

MILLENNIUM VILLAGE INITIATIVE IN SAMBAINA, MADAGASCAR

2010 ANNUAL REPORT

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Acronyms

ADER	Agency for Rural Electrification Development
CirDR	Circonscription of Rural Development
COSAN	Health workers
CSB	Basic Clinic
DREN	Regional Direction of National Education
DRDR	Regional Direction of Rural Development
DRTTP	Regional Direction of Public Works
DRSP	Regional Direction of Public health
FER	Maintenance Road Funds Program
FRAM	« Fikambanan'ny Ray Aman-drenin'ny Mpianatra » (Association of Parents)
Min Eau	Ministry of Water
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OMD	Millennium Development Goals
ONN	National Office for Nutrition
PCD	Municipality Development Plan
PDF	Fokontany Development Plan
PLOF	Local Plan of Land Use and Management
RN2	National road n°2
SAC	Municipality Management Scheme
SRI/SRA	Intensification/Improvement Techniques of Rice
ZAP	Pedagogic and Administrative Area

Executive Summary

From January 2010 to December 2010, the project made great advances towards reaching its goals. While the shortage of funds from official donors has been a major impediment, progress in the project has been impressive despite these limitations.

Many farmers have expressed interest in using the new farming techniques, especially in rice cultivation (even though the rice season has just started). Whereas last year, 57% of farmers adopted this technique on 115 ha and tripled their rice production, this year we expect that 73% will adopt new techniques on 130 ha. We base this estimate on the adoption of techniques by a cadre of farmers who have been encouraged to do so by 15 Village Coordinators, the distribution of 3 tons of fertilizer and 15 display sites across the 15 Fokontany. Education rates, especially retention rates, have also increased. The establishment of health insurance has facilitated access to health care to 15% of the population. In terms of infrastructure, we have rehabilitated water pipes and sources—providing clean water to almost 58% of the villages.

We have worked with the government to develop a comprehensive Development Plan, which includes plans to develop and commit resources to the development of the 15 Fokontany. We have been successful in forming partnerships with several public and private agencies, and have signed agreements with six different agencies to collaborate on the project.

The project faced some challenges, notably in mobilizing individuals to work on a water conveyer, the resignation of three village coordinators and difficulties in mobilizing and motivating individuals to participate in community unions, associations etc. Despite these challenges, we had made progress on up to 90% of the year's activities by the end of 2010.

Summary of Achievements

Goals	Major realisations	Indicators
Reduce malnutrition and hunger	Mothers informed and trained on nutritious meal preparation and various recipes Seeds and Organic fertilizers provided to producers	Surface with rice intensification techniques passed from 5 ha (2008) to 130 ha (2010) Rice Production has increased from 1152 tons (2008) to 1852 tons (2010) – 60%
Develop new sources of revenue	Producers trained in poultry farming and embroidery Implantation of bulls	3 new sources of revenue developed
Children complete an entire school year	School meals program developed Exchange visit at a national park with best students initiated Education official trained in database management	Pass rate in national examinations increased to 100% in 2010 Repetition rates in primary education: 10% in 2008 and 5% in 2010 Boy-Girl enrolment ratio: 1:1
Improve access to health, especially maternal and child health	30 health workers trained in maternal and child health and in mutual insurance Implementation of health insurance scheme (more than 15% of total population members)	Outpatients visits at health facility : 50% in 2008 and 80% in 2010 Antenatal care consultations has increased (25%) Family planning clients receiving services has increased (70%)
Increase household access to clean drinking water	Water infrastructure expansion and rehabilitation program implemented	Household access to drinking water: 0% in 2008 to 58% in 2010
Increase population access to computer and internet facility	5 local public offices provided with computers and trained	60% of local public services computerized
Increase household access to energy	Dissemination of improved stoves	% Household with efficient cooking energy: 0% in 2008 and 25% in 2010
Strengthen local governance	Planning and Development management tools provided to local authorities Construction of official local offices	1 Municipal development plan 15 Local development plans 1 Land use and management plan 2 Fokontany provided with office
Develop partnership with stakeholders	Partnership established at national, regional and local levels	6 protocols signed with public and private partners

1. Context

The "Millennium Village" Project, funded by the Government of South Korea and implemented by UNDP and the Malagasy Government, intervenes in the Rural Municipality of Sambaina in Manjakandriana District within the Analamanga Region. It aims to realize, within 5 years (2008-2012), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Madagascar's commitments to its national development and small-scale sector policies in the municipality.

Like other models of the Millennium Village in Africa, the initiative includes all sectors of development intervention that contribute to poverty reduction and engage in these sectors' stakeholders from both public (Ministries and localities, local authorities, etc) and private (NGOs, agencies of the United Nations, traders, etc). The main sectors are Agriculture, Education, Environment, Health, Infrastructure, Energy, Communication and New Technologies, Water and Sanitation, and Governance.

To attain the eight MDGs, the objectives of the Millennium Village Project in Sambaina are as follows:

1. Reduce hunger and malnutrition in the village
2. Improve the livelihoods of the women and the men
3. Ensure that all boys and girls complete primary schools
4. Improve access to healthcare, in particular maternal and child health
5. Reduce the incidence of major diseases
6. Integrate the principles of sustainable development in the village programs
7. Increase access to the clean air, water and the sanitation for households, schools and medical services
8. Reduce the variation in technology, by promoting communication technologies and the access to the Internet and mobile phone
9. Increase household access to transport and energy infrastructures
10. Strengthen local governance
11. Consolidate the partnership with the stakeholders at various levels

This annual report seeks to highlight the results related to these objectives for the fiscal year of 2010.

2. Significant Events of 2010

The year was marked by significant events that have demonstrated interest of the stakeholders and partners to the project. Sambaina had the following visitors in 2010:

- April 22, 2010: auditors as part of the bureau audit
- April 29-30, 2010: monitoring visit by UNDP HQ
- June 30, 2010: Country Advisor to see the progress of the project
- September 06, 2010: senior researcher of the Earth Institute to prepare the mid-term evaluation of the project
- December 10, 2010: UNDP Resident Representative to find and appreciate the project's achievements
- December 15, 2010: annual review of the project, chaired by the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, in charge of Programme, with the participation of senior officials from ministries and NGO partners. A visit of some achievements preceded the meeting.

3. Activities

A. Nutrition and Agriculture: Reduce Malnutrition and Hunger

The project partnered with the National Office of Nutrition (ONN) to deliver health and nutrition messages through the local radio station, particularly targeting mothers on the importance of nutrition for a child's development. The project prepared and aired ten radio programs on the importance of nutritious and local foods. The goal of the campaign was to influence the behavior of mothers and reduce malnutrition in the 15 Fokontany of the Commune.

Our first goal is to reduce hunger by increasing overall food production in Sambaina, which will then start marketing surplus production. The underlying strategy is to mobilize and operationalize Village Coordinators to guide producers to adopt improved, productive, and eco-friendly technologies.



The Village Coordinators were trained in improved techniques for rice cultivation and management of agricultural infrastructure. Once trained, they passed this knowledge to producers as part of the information strategy / cascade training efforts. Follow-up training sessions in rice production have been organized in each Fokontany as the season for rice cultivation approaches. Each facilitator in charge of a Fokontany subsequently identified farmer leaders based on five main criteria, namely the application of the proposed techniques,

awareness, communication capacity, availability to transmit knowledge and proximity to the road. Reference sites were established in collaboration with the farmer leaders; these sites were used for learning and demonstration.

In September, the beginning of the growing season, we worked with a Rice Cultivation expert to re-train producers in the 15 Fokontany in Rice Intensification techniques. This training has strengthened the capacities of farmers on SRI techniques.

Partnerships with the STOI Society and the NGO Haingonala were renewed to provide organic fertilizer (Taroka of STOI and vermicompost of Haingonala) to farmers. This fertilizer was used to establish pilot sites within the 15 Fokontany. The partners have agreed to implement a joint monitoring program of the sites. Also, three tons of the fertilizer "Guanomad" were distributed at low prices. The training and coaching provided by the Village Coordinators enabled 250 farmers to produce 200 tons of compost. As a result of these efforts, farmers now have the opportunity to choose between four types of organic fertilizer: compost produced by the farmers themselves, Guanomad, Taroka and Vermicompost.



We anticipate farmers to, at the minimum, attain the same level of production as last year while increasing the amount of land cultivated using new technologies to at least 130 ha. We hope to establish an agricultural management system and fix irrigation canals by early 2011. Current trends affirm the prediction that we will double rice production in 2011. The following figures show actual performance for the years 2009 and 2010 and projected trends of change for the years 2011 and 2012.

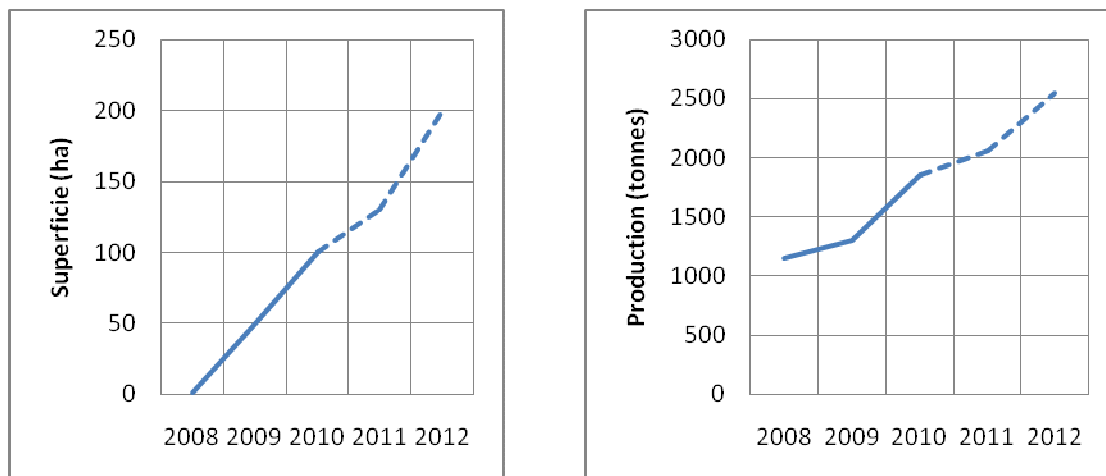


Figure 3. Production Figures

Because of the delayed arrival of rain and the low amount of rainfall in the highlands in general and in particular Sambaina, only 98 ha of rice fields have been grown using improved techniques. Transplanting continued during the month of January, but the drought could jeopardize the objectives to reach 130 ha and 1300 farmers.

B. Economy: Develop New Sources of Revenue

In 2010, a development strategy was developed in partnership with the agricultural service center and the Agriculture District of Manjakandriana. It has identified two areas of focus, poultry farming and embroidery, as potential new sources of revenue.

Thirty-one producers have chosen to participate in training on poultry farming. With the help of a micro-finance institution (OTIV), these producers have benefited from a fund to help develop their farms. The

project has also reinvigorated a women's embroidery association. Members have received a technical training, with support from the PROSPER program.

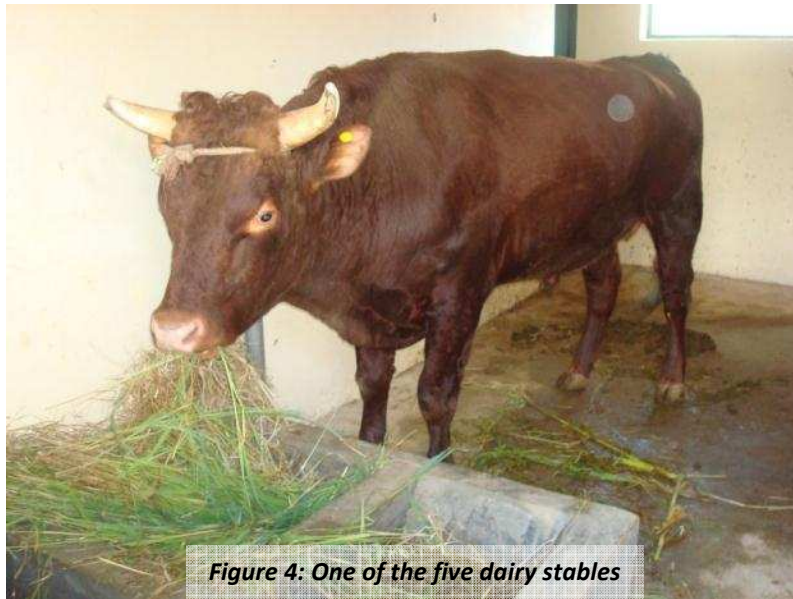


Figure 4: One of the five dairy stables

The dairy cultivation program, which was launched last year, continued successfully. The introduction and cultivation of fodder in the villages, the establishment of necessary infrastructure such as covering stations and stables, and the implantation of bulls have all helped jump start this business. Five families increased their incomes by managing five of these stations. Since July 2010, 172 cows have mated.

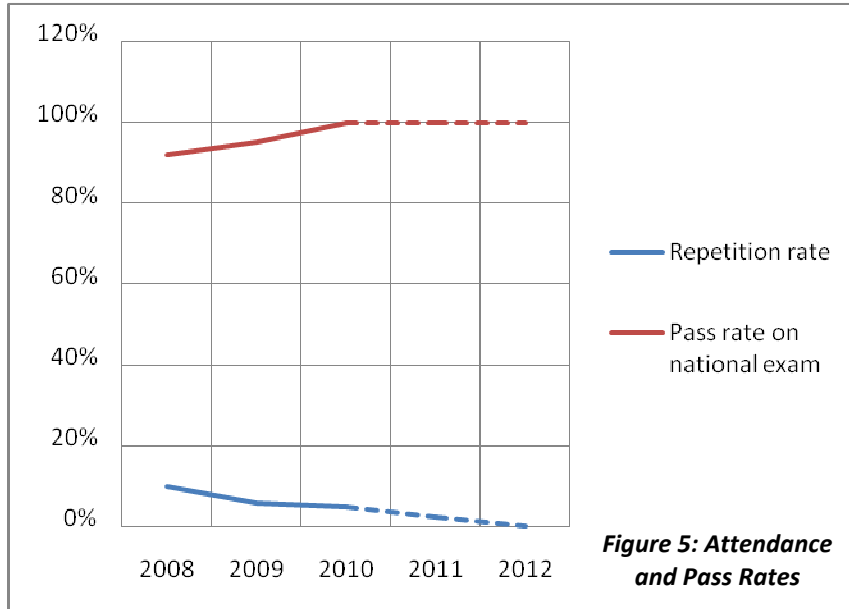
C. Education: Children Complete an Entire School Year

Seven public and one private school received equipment for a canteen. Thus, all primary schools now have school canteens. Although the project supplied the equipment, the school meals program is subject to contributions from parents. The contributions help to provide three meals a week to students. The school meals program has helped to both increase parental involvement and improve child nutrition. Students also participated in an exchange visit at a national park with students of primary and secondary schools around the time of state exams. The visit was conducted in partnership with the TANY MEVA Foundation and was an opportunity to raise awareness on environmental issues for the students.

The ZAP (Pedagogic and Administrative Area) has been strengthened through training on database management. The theoretical training was followed by a practical application of design and manipulation of data in Access on various education data, such as enrollment, repetition and attendance rates. The ZAP is now able to monitor student enrollment and attendance rates for grades 1 -5.

These activities led to increased student performance, which resulted in an increase in the pass rate in national examinations (100% in 2010) and reduced repetition rates in primary education (10% in 2008 and 5% in 2010).

In addition, gender parity is now a reality in Sambaina. The boy to- girl net enrolment ratio has improved from 1.08:1 (52/48) in 2008 to 1:1 (50/50) in 2010. This change occurred mostly through efforts to sensitize parents on the importance of girls' schooling.



In December, 55 teachers were trained on the design and manufacture of didactic materials, taking into account local resources and the techniques of animation in respect of the diversity of students.

D. Health: Improve Access to Health, Especially Maternal and Child Health

The National Health Policy (NHP) identifies maternal and child health as a national priority. To prioritize this on a local level, the project has trained community health workers on child and maternal health, and established a local health committee (COSAN) and an Integrated Management of Childhood Illness at Community Level Program (PCIMEC) to monitor and ensure healthcare. Members of the COSAN are able to provide interim emergency care to sick infants until that infant is able to go to a clinic or hospital.

In addition, key staff from the two basic health units were trained in obstetric and neo-natal emergency (SONU) in partnership with UNFPA and the Regional Direction of Public Health. They are now able to use and develop the SONU material, which were provided by the project last year.

This year, the project implemented a health insurance program. The project created an office, appointed members of the insurance program, and registered more than 1200 members. Thanks to this service, over 15% of residents have better access to health services and essential medicines. The objective is to increase this figure to 40% by 2012. We have also seen a significant rise in the number of outpatient visits (50% in 2008, 72% in 2009, 80% in 2010).

The project partnered with the government on specific health clinic and staffing interventions, including extending housing to health workers in order to accommodate the surgeon, and ensuring safety during emergencies, especially at night.

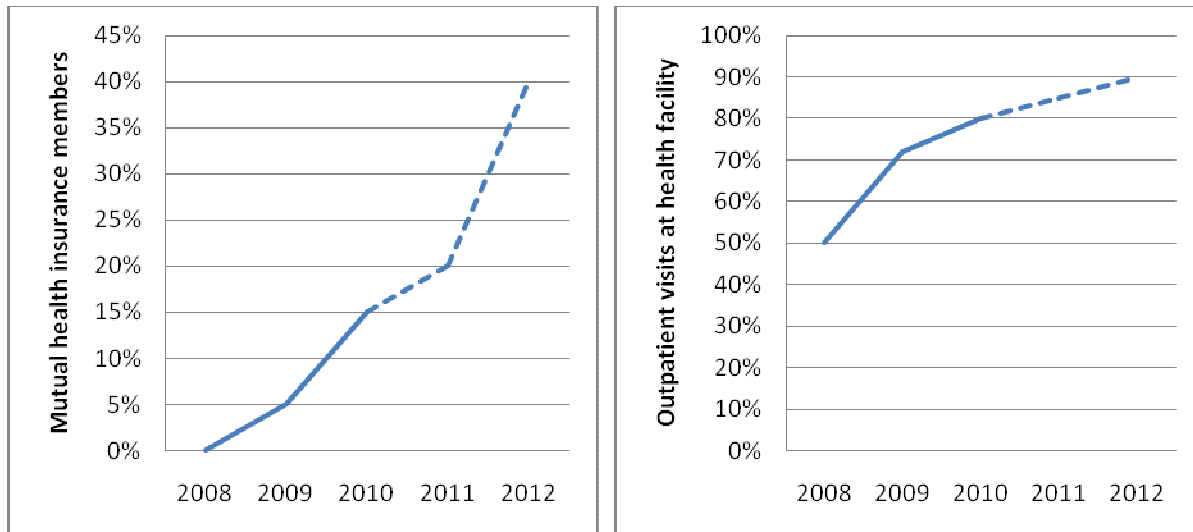


Figure 6. Health Insurance and Outpatient visits

In terms of maternal health, health workers closely monitor pregnancies at an average of 68 per quarter. During the project intervention, antenatal care consultations have increased from 197 (first quarter 2009) to 255 (second quarter 2010), and institutional delivery has also improved.

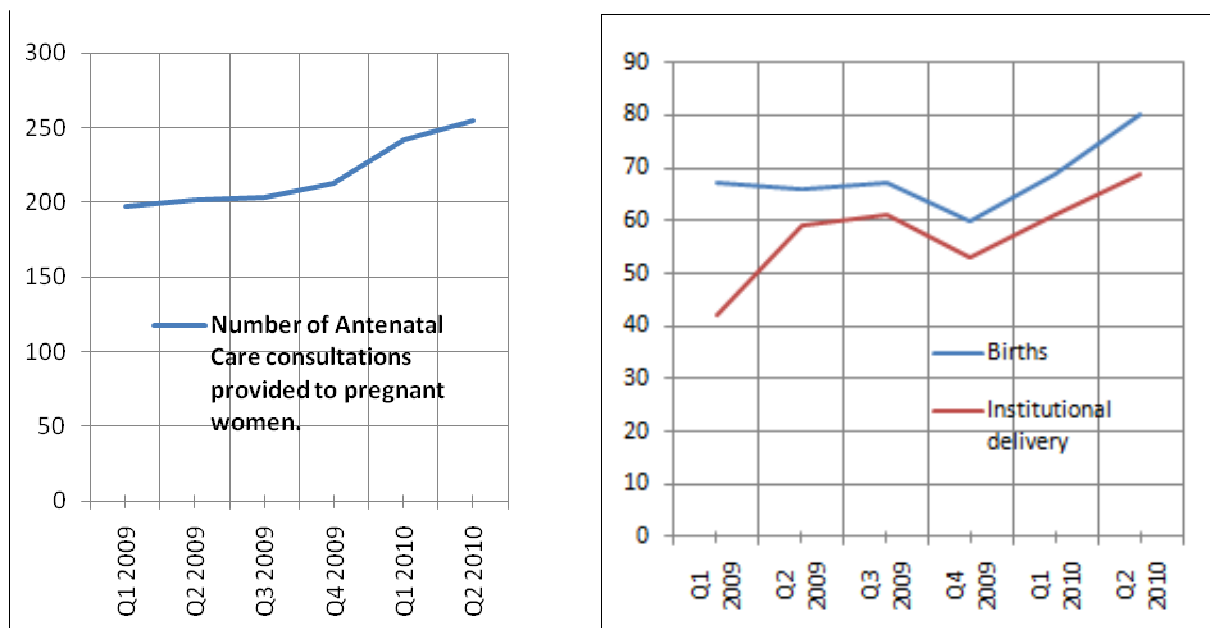


Figure 7. ANC and institutional delivery

Furthermore, the community health workers' efforts to raise awareness on family planning has led to an increased demand for these services and products. In fact, the number of visits for family planning services has grown from less than 1000 during the last quarter of 2008 to more than 1700 during the second quarter of 2010.

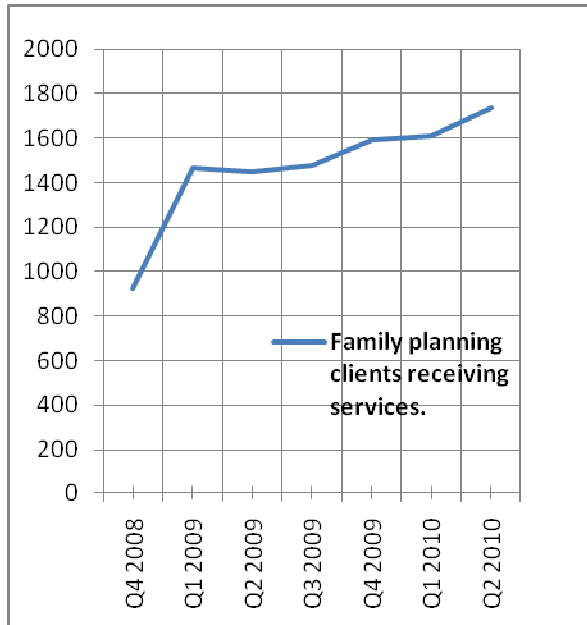


Figure 8: Family planning visits

E. Health: Reduce Prevalence of Major Diseases

The MVP and the Regional Director of Public Health partnered to train community health workers and staff from the basic health unit on Tuberculosis early detection. The training seeks to both educate the individuals and encourage them to transmit this knowledge throughout the community, starting with their families. Actual TB treatment is conducted at the District Hospital in Manjakandriana. Of the three recently identified cases of tuberculosis, one was cured and the others are being treated.

F. Water and Sanitation: Increase Household Access to Clean Drinking Water and Sanitation

This year the project launched a significant water infrastructure expansion and rehabilitation program. The MVP itself supplied the materials and equipment needed. However, labor and management responsibilities have been turned over to 10 Fokontany and activities are closely supervised by technicians from the Ministry of Water. As a result of the expansion, 26 standpipes were constructed or rehabilitated in the 10 Fokontany, giving 1365 people (of which 51% women) access to new sources of drinking water. As a result of these efforts, 58% of the population of Sambaina now has access to drinking water, including some of the most remote and marginalized villages and hamlets.

From October to December 2010, a study on the establishment of a network of water supply in 4 Fokontany of Sambaina was conducted and the report is now available. The Project intends to act on the recommendations of the report and implement networks starting January 2011 in Andranonjaza and Antsirasoja villages.

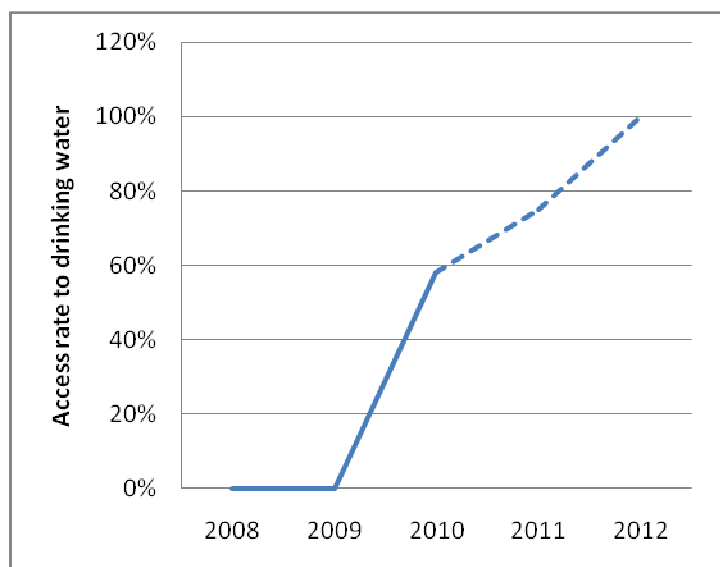


Figure 9: Access to Drinking Water



Figure 10: Sinks in a primary school

G. ICT: Increase population access to computer and internet facility

The project provided computers to both the Departments of Education and Agriculture of the Manjakandriana District. Officials from these departments are trained to better use the equipment in order to improve computerization of the public services they offer. Since the beginning of the project, over 60% of local public services have been computerized.

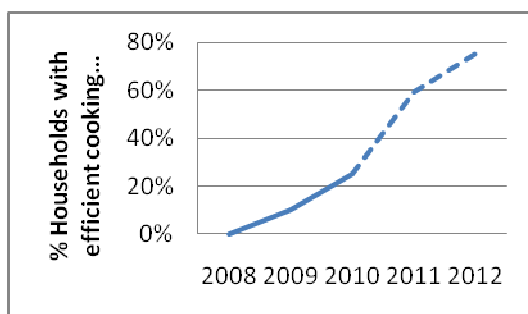
H. Energy: Increase Household Access to Energy

The Millennium Village Project, in partnership with the Foundation TANY MEVA and BIRA FACTORIES, has provided 445 households with sources of efficient energy. Energy sources are provided as a reward to households who have practiced green farming techniques. In addition, five community nutrition sites and twelve primary schools received improved, energy efficient stoves. Those community sites were set up to allow mothers to take more care of their children.



Figure 11: Improved Stoves

The objective of the dissemination of improved stoves is to reduce spending on household fuel while improving air quality and household health. The project renewed its partnership with TANY MEVA to double the number of households with improved stoves next year.



With regard to the electrification program, different protocols have been prepared between UNDP and its partners TANY MEVA, ADER and JIRAMA to realize the extension of existing medium voltage lines. Work on these lines has temporarily been put on hold until the protocols are signed.

I. Strengthen Local Governance

Providing tools for planning and managing local development to the municipal authorities has proved to be a priority to strengthening local governance.

Currently, one municipal development plan (PCD) and 15 Fokontany Development Plans (PDFs) have been developed. A capacity building program for implementing and managing these plans has been

established and undertaken. The land use and development plan is currently being finalized. Technicians of the municipality have already been trained on using the GIS for land management.

In addition, a plan to strengthen the capacity of local elected officials has been created. In late 2009, we conducted a training on roles and responsibilities with the District officials of Manjakandriana, and a monitoring program is being implemented. Elected officials and community leaders were trained by UN-HABITAT on participatory budgeting and the Ministry of Decentralization held a training on municipal authority.

Six government offices are in construction in Ambatomafana, Ankazobe, Andranonjaza, Antsahafohy, Ankadimanga, and Amboanemba. They are expected to be completed during the first quarter 2011.

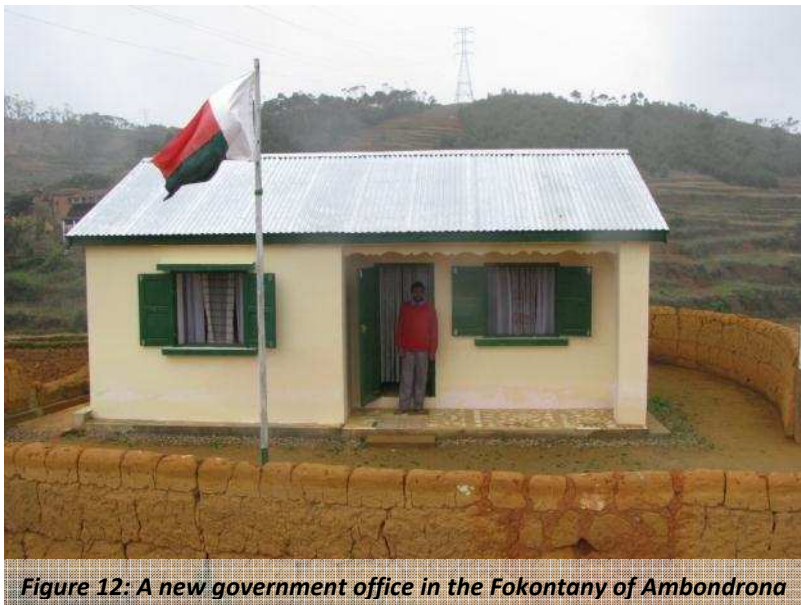


Figure 12: A new government office in the Fokontany of Ambondrona

The spirit of good citizenship was spread throughout Sambaina across a number of specific activities. A mechanism for exchange and sharing of inter-committee experiences was established to promote cross-sectoral synergies in the efforts to achieve the MDGs. The committees are acting as a forum for consultation and participation for the population. The committees held a panel that brought together 200 people on the notions of citizenship.

Local authorities confirmed their commitment to management transparency by publicly posting information on the revenues (e.g. taxes and state subsidies) and expenditures (e.g. investment and operation) of the commune.

The Mayor now has strong capacity, particularly around decision making, in resolving administrative problems (such as clearing customs for the ambulance and obtaining permission to use a satellite connection) and fundraising (such as requesting road maintenance funds). These capacities were built with the guidance and supervision of the project team.

The inter-Fokontany competition was launched for the year 2010. The 15 Fokontany were evaluated on several criteria related to local development, after which 5 Fokontany received awards. Through the general assembly meetings of Fokontany, people were able to choose one or the priority projects included in their development plans to be funded by premiums.

J. Partnerships: Develop Partnerships with Stakeholders

The project has developed six different public and private partnerships. Two protocols were signed with the Regional Directorate of Education and the Regional Directorate of Health in Analamanga. An agreement was also signed with the TANY MEVA Foundation on a project to motivate students through

exchange visits. Three other protocols have been renewed with the Ministry of Water (to supply drinking water) and with the companies STOI and Haingonala (suppliers of organic fertilizer).

Sectoral Committees met three times (in April, July and October). These meetings have been excellent venues to discuss the achievements of the previous quarter and anticipate the challenges of the next quarter. We have started the process of developing an exit strategy, and sectoral plans for withdrawal have been developed in a participatory manner with members of the committees.

The annual review of the project, chaired by the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in charge of the program, was held on December 15, 2010. 90% of planned activities were completed and 77% of its allocated budget was spent, and the project will complete the activities related to water supply and electrification budgeted in 2010 by early 2011.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Project Implementation is monitored on a monthly basis. Progress reports are sent to all members of the project team to provide regular reminders of the activities to be completed, continued or restarted. Onsite monitoring occurs at least once a fortnight and is designed to ascertain information on results and impacts. Beneficiaries also participate in monitoring activities through sectoral committee meetings.

As the project reaches its mid-term, an intense Monitoring and Evaluation plan is due to start with support from the Earth Institute at Columbia University. A tentative schedule and budget have been prepared, and preparatory actions have already been initiated.

5. Contributions from Partners for 2010

Organization	Contribution	Evaluation (\$)	Evaluation (Ar)
PUBLIC PARTNERS		224 093	448 185 000
DRDR (Regional Direction of Rural Development Analamanga)	Study on new agricultural and irrigation techniques and technologies	2 700	5 400 000
ONN (National Nutrition Office)	Supervising labor during canals digging	158	315 000
	Supporting sites providing nutritional services	1 268	2 535 000
DREN (Regional Direction of National Education Analamanga)	Citizenship Training	405	810 000
Ministry of water	Study of network systems for drinking water	6 188	12 375 000
	Technical supervision of water supply works	4 050	8 100 000
ADER (Agency for Rural Electrification Development)	Study of electrification	90 000	180 000 000
DRTP (Regional Direction of Public Works)	Support road rehabilitation	6 075	12 150 000
DRSP (Regional Direction of Public Health Analamanga)	Training and supervision of health workers	1 890	3 780 000
FER (Road Maintenance Funds)	Finance road rehabilitation	108 000	216 000 000

District of Manjakandriana	Training elected officials	360	720 000
Analamanga Region	Road rehabilitation	3 000	6 000 000
PRIVATE PARTNERS		188 010	246 020 000
STOI AGRI	Organic Fertilizer	248	495 000
NGO HAINGONALA	Organic Fertilizer	248	495 000
CSA (Center for Agriculture Service Manjakandriana)	Research on market access for livestock suppliers	NA	NA
OTIV (Microfinance agency)	Credit and finance for entrepreneurs	NA	NA
PROSPERER program	Embroidery Training	245	490 000
TANYMEVA foundation	Distribution of stoves	47 000	94 000 000
	Co-financier of electrification	50 000	100 000 000
NGO OEUVRER Ensemble	Provision for school canteen	550	1 100 000
	Providing rice field for primary school	5 000	10 000 000
Association of native of Ankadimanga/NGO Picardie	Construction of 3 classrooms for secondary school of Ankadimanga	17 375	34 750 000
UNFPA	Dissemination of delivery kits to mothers	2 500	5 000 000
UNICEF	Rehabilitating classrooms and provided standing pipes in schools	31 000	62 000 000
UN-HABITAT	Training on participatory budgeting	245	490 000
UNDP	Establishment of local management and development plans	65 000	NA
BENEFICIARIES		17 585	35 170 000
Municipality of Sambaina	Rehabilitating housing for clinic personnel	4 500	9 000 000
	Road rehabilitation	1 715	3 430 000
	Local for MVP project	360	720 000
Population of Sambaina	Community works related to drinking water infrastructure construction	9 240	18 480 000
	Provision for school canteens	1 210	2 420 000
	Providing building materials for construction of Fokontany office	560	1 120 000
TOTAL PARTNERS CONTRIBUTIONS		461 888	792 175 000

6. Challenges

One of the biggest challenges has been mobilizing the community to work on rehabilitating water infrastructure due to a lack of understanding regarding the benefits of rehabilitation. Although the project launched several awareness and sensitization campaigns geared towards increased participation, some beneficiaries remained hesitant to participate in the work. This caused some slight delays in providing clean water to all the villages.

Another setback was the resignation of three village coordinators who were integral members of the field team. Since the coordinators are key actors in influencing behavioral change in the Fokontany, it was necessary to fill these positions as quickly as possible.

7. Lessons Learned

The main lesson learned is the importance of consultation with local partners in scheduling trainings, programs etc. to avoid conflicts that prevent beneficiaries from fully participating. In terms of advocacy, the project found it more effective to deliver sensitization and change messages in-person. It helps to convince people who do not yet feel reassured and always clarifies the message

8. Financial Report

Expenditures as of December 2010

Objectives	Expenditures
Management	123,334
Agriculture	40,157
Economy	34,333
Education	9,228
Health	19,617
Community Health	232
Environment	-
Drinking water	39,345
IT	4,363
Energy	11,201
Governance	34,370
Partnerships	7,759
Total	323,938

The team has been cautious about spending all the funds for 2010 given the uncertainties surrounding the continuation of the project.

9. Future Perspectives

A. Remaining 2010 activities

While awaiting the decision of the donor regarding the future of the project, UNDP Madagascar made the decision to extend the contracts of the project staff for three months (January-March 2011).

The following activities will be completed during the first quarter of 2011 using the remaining funds for 2010, as they have already been budgeted and started in 2010 (field staff are being supported by UNDP funds):

- The revitalization of community nutrition sites;
- Establishment of management systems for agricultural infrastructure, drinking water supply;
- Shelter rehabilitation of health personnel of the CSBII Sambaina;
- The development and implementation of a plan for watersheds;
- The construction work of a water supply for the Fokontany of Andranonjaza;
- Supporting household latrine construction;
- Implementation of electrification plan;
- Dissemination of improved stoves for households;
- Rehabilitation of the former RN2;
- Development of green space; and
- Construction of offices Fokontany.

B. Future Plans: 2011-2013

In 2011 and 2012, the project will carry out the activities that have already been outlined in the original plan to achieve the MDGs by 2013 and ensure sustainability. The two main priorities will be to complete infrastructure activities and diversify sources of income. The following list encapsulates the project's main activities for the upcoming years:

- Rehabilitate the health center, dams, and roads;
- Supply water to the remaining areas that do not have access;
- Electrify the Commune;
- Support local associations or micro enterprises for the processing of local products;
- Ensure internet connection in the village;
- Implement an exit strategy; and
- Conduct a midterm (2011) and final evaluation (2013) of the project

