune stabilisation, tree planting and construction of water basins - for a daily fee which has paid for food in the hunger gap. Moreover, their activities have long lasting positive environmental impacts for the communities as dunes are stabilised and forests replenished, thereby securing land for agricultural activity and protecting and better managing natural resources in the region.

Context

The drought hit region of the Androy continues to suffer from lack of rainfall and high winds. Dune formation is presenting an ongoing concern to communities along the littoral zones of the deep-south as they threaten to bury agricultural fields and villages.

The project is designed to assist communities tackle dune formation as a primary concern, as well as other pressing environmental challenges such as deforestation and water capture, and to work on cash for food for work basis.

Approach

The project has been implemented using a 'cash for food for work' approach which affords community members a daily rate for their work on the project activities – enabling them to purchase food, especially during the hunger gap months. Community members sign a daily record card to receipt their pay.

The project has adopted a flexible and participative approach in respect of activities and planning in order to address challenges and be able to react appropriately as climate conditions and seasonal practices allow.

The project has been managed on the ground by ALT's local sister organisation, Andry Lalana Tohana (ALT Mg), as part of ALT's transition to a locally run Malagasy NGO. The project has benefitted from project management and technical direction from ALT's Technical Consultant in the field, Steven Lellelid.

Project Set up

ALT received funds from Balcombe in May 2010. The Trust then developed a contract agreement with Andry Lalana Tohana (ALT Mg). The Director of ALT Mg then travelled to the UK for training and meetings with the ALT Trustees and Management team. The opportunity was used to plan and discuss all aspects of the project. The ALT Mg team conducted a planning meeting on the 4th June in Ft Dauphin, S Madagascar, when they also established a contract with Steve Lellelid to act as Project Manager. Administrative and financial reporting processes were put in place as well as agreements for reporting and monitoring of activities.

RESULTS

Environmental Protection and natural resource management

Outcome 1. 62 Dunes stablised over two years

The first year's planning was adapted to take into account the time needed to grow tree seedlings in the ALT tree nursery in Tshiombe **(see Page 6 below).** In preparation for the tree planting 58[1] dunes in the three communes Antaritarike and Faux Cap and Anjampaly were prepared by planting 'live fencing', as well as two species of creeping vines, beach been and a ubiquitous dune vine lalanda (ipomoea)the ipomoea, and beach bean in order to create an initial stable protective layer on the sands.

The Beach Bean (called *tsikantakantake* locally) is a hardy vine growing on the south shores of Androy. The seed is edible while tender, as are the leafy tendrils. Once rooted it will not dry out as the *lalanda* does in drought, but it risks to be eaten by goats and so it is planted with the *lalanda* for protection.

The Beach Bean is planted by seed, one person digs and another drops in the seed, the same way as corn is planted. The *lalanda*, on the other hand, is gathered from among well-established stands of it, cutting 50cm sections from the long trailers and planting these in the sand as are sweet potato vines.

Because of the sensitivity of the fresh *lalanda* cuttings and the new shoots of Beach Bean, windbreaks of branches or sisal are erected in rows to dampen the wind on the dune surface. Once rooted however the vines can withstand any wind and will stay on top of the sand.

The vines will stabilize the dune where planted but not beyond. However, the filao cab stabilise at least 15 times its height. The number of filao seedlings planted by commune varied with the size of the dunes, and the amount of work also varied according to the distance of travel and to fetch *lalanda*. These factors affected the amount of work that could be undertaken in any one day. In the eastern communes of Ambazoa, Antaritarika , Anjampaly, and Faux Cap, 10 to 12 rows of windbreaks were installed, (only 6 for Ambazoa which only did first phase work), while 14-16 rows were planted in Marovato due to the great length of the dunes.

Once matured,15,038 filao seedlings were sent to the sites and planted amongst the prepared sands in year 1 .The seedlings only put on a few branches within the first year because filao strives for a deep root before growing above ground, especially in the harsh dune environment of heat alternating with high winds. ***see inset photo below,***

[1] Note that this is an update from the 2010 report, actually 3 more dunes had been prepared than reported

These seedlings are being sheltered by the lalanda which surrounds them. Note that the dune segment sown below right is well stabilized since planting the lalanda cuttings and filao in November to December, 2011.

In year 2, the project activity was principally focused on the dune planting as targets for reforestation and water basins were already met in Year 1 (see Year 1 report and below).

Due to unseasonal weather patterns and ant infestations the tree nursery lost the majority of its filao seedlings projected for 2012 planting (see also **delays and difficulties, below**) and, as a result, the project had to purchase tree seedlings from other nurseries in the south. 10,000 trees were ordered and purchased from Manantanteny and 5,000 from Ranopiso in nurseries in Anosy region, some seven hours drive east from Tshiombe. The losses and the new growing time required meant the project incurred time delays and additional costs of transportation and purchase of trees. These changes are reflected in the budget as reported in **Annex I**

Also, due to the lower number of trees available and the re-arranged budget, there was no longer the means to serve the Ambazoa commune, so the remaining effort was put into Marovato to complete as many dunes as possible.

Work began in the Bevala, Befeha, and Antsakoamasy fokontanies planting lalanda, tree branches for wind impedance, and filao. But after a week of work ANGAP (Mg National Park) officials arrived and asked the project not to plant filao on the dunes within their jurisdiction. The villagers were adamant; they wanted to retain filaos on the dune and hold ANGAP accountable for protecting the forest and in particular to address their concerns for their fields on the plateau beyond the forest which are being buried by the dune.

Figure 1 filao planted around 2003 near Bevala which shows capacity of filao to grow on and stabilise sand dunes and which convinced villagers to participate in the project

ANGAP asserted that, according to their definition, filao trees are not indigenous and therefore had to be removed. 1000 filao just planted were uprooted by people from Bevala, carried in buckets on the heads of women, and replanted on dunes outside the park boundaries. Fortunately due to recent rains the sands were still moist to near the surface so the conditions were favourable for the seedlings to survive the transfer.

Figure 2 Villagers collect lalanda for planting to stablise dunes

The project then helped the people of Befeha to plant lalanda, which evidently can also impact significantly on slowing or stabilising the advance of dune formation (as per photo above).

A total of 17, 139 filao seedlings were planted on Marovato dunes between Dec 2011 and May 2012.

Overall, 58 dunes were prepared with wind breaks, lalanda and beach bean in year one and 47 of these were subsequently planted again between 2011-2012 with filao seedlings in between the protective plants. Four other dunes, falling within the National Park, have been planted only with windbreaks, lalanda and beach vines

The project had projected to plant 62 dunes with 40,000 trees. In all **58 dunes were stabilised**, **47 with 32, 178 filao trees.** The shortfall was a consequence of the loss of trees in the ALT nursery, and the subsequent time and financial costs of tree purchases and transplantation, which reduced the number of trees available for planting in the final phase.

The total work force in 2010, where dunes were planted with preparatory wind breaks and beach vines, was 3756 persons; in 2011/12 the workforce totalled 8040 persons, reaching a total on the dune **project workforce of 11,796 persons.**

The dune work is summarised in the table below and in more detail in **Annex 2**

Dune Stabilisation Androy								
Dates	Commune	Number Dunes	Cross Section	Filao	Shrubs 2 span or 5 per filao	Lalanda Beach Vine 2m ou 4m	Beach Bean 3m	Persons (1 or 5 Days)
May-Sept 2010	Antaritarike	14	3 764		47 050	28 230	8 700	1 038
	Faux Cap	5	916		15 938	9 563	2 700	351
	Anjampaly	9	2 561		24 000	14 400	4 800	530
	Ambazoa	20	3 290		41 125	24 675	8 700	914
	Marovato	10	4 384		42 000	25 200	6 900	923
	Totals 2010	58	14 915		170 113	102 068	31 800	3 756
Apr-Jul 2011	Anjampaly	9	2 561	6 403	64 025	38 415	9 900	2 921
	Antaritarike	14	3 764	3 764	94 100	56 460	14 700	2 785
	Faux Cap	5	916	4 872	46 075	27 654	7 500	1 368
Dec-Apr 2011/12	Marovato (5days)	23	3 660	17 139	162 510	121 179	26 929	966
Totals 2011-12		51	10 901	32 178	366 710	243 708	59 029	8 040
Total Project 2010/12		**58**		**32 178**	**536 800**	**345 800**	**90 800**	**11 796**

Delays and Difficulties

Tree Nursery – supply of trees for dunes stabilisation

The ALT Mg Director, Mme Hanitra Raharimanana had identified the management needs of the tree nursery in a meeting with the ALT UK Director in 2010 and following local discussions had consequently established an agreement with Steve Lellelid, who is based in Tsiombe that, he would provide supervision and oversight to the ALT local tree nursery and its manager Vincent.

In the first year the tree nursery produced 15,038 which were shipped to dunes in the first half of 2011 for planting (see Dunes above). A further 1238 trees were shipped to Marovato at the end of 2011. However, the nursery subsequently experienced a series of difficulties between right up to 2012 including unseasonal weather patterns such as hailstones, heavy rains and drought at unusual times which led to soil erosion, water salinity in the river, ant infestations and other damage with subsequent tree seedling losses.

The water salinity problem at the nursery led to developing another site for growing filao (Causerina or “Australian Pine”) seedlings along the national highway at a seasonal pond excavated by a road construction firm (see Interim report February 2011). Eleven beds of seed had successfully germinated in these beds when an unseasonal rainstorm hit Androy in August[2]., flooding this pond destroying half of the seed bed. Historically there is no rain whatsoever in the month of August, it’s the driest month in Androy, but not only rain fell but also damaging hail. An overflow ditch was excavated to drain pond water before it reached the seedbeds. This was timely for another heavy rain came in mid November Several weeks of no precipitation led to ants aggressively attacking the seedbeds for the moisture. It was decided to pot the remaining seedlings to avert more damage. Efforts to reseed after the turn of the year all failed, probably from deteriorated seed having a low germination rate.

Figure 3 fragile start to the fialo saplings grown from seed

Due to delays in reporting the losses it was not clear until after an interim report had been submitted in February that tree production would fail and the project would fall short of the estimated 25,000 trees forecast to plant in 2012.Consequently it was agreed that trees would have to be sourced from other nurseries in the south. Just as the team prepared to ship 15,000 trees from Ranopiso nursery in Anosy it was discovered that the nursery had sold the seedlings to the Catholic Relief Service (CRS).

[2] This storm was well documented as a Minister from the central government flew down to Behara with a gift on account of over 200 people killed by hail.

Another local nursery was contacted but could only promise 10,000 trees in time for planting before the winter so these were ordered and a further 5,000 were negotiated from Ranopiso following some intervention by WWF. Heavy rains damaged the southern road and created further delays just when the trees were ready to transport to Marovato. Balcombe was updated about the difficulties and the progress of the tree deliveries in April and May respectively.

The additional costs of the tree purchases and transport impacted on the timescales and budget, which had to be re-arranged – see financial report **Annex 1.**

The failure of the tree nursery over the past 6 months has been an enormous disappointment and it is now the subject of a review to determine whether the nursery can maintain its viability in the face of such challenges. Regular and successful production is required to ensure the sustainability of the nursery and ALT will be talking with ALT Mg and Steve Lellelid to determine what measures beyond those already implemented this last year, can prevent such losses from happening in the future.

Outcome 2: 80 hectares of spiny forest replanted

The Spiny Forest is unique to the island and many of its species are under threat due to goat herding, fuel wood cutting and tavy (clearing for agricultural activity). Many of the succulent varieties of trees in the forest can be cut and branches replanted to create new tree growth and these replenish areas that have been denuded by unsustainable practices.

Two communes of Nikoly and Ikopoke, where water basins are not feasible due to sandy soils and where communities had requested reforestation assistance, were identified for planting trees in forest spaces and in denuded land.

While the tree planting would normally have been delayed until February 2011, the beneficial rains that came within a month of each other in June and July 2010 made for ideal conditions, in addition to the weather being cool. This is also the time of year for planting manioc and sweet potatoes by cuttings.

The number of people required to fulfill the proposed tree planting was based on previous experience of 46 people per hectare, which includes fetching the cuttings, digging holes 40cm deep, planting the cutting, then turning over the soil 50cm around each cutting.

A total of **130,850 tree cuttings** were **planted across 118 hectares** of degraded forest area in the four communes. The areas planted varied considerably according to the open spaces targeted by the communities.The area was then measured by GPS and the tree cuttings to be planted were calculated according to 9 m2 each (3m centres).

Monthly monitoring trips have demonstrated that the cuttings of atratra (jatropha, mahafaliensis) in two localities visited were all budding in synch with the mature trees in the region

The project proposed to plant 80 hectares of spiny forest. Overall it planted just under **118 hectares** on **81 sites** with tree cuttings, and 2617 local people were engaged on this activity.

The work on reforestation is summarized in the table below and in more detail in **Annex 4.**

Reforestration					
Dates	Commune	Sites	Tree Cuttings	Area (ha)	Persons
June-July 2010	Nikoly	34	36 050	32,445	721
June-July 2010	Ikopoke	47	94 800	85,32	1 896
Totals	**2**	**81**	**130 850**	**117,8**	**2 617**

Results taking hold for the long term:

The recent picture, right, shows the new growth on what was once a bare parcel of land in northern Nikoly on which tree cuttings were planted by the project in 2010. There are already 15 viable trees in this small area alone, being Mozotse, Rohondrohoñe, and Sengatse.

The Mozotse are the bright green in the background with heavy heads on top of branchless stems. These have already produced the shade and ambience required to begin greening the grass in their vicinity, the rohondrohoñe in the foreground will take longer, but eventually these trees will fully revitalise the area.

There are numerous similar sites to this planted from cuttings, scattered about this Besolohotse plain of eastern Kopoke.

Outcome 3: 15 Water basins for catchment

Water storage is veritably the highest priority among the Tandroy where precipitation may come in abundance but at infrequent and unpredictable intervals. Pond storage only works in the north of Androy where soil conditions allow; the south is too sandy so cisterns carved out of limestone provide the needed water storage there. Different projects have installed large concrete collections works in the sandy littoral zone but most of these have now failed. In reality the clay soils of the northern parts of these communes will hold water very well, especially if the completed basin is well compacted by the feet of the workers. This happens automatically as they carry the excavated soil from the middle out to the banks and return.
The water holes for this project were excavated in the heavy clay soils of the more water challenged communes of northern Kopoke, Tsihombe, Nikoly, and Jafaro, and are located to capture storm-water flow. 45 basins were completed in Tsihombe and Jafaro by Jun/Jul 2010. A further 14 sites were excavated in Kopoke at the end of April, 2011. Soon after completion of these basins they were filled by the rains, which was very providential in that the pond bottoms had not yet had opportunity to dry and crack. The main basin work was completed by 2011.

However, this year heavy rains since February had broken the banks of rivers and caused flooding into agricultural fields. Consequently, in response to requests from villagers and by way of mitigating the under-performance on the production of tree seedlings, the project decided to help build dams which would both provide water collection and irrigation management for 84 families in Nikoly.

The water catchment dams of Nikoly, just east of Kopoke, were installed between and along the Fanoroke and Manambovo Rivers. The double cyclone of 1998 and the 7 day storm of late February 2011 caused major shoreline damage of these large seasonal rivers. Large crevices eroded in the banks where overland flow rushed to empty into the rivers, and now each subsequent storm lengthens the eroding ditch inland, carrying away arable soil. Both the Fanoroke and the Manambovo rivers become salty in the dry season, leaving the people in the wedge of land between them distant from fresh water supplies. The dams will provide catchment basins for potable water during the dry season on these two river sites. Additionally, the land area around these dams will be used for gardens with assistance from the local NGO Satraha (See **Annex 5**).

This project differs from the pond excavation sites in that soil is first excavated then transported and deposited on the dam location; a worker then wets down the worked area continually, and the women dance on this slope to compact it. The same is done on the other side; the dam slopes out at a 4:1 ratio in both directions, upstream and down, with a one meter core. At the bottom of the centre core are driven a line of *katrafae* (hardwood) posts for a key which extend upward 50cm having been driven in about 75cm. The dams are 3m and 4,5m high respectively.

When this project was designed there was only one dam to be built on what is called *Sihanadava* which had once been a natural water collection basin before it broke through to the river in 1998. Village elders had met Steve Lellelid about this project, but when the week came to begin the work, Sambo, the chief medicine man of the area, wouldn't allow it. The elders met with him twice but he refused to concede, so 'Bera" and the "Tsililie" sites were identified on the Manambovo and Fanaroke respectively.

When the dam at Fanoroke was completed Sambo changed his mind and requested that such a dam be constructed at Sihanadava after all. Others communities have since requested similar assistance having witnessed the efficacy of a system that will stem erosion while offering potable and garden water. As it was only the two sites of Bera and Tsillie could be completed with the Balcombe funds remaining.

Finally, to complement this work, NGO Satraha worked with ALT to ensure a 100 m stretch of soil on the high bank of the Fanoroke was planted up with *bararata* to impede the storm channel where the Fanoroke river overflows its banks and crosses 10ha of nearby fields.

To help keep storm flows in the channel it was proposed to plant the *bararata*, river cane, along the banks up near the field fence line. Bararata was found about 1km downstream and *i*t was agreed to only take cuttings and not to disturb the root systems to avoid altering any river flow dynamics in that area. Bararata are easily planted by just laying a length of cane in a ditch of sand. These ditches are being watered and some green is already visible in the above picture among the branches protruding from the sand. Seven hundred cuttings were carried up-river and buried 10cm deep in rows totalling about 300m.

The project proposed to build 15 water basins .Overall the project excavated ponds or dams at **62 sites in four communes** and **2865 persons worked** 11,905 person-days.

The water collection work is summarised in the table below and in more detail in **Annex 3.**

Water Basins and Dams					
Dates	Commune	Number	Type	Quantity m³	Persons (6-8 Days)
May-June 2010	Jafaro	14	Earth Basin	3 625	863
May-June 2010	Tsihombe	31	Earth Basin	5 712	1 360
July 2011	Ikopoke	14	Earth Basin	2 268	546
Apr/Jun 2012	Nikoly	3	Earth Dam	300	96
Totals	**4**	**62**		**11 905**	**2 865**

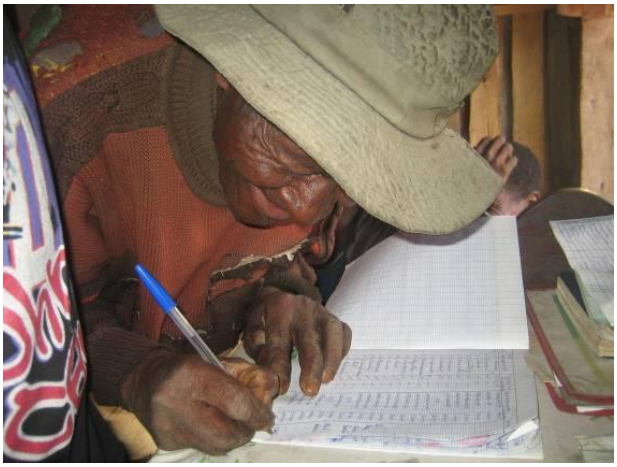
Results taking hold for the long term:

The pond pictured right is called Ankarembola, one of the 14 excavated in year 1 of the project. It has never gone dry since the rains filled it just after construction, as related above.

Even at the taking of this recent picture, people from 15km south in Motombosy had come here for water, having passed dozens of seasonal ponds that are all dry. Only the large natural basin at Ankahidambo 10km east also has water at this time.

Forty-three people worked to excavate this pond in six days, but the beneficiaries are in the thousands being it serves the villages within an area of about 50 km square.

Income for rural producers and women



The project proposed to work in 6 communes in the Androy, southern Madagascar, over a two year period with rural producers and women, and aimed to benefit families in the drought prone regions suffering from regular hunger gap.

Overall, a **total of 9 communes** have participated in the project's environmental /conservation activities on the basis of a daily rate for their work. The day rate was based on local rates of 2000 Ariary per day for workers and was administered by local co-ordinators paid 3000AR per day, who collected signatures against days worked and monies received in each commune.

The project projected approximately 3-5,000 directly paid worker beneficiaries per year and estimated 20,000 year 1 and 20,000 year 2 indirect beneficiaries (Total 40,000)

After all the work was completed by May 2012:

> The total number of villagers who worked on the project rose to **17,278 men and women**
>
> They carried out a total of **38,682 working days**
> and were paid a total of **77,998,660 Ariary**

Final beneficiaries (direct and indirect) was calculated as 107,985 men, women and children

Note In Androy an average family is estimated as 6.25 family members, all of whom benefit from food purchased for the household. In this respect the number of beneficiaries to date is estimated by calculating 17,278 workers x 6.25 = at: 107,985

Capacity Building

Supporting Long Term Local Development – added value and benefits of the project

During the first year of the project the Andry Lalana Tohana (ALT Madagascar) team increased their project management skills. In May the ALT Mg Director visited London and benefitted from training/mentoring with the ALT UK Director and specifically worked on the Balcombe Trust planning and strategy; this resulted in updated planning and strategies in the field.

Throughout the project the ALT Mg team developed and managed local contracts with Steve Lellelid, the Anosy tree suppliers (local nurseries) and transportation providers. They have also carried out field monitoring trips and instituted and managed financial monitoring systems and have prepared the relevant administrative and financial reports.

Technical field reports have been supplied by Steve Lellelid, also the quantitative data presented in this report. ALT UK has monitored the project progress, provided technical advice and mentoring to ALT Mg, and has finalised the main reports to Balcombe Trust.

ALT UK Trustees were delighted to note at their recent meeting in June 2012 that ALT Mg have successfully implemented projects for national and international donors including World Food Programme (WFP) UNFPA, IFAD, UNICEF to a value of over half a million Euros since they became independent in 2009.

This represents a significant achievement given the in country political and economic/funding crisis. The Balcombe Funding and the ERP has been an important part of realising this transformation to a locally managed NGO. New proposals are now underway to secure a three year funded project to consolidate the work and reinforce ALT Mg as a leading NGO in the south.

Summary

Where the project fell short of its expectations to plant and stabilise 62 dunes with 40,000 trees, it achieved a total of 47 dunes sites planted with 32,178 Filao trees and 58 were covered in creeping bean and lalanda which have shown to make a significant impact on halting the dune expansion. Moreover it has exceeded its expectations in reforesting unique spiny forest, replanting 118 hectares, 37 more than the 80 hectares projected. Most outstandingly it has excavated water catchment or dams in 62 sites, 47 more than projected.

The project anticipated it would engaged approximately 3-5000 workers per year (max 10,000) but in reality was able to engage 17,278 villagers, helping them to address the annual hunger gap and benefitting approximately 107,985 family members in total, over 60,000 more than projected.

Although the tree nursery struggled with water and weather issues it did achieve over 15,000 trees in production and will now be subject to a sustainability review. The local teams gained a great deal of experience in managing the project locally and have strengthened their position as a leading NGO in the south.

Beyond the funding phase, dunes stablised will cease to threaten local villages and agricultural fields; reforested spiny forest can provide trees for medicinal and other uses, as well as regenerate the forest floor; water basins and dams will continue to serve the communities as a resource for drinking water, irrigation and watering cattle.

Message from the Communities:

'We thank Balcombe for their patience and dedication in working with us in this hard, unpredictable climate. Be assured that you bring smiles to many Tandroy like those of the women hauling dirt for their dam, and the people standing at the Ankarembola pond , just gazing at the beauty of a lake where for kilometres around is dry; and at Marovato, where water prices are higher than anywhere in Androy, we sing and dance to our work on the dunes in burning and often blowing sands. Happiness is contagious and we trust you can sense enough here to share with us'.

ALT Mg The presence of the ALT Mg team has been supported during the last two years thanks to additional projects funded by UNICEF, World Food Programme, USAID, EC, IFAD, FAO, UNFPA, Adsum, and, Swiss Embassy and with additional supports from Andrew Lees Trust.

ALT UK The inputs of Andrew Lees Trust have been provided by the Director on a voluntary basis and with volunteer placement support from Vodafone World of Difference (March- April 2012)

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ANNEX 1

Financial Reporting

Finance report 2010-2012	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Total Actual	Adjustments
Unit					
1. Project Management (S Lellelid)	7,605.47	4,394.53	3,605.24	7,999.77	- 394.30
2. Local Project Administration /staff costs ALT Mg/running costs and Communications	7,200.17	3,599.83	3,639.87	7,239.70	- 39.53
3. 40,000 Trees (ALT tree nursery)Tree nursery staff and running costs	7,219.00	749.43	5,202.51	5,951.94	1,267.06
4. Tools/Materials (tools will be kept by villagers)	1,200.00	8.89	9.37	18.26	1,181.74
5. Community beneficiaries cash for work 5000 participants/localised transport /local payment systems	23,231.53	14,475.15	10,760.16	25,235.31	- 2,003.78
6. Monitoring and evaluation	1,600.00	799.81	821.91	1,621.72	- 21.72
7. Audit & Financial monitoring	999.83	500.17	494.79	994.96	4.87
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	49,056.00	24,527.81	24,533.85	49,061.66	- 5.66

Notes

1. Exchange rate GBP= 3 201,38 Ar (some fluctuations occurred over the two year period)

2. An additional payment was made for increased hours from Steve Lelellid

3. Less trees in ALT Nursery - Balance used to meet community payments

4. Tools budget not used as decided insufficient to give all workers their tools after work completed, thereby creating inequalities – balance used to pay more workers a day rate instead

ANNEX 2

Detail of Dunes Activity

ID	Commune	Dune	Cross Section	Filao	Shrubs 2 span	Lalanda Beach Vine 2m	Beach Bean 3m Seed	Pers-Days	Persons (Days 1, 5, 6)
Apr-May 2011	Anjampaly	Ambatolire	500	1 250	12 500	7 500	1933	570	570
	Anjampaly	Amitamy	141	353	3 525	2 115	545	161	161
	Anjampaly	Andranofoty Ambany	250	625	6 250	3 750	966	285	285
	Anjampaly	Andranofoty Ambony	375	938	9 375	5 625	1450	428	428
	Anjampaly	Andranokoake	260	650	6 500	3 900	1005	297	297
	Anjampaly	Andranotimboke/fondralambo	375	938	9 375	5 625	1450	428	428
	Anjampaly	Anjongo	220	550	5 500	3 300	850	251	251
	Anjampaly	Efeko	235	588	5 875	3 525	908	268	268
	Anjampaly	Iotre-añara	205	513	5 125	3 075	792	234	234
	Anjampaly Total	**9**	**2 561**	**6 403**	**64 025**	**38 415**	**9 900**	**2 921**	**2 921**
May 2011	Antaritarike	Antrañohombe	325	325	8 125	4 875	1 269	240	240
	Antaritarike	Beavoha	215	215	5 375	3 225	840	159	159
	Antaritarike	Kelemake	200	200	5 000	3 000	781	148	148
	Antaritarike	Manorovelo-Ankoba	230	230	5 750	3 450	898	170	170
	Antaritarike	Marosifotse	300	300	7 500	4 500	1 172	222	222
	Antaritarike	Marovy	1 350	1 350	33 750	20 250	5 272	999	999
	Antaritarike	Mokabey	161	161	4 025	2 415	629	119	119
	Antaritarike	RarakamiDAMY	35	35	875	525	137	26	26
	Antaritarike	RarakamiGOA 2	60	60	1 500	900	234	44	44
	Antaritarike	RarakamiGOA I	48	48	1 200	720	187	36	36
	Antaritarike	RarakamiMARA	95	95	2 375	1 425	371	70	70
	Antaritarike	RarakiLahivory	115	115	2 875	1 725	449	85	85
	Antaritarike	Tafianampela-Amborinjaha	230	230	5 750	3 450	898	170	170
	Antaritarike	Tsianjy	400	400	10 000	6 000	1 562	296	296
	Antaritarike Total	**14**	**3 764**	**3 764**	**94 100**	**56 460**	**14 700**	**2 785**	**2 785**
May 2011	Faux Cap	Ambatoefatse	200	1 064	10 060	6 038	1 638	299	299
	Faux Cap	Ejijy	200	1 064	10 060	6 038	1 638	299	299
	Faux Cap	Miova E	86	457	4 326	2 596	704	128	128

	Faux Cap	Miova W	80	426	4 024	2 415	655	119	119
	Faux Cap	Tsitindroke/Tsimena	350	1 862	17 605	10 566	2 866	523	523
	Faux Cap Total	**5**	**916**	**4 872**	**46 075**	**27 654**	**7 500**	**1 368**	**1 368**
April/May 2012	Marovato	Efoly, Ambatobey	105	611	5 794	3 476	773	171	34
	Marovato	Efoly, Amihaze	200	1164	11 036	6 622	1 472	325	65
	Marovato	Efoly, Ankilelaleke	225	1309	12 416	7 450	1 655	366	73
	Marovato	Bevala, Amandantsy E	44	256	2 428	1 457	324	72	14
	Marovato	Bevala, Amandantsy W	111	646	6 125	3 675	817	180	36
	Marovato	Andrarake, Mangotsiake	180	1048	9 933	5 960	1 324	293	59
	Marovato	Andrarake, Andavabey	190	1106	10 485	6 291	1 398	309	62
Nov-Dec 2011; April/May 2012	Marovato	Ambazoa, Añanakao	250	1455	13 795	8 277	1 839	406	81
	Marovato	Efoly, Ampisolohoañe	126	733	6 953	4 172	927	205	41
	Marovato	Andrarake, Ampototsake	80	466	4 415	2 649	589	130	26
	Marovato	Andrarake, Lomodava	60	349	3 311	1 987	441	98	20
	Marovato	Befeha, Ambatotsivala	194	National Park		6 423	1 427	121	24
	Marovato	Befeha, Ampandrotsara	201			6 655	1 479	126	25
	Marovato	Befeha, Ampiterahankoake	172			5 695	1 266	107	18
	Marovato	Befeha, Fofohara	148			4 900	1 089	92	15
	Marovato	Bevala, Añanajoa E	156	908	8 608	5 165	1 148	254	42
	Marovato	Bevala, Añanajoa W	208	1210	11 478	6 887	1 530	338	56
	Marovato	Bevala, Antatatse I	158	920	8 719	5 231	1 162	257	43
	Marovato	Bevala, Antatatse II	259	1507	14 292	8 575	1 906	421	70
	Marovato	Bevala, Tsimirango	125	727	6 898	4 139	920	203	34
	Marovato	Bevala, Ebazy	109	634	6 015	3 609	802	177	30
	Marovato	Bevala, Sakarava	128	745	7 063	4 238	942	208	35
	Marovato	Bevala, Toemana	231	1344	12 747	7 648	1 700	375	63
	Marovato Total	**23**	**3 660**	**17139**	**162 510**	**121 179**	**26 929**	**5 234**	**966**
	2011/12 Total	**51**	**10 901**	**32178**	**366 710**	**243 708**	**59 029**	**12 308**	**8 040**

Balcomb Androy: Dune Stabilisation July 2010							
ID	Commune	Dune	Cross Section	Shrubs 2 span	Lalanda Beach Vine 2m	Beach Bean 3m Kapoake	Person (1 day)
4	Ambazoa	Ambazoa 1	85	1 063	638	225	24
1	Ambazoa	Ambazoa 2	50	625	375	132	14
5	Ambazoa	Ambazoamazava	70	875	525	185	19
11	Ambazoa	Ambazoamazava-Amborominendra	170	2 125	1 275	450	47
6	Ambazoa	Ambinda	135	1 688	1 013	357	38
3	Ambazoa	Ampaipaike	80	1 000	600	212	22
2	Ambazoa	Ampififiry	75	938	563	198	21
8	Ambazoa	Ampiha Ambane	45	563	338	119	13
9	Ambazoa	Ampiha Ambone	75	938	563	198	21
10	Ambazoa	Androandria	350	4 375	2 625	926	97
12	Ambazoa	Antanemihery I	45	563	338	119	13
13	Ambazoa	Antanemihery Tsikaramo	650	8 125	4 875	1 719	181
20	Ambazoa	Antanimihery 2	625	7 813	4 688	1 653	174
14	Ambazoa	Bemozotse Cntr	65	813	488	172	18
15	Ambazoa	Bemozotse E	90	1 125	675	238	25
16	Ambazoa	Bemozotse Ouest	200	2 500	1 500	529	56
17	Ambazoa	Berehake	70	875	525	185	19
7	Ambazoa	Berehake Ankintsy	55	688	413	145	15
18	Ambazoa	Halimboro	80	1 000	600	212	22
19	Ambazoa	Ikotoala Ambane	275	3 438	2 063	727	76
	Ambazoa Total	**20**	**3 290**	**41 125**	**24 675**	**8 700**	**914**
47	Anjampaly	Ambatolire	500	4 686	2 811	937	104
54	Anjampaly	Amitamy	141	1 321	793	264	30
21	Anjampaly	Andranofoty Ambany	250	2 343	1 406	469	52
27	Anjampaly	Andranofoty Ambony	375	3 514	2 109	703	77
22	Anjampaly	Andranokoake	260	2 437	1 462	487	54
26	Anjampaly	Andranotimboke/fondralambo	375	3 514	2 109	703	77
24	Anjampaly	Anjongo	220	2 062	1 237	412	45
23	Anjampaly	Efeko	235	2 202	1 321	440	48
25	Anjampaly	Iotre-añara	205	1 921	1 153	384	42
	Anjampaly Total	**9**	**2 561**	**24 000**	**14 400**	**4 800**	**530**

28	Antaritarike	Antrañohombe	325	4 063	2 438	751	90
29	Antaritarike	Beavoha	215	2 688	1 613	497	59
32	Antaritarike	Kelemake	200	2 500	1 500	462	55
30	Antaritarike	Manorovelo-Ankoba	230	2 875	1 725	532	64
33	Antaritarike	Marosifotse	300	3 750	2 250	693	83
34	Antaritarike	Marovy	1 350	16 875	10 125	3 120	371
35	Antaritarike	Mokabey	161	2 013	1 208	372	45
36	Antaritarike	RarakamiDAMY	35	438	263	81	10
37	Antaritarike	RarakamiGOA 2	60	750	450	139	17
38	Antaritarike	RarakamiGOA I	48	600	360	111	13
39	Antaritarike	RarakamiMARA	95	1 188	713	220	26
40	Antaritarike	RarakiLahivory	115	1 438	863	266	32
31	Antaritarike	Tafianampela-Amborinjaha	230	2 875	1 725	532	63
41	Antaritarike	Tsianjy	400	5 000	3 000	925	110
	Antaritarike Total	**14**	**3 764**	**47 050**	**28 230**	**8 700**	**1 038**
51	Faux Cap	Ambatoefatse	200	3 480	2 088	590	77
45	Faux Cap	Ejijy	200	3 480	2 088	590	77
50	Faux Cap	Miova E	86	1 496	898	253	33
57	Faux Cap	Miova W	80	1 392	835	236	31
42	Faux Cap	Tsitindroke/Tsimena	350	6 090	3 654	1 032	134
	Faux Cap Total	**5**	**916**	**15 938**	**9 563**	**2 700**	**351**
58	Marovato	Ambatomitsotake	315	3 018	1 811	496	66
46	Marovato	Ambatotsivala	590	5 652	3 391	929	124
48	Marovato	Ampandrotsara	687	6 582	3 949	1 081	145
59	Marovato	Antainkoake	486	4 656	2 794	765	102
60	Marovato	Antatatse	700	6 706	4 024	1 102	147
61	Marovato	Bevala - Tsimirango	150	1 437	862	236	32
62	Marovato	Ebazy	300	2 874	1 724	472	63
63	Marovato	Fofohara	346	3 315	1 989	545	73
64	Marovato	Sakarava	398	3 813	2 288	626	84
65	Marovato	Toemana	412	3 947	2 368	648	87
	Marovato Total	**10**	**4 384**	**42 000**	**25 200**	**6 900**	**923**
	Grand Total	**58**	**14 915**	**170 113**	**102 068**	**31 800**	**3 756**

ANNEX 3

Detail of Water basin and dam activity

Balcomb Androy: Water Retention Basins, Dams, River Bank Protection 2011/12										
Commune	***FOKONTANY***	***KOMITY***	***Site***	***Work***	***Vol. m3***	***Len m***	***Wid m***	***Dep m***	***Pers-days***	***Work Period***
Ikopoke	Velognandava	Valasoa	Sakorihe	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Valazoee	Agnorire	Agnorire	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Teza	Andrasembe	Anjamboroke	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Tendreatse Sud	Andrasembe	Andranolava	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Soazoloke	Tsimaito	Ambane	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Noike	Bepake	Bepake	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Marofanogne	Marofanogne	Tognendrae	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	July 2010
Ikopoke	Marofanogne	Tendreatse Sud	Soafetse	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Lambomana	Tsimaito	Tsimaito	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Ankaboa	Ankaboa	Mandakovo	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Anjampoty	Avisoa	Avisoa	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Andreake Avaradala	Antreake	Ambezo	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Andranohazokile	Andranohazonkile	A'hazonkile	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Ikopoke	Agnatsiva	Behovarae	Sakorihe	Basin	162	18	18	0,5	234	
Nikoly	Morafeno	Sezomana	Fanoroke	Riverbanks	300m of cane, 700 pcs				10	Apr-Jun 2012
Nikoly	Morafeno	Sambo	Tsililie	Dam	130	transport, watering, compaction			336	

ANNEX 3

Detail of Water basin and dam activity

Nikoly	Tanemira	Dehomana	Bera	Dam	170	424	
Ikopoke Total			**17**		**2 568**	**4 046**	**Pers 642**

Balcomb Androy: Dams and Water Basins 2010

Commune	*Location Fkt, Kom, [Village], Site*	*Vol Depth (0,5)*	*Len*	*Wid*	*Pers (6 days)*	*Work*
Jafaro	Kotsobey, Soavozo, Antsakado,	298	18	17	71	Dam
Tsihombe	Ambatomanoy, Ambatomanoy, Efagnojo,	101	10	10	24	Dam
Tsihombe	Magnorikandro, Anaviavy, Ampamboarankazo,	151	13	12	36	Dam
Tsihombe	Magnorikandro, Namotaha, Ampotake,	105	11	10	25	Dam
Jafaro	Ambory, Ambory Haut, Marolava	265	17	16	63	Pond
Jafaro	Ambory, Ankalomboron-droe, Ambory Bas,	206	15	14	49	Pond
Jafaro	Ambory centre, Ambory, Andakilasy,	206	15	14	49	Pond
Jafaro	Andahivozake, Ambohitse, Antevamena, Laha	353	19	19	84	Pond
Jafaro	Andahivozake, Andahivozake ambane, Ankaramena II	155	13	12	37	Pond
Jafaro	Andahivozake, Andahivozake atimo, Ankenta, Maliotahy	265	17	16	63	Pond
Jafaro	Ankorokoroke, Ankorokoroke, Andombiry,	298	18	17	71	Pond
Jafaro	Ankorokoroke, Ankorokoroke, Cntr,	311	18	17	74	Pond
Jafaro	Kotsobey, Ambolo centre, Takavao,	202	14	14	48	Pond
Jafaro	Kotsobey, Marolahy, Ambatomante, Bilavelo	244	16	15	58	Pond
Jafaro	Mandily, Mandily, Ankamena,	311	18	17	74	Pond
Jafaro	Marosoritse, Marosoritse, Ampilofilo,	311	18	17	74	Pond
Jafaro	Toliampamata, Andasary, Edoroma,	202	14	14	48	Pond
Tsihombe	Agnara, Anjamarotea, Andovobey,	202	14	14	48	Pond
Tsihombe	Agnara,, Sihanadroe, Feto	181	14	13	43	Pond
Tsihombe	Agnara,, Ambaliandro, Antsomangibey	197	14	14	47	Pond
Tsihombe	Ambatomanoy Antsakoamasy	298	18	17	71	Pond
Tsihombe	Ankilevalo,, Mokabey, Limbesoa	302	18	17	72	Pond
Tsihombe	Befotake, Andramasy, Ankilenkako,	164	13	13	39	Pond

ANNEX 3

Detail of Water basin and dam activity

Tsihombe	Befotake, , Befotake centre,	269	17	16	64	Pond
Tsihombe	Befotake, Maikandro, Elemake, Zoze	202	14	14	48	Pond
Tsihombe	Betagnatagna, Betagnatagna, ,	168	13	13	40	Pond
Tsihombe	Kilevalo Nord, Kilevalo Nord, Etompahe, Vakimbelo	315	18	18	75	Pond
Tsihombe	Kilevalo Nord, Kilevalo Nord, Ankilebey, Soaraza	126	11	11	30	Pond
Tsihombe	Magnorikandro, Anaviavy, Andarotandroke,	50	7	7	12	Pond
Tsihombe	Magnorikandro, Analamisandratse, Andraketabey,	311	18	17	74	Pond
Tsihombe	Magnorikandro, Ankilitoka, Andranomena,	126	11	11	30	Pond
Tsihombe	Magnorikandro, Agnalamisandratse, Ambavatane,	202	14	14	48	Pond
Tsihombe	Magnorikandro, Antsakoamahasoa,	160	13	12	38	Pond
Tsihombe	Magnorikandro, Anivorano, Ambare,	101	10	10	24	Pond
Tsihombe	Sihanamena marolava, , Masinae,	101	10	10	24	Pond
Tsihombe	Tambanditse, Andranosoa, Ampandotsara,	202	14	14	48	Pond
Tsihombe	Tambanditse, Tsievaenanake, Antsoloho, Fagnanarae	164	13	13	39	Pond
Tsihombe	Tambanditse, Tsievaenanake, Andombiry,	181	14	13	43	Pond
Tsihombe	Tambanditse, Bevala, Agnorike, Milisoa	265	17	16	63	Pond
Tsihombe	Tevoro, Agnalamisandratse, Tsidaboke	189	14	14	45	Pond
Tsihombe	Tevoro, Ankelimamy, Antamboro,	315	18	18	75	Pond
Tsihombe	Magnorikandro, Andramegnatse,	202	14	14	48	Pond
Tsihombe	Tevoro, Antaly, Ankarena W.,	101	10	10	24	Pond
Tsihombe	Tevoro, Antaly, Ankarena E.,	122	11	11	29	Pond
Tsihombe	Tevoro, Ambondro, Tandabey, Bele	143	12	12	34	Pond
Totals		**9 337**			**2 223**	

	Sites	Ponds m³	Persons
Jafaro	14	3 625	863
Tsihombe	31	5 712	1 360
Totals	**45**	**9 337**	**2 223**

ANNEX 4 Detail of Reforestation Activity

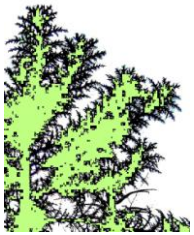
Balcomb Androy: Reforestation 2010				
Commune	***FOKONTANY, Site***	***Area (Ha)***	***Cuttings***	***Persons (2days 25/day)***
Ikopoke	Afondravoatse Andoharano, Andoharano	1,96	2 180	44
Ikopoke	Afondravoatse Andoharano, Tsivitsy	1,14	1 272	25
Ikopoke	Ambatofoty, Befahetse	1,93	2 146	43
Ikopoke	Ambohimañare, Ambohimañare	1,56	1 730	35
Ikopoke	Ampangidraty, Ampangidraty	1,55	1 720	34
Ikopoke	Ampilofilo, Ampilofilo	1,56	1 736	35
Ikopoke	Añanakirihitse , Avarimaro	2,78	3 091	62
Ikopoke	Añara, Marariñe	0,60	672	13
Ikopoke	Añaretake , Antsianoke	2,43	2 699	54
Ikopoke	Andranohazokile, Tamonto nord	2,78	3 091	62
Ikopoke	Anjampoty, Anjampoty	1,66	1 841	37
Ikopoke	Ankahidambo , Antsomontsoy	2,78	3 091	62
Ikopoke	Ankilivoangy, Ankilivoangy	1,77	1 962	39
Ikopoke	Ankilivoangy, Antanambe - Reb atra2	2,30	2 556	51
Ikopoke	Ankilivoangy, Efify	1,80	1 999	40
Ikopoke	Antanemenavondro, Belokijy	2,02	2 245	45
Ikopoke	Antanemenavondro, Kiletomoetse	1,52	1 689	34
Ikopoke	Antseta, Tedreatse nord	1,84	2 046	41
Ikopoke	Bebalahazo, Tanantaolo	1,61	1 783	36
Ikopoke	Bevelombity, Bevelombity	1,53	1 705	34
Ikopoke	Bevelombity, Motombosy	1,88	2 086	42
Ikopoke	Etsapa, Afondravoatse Nord Elemponja	1,92	2 132	43
Ikopoke	Iotry, Andremandre	2,78	3 091	62
Ikopoke	Mokalava, Mokalava	1,29	1 439	29
Ikopoke	Sihanakampaha, Sihanakampaha	2,20	2 449	49

Ikopoke	Tambanevaro, Ambolitsifa	1,51	1 677	34
Ikopoke	Tambanivaro, Tambanivaro A	1,74	1 933	39
Ikopoke	Tambanivaro, Tambanivaro B	1,61	1 789	36
Ikopoke	Tambanivato, Kobohara	1,68	1 870	37
Ikopoke	Tamonto sud, Añanakofandra	1,90	2 110	42
Ikopoke	Tamonto sud, Tamonto sud	1,95	2 169	43
Ikopoke	Tamontompoty, Tamontompoty	1,54	1 710	34
Ikopoke	Tamontompoty, Tsimaito	1,82	2 026	41
Ikopoke	Tamontondava, Tamontondava	1,62	1 805	36
Ikopoke	Temonto Sud, Amonto Añakofandra	2,78	3 091	62
Ikopoke	Temonto Sud, Andriamiarinarivo - Bekatrafae	2,78	3 091	62
Ikopoke	Temonto Sud, Anjañe Añanakofandra	2,32	2 580	52
Ikopoke	Teza I, Andrasemba Ambefela	0,99	1 097	22
Ikopoke	Teza I, Nteza	1,85	2 061	41
Ikopoke	Teza I, Teza Andrasemba	1,72	1 915	38
Ikopoke	Teza II, Betsako Antakoko	0,75	832	17
Ikopoke	Tratravaky, TsinahaTratravaky Ankilebey	0,79	880	18
Ikopoke	Tratravaky, Tsinahatratravaky Ankilebey	1,81	2 007	40
Ikopoke	Tratravaky, Varemaro	1,54	1 713	34
Ikopoke	Tsihana, Ikopoky	1,79	1 987	40
Ikopoke	Tsinaha, Ankiletelo	1,91	2 126	43
Ikopoke	Tsinaha, Antarinandroke	1,69	1 879	38
Nikoly	Anabovo nord, Agnaretake, Agnaretake, Mandilimana	0,56	620	12
Nikoly	Anabovo nord, Ankahedambo, Ankahedambo, Tolimana	0,34	372	7
Nikoly	Anabovo nord, Besolohotse, Besolohotse, Likisoa	0,89	993	20
Nikoly	Anabovo ouest, Agnaretake, Anja ankamena, Tovomana	1,34	1 489	30
Nikoly	Anabovo Sud, Anabovo Centre, Varamba 1, Manahivelo	0,78	869	17
Nikoly	Anabovo Sud, Ankilelire, , Manahivelo	0,45	496	10
Nikoly	Anabovo Sud, Varamba 2, Varamba 2, Taviozamonina	0,34	372	7
Nikoly	Anatsosa maromainte, Beronono, , Fenomana	0,45	496	10
Nikoly	Anjatoka, Anjatoka -1, Emandosy, Tsizehatse	2,23	2 482	50

Nikoly	Anjatoka, Anjatoka centre, Soavelo, Vohitsoa	2,90	3 227	65
Nikoly	Anjatoka, Evazy, Evazy, Sambeavy	0,78	869	17
Nikoly	Anjatoka, Marovotre, Marovotre, Zandrilahy	0,78	869	17
Nikoly	Anjatoka, Morafeno, Ampilofilo, Sambeai'e	1,01	1 117	22
Nikoly	Anjatoka, Tanambao, Anatomasy, Mbehova'e	1,23	1 365	27
Nikoly	Anjatoka, Tanemira, Tanemira, Dehomana	1,12	1 241	25
Nikoly	Bevaro-2, Amilaly, Angolobogne, Harisoa	1,56	1 737	35
Nikoly	Bevaro-2, Ankanintsina, Ankalomborogne, Valake	1,56	1 737	35
Nikoly	Bevaro-2, Ankisatse, Ankisatse, Mbehoteagne	0,45	496	10
Nikoly	Bevaro-2, Bevaro-Centre, Antsasavisoa, Masikovy	1,23	1 365	27
Nikoly	Bevaro-2, Tsiharoa, Antafiambey, Retolia	0,67	745	15
Nikoly	Bevoro -1, Agnara, Antsomangibey, Vokara'e	1,56	1 737	35
Nikoly	Bevoro -1, Amagne, Amokabey, Sambesoa	1,45	1 613	32
Nikoly	Bevoro -1, Ambalatsindro, Ankile, Magnampitso	0,56	620	12
Nikoly	Bevoro -1, Ankilebevente, Andavenoke, Mandravasarotse	0,56	620	12
Nikoly	Bevoro -1, Antanambey, Ambalatsindro, Flanto	0,56	620	12
Nikoly	Bevoro -1, Bemozotse, Amiboba, Manovosoa	0,67	745	15
Nikoly	Marohatake, Ankilemalange, Amborodea, Tovontsoa	1,34	1 489	30
Nikoly	Marohatake, Ankilemalange, Ankilemalange, Tovontsoa	1,34	1 489	30
Nikoly	Marohatake, Marohatake, Marohatake, Retogneae	0,56	620	12
Nikoly	Marohatake, Tanamionjo, Avaratatake, Sambemana	0,67	745	15
Nikoly	Namoia, Ambaro, Ambaro, Razafiarimanana	0,67	745	15
Nikoly	Nikoly Centre, Nikoly -1, Ankilemamy, Solofo	0,56	620	12
Nikoly	Nikoly Centre, Nikoly -2, Nikoly -2, Andriamanambina G.	0,56	620	12
Nikoly	Nikoly Centre, Nikoly -3, Nikoly -3, Mbonemana	0,73	807	16
Totals		**117,8**	**130 850**	**2 617**

		Reforestation Sites	Area Planted (Ha)	Tree Cuttings, (ea)	Persons
Nikoly	34		32,4	36 050	721
Ikopoke	47		85,3	94 800	1 896
Totals	**81**		**117,8**	**130 850**	**2 617**

ANNEX 5



NGO Satraha

Satraha

Type : Malagasy Association
Adress : Ambatosoa, Tsihombe 621
Region ANDROY, Madagascar
Telephone: - 033 23 327 85 (sms)
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Date of organisation: **22/06/06** (previously Tahantanee since 2003)

The *satraha* is hardy tree of Androy, symbolical of resilience.

The goal of the NGO is to promote harmony between people and the environment. Satraha works in the south Madagascar, in the Anosy, Betioky and particularly Androy Districts and has been involved in dune stabilisation, weeding of invasive species such as cactus, reforestation, local road repair, and water management. It also works with literacy projects. SATRAHA at one point trained 25,000 adults in three months by 130 trainers in as many centers of 17 communes of 5 southern Districts. It continues to support local groups in functional literacy as funding allows. The NGO has 18 personnel selected for their ability to communicate with villagers which is key to success in the projects; technical ability is increased through provision of training particular to the work at hand

Beneficiaries of the Balcombe project may go on to receive additional supports from Satraha such as training market gardening, especially from those communities close to water holes and dams.

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