



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: October 2014– March 2015



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NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
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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 gully 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. 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. At the end of project, it is expected that, at least, 2400 new farmers will have adopted CSA techniques and improved their income and livelihood. Crop failures due to climate change will be reduced, with two¹secured crops harvests per year. The MANITATRA project was benefiting from experiences of the previous project BVPI-SEHP², under AFD³ financing both in terms of human resources, stock takings and training of the lead farmers and the nurserymen. The methodology used is the “farmers to farmers approach”, the technicians, in limited numbers (3 in the Mid West and 2 in the South East) are acting as trainers and facilitators for lead farmers. 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 CSA⁴, (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.

This first progress report covers the period from October 2014 to end of March 2015. The project implementation period was from October to December 2014. A total of 2567 farmers (of which 27% were women) have been trained by lead farmers in the Mid West during this period and 921 farmers in the South East (52.7% women) which shows the efficiency of the methodology of “Farmers to farmers approach”. The main CA⁵ system being used in the two regions is the *Stylosanthes* cover crop which is known to increase soil fertility in highly degraded soils, to inject carbon in the soil and to combat Striga. But when soil fertility has increased within 3 years period, farmers may have to face weed problems when soil cover is not well managed. In that case the farmer has to change to CA system using other legume cover crops like cowpea, mucuna and/or crotalaria which may be allelopathic for most of the weeds (mucuna) or repellents for cutworms (mucuna, crotalaria), the main insect problem. The MANITATRA project has provided seeds for cover crops and plantlets seedlings for afforestation⁶ or agroforestry for new adopters of CA or for those who have ploughed their soils but willing to continue with other CA system. The project has printed on tarpaulin training materials on best practices to be used by lead farmers in the field to train their peer farmers. Cover crops seeds could be found locally in the Mid West but were not enough to meet the demands. In the South East, it was not possible to find seed providers. The project has, therefore,

¹ Rainy season and off season crops secured

² BVPI-SEHP: Watershed and Irrigated perimeter project in the Highlands and South East Region (2006 – 2012)

³ AFD: Agency for French Development (French Funding Agency)

⁴ CSA is defined as CA + Best Practices

⁵ CA: Conservation Agriculture

⁶ *Acacia mangium* is the legume tree most recommended by the project.

purchased basic seed in the national research institute FOFIFA to meet the demand. Tree seedlings were produced locally under contract with nurserymen. Demands in seeds and tree seedlings for agroforestry and forestation was much higher than budgeted, which was one of the reason for budget lines re allocation. Apart from Agroforestry and hedgerows, 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. Some 2 750 farmers have planted during this season 520.000 trees mainly *Acacia mangium* (70%) and *Eucalyptus citriodora* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (30%). Schools, churches and *Fokontany*⁷ have planted 28.000 trees. 19 nursery trees professionals have provided the plantlets used during this period in the mid West.

In these highly depleted soils, organic matter is very efficient. Although farmers used to apply farm manure, the quality is very low. The project has been engaged in the capacity building in the production of quality farm manure and in composting technologies like lombricompost which started during this period. Improvement of cowshed and use of litter is also encouraged to produce quality manure for intensive cropping systems like SRI, vegetables gardening and fruit trees or sweetpotatoes. In the South East, in particular, the introduction of orange flesh sweetpotatoes from research, rich in A vitamin and non photoperiodic, has proven to be attractive for women based on previous experiences. Based on training and demonstrations done by FIFAMANOR⁸ during this reporting period, 950 women were willing to grow orange flesh sweet potatoes in their farms.

CSA being defined as “CA + Best practices”, total number of beneficiaries of the MANITATRA project in CSA in the Mid West is 3020 farmers, which represent 302% of the targeted 1000 farmers. Among these farmers 560 (14%) are single women. Total number of CSA beneficiaries in the South East during the period is 468 farmers which represent 33% of the target (1400 small scale farmers) but 950 farmers (mainly women) are already expressing demands for sweet potatoes after training and demonstrations by FIFAMANOR. Also, most of the activities in the South East start after the flood e.g. in April (CA, agroforestry, SRI, vegetables growing..).

Advocacy for CSA was among the main activities of the project during this period. This was achieved during the starting workshops (Antsirabe in December and in Farafangana in February) and during the Field Day in the Mid West in March attended by 220 persons. The workshop and the Field Day in Antsirabe was honored by H. E. The Minister of Agriculture and attended by representatives of other ministries, donors, local authorities, MP's, projects, NGO's, newspapers, news media. At present time CSA and Agroecology are being streamlined in national policies under preparation in the Ministry of Agriculture.

⁷ *Fokontany* : the smallest administrative division

⁸ FIFAMANOR: public research institution on tuber crops working closely with the International Potato Center in Lima (CIP)

1. CONTEXT

As per Agreement signed between COMESA and GSDM on the 15th September 2014 on the MANITATRA project, GSDM should report quarterly, but during project review on February 2015, it was agreed that a 6 months report will be due as of March 31st 2015 because the period September to December 2014 was just the implementation of the project.

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

TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: NGO

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

Main objective: the main objective is 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 Mid West 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 October 2014 to 31st of March 2015:

- Recruitment of the staff and team building
- Invitation to tender for the purchase of equipments
- Office rent in Ankazomiriotra (Mid West) and in Farafangana (South East)
- Contracting with the best lead farmers from previous project BVPI-SEHP to act as Trainers
- Contracting with the professionals in tree nursery from previous project BVPI-SEHP to provide legumes trees for afforestation and agroforestry
- Sensitizing Authorities and Starting Workshops in the Mid West and the South East Region
- Purchase of cover crop seeds from local seed producers and from Research (FOFIFA) for basic seeds
- Conception and impression of training tools and materials for lead farmers
- Conception and impression of vouchers for the payment of seeds and plantlets
- Awareness rising and recruitment of new adopters by the lead farmers
- Team building and training of staff and lead farmers (Training of Trainers)
- Baseline study partly by the staff and partly by consultants
- Contracting with senior CA consultants to backstop and to implement the long term demonstration plot at Ivory (Mid West) and FFS at Iandraina (South East)
- Exchange visits in the Ivory demonstration plots and the Iandraina FFS
- Contracting with one professional for the training of lead farmers on lombricompost
- Contracting with FIFAMANOR for the training of staff and lead farmers on orange flesh sweetpotatoes in the South East
- Field Days for Authorities and donors in the Mid West Region

The implementation of the project may be summarized as follows:

Tableau 1: project Implementation

Item	M.W.	S.E.	Comments
Area supervisor	1	1	Project offices in Ankazomiriotra and Farafangana
Technicians	3	2	An average of one technician per commune
Motorbikes	4	3	Area supervisors and technicians are equipped with off road motorbikes
Lead Farmers	12	10	One lead farmer trains from 5 to 10 farmers in their neighborhood of his farm (5 to 10km); MW 4 women, SE 2 women
Bicycles	12	10	Lead farmers are equipped with bicycles
Nurseriesmen/women	19	6	They are all nurserymen/women who have been trained by BVPI-SEHP project
CDR	4	1	In many cases, CDRs are retired civil servants hard to mobilize

Progress towards results is summarized in the following table.

Tableau 2: Progress towards results, MANITATRA PROJECT, period oct 2014 – 31st March 2015

Project Development Goal : 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						Impact indicators : Livelihoods improved ; Sustainable and resilient agrosystems adopted by farmers (area under CA and CSA increased) ; Better access to fast growing trees		
Project Outcome : 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 during 6 months	Performance %	Remark / Comments on targets vs achievements	Budget 12 months US \$	Total 6 months US \$	Achievement 6 mths %
1/2. CA and CSA up scaled in the Mid West and South East of Madagascar								
Number of farmers practicing CA/CSA	Farmers	2 400	3 468	144,5	18% of Women (single women farmers leader) and 82% of Men (3020 farmers in the Mid West)	177 764,00	88 553,05	49,81%
Area under CA	ha	600	398	66,4	The BVPI-SEHP project data (2012) was used as reference with 600 ha area under Stylosanthes based CA system, but survey done by the staff in october 20014 in the 4 communes gives only 121 ha with 210 farmers			
Small scale farmers practicing basket compost	unit	80	46	57,5	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	-	-	This activity is planed during the dry season on may			
Number of farmers (especially women) practicing yelow flesh	unit	250	33	13,2	This activity is especially planed on April (after training on march, there was 950 demands of cutting)			
Number of farmers practising SRI	unit	100	17	17,0	This activity is mainly planed during the dry season in the SE (hosity season) on August			
Number of plantlets (perenial trees)	unit	900 000	526 127	58,5	520000 trees (70% <i>Acacia mangium</i>) in the Mid West (final situation), In the South East, the campaign is still running on april and 160000 plantlets is available (but 6127 plantation before the end of march)			
Surface of Agroforestry (hedgerows)	ha	500	91	18,2	Acacias plantation is also considered as Agroforestry but not considered in this data			
New rice varieties	kg	600	-	-	Project start too late to organise this activity for the Mid West. Will be organized during the <i>Hosity</i> season inr the South East			
Number of long term demonstration plots	unit	2	2	100,0	One per region (Mid West and South East)			
Number of lead farmers	unit	22	22	100,0	12 Lead farmers in the Mid West and 10 in the South east			
Lombricompost trainging session	unit	1	1	100,0	Held in the Mid West			
7 days training session	unit	1	-	-	Planed during the next quarter			

Verifiable indicators	Unit	Target for 12 months	Achieved during 6 months	Performance %	Remark / Comments on targets vs achievements	Budget 12 months US \$	Total 6 months US \$	Achievement 6 mths %
3. Farmers and farmers' organizations trained in CSA an CA								
Number of local exchange visits	Unit	14	9	64,3	Exchange visits will continue during the next quarter	13 580,00	3 843,36	28,30%
Number of brochures and IEC	Unit		2		Target not specified in the initial project document			
Number of training tools	Unit		11		Target not specified in the initial project document			
Number of films on CSA produced	Unit	2	3	150,0	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 Government authorities	Unit	2	1	50,0	One held in the Mid West	8 300,00	1 755,23	21,15%
Number of broadcasting on local radio	Unit	2	5	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	250,0				
5. Monitoring and evaluation								
Base line study documents number	Unit	2		-	Base line data was parly done by the staff. A baseline study about household and socio-economic data has been launched since the end of murch and will be completed durind the next quarter.	25 600,00	278,63	1,09%
Number of financial auditing	Unit	1		-	Planed during the next quarter			
Final evaluation number	Unit	1		-	At the end of the project			
6. Project management								
Director backstopping days number	days	60	30	50,0	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	6 231,52	34,62%
CA agronomist backstopping days number	days	120	60	50,0				
CA economist : M&E backstopping days number	days	60	30	50,0				
Project management fee (3%)						6 757,00	1 179,25	17,45%
INDICATIVE PROJECT PERFORMANCE				66,20%		250 001,00	101 841,04	40,74%

3. DETAILED REPORT PER RESULT AREA and or ACTIVITY TO SHOW PROGRESS AS PER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Output 1: CA and CSA up scaled by 80% in the Mid West 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*



Gully erosion after high intensity rainfall (feb. 2015) in the project area



Striga asiatica, conventional tillage

Activity 1.1 Management of Stylosanthes based CA improved

Stylosanthes based CA system has been used in the Mid West during previous project BVPI-SEHP⁹. 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 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.

The Manitra project document has used as reference the data from BVPI-SEHP project (data of 2012) on the area under Stylosanthes based CA system which is 600 ha, but survey done by the staff in the 4 communes gives only 121 ha with 210 farmers, meaning that the farmers have either ploughed the soils or the data was not reliable. The main reason for the farmers to plough the land under CA is the problem of weeds. But those farmers are willing to come back to CA if there is a solution for weed problem.

⁹BVPI-SEHP: Project on watershed and CA under French Grant



Good biomass of *Stylosanthes guianensis*



Rice on biomass of *Stylosanthes guianensis*

After sensitization by lead farmers, exchange visits and farmers testimonies, 430 farmers were engaged in CA system representing 203 ha during the rainy season 2014-2015. These represent new adopters or old adopters who have ploughed their land but willing to adopt new systems using mucuna and cowpea intercropped with rice. Among the significant testimonies were those of Mr RAVELOARISON Ernest (in Mazoto), old adopter since 2006, who gets an average yield of 4 t/ha and that of RAKOTOFARA Jean Syvain (in Andratsay) whose yield on upland rice is more or less the same as that of the irrigated rice but with a lower cost of production.

Total area under CA is therefore 344 ha with 600 farmers which represent an increase of 184% compared with the beginning of the project.

Activity 1.2. Legume trees for agroforestry or hedgerows available

Agroforestry using legume shrubs (*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. 110 farmers have planted these legumes shrubs on 78 ha (40 km as hedgerows) during the period. Some grasses like *Brachiaria* and *Pennisetum* are also used on contour planting to limit erosion when the slope is rather high.

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. Some 2 750 farmers have planted during this season 520.000 trees mainly *Acacia mangium* (70%) and *Eucalyptus citriodora* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (30%). Schools, churches and *Fokontany*¹⁰ have planted 28.000 trees. 19 nursery trees professionals have provided the plantlets used during this period. Planting period was from 15 dec. 2014 to 25 January 2015.

¹⁰*Fokontany* : the smallest administrative division



Nursery of Acacia mangium

Acacia mangium in the Mid West

CSA being defined as “CA + Best practices”, total number of beneficiaries of the MANITATRA project in CSA in the Mid West is 3020 farmers, which represent 30.2% of the targeted 10000 farmers. Among these farmers 560 (14%) are single women.

Activity 1.3. New rice varieties from research available

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

Activity 1.4. Training of lead farmers

The methodology of the MANITATRA project is 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). Lead farmers are experienced farmers who have practiced CSA for many years and who have a good plot to be used as a demonstration.

The following trainings have been achieved during the period:

November 2015

Training of lead Farmers by the Director

- Presentation of the project
- Roles of lead farmers
- Use of training tools and materials (bâches)
- Use of the vouchers

February 2015

- Training of lead farmers on the production of lombricompost
- Trainers: ferme Farihitsara Vinaninkarena
- Installing 2 pilot training sites : Commune Ankazomiriotra and commune Vinany
- To be extended to the other communes (Fidirana and Inanantonana)

March 2015

- Training of lead farmers on the use of pesticides and veterinary medicines
- Trainers : Agricom, Point vert
- Participants : Manitatra staff, lead farmers

The following table shows the number of training achieved by the lead farmers in group sessions training during the period. 2567 farmers have been trained by lead farmers of which 27% were women.

Tableau 3: Trainings achieved by the lead farmers in the 4 communes of the Mid West during the period.

Lead Farmers	Commune	Number of group sessions achieved	Total Participants	Men	Women	Avg number of participants per session
Hasimanana Nathalie	Ankazomiriotra	5	165	110	55	33
Jean Sylvain	Ankazomiriotra	5	157	96	61	31
Lala Christine	Ankazomiriotra	6	227	169	58	38
Vonjy	Ankazomiriotra	5	148	91	57	30
Hanta Jeannot	Fidirana	4	91	57	34	23
Mbolatina	Fidirana	6	116	83	33	19
William	Fidirana	10	446	307	139	45
Charles	Inanantonana	13	380	279	101	29
Jean Guy	Inanantonana	5	184	139	45	37
Lanto Lydie	Inanantonana	6	304	238	66	51
Ernest	Vinany	3	111	98	13	37
Guy	Vinany	3	111	98	13	37
Lanto Félistine	Vinany	4	127	97	30	32
TOTAL		75	2567	1862	705	34
	%			72.5	27.5	

Activity 1.5. Livestock and farm manure management and use

Quality of farm manure has been always a problem in rural areas. 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. Forage production is also encouraged to limit free grazing in cultivated areas.

Composting is also supported in order to have quality compost but also to incorporate insect repellent in the compost (*Tephrosia sp*, *Crotalaria sp*). Lead farmers have been trained on lombricompost during this period and two demonstrations have been installed. These two demonstrations will be used as sources of worms for the other lead farmers.



Training of lead farmers on lombricompost

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 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. Many stakeholders in food security are active in this region (EU food security projects). Those projects involved in food security and emergencies are interested in CA and CSA in their development activities but they are lacking training and experiences. Project on CSA (BVPI-SEHP) backstopped by GSDM, has obtained many interesting results in this region. 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. Significant results on CA have been obtained also in the hillsides in some areas and could be up scaled. SRI¹¹ has given good results in this region where 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. These types of sweet potatoes developed by the International Potato Center (CIP) were also given high priority in the South of Madagascar by FAO.

Activity 2.1. CSA up scaled with 1400 farmers

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. But also, farm size is very small in the South East compared to the other part of the Country.

Achievements in the South East are summarized as follows:

- Conservation Agriculture (including Arachis under cash crops)
 - 54,42ha
 - 248 adopters, of which 10 women



Arachis under coffee and vanilla

¹¹SRI: Intensive Rice System

- Orange flesh sweetpotatoes
 - 0,25ha : as demonstration plots or FFS
 - 33 beneficiaries included in 2 farmers organizations , incl. 12 women
 - After the training and demonstration by FIFAMANOR, the contractor in this subject, there was 950 demands for cuttings (mainly women)
- System of Rice Intensification (SRI) *Vatomandry*¹²season
 - 2,47ha
 - 17 adopters, of which 2 women
- Afforestation and cash crops
 - 6007transplanted tree plantlets of *Acacia mangium*
 - 3ha, 120 plantlets of cash crops (coffee, vanilla, clove)
 - 48 beneficiaries, of which 2 women (avg 125 plants per farmers)



Afforestation with Acacia mangium in the South East

- Hedgerows and contour plantings
 - 13,80ha with hedgerows e.g. 8486 m
 - 66 beneficiaries, of which 2 women (avg 126 m per farmers)
 - Total CSA achievement: 74 ha
 - Old adopters : 84, of which 13 women
 - New adopters : 364, of which 47 women

The total number of CSA beneficiaries in the South East during the period is therefore 448 farmers which represent 33% of the target (1400 small scale farmers) but 950 farmers (mainly women) are already expressing demands for sweet potatoes after training and demonstrations by FIFAMANOR. Also, most of the activities in the South East start after the flood (CA, agroforestry, SRI, vegetables growing..).

Activity 2.2. Training of farmers and exchange visits

Achievements in the South East are as follows:

¹²Vatomandry season is the season just after the flood

- November 2014 : Capacity building by the Supervisor
 - Participants : 2 Technicians, 10 Lead Farmers
 - Themes : Project description, Awareness rising, Climate Smart Agriculture, Farm and watershed management approach, Roles of Lead farmers
- January 2015 : Awareness rising and use of training tools by M. Martin RANDRIAMINANTSOA (Consultant) and senior staff GSDM from Antananarivo
 - Participants : Local staff and 9 lead farmers
 - Theory on the role of moderator in a meeting
 - Use of training tools
- March 2015 : Training on orange flesh sweetpotatoes by FIFAMANOR
 - Participants : 1 Supervisor, 2 Techicians and 10 Lead Farmers, 2 participants from ORN (Regional Nutrition programme), 3 from DRDR (Regional Development Department)
 - Husbandry techniques for seweetpotatoes
 - Nursery establishment and production of cuttings
 - Training on cooking of sweetpotatoes

Tableau 4: Summary of achievements in trainings in the South East (group sessions)

Lead farmers	Number of sessions	Number of Trainees	Men	% men	Women	% women
Doline	2	24	21	87.5%	3	12.5%
Ernest	8	84	79	94.0%	5	6.0%
Fileson	7	108	93	86.1%	15	13.9%
Justor	6	207	0	0.0%	207	100.0%
Nicolas	4	82	23	28.0%	59	72.0%
Philemon	7	197	78	39.6%	119	60.4%
Rakotomalala	10	103	88	85.4%	15	14.6%
Rosimana	2	41	32	78.0%	9	22.0%
Victorine	3	75	22	29.3%	53	70.7%
Total	49	921	436	47.3%	485	52.7%

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 because there was no cover crop seed available in this region.

Activity 2.4. New rice varieties available for farmers

This will be done in June (*hosy* season)

Output 3: Farmers organizations and other local stakeholders trained in CA and CSA and new farmers supported for seeds and specific equipments

Activity 3.1. 3 exchanges visits organized in the Mid West

During the 1st semester, 9 exchange visits were organized with 175 participants from Farmers organizations, NGO and University.

Tableau 5: Exchange visits in the Ivory site in the Mid West

Session date	Farmers organisations, NGO, University	Type of organizations	Technicians	Farmers	Students	Total
08/11/2014	CARITAS	NGO, confessionnal	19			19
14/11/2014	CARITAS	NGO, confessionnal	2	23		25
27/11/2014	Farmers from Manitra	Lead farmers		13		13
06/12/2014	AIM Ambositra	EU food security project	25			25
25/02/2015	ASJA	Private University	2		20	22
13/03/2015	VFTV Mandoto	Federation of seed producers	1	8		9
19/03/2015	ASJA	Private University	2		15	17
25/03/2015	ANDRIKO - SDMAD	Private organization Alaotra Lake, members of NCATF	3	42		45
TOTAL			54	86	35	175

Activity 3.2. 4 exchanges visits organized in the South East at the VohimasyIandraina site

Apart from training of lead farmers, exchange visit in the Iandraina Site was limited because of communication problems due to flood from January to March. Most of exchange visit will happen during the 2nd semester.

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

Training materials for lead farmers have been developed and printed on tarpaulin to ensure a strong material to be used in the field. Also GSDM technical leaflets in Malagasy language have been distributed to lead farmers. Enclosed are the lists of training materials printed for lead farmers use:

Tableau 6: 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 (adult animal and calf)	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

Two starting workshop have been organized, one in Antsirabe for the Mid West on the 15th December 2014 attended by 100 participants and the participation of H. E. the Minister of Agriculture and a 2nd one in Farafangana for the South East on the 24th of February 2015 attended by 45 participants.

Minutes of these two workshops are available.

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. The field day was followed by a workshop on the 27th of March in Antsirabe attended by 130 participants. This workshop was meant for the presentation of the achievements in the two regions followed by comments by the participants based on what have been seen during the field days. Representatives of the Ministries of Interior, of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, of the Ministry of Trade, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Ministry of Technical and professional Education were present during these gatherings. Among donors, besides COMESA delegation¹³, the African Development Bank and the French Cooperation were represented. The German Embassy, the KfW Bank and JICA were represented by their projects. In terms of local authorities, two MP's, the Region, the Districts and all the mayors were present. National and local journalists were covering these two days and articles were presented in national and local radios, televisions and newspapers.

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

This will be done in the 2nd semester in the South East.

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

➤ Films:

One 26 minute film is scheduled for each region during the project period. During the reporting period, one documentary film of 15 minute has been broadcasted on the National television TVM, under the TV programme "NdaoHiasa", subdivided in 3 sequences of 4 minutes each. The 3 sequences have been also webcasted on YouTube and may be downloaded with the following links.

- Training of lead farmers in the Mid West :
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2t_dYWKBoyY

¹³COMESA Delegation : DrMclay KANYANGARARA, M. KARAKE, M. J. RAZAFINTSALAMA

- Project Starting Workshop in the Mid West : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qd0lg4hxxvOA>
- COMESA visit in the Mid West : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JgeoFLR9PZE>

These films have been also published on GSDM facebook.

➤ **Radio emission:**

In conjunction with the Project Starting Workshop in the South East, the executive Director participated in a live emission in a local radio known as SOANALA in Farafangana.

Radio emissions were broadcasted by the followings radio stations: 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 Farafangana, private)

➤ **TV Broadcasting**

TV emissions were broadcasted by the followings TV stations:

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), KOLOTV (private station, capital city)

➤ **Newspapers:**

Besides web communications and press release, GSDM activities have been covered by many newspapers:

- GSDM On line publications : 10 in www.gsdm-mg.org/ Nouvelles
- Press release : 8 press releases: Midi Madagasikara and l'Express de Madagascar
- Number of articles about the project in dailynewspapers: 6 articles (Midi Madagascar, l'Express de Madagascar, Malaza, Taratra)

Output 5: Monitoring and evaluation

One review by M. CHIKAKULA Miti and Julien RAZAFINTSALAMA was done in the Mid West from 16 to 19th of December 2014 in conjunction with the elaboration of the Investment Framework in Climate Smart Agriculture. In that occasion, the COMESA delegation met with H.E. the Minister of Agriculture, M. RAVATOMANGA Rolland and with the Director General Dr Voahangy ARIJAONA. The field review was done on 5 sites (Belanitra, Ambilobe, Andratsay, Mazoto and Ivory). Discussions in the GSDM offices in Ankazomiriotra and in Antananarivo were also held.

One technical and financial review was done by another COMESA Delegation from 16 to 19th of February 2015. This Delegation was composed of:

- Dr Mclay KANYANGARARA, climate change advisor, Head of Delegation;
- Mrs Edith TIBAHWA: Programmatic expert Manitatra ;
- Mr. Sonnyboy SHONGWE, climate change expert ;
- Mr.Julien RAZAFINTSALAMA, Country programme ;
- Mrs Lynette MUSUNDA, Finance reviewer ;
- Mr Joseph KWENYI, M & E expert

The field visit was done on the 17th of February 2015 in the Mid West and the technical and financial review on the 18th of February in Antananarivo. During this review, it was decided that GSDM will write only a 6 month progress report because the 1st quarter (October – December) was just an implementation period. This report is due by April 15. Budget line reallocation was also discussed during this review. The Workplan aligned with logframe taking into account the reallocation of budget lines have been sent to COMESA and formally approved by mail by DrMclay KANYANGARA on the 20th march 2015 (see annex 4.2). The main reason of budget line re allocation was the purchase of seeds for the two regions.

Activity 5.1. One base line study

Base line data 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.

Activity 5.2. Financial auditing

Financial auditing by external auditors commissioned by COMESA is scheduled. Also financial auditing for the FY 2014.of the whole GSDM accounts by external auditor commissioned by GSDM is scheduled.

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 field backstopping is summarized in table 6. It includes permanent staff but also consultants who are senior CA agronomist regularly engaged by GSDM for trainings and for field backstopping of project, namely Mr Martin RANDRIAMITANTSOA and Hasina ANDRIANASOLO.

GSDM backstopping was paid directly by the project for the period October to December (detailed financial report, **annex 4.1**) but will be invoiced to COMESA for the period January to March as agreed during project review in February 2015.

Tableau 7: Number of field backstopping of GSDM

Names	Position	Project Areas		Number of days	Remarks
		MW	SE		
RAKOTONDRAMANANA	Director	14	6	20	Permanent staff
RAHARISON Tahina	M & E	7	9	16	
RASOLOMANJAKA Joachin	Agronomist	18	14	32	
RAKOTOMALALA Liva	Chiefaccountant	9	6	15	
RAZAKA Mireille	Communication specialist	9	6	15	
RANDRIANARIMANANA Ando	Accountant	4		4	
RAZAKAHERISOA Nivo	Secretary/Cashier	5		5	
ANDRIANASOLO Hasina	Trainer		11	11	Consultants
RANDRIAMITANTSOA Martin	Trainer		40	40	
RANDRIANASOLO Jean Louis	Tender Specialist		4	4	
Total		66	96	162	

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.

Project management fee (3%) was paid directly by the project for the period October to December (detailed financial report, **annex 4.1**) but will be invoiced to COMESA for the period January to March as agreed during project review in February 2015.

4. ANNEXES

4.1. Detailed Financial Report

Descri+B4:W37ption	Approved Budget for the year USD	Budget reallocations	Final Budget after reallocations USD	OCTOBER USD	NOVEMBER USD	DECEMBER USD	JANUARY USD	FEBRUARY USD	MARCH USD	TOTAL USD	%
Main Outputs/Activites											
1. CA and CSA more widely upscaled in th Mid West of Madagascar											
1.1. Management of Stylo based CA improved	54 080,00		54 080,00	508,24	1 853,63	6 868,96	14 566,42	1 810,65	2 321,68	27 929,59	51,64%
1.1.1. Supervisor (1)	11 400,00		11 400,00	183,05	570,04	568,53	770,93	436,98	663,25	3 192,78	28,01%
1.1.2. Technicians (3)	11 880,00		11 880,00	325,19	921,91	976,81	1 506,41	813,64	1 022,91	5 566,86	46,86%
1.1.3. Lead farmes (12)	3 840,00		3 840,00				202,63	212,76	303,94	719,32	18,73%
1.1.4. Motorcycles (4)	12 000,00		12 000,00				9 795,64	-	11,02	9 806,66	81,72%
1.1.5. Operational cost motorcycles	3 300,00		3 300,00		199,71	1 005,45	-	-	-	1 205,16	36,52%
1.1.6. GPS (1)	830,00		830,00			610,13	-	-	-	610,13	73,51%
1.1.7. Bicyclette (12)	1 200,00		1 200,00				2 174,50	112,57	112,57	2 399,64	199,97%
1.1.8. Rollers for biomass of stylosanthes	3 300,00		3 300,00								0,00%
1.1.9. Laptop (1) printer (1) stabilisateur de courant (1)	1 250,00		1 250,00			2 420,64				2 420,64	193,65%
1.1.10. Videoprojector (1)	1 000,00		1 000,00			926,99				926,99	92,70%
1.1.11. Office renting at Ankazomiriotra	1 440,00		1 440,00			348,97	116,32	116,32	116,32	697,94	48,47%
1.1.12. Communication (internet, téléphone...)	1 440,00		1 440,00		161,98	11,44		118,39	91,67	383,47	26,63%
1.1.13. Supervision by DRDR	1 200,00		1 200,00								0,00%
1.2. Legume trees for agroforetry or hedgerows available	22 968,00		22 968,00	0,00	1 892,68	2 952,35	0,00	4 890,81	11 745,97	21 481,80	93,53%
1.2.1. Provision of plastic bags, seeds, plantlets of Acacia, discount voucher	21 425,00		21 425,00		766,98	2 952,35		4 890,81	11 745,97	20 356,10	95,01%
1.2.2. Provision for seeds of Stylosanthes	1 417,00		1 417,00		375,23					375,23	26,48%
1.2.3. Provision for seeds of Tephrosia / Mucuna	42,00		42,00		600,38					600,38	1429,46%
1.2.4. Provision for seeds of Crotalaria	42,00		42,00								0,00%
1.2.5. Provision for seeds of Cajanus	42,00		42,00		150,09					150,09	357,37%
1.3 New rice varieties from research available	300,00	-	300,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00%
1.3.1. Provision for seeds of new varieties of upland rice	300,00		300,00								0,00%

Description	Approved Budget for the year USD	Budget reallocations	Final Budget after reallocations USD	OCTOBER USD	NOVEMBER USD	DECEMBER USD	JANUARY USD	FEBRUARY USD	MARCH USD	TOTAL USD	%
Main Outputs/Activites											
1.4. Long term demonstration plot	15 000,00	-	15 000,00	3 576,89	-	2 896,55	-	499,06	-	6 972,50	46,48%
1.4.1. Demonstration plot at Ivory (for exchange visit and training)	15 000,00		15 000,00	3 576,89		2 896,55		499,06		6 972,50	46,48%
1.5. Livestock and farm manure management and use	4 040,00	-	4 040,00	-	-	-	591,74	-	1 428,03	2 019,77	49,99%
1.5.1. Training (Forages vs biomass for CA, Farm manure management, Compost "7 days compost", Lombricompost)	4 040,00		4 040,00				591,74		1 428,03	2 019,77	49,99%
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>96 388,00</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>96 388,00</i>	<i>4 085,13</i>	<i>3 746,32</i>	<i>12 717,86</i>	<i>15 158,17</i>	<i>7 200,52</i>	<i>15 495,67</i>	<i>58 403,66</i>	<i>60,59%</i>
2. CSA more widely upscaled in the South East of Madagascar (region Atsimo Atsinanana)											
2.1. CSA up scaled with 1400 farmers including	41 380,00	-	41 380,00	399,84	1 349,14	6 527,55	11 381,02	1 582,80	2 076,86	23 317,21	56,35%
2.1.1. Supervisor (1)	11 400,00		11 400,00	183,05	570,79	569,28	782,97	436,69	660,27	3 203,06	28,10%
2.1.2. Technicians (2)	7 920,00		7 920,00	216,79	621,43	651,95	975,82	528,42	713,40	3 707,82	46,82%
2.1.3. Lead farmers (10)	2 400,00		2 400,00				348,52	364,73	303,94	1 017,19	42,38%
2.1.4. Motorcycles (3)	9 000,00		9 000,00				7 278,40	-	-	7 278,40	80,87%
2.1.5. Operational cost motorcycles	2 500,00		2 500,00		156,91	1 005,45	-	-	-	1 162,36	46,49%
2.1.6. GPS (1)	830,00		830,00			610,13	-	-	-	610,13	73,51%
2.1.7. Bicyclette (10)	1 000,00		1 000,00				1 882,74	101,31	146,34	2 130,39	213,04%
2.1.8. Laptop (1) printer (1) stabilisateur de courant (1)	1 250,00		1 250,00			2 420,64		-		2 420,64	193,65%
2.1.9. Videoprojector (1)	1 000,00		1 000,00			926,99		-		926,99	92,70%
2.1.10. Office renting (1)	1 440,00		1 440,00			337,71	112,57	112,57	112,57	675,42	46,90%
2.1.11. Communication (internet, téléphone...)	1 440,00		1 440,00			5,39		39,07	140,34	184,80	12,83%
2.1.12. Supervision by DRDR	1 200,00		1 200,00								0,00%
2.2 Training of farmers and exchange visits	1 980,00	-	1 980,00	-	-	126,75	431,52	310,51	431,52	1 300,30	65,67%
2.2.1. FFS Vohimasy (1)	1 660,00		1 660,00			126,75	431,52	310,51	431,52	1 300,30	78,33%
2.2.2. Hosting and training of farmers	320,00		320,00								0,00%

Description	Approved Budget for the year USD	Budget reallocations	Final Budget after reallocations USD	OCTOBER USD	NOVEMBER USD	DECEMBER USD	JANUARY USD	FEBRUARY USD	MARCH USD	TOTAL USD	%
Main Outputs/Activies											
2.3. Seeds and tree plantlets available locally	21 718,00	-	21 718,00	-	-	712,95	-	-	-	712,95	3,28%
2.3.1. Provision of plastic bags, seeds, plantlets of Acacia, discount voucher	21 265,00		21 265,00								0,00%
2.3.2. Provision for seeds of Stylosanthes	167,00		167,00			187,62				187,62	112,35%
2.3.3. Provision for seeds of Brachiaria	80,00		80,00			300,19				300,19	375,23%
2.3.4. Provision for seeds of Arachis	80,00		80,00								0,00%
2.3.5. Provision for seeds of Tephrosia / Mucuna	42,00		42,00			225,14				225,14	536,05%
2.3.6. Provision for seeds of Crotalaria	42,00		42,00								0,00%
2.3.7. Provision for seeds of Cajanus	42,00		42,00								0,00%
2.4. New rice varieties available for farmers	300,00	-	300,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,00%
2.4.1. Provision for seeds of new irrigated rice varieties	300,00		300,00								0,00%
2.5. Improvemen of food security and nutrition	16 000,00	0,00	16 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4 818,93	4 818,93	30,12%
2.5.1. Introduction of yellow flesh sweet potatoes from research (150 women farmers)	2 500,00		2 500,00								0,00%
2.5.2. Training of yellow flesh sweet potatoes from research	12 500,00		12 500,00						4 818,93	4 818,93	38,55%
2.5.3. Introduction of vegetable crops targetting women (250 women farmers)	1 000,00		1 000,00								0,00%
Sub-total 2	81 378,00	0,00	81 378,00	399,84	1 349,14	7 367,24	11 812,54	1 893,30	7 327,32	30 149,38	37,05%
3. Farmers organizations and other local stake holders trained in CA and CSA and new farmers supported for seeds and specific equipements											
3.1. Exchanges visits in the Mid West	2 520,00		2 520,00								0,00%
3.2. Exchanges visits in th Souh East at the Vohimasy site	3 360,00		3 360,00								0,00%
3.3. IEC Materials (documents, radio, film...) for training purposes	2 500,00		2 500,00		666,42	1 670,77	1 231,14	36,68	238,35	3 843,36	153,73%
Sub-total 3	8 380,00	0,00	8 380,00	0,00	666,42	1 670,77	1 231,14	36,68	238,35	3 843,36	45,86%

Description	Approved Budget for the year USD	Budget reallocations	Final Budget after reallocations USD	OCTOBER USD	NOVEMBER USD	DECEMBER USD	JANUARY USD	FEBRUARY USD	MARCH USD	TOTAL USD	%
Main Outputs/Activities											
4. CA and CSA is widely advocated for within Government and stake holders at both local and regional level											
4.1. Organize field daysz for authorities (1 per region)	8 300,00		8 300,00					10,39		10,39	0,13%
4.2. Training intended to environmental and food security stake holders	2 100,00		2 100,00					-		-	0,00%
4.3. IEC Materials (brochures, radio, film...) for advocacy	3 100,00		3 100,00				1 500,94	243,90		1 744,84	56,29%
Sub-total 4	13 500,00	0,00	13 500,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1 500,94	254,30	0,00	1 755,23	13,00%
5. Monitoring and evaluation											
5.1. Commissioning of consultant (base line study)	8 400,00		8 400,00			278,63				278,63	3,32%
5.2. Financial auditing	4 200,00		4 200,00								0,00%
5.3. Final Evaluation	13 000,00		13 000,00								0,00%
Sub-total 5	25 600,00	-	25 600,00	-	-	278,63	-	-	-	278,63	1,09%
Total Project Cost 1-5	225 246,00	-	225 246,00	4 484,97	5 761,87	22 034,50	29 702,79	9 384,80	23 061,34	94 430,27	41,92%
6. Project Management											
6.1.1. Director (2 months)	3 600,00		3 600,00		311,78	62,48				374,26	10,40%
6.1.2. CA economist (2 months)	1 800,00		1 800,00		235,16					235,16	13,06%
6.1.3. CA agronomist (4 months)	3 600,00		3 600,00		548,78	159,85				708,63	19,68%
6.1.4. Off-road vehicles (2)	9 000,00		9 000,00		1 109,15	871,67				1 980,82	22,01%
6.2. Project Management Free by the Implementing Entity = 3%	6 757,00		6 757,00		441,54	551,71	153,47	2,19	30,33	1 179,25	17,45%
Bank charges	-		-	452,90	365,98	1 125,49	532,38	126,35	329,55	2 932,65	
Sub-total 6	24 757,00	-	24 757,00	452,90	3 012,40	2 771,20	685,86	128,54	359,88	7 410,77	
Total expenditure	250 003,00	-	250 003,00	4 937,87	8 774,27	24 805,70	30 388,65	9 513,34	23 421,22	101 841,04	40,74%

4.2. Workplan aligned to logframe and including budget line re allocation

PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA-EAC-SADC) FY 2014 WORKPLAN
(APPROVED REALLOCATION OF BUDGET LINE, MARCH 2015)

Activities	Indicator	Target (12 Mths)	Initial Budget	New budget after reallocation	Explanations (details)	
			12 mths	12 months		
1.1.	Personnal notification	Supervisors number	2	-	Costs included in "Full supervision", lower than budgeted	
		Technicians number	5	-	Costs included in "Full supervision", lower than budgeted	
		Lead farmers number	22	-	Costs included in "Full supervision", higher than budgeted	
	Material/equipment acquisition	Motorcycles number	7	21 000	16 100	cost lower than budgeted
		GPS number	2	1 660	1 220	cost lower than budgeted
		Bicycles number	22	2 200	3 821	cost highfer than budgeted
		Stylosanthes biomass rollers number	10	3 300	4 500	cost highfer than budgeted
		Laptop and printer number	2	2 500	4 841	Two UPS added
		Videoprojector number	2	2 000	1 854	
	Full supervision / Extension organisation	Months number	12	60 400	59 548	Initial budget higher than actual, This new allocation will still allow the two Supervizors to be paid up to end of December 2015 (reports, etc.), but technicians will be paid up to end of project (end October 2015) Lead farmers costs increased
Sensitizing meetings and starting workshop	Sensitizing meetings number	1	-	-	No budget line for this workshop, paid by GSDM on other budget	
1.1.13	Supervision by DRDR	Number of supervision days	60	2 400	2 400	will start from now onwards
1.2.	Provision of plastic bags, seeds, plantlets of Acacia	Plastic bags number	900 000	42 690	39 441	Achievement much higher than expected in Acacia mangium
		Acacia mangium plantlet and fruit trees number				
	Provision for seeds	kg of Stylosanthes seeds	190	1 583	4 104	Purchase of basic seeds from FOFIFA (national research institute), Number of new adoptants has increased more than expected in the Mid West
		kg of Brachiaria seeds	10	80	299	Purchase of basic seeds from FOFIFA
		Cutting Arachis number	100 000	80	80	This concern the South East only
		kg of Tephrosia/Mucuna seeds	20	84	836	Purchase of basic seeds from FOFIFA
		kg of Crotalaria seeds	20	83	91	Purchase of basic seeds from SCRiD (reseach)
kg of Cajanus seeds	20	84	177	Purchase of basic seeds from FOFIFA		
1.3.	Provision for seeds of new varieties of rice	Kg of new varieties of rice seeds	720	600	300	This concern the South East only, will start after the food
1.4.	Demonstration plots (Ivory and Vohimasy)	Number of demonstration plots for exchanges visits	2	16 980	12 594	cost lower than budgeted
1.5.	Training organisation (Forages vs biomass for CA, Farm manure management, Compost "7 days compost", Lombricompost)	Number of farmers trained	60	4 040	4 040	no change

**PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA-EAC-SADC) FY 2014 WORKPLAN
(APPROVED REALLOCATION OF BUDGET LINE, MARCH 2015)**

Activities	Indicator	Target (12 Mths)	Initial Budget	New budget after reallocation	Explanations (details)
			12 mths	12 months	
2.5.1. Provision of yellow flesh sweet potatoes from research	Number of women farmers yellow flesh sweet potatoes from research	150	2 500	2 500	no change
	Area on yellow flesh sweet potatoes from research	1,5 ha		-	
2.5.2. Training on yellow flesh sweet potatoes from research	Number of households trained on yellow flesh sweet potatoes from research	150	12 500	12 500	no change
2.5.3. Provision of vegetable crops targetting women	Number of women farmers on vegetable crops	250	1 000	1 000	no change
3.1. Exchanges visits in the Mid West	Exchange visits number	6	2 520	1 500	cost lower than budgeted
3.2. Exchange visits in the South East at the Vohimasy site	Exchange visits number	8	3 360	2 000	cost lower than budgeted
4.1. Field days for authorities	Field days number	2	8 300	10 260	cost higher than budgeted
4.2. Training intended to environmental and food security stake holders	Training sessions number	2	2 100	2 100	no change
4.3. IEC material conception / using and distribution	Number of films and broadcasting on national radio and TV	2	5 600	7 337	Number of Communication tools increased (one tool per theme) and one tool per lead farmer
	Tools for lead farmers	27			
5.1. Baseline study	Base line study document	2	8 400	12 600	Cost higher than expected, Moreover, ToR to be modified to match the budget
5.2. Financial auditing	Financial auditing	1	4 200	4 200	Financial audit as of end of 2014
5.3. Final Evaluation	Final evaluation	1	13 000	13 000	no change
6. GSDM backstopping	Director months intervention	2	3 600	3 600	to be invoiced to COMESA quartely
	CA economist: M&E months intervention	4	1 800	1 800	
	CA Agronomist months intervention	2	3 600	3 600	
	Off-road vehicles	2	9 000	9 000	
6.2. Project Management	Months number	12	6 757	6 757	3% of total, no change
Reporting	Report number	4			- 1rst Report as of end of March 2015 (6 months); - 2nd report: Apr-may-June - 3rd report: July-Aug-Sept - Final report: end of the project
Total COST			250 001.00	250 000.43	

4.3. Plan of Action for the next Quarter (April – June 2015)

Mid West:

- *Composting*

Each lead farmers has to train 15 farmers to install one compost, total 180 farmers

- *Off season crops*

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

- *Providing 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*

- *Exchange visits*

- *Yield samplings*

To compare yields under CA and under conventional tillage

- *Training on cover crops seed production to provide seeds for the following season*

Seed production of Stylosanthes, Cajanus, Crotalaria, mucuna etc.. : Harvest, seed cleaning, storage

- *Training of lead farmers:*

Liquid compost, Beehives management and bee rising, fish rising

South East

- *Field Day for authorities*

- *Training intended for environmental and food security stakeholders*

- *Intercropping cassava with Stylosanthes and Brachiaria*

200 farmers interested

- *Afforestation*

160.000 plantlets with 1.280 farmers

- *Agroforestry and contour plantings*

Acacia mangium and pineapple

- *Arachis intercropped with cash crops*

110 farmerse.g. 6 ha

- *Orange flesh sweetpotatoes*

30 demo plots by FIFAMANOR

e.g; 5 ha, 10 t of cuttings, 930 farmers (women), 10 lead farmers, 2 local partners are beneficiaries

- *basket Compost and more training*

568 farmers, 67 ha

- *Vegetable growing*

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

- *More training on Basket compost*

By M. Martin RANDRIAMITANTSOA

(consultant) and Hasina ANDRIANASOLO (consultant) and with DRDR

Workshop with basket compost will be attended by most of projects in the area (EU projects).

High demand of basket compost because of cassava and yam development in this Region by EU, WFP and FAO projects.

- *Vegetable growing and pest management*

Supervision DRDR

4.4. Success Story and or testimonies

Farmers' testimonies in the project area may be accessed by the following link on YouTube:

<https://youtu.be/7GP7Vw7Mjrg>

4.5 Any other documents such as minutes
