



## **Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in COMESA-EAC-SADC Region**

### **UP SCALING CSA IN FARMING'S SYSTEMS TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE AND TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY IN THE MID WEST AND SOUTH EAST OF MADAGASCAR**

#### **MANITATRA PROJECT**

#### **Progress Report**

**Period: April 2015– June 2015**



**Date of submission: 15<sup>th</sup> July 2015**



**Department  
for International  
Development**



**NORWEGIAN MINISTRY  
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The main objective of the MANITATRA project is to support up scaling of CSA in Madagascar in order to mitigate climate change and to improved food security. It is implemented in two regions of the Country with two different challenges: (i)the Mid-West of the Vakinankaratra area from 800 to 1100 m above sea level, having limited paddy fields, but high potential for upland crop productions although being subject to erratic rainfall and striga prone areas; (ii)the South East of Madagascar, one of the most vulnerable region to climate change (floods, erosion, but also drought from time to time) and used to be one of the most populated area of Madagascar and where population are the most vulnerable to food insecurity. In the two regions and in the Mid-West in particular, recurrent bush firings and cattle free grazing are among the sources of land degradation causing spectacular gulley erosion and siltation in the lowlands. Also, uncontrolled cattle grazing are not in favor of biomass conservation and crop residues for a good CA. Target beneficiaries in the Mid-West are estimated to 1000 small scale and medium farmers of which 200 are women, mostly, single women head of farm or local women association. By the end of this 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, total beneficiaries of the Manitatra project in the Mid-West is 3232 farmers (323% of the target) of which 20% are women. Target beneficiaries in the South East are estimated to 1400 food insecure small scale farmers of which 900 are women, mostly single women head of farm or local women association. By the end of these 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, total beneficiaries of the project in the Southeast is 2476 farmers (177% of the target) of which 52% are women. The trainings on vegetable crops and on orange flesh sweetpotatoes increased significantly the number of women reached by the MANITATRA project.

The project is adopting a holistic vision of land degradation addressing erosions and siltation in the lowlands, bush firings, sources of energy for cooking, agroforestry, forestry, livestock, and livelihood of the rural population and in particular children and gender issues. The main project components are therefore, (i) up scaling CSA<sup>1</sup>, (ii) training of farmers' organizations and lead farmers, (iii) study on sources of incomes, sources of energy and impact on deforestation and gender issues, (iv) advocacy of CSA at national, regional and local levels.

Surveys done within the framework of the baseline data showed that the average family size in the Middle West of Vakinankaratra is 5 persons per family, of which 2.8 are working. Farm size is 4.9 ha including 3.4 ha of hillsides (*tanety*) and 1.7 ha of paddy field. Irrigated rice, rainfed crops, poultry, pig and cattle farming are the main sources of income and food. Each household obtain an average agricultural income of US\$ 2507.35 per year, resulting with an average of \$ 6.87 per household per day. This survey confirms also that it is difficult to find woods for cooking in the Mid-West and farmers are using crop residues for this purpose. Also, the quantity and quality of farm manure used at the farm level is very low which stands for the justification of quality compost proposed by the project.

On the other hand, surveys done in the South East indicated that the family size is large one with an average of 9 persons per family of which 5.8 are active. This large family is living on 2.5 ha of land including 1 ha of paddy fields. Their major activities providing both their income and food are obtained from agriculture and livestock. Their main agriculture incomes are from rice and coffee. Each household's income is estimated at US\$ 752.6/year, meaning 0.35 US \$ par active person. This survey confirms the food insecurity problem in this South East Region besides disaster and risks due to climate change. Basket compost being the main CSA system the most adopted in the South East, one training intended for food security projects, NGO's Disaster and Risk Management projects was successfully organized by GSDM in the FFS site of Vohimasy. The dissemination of orange flesh sweet potatoes (A vitamin, non photoperiodic) and vegetable crops were also the most adopted CSA component in the South East, especially for women.

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<sup>1</sup> CSA is defined as CA + Best Practices

Advocacy for CSA was among the main activities of the project during this period. Field day for Policy makers organized by FAO and GSDM in the Bongolava region (Mid West, Northern part) was done during this period. Ongoing activities on CA, composting, agroforestry (AGRISUD) were presented to the authorities from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment and Ecology.

Two presentations, one on the potential of upland rice under CA in the Mid West and a 2<sup>nd</sup> one on the integration of Agriculture – Livestock and Forestry was prepared and presented by GSDM during a workshop organized by the PADR, one institution attached to the office of the Prime Minister.

The Project monitoring / evaluation and performance framework was achieved during this period. This performance framework will be used in the following quarter report and in any extension of the pilot phase of the MANITATRA project. Concept Note is under preparation for the extension of the MANITATRA project.

By end of June 2015, budget achievement is 65% but still some big expenses remain to be done.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

As per Agreement signed between COMESA and GSDM on the 15<sup>th</sup> September 2014 on the MANITATRA project, GSDM should report quarterly. During project review on February 2015, it was agreed that a 6 months report will be due as of March 31<sup>st</sup> 2015 for the first 6 months and after, a quarter report will be done. This report concerns the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter for the period of April to June 2015 and the achievements at the end of June 2015.

**TITLE OF PROJECT: Up Scaling CSA in Farming's Systems to Mitigate Climate Change and to Improve Food Security in the Mid-West and South East of Madagascar**

**COUNTRY/IES: MADAGASCAR**

**SECTOR/S: AGRICULTURE**

**CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUE ADDRESSED (PLS CIRCLE): ADAPTATION, MITIGATION,**

**IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: GSDM, PROFESSIONNELS DE L'AGROECOLOGIE**

**TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: NGO**

**FINANCING REQUESTED (IN U.S. DOLLARS):250 000**

Main objective:

**To support the up scaling of CSA in Madagascar in order to mitigate climate change and to improved food security**

Project development goal and Outcome

**CSA and CA techniques and approaches are up scaled as a sustainable way for the agriculture development, in the Midwest and South East of Madagascar**

Outputs and activities

**5 main outputs are expected from this project:**

- CA and CSA up scaled by 80% in the Mid-West Madagascar
- CA and CSA up scaled by 50% in the South East of Madagascar
- Farmers sensitized and trained in CSA and CA and small scale farmers supported for seeds
- CA and CSA is advocated for Government and stakeholders at both local and regional level
- Monitoring and Evaluation

## **2. PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS**

The following activities were undertaken during the period of April to June 2015:

- Continuing CSA sensitizing and training through:
  - Exchange visits in the demonstration plots at Ivory site for the Midwest and Farmer's Field School (FFS) in Vohimasy for the Southeast
  - Training sessions with professionals (FIFAMANOR for orange flesh sweet potatoes, DRDA-Rural Development Regional Direction of Vakinankaratra for the 7 days compost and vegetable crops)
  - Training sessions by lead farmers in their FFS (Farm Field School)
- Continuing implementation of CSA at farm level especially in the Southeast (in the Midwest, the implementation period is already completed before march (end of rainy season) except for the improvement of organic matter: Conservation Agriculture, Afforestation, Agroforestry and hedgerow, Organic manure improvement with different types of compost
- Team building and training of staff (Technicians) and Lead farmers
- Sensitizing Authorities through presentation session and film projection on farmers testimonies in PADR<sup>2</sup> (Action plan for rural development)
- Contracting with professionals for manufacturing rollers (for Stylosanthes biomass control)
- Implementation of Baseline study by consultants: stocktaking and surveys on household farm income, household sources of energy, bush fires, livestock and type of husbandry etc...
- Continuing the backstopping of the long term demonstration plot at Ivory (Midwest) and the FFS at Iandraina (South East) with CA senior consultants
- Monitoring and evaluation mission by COMESA delegation
- Financial auditing by auditor commissioned by COMESA (period October to December 2014)

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<sup>2</sup> PADR is an institution attached to the Prime Minister Office which organize Conferences monthly on a specific theme.

The following summary tables (corresponding to the Project monitoring/evaluation and performance framework) give achievements as of end of June 2015 (table 1) and the progress towards results (table 2):

**Table 1 : Project activity performance**

Performance Area	Monitoring areas	Targets	Achievement	Unit
Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (Conservation Agriculture)	<b>M1:</b> Number of farmers practicing CSA	<b>2400</b> MW: 1000 SE: 1400	<b>5708</b> <b>(34% women)</b> MW: 3232 (20% W) SE : 2476 (52% W)	Farmers
	<b>M2:</b> Number of total project beneficiaries (by gender)	<b>14 400</b>	<b>40 136</b> (50,9% women)	Person
	<b>M3:</b> Acreage under CA	<b>600</b>	<b>430</b>	ha
	<b>M4:</b> Total yield (per crop cultivated)	60% increase to conventional system <b>MW : Rice (1.76), Maize (1.28), Groundnut (1.6) and Cassava (4.8)</b>	<b>MW : Rice (2.6), Maize (2.0), Groundnut (n.a) and Cassava (n.a)</b>	T/ha
	<b>M5:</b> Number of trees planted	<b>900,000</b>	<b>632,087</b> Midwest: 514,910 Southeast: 117,177	trees
	<b>M6:</b> Acreage under agro-forestry and hedgerows	<b>500</b>	<b>140</b>	ha

### 3. DETAILED REPORT PER RESULT AREA / ACTIVITY

Progress towards results is summarized in the following table:

**Tableau 1: Progress towards results, MANITATRA PROJECT, 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter and 9 months situation**

<b>Project Development Goal :</b> The main objective is to strengthen the up scaling of CA and CSA in Madagascar in order to mitigate change and food security in a sustainable way								<b>Impact indicators :</b> Livelihoods improved ; Sustainable and resilient agrosystems adopted by farmers (area under CA and CSA increased) ; Better access to fast growing trees				
<b>Project Outcome :</b> Upscaling of CSA techniques and approaches as a sustainable way for the agriculture development, soil and forest smart conservation in Mid West and South East of Madagascar												
Verifiable indicators	Unit	Target for 12 months	Achieved End of MARCH	New Achievement 3rd QUARTER	Achieved 9 months End of JUNE	Performance %	Remark / Comments on targets vs achievements	Budget 12 months US \$	Total US\$ End of MARCH	Total US\$ 3rd QUARTER	Total 9 months US \$ 'end of JUNE	Achievement 9 months %
<b>1/2. CA and CSA up scaled in the Mid West and South East of Madagascar</b>												
Number of farmers practicing CA/CSA	Farmers	2 400	3 468	2 240	5 708	237.8	34% of Women and 66% of Men (3232 farmers with 20% of women in the Mid West and 2476 farmers with 52% of women in the Southeast)	172 246.37	88 701.80	35 987.88	124 689.68	72.39%
Number of beneficiaries	Person	14 400	20 944	19 192	40 136	278.7	Beneficiaries are composed of all person reached by the project impact (so all the family member). The average of family size in the MW is 5,6 and in the SE is 9 (source: baseline data).					
Area under CA	ha	600	398	31	430	71.6	It is only CA systems (Minimum of soil disturbance+crop rotation/association+permanent organic soil cover)					
Small scale farmers practicing basket compost	unit	80	46	7	53	66.3	It is also planed to reinforce the faermers basket compost practice on july to september (durind the next semester)					
Number of farmers (eespecially women) practicing vegetable crops	unit	150	-	132	132	88.0	132 farmers with 46% of women. This activity is still running during the dry season on july and august in the two regions					
Number of farmers (especially women) practicing yelow flesh sweet potatoes	unit	250	33	1 156	1 189	475.6	Specific sensitizing was done with women about this activity. With 1189 farmers, 99,8% are concerned by yellow flesh sweet potatoes					
Number of farmers practising SRI	unit	100	17	-	17	17.0	This activity is mainly planed during the dry season in the SE (hosity season) on August					
Number of trees	unit	900 000	526 127	105 960	632 087	70.2	514 910 trees (70% <i>Acacia mangium</i> ) in the Mid West. 117 177 trees (99% <i>Acacia mangium</i> ) in the Southeast. In the Souteast, 450 000 trees was planed but 80% of plants was destroyed by floods during the cyclone on february					
Surface of Agroforestry (hedgerows)	ha	500	91	49	140	28.0	Acacias plantation (afforestation in the top or on th side of watershed) is also considered as Agroforestry but not considered in this data					
New rice varieties	kg	600	-	-	-	-	This activity will be organized during the <i>Hosy</i> season in the South East and for the next season preparation in the Midwest					
Number of long term demonstration plots	unit	2	2	2	2	100.0	One per region (Mid West and South East)					
Number of lead farmers	unit	22	22	22	22	100.0	12 Lead farmers in the Mid West and 10 in the South east					
Lombricompost trainging session	unit	1	1	-	1	100.0	Held in the Mid West, this session was organised with expert. However, many other sessions were organised with lead farmers					
7 days Compost training session	unit	1	-	1	1	100.0	Organised with DRDA (Agriculture Development Regional Direction)					



Verifiable indicators	Unit	Target for 12 months	Achieved End of MARCH	New Achievement 3rd QUARTER	Achieved 9 months End of JUNE	Performance %	Remark / Comments on targets vs achievements	Budget 12 months US \$	Total US\$ End of MARCH	Total US\$ 3rd QUARTER	Total 9 months US \$ 'end of JUNE	Achievement 9 months %
3. Farmers and farmers' organizations trained in CSA an CA												
Number of local exchange visits	Unit	14	9	26	35	250,0	Exchange visits will continue during the next quarter	7 224,19	3 724,19	829,56	4 553,75	63,03%
Number of brochures and IEC	Unit	2	2	-	2	100,0	Target not specified in the initial project document					
Number of training tools	Unit	10	11	-	11	110,0	Target not specified in the initial project document					
Number of films on CSA produced	Unit	2	3	3	6	300,0	It is planed to produce 2 films of 26 mn. At the moment, three 4 mn video sequences have been produced					
4. CSA is advocated for Government and stakeholders at both local and regional level												
Number of field days with regional and Governement authorities	Unit	2	1	-	1	50,0	One held in the Mid West. The other fields days in the Southeast is planed on August or September	15 972,81	1 854,45	7 137,28	8 991,73	56,29%
Number of broadcasting on local radio	Unit	2	5	1	6	250,0	The number of broadcasting is much more but we just consider the event broadcasted whatever the number of TV or Radio					
Number films and broadcasting on national radio and television	Unit	2	5	1	6	250,0						
5. Monitoring and evaluation												
Base line study documents number	Unit	2	-	2	2	100,0	Base line study about household and socio-economic data	29 800,00	278,63	9 205,98	9 484,61	31,83%
Number of financial auditing	Unit	1	-	-	-	-	Planed during the next quarter					
Final evaluation number	Unit	1	-	-	-	-	At the end of the project					
6. Project managment												
Director backstopping days number	days	60	30	15	45	75,0	This support remains theoretical duration (for 6 months) following the project document because the backstopping of GSDM is more than this duration	18 000,00	3 298,87	4 063,95	7 362,83	40,90%
CA agronomist backstopping days number	days	120	60	30	90	75,0						
CA economist : M&E backstopping days number	days	60	30	15	45	75,0						
Project management fee (3%)								6 757,00	1 296,92	1 543,86	2 840,79	42,04%
Bank charge + VAT									2 994,09	1 480,98	4 475,07	
INDICATIVE PROJECT PERFORMANCE						118.8		250 000.37	102 148.96	60 249.50	162 398.46	64.96%

Targets fixed for this project are mostly achieved. The number of farmers adopting CSA with the support of Manitra project is 5708 farmers with 34% of women directly concerned (the target is 2400 farmers) with 3232 farmers in the Midwest (20% of women) and 2476 farmers in the Southeast (52% of women). The total of the project beneficiaries is 40 136 (composed by the family member).

The percentage of the financial achievement is 65% for the 75% (9 months / 12 months) of the project duration. Some big expenses like the purchase of 10 Stylosanthes rollers, the financial auditing and the final evaluation still has to be done in the last quarter.

## **Output 1: CA and CSA up scaled by 80% in the Midwest of Madagascar targeting 1000 small and medium farmers**

The Mid West of Madagascar, between 800 and 1100 m asl, has high potential for crop production in terms of available land but with a strong threat for *Striga asiatica* due to the decline of soil organic matter and as a result a decline of soil fertility. Due to recurrent bush firing and mining agriculture practices there is a lot of erosion accelerating this decline of fertility and also almost no more trees for fuel in most of households leading to high use of crop residues for fuel and for livestock.

This region may be affected by climate change especially in terms of rainfall pattern (short rain, intensive erosion...). Agroforestry using fast growing legume trees like *Acacia mangium*, *Cajanus cajan*, *Crotalaria sp* has been widely adopted by farmers but need to be up scaled. Rainfall may be erratic in this area and that is the reason why CA can contribute to buffer this erratic rainfall. CA based system using *Stylosanthes guianensis* has given a good biomass to inject carbon in the soil and therefore to improve soil fertility and to mitigate the negative effect of *Striga asiatica*.

At the end of June 2015, total CSA beneficiaries of the Manitatra (CA, Agroforestry and hedgerow, organic manure, other best practices...) in the Midwest is 3232 farmers, which represent 323% of the targeted 1000 farmers. Among these farmers, 20% are women.

Surveys done within the framework of the baseline data (SDMAD, 2015) showed that the average family size in the Middle West of Vakinankaratra is 5 persons per family, of which 2.8 are active adults. Farm size is 4.9 ha including 3.4 ha of hillsides (*tanety*) and 1.7 ha of paddy field. Irrigated rice, rainfed crops, poultry, pig and cattle farming are the main sources of income and food. Each household obtain an average agricultural income of US \$ 2507.35 per year, resulting with an average of \$ 6.87 per household per day.

### **Activity 1.1 Management of Stylosanthes based CA improved**

Stylosanthes based CA system has been used in the Midwest during previous project BVPI-SEHP<sup>3</sup>. This system constitutes the most important system in the Midwest. In fact, this system has proven to be efficient in increasing soil fertility in the highly degraded soil and Striga prone area of the Mid West. Once soil fertility has increased after more or less 3 years, farmers are facing weed problems when soil is not well covered and therefore, they have to change to other types of cover crops like cowpea, Mucuna or *Vigna umbellata* or combination of these legume species. Especially, Mucuna in rotation or intercropped with rice is very efficient to fight against most of the weeds and is a repellent against cutworms. Some system begin to be developed (e.g. the Mucuna based systems) in order to avoid the problem of weeds. In fact, for the Stylosanthes based system, with increased soil fertility, the pressure of weeds arise and farmers tend to go back to tillage when there is no alternatives against weeds.

After sensitization by lead farmers, exchange visits and farmers' testimonies, the situation of CA implementation as of end of June 2015 is as follows:

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<sup>3</sup>BVPI-SEHP: Project on watershed and CA under French Grant

**Table 2: CA implementation in the Midwest**

CSA system	Target	Reference data before project		Achievement at the end of march 2015		New achievement 3rd quarter (April-june)		Achievement at the end of june 2015		Remarks
		Acreage	Farmer	Acreage	Farmer	Acreage	Farmer	Acreage	Farmer	
Conservation Agriculture	CA upscaled by 80%	121 Ha	210	344 ha	600	-	-	344 Ha	600	No new implementation after march (begining of dry season)

Total area under CAhas increased by 300% compared with the beginning of the project.

### Activity 1.2. Legume trees for agroforestry or hedgerows available

Agroforestry using legume shrubs (*Cajanus*, *Crotalaria*, *Tephrosia*...) is highly supported by the MANITATRA project not only for soil fertility but also as repellents against insects like the cutworms very common in most soils.

Apart from Agroforestry, the MANITATRA project is also engaged in afforestation using the widely adapted legume tree *Acacia mangium*, which has been tried successfully in the project areas.

Surveys done within the framework of the baseline data (SDMAD, 2015) showed that the majority (91%) of the farmers declare that it is hard to find firewood in the project area. However, everyone declares that they use only wood of various species. The first recourses when firewood is insufficient are using grasses and crop residues. The most used crop residues are maize residues (34% of the farmers use them).

Achievements for these themes as of end of June 2015 are:

**Table 3: Legume trees and hedgerows for Agroforestry in the Midwest**

CSA system	Target	Reference data before project		Achievement at the end of march 2015		New achievement 3rd quarter (April-june)		Achievement at the end of june 2015		Remarks
		Achievement	Farmer	Achievement	Farmer	Achievement	Farmer	Achievement	Farmer	
Legume trees	CSA upscaled by 80%	650 000 plants in 3 years by BVPI	2000	514 910 trees	2742	-	-	514 910 trees	2742	No new implementation after march (begining of dry season)
Hedgerow, contour plants	CSA upscaled by 80%	n.a	n.a	78 ha	107	-	-	78 ha	107	

The Manitra project has done almost the same afforestation as the previous project in 3 years. Hedgerow and contour plantings has also been developed by this previous project but with limited achievement.

For the legume tree afforestation, the *Acacia mangium* is mainly used (70%) but other forest species (*Eucalyptus citriodora* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) are also used (30%). Schools, churches and *Fokontany*<sup>4</sup> have also planted 28.000 trees. 19 nursery trees professionals have provided the plantlets used.

For the hedgerow and contour planting, the first objective is to mitigate erosion effect when the slope is rather high, but also to increase the availability of biomass (forage, firewood,

<sup>4</sup>*Fokontany* : the smallest administrative division

compost and organic manure component...). These 78 ha of plot are protected by 40 km of hedgerows.

### Activity 1.3. New rice varieties from research available

No activity has been done in the Midwest in this heading because the project started too late (nursery preparation is in September).

### Activity 1.4. Training of lead farmers and training of farmers

The MANITATRA project uses for extension the “farmer to farmer approach” which consists to train the lead farmers who will train their peer farmers. It is therefore a Training of Trainers (ToT). Experiences from another GSDM project partner show that it is effective and efficient. It is also more sustainable than “technician to farmer approach”. Lead farmers are experienced farmers who have practiced CSA for many years and who have a good CA plot to be used as a Farmer’s Field Schools (FFS).

The following trainings have been achieved from the beginning of the project and during the third quarter:

**Table 4: Lead farmers training sessions in the Midwest**

October 2014 to march 2015			3rd Quarter (april to june 2015)		
Session	Thematic of training	Trainers	Session	Thematic of training	Trainers
November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the project</li> <li>• Roles of lead farmers</li> <li>• Use of training tools and materials (bâches)</li> <li>• Use of the vouchers</li> </ul>	GSDM Director	May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 days compost</li> <li>• Vegetable crops</li> </ul>	DRDA
February 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of lead farmers lombricompost production</li> <li>• Installing 2 pilots training site (Ankazomiriotra and Vinany)</li> </ul>	Ferme Farihitsara Vinaninkarena			
March 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of lead farmers on the use of pesticides and veterinary medicines</li> </ul>	Agricom Point vert			
3 sessions during the first 6 months			1 session during the third quarter		

After their training, the lead farmers organize training of farmers using their plots as FFS. The following table shows the number of training achieved by the lead farmers in group sessions training during the previous 6 months and during the last quarter.

**Table 5: Training achieved by lead farmers in Midwest during the first 6 months and during the quarter**

Communes	Achievement during the first 6 months				Achievement during the THIRD QUARTER			
	Lead farmers number	Group session number	Participants	% women	Lead farmers number	Group session number	Participants	% women
Ankazomiriotra	4	21	697	33,1%	3	27	556	34,0%
Fidirana	3	20	653	31,5%	3	14	520	35,0%
Inanantonana	3	24	868	24,4%	3	13	162	36,0%
Vinany	3	10	349	16,0%	3	17	215	32,0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2567</b>	<b>27,5%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1453</b>	<b>34,0%</b>

In total, at the end of June 2015, 4020 farmers have been trained by lead farmers of which 30% were women.

### Activity 1.5. Livestock and farm manure management and use

Survey in 2014 (T. Raharison) has shown that the average rate of the organic matter (especially manure) quantity per farm is less than 2T/ha whereas, the minimum required is about 5T/ha (FAO, 2005). Moreover, the quality of farm manure has been always a problem in rural areas.

In order to help farmers in this problematic, the project sensitizes the farmers to keep the cattle in a good cowshed and to use litters. A training material has been prepared for this purpose for each lead farmer. Composting is also supported in order to have quality compost.

For that, lead farmers have been trained on lombricompost<sup>5</sup> on February and two demonstrations have been installed. These two demonstrations were used as sources of earth worms for the other lead farmers.

Achievements in organic management are in this table but this activity continues during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter.

**Table 6: Achievement on farm manure development**

Type	Farmers number	Composting place number	Remarks
Lombricompost	10	11	Ankazomiriotra (3), Vinany (4), Fidirana (2) et Inanantonana (1)
7 days compost	13	14	1 in each Commune
Classsic compost	197	232	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>257</b>	

Green materials used in composting are selected for their natural properties (insecticides like *Meliasp*, high N content like legumes).

### Activity 1.6. Vegetable crop development

This activity was not planned on the project document. It was developed as a cash crop to increase income but also, because this activity is mainly done by women.

Lead farmers were trained on this topic with the support of DRDA. The achievements during the third quarter are shown in the table below.

**Table 7: Achievement on vegetable crops**

Commune	Nb of farmers	% of women	Acreage (Ha)
Ankazomiriotra	35	46%	3,4
Fidirana	29	34%	3,4
Inanantonana	39	67%	1,2
Vinany	29	31%	2,3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>10,3</b>

<sup>5</sup>Lombricompost is a quality compost using earth worm as digesters

## **Output 2: CSA up scaled by 50% in the South East of Madagascar (region Atsimo Atsinanana) targeting 1400 food insecure and small scale farmers**

The South East region is one of the most vulnerable region to climate change (floods, erosion, but also drought from time to time) and used to be one of the most populated area of Madagascar and where population are the most vulnerable to food insecurity. This is a high rainfall area (1500 to 2000 mm of rainfall) but due to environment degradation (bush firing, poor soil management) and the high density of population, some period of drought may occur from time to time.

Surveys done within the framework of the baseline data (SDMAD, 2015) showed that the family size in the South East is large one with an average of 9 persons per family of which 5.8 are active. This large family is living on 2.5 ha of land including 1 ha of paddy fields. Their major activities providing both their income and food are obtained from agriculture and livestock. Their main agriculture incomes are from rice and coffee. Each household's income is estimated at US\$ 752.6/year, meaning 0.35 US \$ par active person. This survey confirms the food insecurity problem in this South East Region.

### **Activity 2.1. CSA up scaled with 1400 farmers**

Project on CSA (BVPI-SEHP) backstopped by GSDM, has obtained many interesting results in this region. Different components of CSA have been developed in this area:

- Conservation Agriculture based on *Stylosanthes* and *Brachiaria* mostly for the Cassava in the hillsides. Significant results on CA have been obtained during the previous project (BVPI).
- *Arachis*<sup>6</sup> under cash crop which is also considered as a CA system
- Composting known as “basket compost” was a resilient agrosystem for soil fertility using cassava as a first crop and was widely adopted by farmers in these highly degraded soils.
- Agroforestry and use of farm manure were also starting to be adopted as an impact of previous projects.
- SRI (intensive rice system) has given good results in this region wherever water management is possible.
- In this region of recurrent food insecurity, diffusion of orange flesh sweet potatoes, rich in A vitamin, from research (FIFAMANOR) was also a success during previous project.

The total number of CSA beneficiaries in the South East at the end of June 2015 is therefore 2476 farmers which represent 176% of the target (1400 small scale farmers). Thanks to project awareness rising, 52% of beneficiaries are women.

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<sup>6</sup> *Arachis* is a creeping legume which grows very well under coffee trees and gives a good soil cover limiting weed problems.

Some activities, especially basket compost and Rice intensification, will continue on August and September.

Details of achievements for these CSA components are given in the table below.

**Table 8: Achievement on CSA in the Southeast**

CSA system	Target	Reference data before project		Achievement at the end of march 2015		New achievement 3rd quarter (April-june)		Achievement at the end of june 2015		Remarks
		Reference	Farmer	Achievement	Farmer	Achievement	Farmer	Achievement	Farmer	
Conservation Agriculture	CSA upscaled by 50%	70,6 ha	339	52,4 ha	248	33,3 ha	322	85,7 ha	570	
Basket compost		48,3 ha	392	-	-	7,4 ha	53	7,4 ha	53	This achievement concern the cover crop adding Implementation on August and september
Orange flesh sweet potatoes		0,15 ha	23	0,25 ha	33	5,75 ha	1123	6 ha	1156	Specific activity for women with 98% of women for all participants
Legumes tree and cash crop		9264 trees	68	6127 trees	48	111 050 trees	572	117 177 trees	620	450 000 was planed by 80% of plantlets were destroyed by floods during the cyclone season on february
Hedgerow and contour planting		11,47 ha	21	13,8 ha	66	48 ha	306	61,8 ha	372	
System of Rice intensification		n.a	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Implementation on August Not really an SRI system but just some amelioration

### Activity 2.2. Training of lead farmers exchange visits

In order to develop the “farmer to farmer approach”, trainings for lead farmers were also organized in the Southeast.

**Table 9: Lead farmers training sessions in the Southeast**

October 2014 to march 2015			3rd Quarter (april to june 2015)		
Session	Thematic of training	Trainers	Session	Thematic of training	Trainers
November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the project</li> <li>• Roles of lead farmers</li> <li>• Awareness rising</li> <li>• Climate smart agriculture and watershed approach</li> <li>• Farm approach</li> </ul>	Supervisor SE	May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compost</li> <li>• Vegetable crops</li> <li>• Integrated pest management</li> </ul>	DRDA Atsimo Atsinanana
January 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of training tools</li> <li>• Lead farmers'roles in a meeting</li> </ul>	GSDM Consultant	May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 days compost</li> <li>• Vegetable crops</li> </ul>	DRDA Atsimo Atsinanana
March 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orange flesh sweet potatoes technical production</li> <li>• Husbandry techniques for sweet potatoes</li> </ul>	FIFAMANOR			
3 sessions during the first 6 months			2 sessions during the third quarter		

Two sessions were organized during the third quarter with the support of the DRDA Atsimo Atsinanana about Composting techniques, vegetable crops and integrated pest management in order to prepare the counter season (*hosy* season).

### Activity 2.3. Seeds and tree plantlets available locally

All seeds used in the South East have been purchased from FOFIFA seed farm in Kianjasoa in the highlands because there was no cover crop seed available in this region.

For plantlets, the Manitra Project has contracted with local plantlets provider. In January and February 2015, most of the project area has been flooded due to heavy rainfall experienced this year. This has hampered the achievements in the South East in general and particularly destroyed the plantlets in nursery.

#### **Activity 2.4. New rice varieties available for farmers**

This will be done in July and August during the *hosy* season.

### **Output 3: Farmers organizations and other local stakeholders trained in CA/CSA and new farmers supported for seeds and specific equipment**

#### **Activity 3.1. Exchanges visits organized in the Midwest**

The Ivory site, a long term demonstration plots (15 years under CA compared with tillage) is used as a site for exchange visit in the Midwest.

**Table 10: Exchange visits in the Ivory site in the Midwest**

Period	Farmers organisations, NGO, University	Technicians	Farmers	Students	Total
First 6 months	CARITAS	19			19
	CARITAS	2	23		25
	Farmers from Manitra		13		13
	AIM Ambositra	25			25
	ASJA	2		20	22
	VFTV Mandoto	1	8		9
	ASJA	2		15	17
	ANDRIKO - SDMAD	3	42		45
<b>TOTAL for first 6 months</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>175</b>
11 April 2015	EPSA Bevalala	1		12	13
16 April 2015	Socota	2			2
20 April 2015	CRFPA Antanetimbohangy	2	23		25
23 April 2015	ONC Mediascop	1			1
18 May 2015	CRFPA Antanetimbohangy	4	20		24
20 May 2015	ACAMECA	1			1
20 May 2015	CFAMA	2			2
<b>TOTAL for 3rd Quarter</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>TOTAL at the end of JUNE</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>243</b>

This site supported by the Manitra project is the most visited site in the Mid West especially by NGO's, students and projects.

#### **Activity 3.2. Exchanges visits organized in the Southeast at the Vohimasy Iandraina site**

Apart from training of lead farmers, exchange visit in the Iandraina Site was done during this third quarter. No exchange visit was done during the first 6 months before March because of the limited communication due to flood.



**Table 11 : Exchange visit in the Southeast**

Exchange visits	Session number	Participant number		
		Total	Women	% women
Exchange visit in FFS Vohimasy	5	77	14	18,2%
Exchange visit in Lead farmers FFS	17	200	25	12,5%
Exchange visit and training	12	180	47	26,1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>18,8%</b>

**Activity 3.3. Materials (documents, radio, film...) for training purposes**

Training materials for lead farmers have been developed and printed on tarpaulin during the first six months to ensure a strong material to be used in the field. During this quarter, there is no more developing and printing of technical materials but the available ones were fully used by lead farmers for training. The list of these tarpaulin printed training materials is as follows:

**Table 12 : Training materials printed on tarpaulin for lead farmers use**

Mid-West		South East	
Headings	Number of copies	Headings	Number of copies
<i>Acacia mangium</i>	20	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	15
Intercropping Stylosanthes with Rice	20	Intercropping Stylosanthes or Brachiaria with cassava	20
Intercropping Stylosanthes with cassava	20	Basket compost management	15
Intercropping other legumes (cowpea/crotalaria/mucuna) with maize	25	Intercropping Arachis with fruit trees	20
Intercropping maize with mucuna as weed control and as a repellent against cutworms	25	Improved cowshed for quality manure, immunization schedule and worm eradication for cattle	20
Improved cowshed for quality manure, immunization schedule and worm eradication for cattle (adult animal and calf)	25		

**Output 4: CA and CSA is advocated for Government and stakeholders at both local and regional level****Activity 4.1. Sensitizing and Starting Workshop**

The starting workshop, held in each of the two Region have been organized during the first 6 months.

During this third quarter, GSDM has presented two themes for policy maker and development stakeholders, during a sensitizing event called “Sustainable agriculture policy by implementing Agroecology/CSA”. This event was organized by PADR (Rural Development Action Plan) on May 28. The two presentations were focusing on the Midwest potential development based on lessons learned and research data on this important area of Madagascar:

1. The potentiality of Agroecology (CSA) to develop upland rice in the Midwest – by RAKOTONDRAMANANA.
2. Agriculture-Livestock-Agroforestry integration for the Midwest development by Tahina RAHARISON

#### Activity 4.2. Fields days organized for authorities

One field day was organized in the Mid-West on the 26th of March attended by 220 participants and honoured by H.E. the Minister of Agriculture, M. RAVATOMANGA Rolland and one adviser of the President of Republic, Dr François RASOLO and a Delegation of COMESA. The field day was followed by a workshop on the 27th of March in Antsirabe attended by 130 participants. The other field day planned for the Southeast will be organised during the fourth quarter. However, the GSDM, focal point of the NCATF (National Conservation Agriculture Task Force) has participated in the field days for Policy makers organized by FAO in the Bongolava region which is also part of the Mid West.

#### Activity 4.3. Training intended to environmental and food security stake holders

In May 2015, a training session and exchange visit about basket compost was organized for DRR/DRM (Disaster and Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management) and food security stakeholders at the MANITATRA site in the Southeast. The participant number for 2 days sessions are 44 stakeholders from AtsimoAtsinanana Region: e.g. DRDA, ORN (Regional Nutrition Office), FAO, SAF/FJKM and Diakonia (Confessional Development Organisms), UNDP, REEL Project.

#### Activity 4.4. IEC Materials (brochures, radio, film...) for advocacy

Type	Achievement during the first 6 months		Achievement during the THIRD QUARTER	
	Type of Events	Details	Type of events	Details
TV broadcast ing	2 Starting workshops in Antsirabe and in Farafangana Field days in Vakinankaratra	TVM (national, public TV station), RTA (private station, capital city), TVPLUS (private station, national), MATV (private station, capital city), DREAM'IN (private station, capital city), RECORD (private station, capital city), KOLO TV (private station, capital city)	Basket compost training and exchange in the Southeast (07 et 08/05/15)	RTFA (Branch of National TV in the Southeast)
	NDAO HIASA	26 min broadcasted on national TV (TVM)		
Radio	2 Starting workshops in Antsirabe and in Farafangana Field days in Vakinankaratra	RNM (national, public radio station), RDB (national), ACEEM radio (capital city, private), RTA (national, private), Radio Plus (capital city, private), MaFM (capital city, private), Radio Haja (local Antsirabe, private), Radio Record (capital city, private), Radio Fanambarana (capital city, private). South East: Radio Rakama (local radio)	Basket compost training and exchange in the Southeast (07 and 08/05/15)	Radio RAKAMA (local radio) - Radio SOANALA (local radio) – RNM(National radio)
Emission live radio	Project opening workshop in the South East	Radio Soanala	Basket compost training and exchange in the Southeast (07 et 08/05/15)	Radio Soanala (local radio)
News papers	2 Starting workshops in Antsirabe and in Farafangana Field days in Vakinankaratra	Press release: MidiMadagasikara and l'Express de Madagascar		La Gazette de la grande ile
		Midi de Madagascar, L'Express de Madagascar, Malaza, Taratra, La Gazette, Gazetiko...	Field days in the Midwest	L'Express de Madagascar (01/04/15) - L'Express de Madagascar (03/06/15)
On line WEB	Publications	<a href="http://www.gsdm-mg.org">www.gsdm-mg.org</a>	Développement day of PADR	<a href="http://gsdm-mg.org/le-gsdrm-a-participe-a-la-matinee-padr-du-29-mai/2015/">http://gsdm-mg.org/le-gsdrm-a-participe-a-la-matinee-padr-du-29-mai/2015/</a>

Facebook	Journée Agroécologique du M.O	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042">https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042</a>	Basket compost training and exchange in the South east (07 et 08/05/15)	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042">https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042</a>
	Formation lombricompost	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042">https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042</a>	Development day of PADR	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042">https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042</a>
	Les bâches de formation	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042">https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008271524042</a>		
Film	Training of lead farmers in the Mid West	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2tdYWKBoyY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2tdYWKBoyY</a>	Basket compost training and exchange in the Southeast (07 et 08/05/15)	
	Project Starting Workshop in the Mid West	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qd0lg4hxvOA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qd0lg4hxvOA</a>	Agroecology for the Midwest development	
	COMESA visit in the Mid West	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JgeoFLR9PZE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JgeoFLR9PZE</a>		

## Output 5: Monitoring and evaluation

One review by Mr Miti CHIKAKULA was done in May 2015 in the GSDM Office in conjunction with the COMESA mission on CAADP and government Agriculture investment with the Ministry of Agriculture. It was a way to share the Manitra project achievement at the time and to discuss about the next step after the pilot phase of the Project.

During this quarter, a permanent mail exchange was done between the COMESA M&E Expert - Mr Joseph KAMWENYI and the Manitra Project M&E Responsible – Mr Tahina RAHARISON to establish the Project monitoring / evaluation and performance framework. It is done now as an official use. It will be also used in each progress report.

One M&E review was done by another COMESA Delegation from 08 to 10<sup>th</sup> of June 2015 in a workshop in Antsirabe. GSDM staff and the two supervisors (Mid-West and South East attended this workshop. The Project monitoring / evaluation and performance framework was presented and discussed during this review. This Delegation was composed of:

- Dr Alicia HAYMAN : M&E Consultant
- Mrs Edith TIBAHWA: Programmatic expert Manitra ;
- Mr Joseph KAMWENYI, M & E expert

### Activity 5.1. Base line study

Base line data collection on CA was done by the staff (Supervisor and technicians) on December 2014.

One call for expression of interest was issued in the newspaper for a full baseline study in the two regions of the project. 3 bidders were selected to respond to the tender but their bids were too high compared with the available budget. The tender was therefore declared fruitless and a mutual agreement contract was negotiated with the best cost/quality bidder, which is SD MAD. Data collected by GSDM staff on December 2014 were compiled by SD MAD and surveys were done in the two regions on May and June. The drafts reports were ready on June and the final report will be ready by July.

This baseline study will be used for the final evaluation of the pilot phase of the MANITATRA project but also for further intervention in these two regions.

### Activity 5.2. Financial auditing

Financial auditing of the FY 2014 (Manitatra accounts October, November and December 2014) by external auditors commissioned by COMESA was done from April 7 to 10, 2015 at GSDM office Antananarivo. Although the audit report is not yet received by GSDM, there were no significant remarks on the use of the COMESA fund for this period.

Also financial auditing for the FY 2014 of the whole GSDM accounts by external auditor commissioned by GSDM is starting end of June.

### Activity 5.3. Final Evaluation

Final evaluation will be done at the end of the project period.

## Output 6: Project management

### Activity 6.1. GSDM backstopping

GSDM backstopping is done either at the office for monitoring, administrative and financial activities, report, database treatment... by the permanent staff of GSDM, or in field by permanent staff and Consultants.

**Table 13: GSDM backstopping staff**

Position	Names	Position
Permanent staff	RAKOTONDRAMANANA	Director
	RAHARISON Tahina	M & E
	RASOLOMANJAKA Joachin	Agronomist
	RAKOTOMALALA Liva	Chief accountant
	RAZAKA Mireille	Communication specialist
	RANDRIANARIMANANA Ando	Accountant
	RAZAKAHERISOA Nivo	Secretary/Cashier
Consultants	MOUSSA Narcisse	CA specialist charged on permanent demonstration plot and technical support
	ANDRIANASOLO Hasina	Trainer
	RANDRIAMITANTSOA Martin	Trainer
	RANDRIANASOLO Jean Louis	Tender Specialist

### Activity 6.2. Project management

Project management is done by the staff in Antananarivo (Director, Chief accountant, M & E expert, Agronomist). Operational management is done by the two Supervisors in each region.

#### 4. OBSERVED AND EXPECTED IMPACT

This pilot project is just for one year, so the expected impact is limited especially for these CSA systems in which intended effects are seen in mid and long term. However, impacts can be observed through some Manitatra activities as a continuing activities for previous projects and initiatives. Impacts can be classified into 3 levels (**National level, regional level and on farm level**) as it is shown in the table below:

**Table 14: Observed and expected impact**

Impact level	Expected Outcome and impact	Impact indicator	Observed project impact	Remark
National level	Integration of CSA in Public policy	CSA integrated in policy plan, letter or documents	CSA integrated as a priority in: - PND: Development National Plan - LPA: Agriculture Policy Letter - PSAEP/CAADP: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sector policy	Some sensitizing were already done before by the GSDM and the National Task force (NCATF) during the last 2-3 years but the contribution of the Manitatra project is to show the importance of CSA (through field days, presentation during specific events...) during the validation phase of these documents.
Regional level	Gender issue consideration	Increased role of women in farm level at the two region	Real increased role especially in the Southeast - Midwest : 20% of women and 80% of men - Midwest : 52% of women and 48% of men	Women were implicated on trainee and on some aspect of activities: cash crop (vegetable) and orange flesh sweet potatoes...
	Regional development	Upland rice developed in the Midwest	The impact of Manitatra is not yet observed. The Manitatra project is implemented to upscale agro ecological systems and upland rice systems and the impact will be noted in mid and long term from now.	According to the DRDA (Agriculture Development Regional Direction), the upland rice acreage in the MW of Vakinankaratra is about 15.000 ha (30% more than last year situation) due to the agro ecological practice especially by the use of adapted variety, using of compost with biological insecticide added-(Neem, Tephrosia, Consoude), but also by the CA practice developed during the previous projects (during the 10 last years)
	Natural resources management	Increased biomass production in the Midwest Increased cooking fuel production	All the data is not yet available	It will be evaluated at the end during project evaluation. The projection of biomass production in 5, 10 years (Trees, wood for energy, other biomass...) in a regional level will be evaluated, comparing with the baseline study
Farm level	Better livelihood	Food security increased	Increased yield for food security crop (rice, maize in the MW, Cassava and yellow flesh sweet potatoes for SE)  In the Midwest, for this year, the yield of rice conventional system is about 1T/ha. The yield	All the data are not available but it will be available at the end of the project (in September)  We also plan to evaluate farmer perception (notation : 1 to 5 for farmer perception about food security project impact) during the project final evaluation

Impact level	Expected Outcome and impact	Impact indicator	Observed project impact	Remark
	Better livelihood		under CA systems is about 2.6T/ha. The yield under green manure is about 2T/ha  In the Southeast, the yield of cassava is increased 3 times more between conventional system (3-4T/ha) and basket compost system (10-12T/ha). Also, the working time to produce 1T of cassava is reduced from 32 M-d for conventional system to 12 M-d for basket compost	
		Increased income	Not yet available Increased yield for food cash crop (rice, maize, cassava, groundnut in the MW, vegetable for SE) In the Midwest, for this year, the yield of rice conventional system is about 1T/ha. The yield under CA systems is about 2.6T/ha. The yield under green manure is about 2T/ha For maize, the yield of conventional system is about 0.8T/ha. The yield under CA systems is about 2T/ha	Some aspect of income will be more evaluated because farm income is complex and not restricted on increased yield According the baseline study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For Midwest, each household enjoys an average agricultural income of US\$ 2507.35 per year, resulting with an average of \$ 6.87 per household per day.</li> <li>- For Southeast farmer, their main agriculture incomes are from rice and coffee. Each household's income is estimated at US\$ 752.6/year, meaning 0.35 US \$ par active person.</li> </ul>
	Natural resources management	Increased organic matter availability	No yet available <i>Try to give the comparison of the before project situation and after project evaluation.</i> 1ha of Stylosanthes gives 10T/ha of biomass Many farmer are concerned by the compost process (classic compost, lombricompost, 7 days compost)	For smallholder farmer situation, study in 2014 (T. Raharison), the average of the organic matter (especially manure) quantity per farm is less than 2T/ha. However, the minimum to insure the soil entertainment is about 5T/ha (FAO, 2005). To evaluate this indicator, the average of the organic matter per beneficiary is considered and compared with this before project situation.
		Increased use of bio-pesticide to combat pest & diseases	Some impact were observed in field especially the reduces impact of pest and diseases (farmers testimonies)	All types of compost are bio-pesticides added
	Resilience to climate change	Increased climate change resilience for smallholder farmer	No yet available	This indicator is difficult to measure but some evaluation could be done with farmer perception (notation 1 to 5) about some climate change affect : drought or erratic rainfall, flood, high temperature, erosion due to the rainfall

## 5. ANNEXES

### 5.1. Detailed Financial Report

Description	Initial Budget USD	Budget reallocations USD	Budget after reallocation USD	TOTAL 1st 6 months (end of MARCH) USD	APRIL USD	MAY USD	JUNE USD	TOTAL 3rd QUARTER USD	TOTAL END OF JUNE USD	Balance USD	%
<b>1. CA and CSA more widely upscaled in th Mid West of Madagascar</b>											
1.1. Management of stylo based CA system	54 080,00	(365,56)	53 714,44	28 383,26	5 282,57	2 298,30	2 404,03	9 984,90	38 368,16	15 346,28	71,43%
1.1.1. Supervisor (1)	11 400,00	(3 670,17)	7 729,83	3 224,33	1 232,61	528,69	528,69	2 289,99	5 514,33	2 215,50	71,34%
1.1.2. Technicians (3)	11 880,00	1 440,83	13 320,83	5 445,46	1 909,16	830,17	842,51	3 581,83	9 027,30	4 293,53	67,77%
1.1.3. Lead farmes (12)	3 840,00	1 225,67	5 065,67	719,32	596,62	508,31	531,56	1 636,49	2 355,81	2 709,85	46,51%
1.1.4. Motorcycles (4)	12 000,00	(2 838,27)	9 161,73	9 161,73	-	-	-	-	9 161,73	-	100,00%
1.1.5. Operational cost motorcycles	3 300,00	1 052,72	4 352,72	2 783,52	739,35	246,38	317,87	1 303,60	4 087,13	265,59	93,90%
1.1.6. GPS (1)	830,00	(219,87)	610,13	610,13	-	-	-	-	610,13	-	100,00%
1.1.7. Bicyclette (12)	1 200,00	861,93	2 061,93	2 061,93	-	-	-	-	2 061,93	-	100,00%
1.1.8. Rollers for biomass of stylosanthes	3 300,00	1 200,00	4 500,00	-	235,48	-	-	235,48	235,48	4 264,52	5,23%
1.1.9. Laptop (1) printer (1) stabilisateur de courant (1)	1 250,00	1 170,64	2 420,64	2 420,64	-	-	-	-	2 420,64	-	100,00%
1.1.10. Videoprojector (1)	1 000,00	(73,01)	926,99	926,99	-	-	-	-	926,99	-	100,00%
1.1.11. Office renting at Ankazomiriotra	1 440,00	(89,16)	1 350,84	697,94	116,32	102,99	102,99	322,30	1 020,24	330,61	75,53%
1.1.12. Communication (internet, téléphone...)	1 440,00	(426,87)	1 013,13	331,26	92,35	81,77	80,41	254,53	585,79	427,35	57,82%
1.1.13. Supervision by DRDR	1 200,00	-	1 200,00	-	360,68	-	-	360,68	360,68	839,32	30,06%
1.2. Legume trees for agroforetry or hedgerows available	22 968,00	7 580,75	30 548,75	21 481,80	8 480,69	-	-	8 480,69	29 962,50	586,26	98,08%
Support to local nurseries (trees, cover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1. Provision of plastic bags, seeds, plantlets of Acacia, discount voucher	21 425,00	4 999,02	26 424,02	20 356,10	6 064,17	-	-	6 064,17	26 420,26	3,75	99,99%
1.2.2. Provision for seeds of Stylosanthes	1 417,00	1 828,88	3 245,88	375,23	2 240,26	-	-	2 240,26	2 615,50	630,38	80,58%
1.2.3. Provision for seeds of Tephrosia / Mucuna	42,00	568,86	610,86	600,38	41,26	-	-	41,26	641,63	- 30,77	105,04%
1.2.4. Provision for seeds of Crotalaria	42,00	49,00	91,00	-	104,80	-	-	104,80	104,80	- 13,80	115,17%
1.2.5. Provision for seeds of Cajanus	42,00	135,00	177,00	150,09	30,21	-	-	30,21	180,30	- 3,30	101,86%
1.3 New rice varieties from research available	300,00	(150,00)	150,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,00	-
1.3.1. Provision for seeds of new varieties of upland rice	300,00	(150,00)	150,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,00	0,00%



Description	Initial Budget USD	Budget reallocations USD	Budget after reallocation USD	TOTAL 1st 6 months (end of MARCH) USD	APRIL USD	MAY USD	JUNE USD	TOTAL 3rd QUARTER USD	TOTAL END OF JUNE USD	Balance USD	%
1.4. Long term demonstration plot	15 000,00	(5 344,84)	9 655,16	6 972,50	-	-	2 375,18	2 375,18	9 347,68	307,48	96,82%
1.4.1. Demonstration plot at Ivory (for exchange visit and training)	15 000,00	(5 344,84)	9 655,16	6 972,50			2 375,18	2 375,18	9 347,68	307,48	96,82%
1.5. Livestock and farm manure management and use	4 040,00	-	4 040,00	1 739,29	236,70	305,65	-	542,35	2 281,63	1 758,37	56,48%
1.5.1. Training (Forages vs biomass for CA, Farm manure management, Compost "7 days compos", Lombricompost)	4 040,00	-	4 040,00	1 739,29	236,70	305,65	-	542,35	2 281,63	1 758,37	56,48%
<b>Sub-total 1</b>	<b>96 388,00</b>	<b>1 720,35</b>	<b>98 108,35</b>	<b>58 576,84</b>	<b>13 999,96</b>	<b>2 603,95</b>	<b>4 779,21</b>	<b>21 383,13</b>	<b>79 959,97</b>	<b>18 148,38</b>	<b>81,50%</b>
<b>2. CSA more widely upscaled in the South East of Madagascar (region Atsimo Atsinanana)</b>											
2.1. CSA up scaled with 1400 farmers	41 380,00	(810,07)	40 569,93	23 724,04	3 544,00	2 186,21	1 837,59	7 567,79	31 291,84	9 278,09	77,13%
2.1.1. Supervisor (1)	11 400,00	(3 670,17)	7 729,83	3 233,27	929,65	525,99	525,99	1 981,63	5 214,90	2 514,93	67,46%
2.1.2. Technicians (2)	7 920,00	710,39	8 630,39	3 637,64	1 233,07	553,49	553,49	2 340,05	5 977,69	2 652,71	69,26%
2.1.3. Lead farmers (10)	2 400,00	2 177,86	4 577,86	1 017,19	499,06	385,38	382,06	1 266,50	2 283,69	2 294,17	49,89%
2.1.4. Motorcycles (3)	9 000,00	(2 061,73)	6 938,27	6 937,71	-	-	-	-	6 937,71	0,56	99,99%
2.1.5. Operational cost motorcycles	2 500,00	1 539,56	4 039,56	2 382,45	728,99	275,48	239,20	1 243,68	3 626,13	413,43	89,77%
2.1.6. GPS (1)	830,00	(219,87)	610,13	610,13	-	-	-	-	610,13	-	100,00%
2.1.7. Bicyclette (10)	1 000,00	758,91	1 758,91	1 758,91	-	-	-	-	1 758,91	-	100,00%
2.1.8. Laptop (1) printer (1) stabilisateur de courant (1)	1 250,00	1 170,64	2 420,64	2 420,64	-	-	-	-	2 420,64	-	100,00%
2.1.9. Videoprojector (1)	1 000,00	(73,01)	926,99	926,99	-	-	-	-	926,99	-	100,00%
2.1.10. Office renting (1)	1 440,00	(126,68)	1 313,32	675,42	112,57	99,67	99,67	311,91	987,33	325,99	75,18%
2.1.11. Communication (internet, téléphone...)	1 440,00	(1 015,98)	424,02	123,69	40,66	35,77	37,18	113,60	237,29	186,73	55,96%
2.1.12. Supervision by DRDR	1 200,00	-	1 200,00	-	-	310,43	-	310,43	310,43	889,57	25,87%
2.2 Training of farmers and exchange visits	1 980,00	958,84	2 938,84	1 742,13	-	1 038,21	-	1 038,21	2 780,34	158,50	94,61%
2.2.1. FFS Vohimasy (1)	1 660,00	1 278,84	2 938,84	1 742,13	-	1 038,21	-	1 038,21	2 780,34	158,50	94,61%
2.2.2. Hosting and training of farmers	320,00	(320,00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00%
2.3. Seeds and tree plantlets available locally	21 718,00	(7 238,75)	14 479,25	712,95	641,65	-	-	641,65	1 354,60	13 124,65	9,36%
Tree nursery (on per commune)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3.1. Provision of plastic bags, seeds, plantlets of Acacia, discount voucher	21 265,00	(8 248,02)	13 016,98	-	641,65	-	-	641,65	641,65	12 375,33	4,93%
2.3.2. Provision for seeds of Stylosanthes	167,00	691,12	858,12	187,62	-	-	-	-	187,62	670,51	21,86%
2.3.3. Provision for seeds of Brachiaria	80,00	219,00	299,00	300,19	-	-	-	-	300,19	- 1,19	100,40%
2.3.4. Provision for seeds of Arachis	80,00	-	80,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,00	0,00%
2.3.5. Provision for seeds of Tephrosia / Mucuna	42,00	183,14	225,14	225,14	-	-	-	-	225,14	-	100,00%
2.3.6. Provision for seeds of Crotalaria	42,00	(42,00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3.7. Provision for seeds of Cajanus	42,00	(42,00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Description	Initial Budget USD	Budget reallocations USD	Budget after reallocation USD	TOTAL 1st 6 months (end of MARCH) USD	APRIL USD	MAY USD	JUNE USD	TOTAL 3rd QUARTER USD	TOTAL END OF JUNE USD	Balance USD	%
<b>2.4. New rice varieties available for farmers</b>	300,00	(150,00)	150,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,00	0,00%
2.4.1. Provision for seeds of new irrigated rice varieties	300,00	(150,00)	150,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,00	0,00%
<b>2.5. Improvement of food security and</b>	16 000,00	0,00	16 000,00	3 945,84	0,00	5 357,10	0,00	5 357,10	9 302,94	6 697,06	58,14%
2.5.1. Introduction of yellow flesh sweet potatoes from research (150 women farmers)	2 500,00	-	2 500,00	2 500,00	-	-	-	-	2 500,00	-	100,00%
2.5.2. Training of yellow flesh sweet potatoes from research	12 500,00	-	12 500,00	1 445,84	-	5 357,10	-	5 357,10	6 802,94	5 697,06	54,42%
2.5.3. Introduction of vegetable crops targetting women (250 women farmers)	1 000,00	-	1 000,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000,00	0,00%
<b>Sub-total 2</b>	<b>81 378,00</b>	<b>-7 239,98</b>	<b>74 138,02</b>	<b>30 124,96</b>	<b>4 185,65</b>	<b>8 581,52</b>	<b>1 837,59</b>	<b>14 604,75</b>	<b>44 729,72</b>	<b>29 408,30</b>	<b>60,33%</b>
<b>3. Farmers organizations and other local stake holders trained in CA and CSA and new farmers supported for seeds and specific equipments</b>											
3.1. Exchanges visits in the Mid West	2 520,00	(1 020,00)	1 500,00	-	-	101,00	275,43	376,43	376,43	1 123,57	25,10%
3.2. Exchanges visits in th Souh East at the Vohimasy site	3 360,00	(1 360,00)	2 000,00	-	-	-	453,14	453,14	453,14	1 546,86	22,66%
3.3. IEC Materials (documents, radio, film...) for training purposes	2 500,00	1 224,19	3 724,19	3 724,19	-	-	-	-	3 724,19	-	100,00%
<b>Sub-total 3</b>	<b>8 380,00</b>	<b>-1 155,81</b>	<b>7 224,19</b>	<b>3 724,19</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>101,00</b>	<b>728,57</b>	<b>829,56</b>	<b>4 553,75</b>	<b>2 670,44</b>	<b>63,03%</b>
<b>4. CA and CSA is widely advocated for within Government and stake holders at both local and regional level</b>											
4.1. Organize field daysz for authorities (1 per region)	8 300,00	1 960,00	10 260,00	109,61	219,27	6 031,06	-	6 250,33	6 359,94	3 900,06	61,99%
4.2. Training intended to environnemental and food security stake holders	2 100,00	-	2 100,00	-	-	810,33	76,62	886,95	886,95	1 213,05	42,24%
4.3. IEC Materials (brochures, radio, film...) for advocacy	3 100,00	512,81	3 612,81	1 744,84	-	-	-	-	1 744,84	1 867,97	48,30%
<b>Sub-total 4</b>	<b>13 500,00</b>	<b>2 472,81</b>	<b>15 972,81</b>	<b>1 854,45</b>	<b>219,27</b>	<b>6 841,40</b>	<b>76,62</b>	<b>7 137,28</b>	<b>8 991,73</b>	<b>6 981,08</b>	<b>56,29%</b>
<b>5. Monitoring and evaluation</b>											
5.1. Commissionning of consultant (base line study)	8 400,00	4 200,00	12 600,00	278,63	-	-	9 205,98	9 205,98	9 484,61	3 115,39	75,27%
5.2. Financial auditing	4 200,00	-	4 200,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 200,00	0,00%
5.3. Final Evaluation	13 000,00	-	13 000,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 000,00	0,00%
<b>Sub-total 5</b>	<b>25 600,00</b>	<b>4 200,00</b>	<b>29 800,00</b>	<b>278,63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9 205,98</b>	<b>9 205,98</b>	<b>9 484,61</b>	<b>20 315,39</b>	<b>31,83%</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST (Total 1-5)</b>	<b>225 246,00</b>	<b>(2,63)</b>	<b>225 243,37</b>	<b>94 559,07</b>	<b>18 404,88</b>	<b>18 127,86</b>	<b>16 627,97</b>	<b>53 160,71</b>	<b>147 719,78</b>	<b>77 523,59</b>	<b>65,58%</b>
<b>6. Project Management</b>											
<b>6.1. GSDM backstopping</b>	<b>18 000,00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18 000,00</b>	<b>3 298,87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 984,22</b>	<b>79,73</b>	<b>4 063,95</b>	<b>7 362,83</b>	<b>10 637,17</b>	<b>40,90%</b>
6.1.1. Director (2 months)	3 600,00	-	3 600,00	471,44	-	796,84	-	796,84	1 268,29	2 331,71	35,23%
6.1.2. CA economist (2 months)	1 800,00	-	1 800,00	235,16	-	398,42	-	398,42	633,58	1 166,42	35,20%
6.1.3. CA agronomist (4 months)	3 600,00	-	3 600,00	708,63	-	796,84	-	796,84	1 505,47	2 094,53	41,82%
6.1.4. Off-road vehicles (2)	9 000,00	-	9 000,00	1 883,64	-	1 992,11	79,73	2 071,84	3 955,48	5 044,52	43,95%
<b>6.2. Project Management Free by the Implementing Entity = 3%</b>	<b>6 757,00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 757,00</b>	<b>1 296,92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 464,13</b>	<b>79,73</b>	<b>1 543,86</b>	<b>2 840,79</b>	<b>3 916,21</b>	<b>42,04%</b>
Bank charges	-	-	-	2 994,09	624,12	741,33	115,53	1 480,98	4 475,07	- 4 475,07	-
<b>Sub-total 6</b>	<b>24 757,00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24 757,00</b>	<b>7 589,89</b>	<b>624,12</b>	<b>6 189,68</b>	<b>275,00</b>	<b>7 088,80</b>	<b>14 678,68</b>	<b>10 078,32</b>	<b>59,29%</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>250 003,00</b>	<b>(2,63)</b>	<b>250 000,37</b>	<b>102 148,96</b>	<b>19 029,00</b>	<b>24 317,53</b>	<b>16 902,97</b>	<b>60 249,51</b>	<b>162 398,46</b>	<b>87 601,91</b>	<b>64,96%</b>

## 5.2. Plan of action for the next quarter (July-September 2015)

### Cross cutting activities

- **Financial auditing**
- **Final evaluation**
- **Concept Note for the continuation of the pilot phase of the MANITATRA project**

### Midwest:

- **Composting**

Each lead farmers will continue to train farmers to install compost. The final objective is 180 farmers

- **Off season crops**

Vegetable growing using the compost which has been produced in his farm: total 180 farmers

- **Using rollers for Stylosanthes biomass**

10 oxen driven rollers are on the budget to be used in August.

- **Participative assessment of the cropping season per commune**

- **Training of lead farmers:**

Last step of DRDA support on vegetable crops, 7 days compost

Liquid compost, Beehives management

- **Exchange visits**

### Southeast

- **Field Day for authorities**

- **Orange flesh sweetpotatoes**

Harvesting and cutting plant management

- **basket Compost and more training**

568 farmers, 67 ha

- **Vegetable growing**

Supervision of DRDA

957 farmers mostly women, 4, 8 ha in total.

## 5.3. Success story and/or testimonies

Farmers' testimonies: link on YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7GP7Vw7Mjrg&feature=youtu.be>

## 5.4. Any other documents such as minutes