



# Foundation Sunshine in Nosy Komba ACTIVITY REPORT 2017



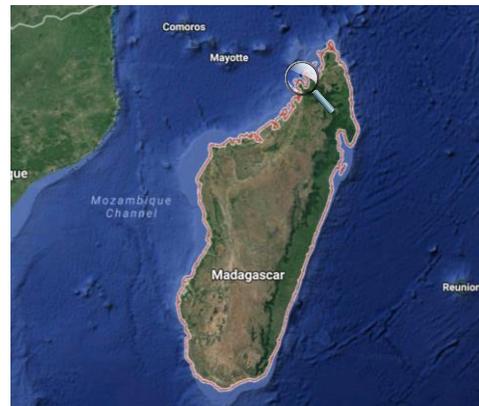


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# 1 Introduction

Nosy Komba is a small volcanic island of Madagascar located to the North West from the main island. **Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world** with 85% of the population living with less than 2€ per day.



**Nosy Komba has 25 km<sup>2</sup> of area and about 4500 people concentrated in six main villages** along the coast. The population of this remote

island used to live in life-threatening underdevelopment conditions, without access to healthcare or education, drinkable water or electricity networks and no sanitation. Since 1995, the village of Antintorona, today with more than 700 inhabitants, has become the focus of a **comprehensive program of assistance to development headed by the NGO “We Work It Works”**.

“We Work It Works” collaborates with a broad group of NGOs sharing a common goal: **build with the local population a model of self-sustainable development, where all the components of a dignifying life are considered and that works based on democracy and empowerment of the local population**. All the projects implemented by this group of NGOs aim at working together with the local population to identify the needs and to create accessible solutions rather than imposing them.

**Sunshine in Nosy Komba** is a foundation operating in coordination with the development program and philosophy of “We Work It Works”. This foundation, registered in the Netherlands, started in 2011 as an informal initiative of an international group of volunteers coming from many different backgrounds. It stems from the idea that **a comprehensive and long-term approach is the only way to promote sustainable development**.

Since then, Sunshine in Nosy Komba has implemented numerous projects aimed to improve **education and health here, as well as to promote sustainable development**.

Sunshine in Nosy Komba activities are entirely based on volunteer work. **All funds raised revert directly to the projects**.



## 2 Current context in Madagascar

2017 has been a particularly challenging year for the population of Madagascar.

With the presidential elections of 2018 approaching, the current executive has proceeded to replace elected local leaders in all regions of the state, as a way to influence the democratic process. This political instability has spread all over the country and reached the island of Nosy Komba. As the population is affected by disappointment in their leaders and a shared feeling of being deprived of their rights, a lack of trust in the political institutions is building-up. This situation has an impact on our work as our foundation has to cohabit with a new representative externally appointed. Consequently, our activities must be developed carefully to avoid any conflicts that might emerge from our presence in the region. However, in this context, our work is all the more essential as it helps to enrich the local population with mechanisms supporting their self-empowerment, through education and opportunities to safely develop their business.

2017 was also marked by an outbreak of plague in Madagascar.

Until the 10th of November, a total of 2119 confirmed, probable and suspected cases of plague, including 171 deaths<sup>1</sup>, were reported. So far, no cases were reported in the region of Nosy Komba. Nonetheless, Sunshine in Nosy Komba and its partners have decided to take some preventive measures. We are in permanent contact with the locals and we have reached out to a team of medical doctors from the island of La Réunion (France) that will be given the means to travel to the site and support the local population as needed. Reserve funds have therefore been kept this year in order to allow prompt action if required (see section 6).

In this context, our project in Nosy Komba is more relevant than ever for the well-being of this population, and the continuous work developed with them in the past years has allowed us to face and overcome these challenges efficiently.

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<sup>1</sup> reported by the Ministry of Health of Madagascar to World Health Organisation

## 3 Education projects

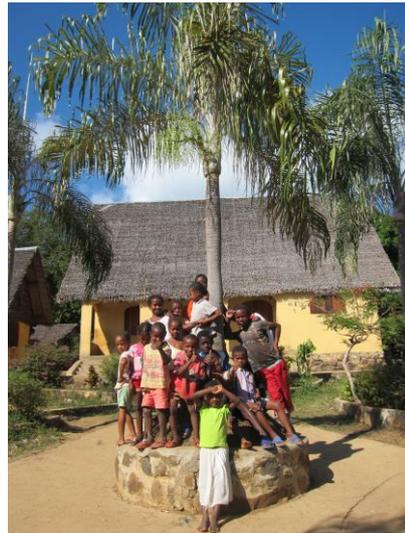
### 3.1 Keep the schools running

#### 3.1.1 Context

Public schools in Madagascar are not fully functional. The teachers are generally badly paid and not properly followed. On the other hand, private schools are either inexistent or not affordable for the vast majority of the population. **The school campus in Antintorona is crucial for the development of the island. Along the years, “We Work It Works” has built a kindergarten, a primary school and the only secondary school of the island.** The pedagogic team (made only of local teachers) manages it autonomously and is very committed to provide the highest education standards to their pupils. In the past few years, there has been a **growing contribution from local businesses to the school finances. Nonetheless**, the school still needs external financial support.

#### 3.1.2 Past and current actions

Since 2013, Sunshine in Nosy Komba has a key role in keeping the local schools running. Through yearly fundraising events, such as a football tournament in Noordwijk (Netherlands), **Sunshine in Nosy Komba is the main contributor to keep 11 teachers and other functionaries working and covers the expenses of the canteen, the dormitories and the costs of the didactic materials. This provides 360 kids with**



**access to the best possible education.** In 2017, it was decided to keep the kindergarten open also during the holiday periods, to keep the children in a stimulating environment and promote the learning of the French language.

#### 3.1.3 Future actions

Carrying on the education projects is the cornerstone of our approach. In order to do so we are preparing fundraising activities and events to collect the funds needed. **More and more families from different villages enrol their kids in our schools** resulting in a



growth of the number of students of about 15% per year. Some classes have more than 50 students. This may require an increase in the number of teachers to 12 in 2018.

At the same time, we believe that education is a lifelong process. Having established the environment for the children to have regular classes and learn new things, we see the next step in arranging the evening classes for adults (e.g. for learning French language). This will allow some of them to get more involved in cultural activities and in the life of the village.

### 3.1.4 Budget (Eur)

Activity	Sponsor	Y2017		
		Available Budget	Actual Expenses	Left over 2017
School Salaries Y2017-2018	ESTEC Football Tournament	12,600	12,600	-
<u>Actual expenses</u>				
<b>Library</b>				
1 Teacher part time (30%)		360		
<b>Rise &amp; Shine programme coordinator</b>				
1 Teacher part time (30%)		360		
<b>School</b>				
Kindergarden				
2 Teachers full time		2,160		
Primary school				
4 Teachers full time		4,320		
Secondary school				
5 Teachers full time		5,400		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,600</b>		

## 3.2 School Campus improvement

### 3.2.1 Context

The aim of this project is to guarantee its students a **complete education, balanced and stimulating sport and cultural activity, proper meals and a sleeping environment with good hygiene**. The Antintorona school campus has been growing and it hosts each year an increasing number of children and teenagers. Therefore, there is a need to expand and improve the existing facilities.



### 3.2.2 Past and current actions

Since 2014, Sunshine in Nosy Komba has been taking a very active role the improvement of the education infrastructure carrying out several projects.

#### *Sports field*

We began the construction of the school sports field in 2014. It was designed as a **multi-purpose facility to be used for sports classes, but also for the organisation of cultural and sport events that engage the whole community**. The project continued in 2015 and 2016 with the construction of dressing rooms, benches and the guardian's house.

#### *School dorms*



The school dorms **required an urgent intervention**. They host more than **80 kids, mostly from far away villages, but also many orphans that stay in the school for the whole year**. In 2016, we refurbished the girls' dorms and in 2017 the works were extended to the boys' dorms. With this, we made sure that the **kids live comfortably and in good hygiene conditions**: the floor

and the doors were refurbished or replaced, the existing bed frames were fixed, mosquito nets were bought and installed on each bed, all the damaged mattresses were replaced and washable mattress covers were made in the recently created sewing cooperative (see section [5.24.2](#)).

#### *A new school building*

With the increasing number of students, new class rooms became necessary. On top of that, the recent closure of the only other secondary school in the island, due to the lack of maintenance, has increased even more the current need for extra classes and teachers. Hence, a new **school building with two floors and six classrooms has been built in 2016/17.**



### **3.2.3 Future actions**

The sports field will be improved in 2018 with the **installation of goals, basketball frames and volleyball nets**. This way, it should stimulate the local community to use this new facilities more and more and to host more and more sports and cultural events there.

The new school building is already hosting the médiathèque (see section [3.32-3](#)) and one of the kindergarten classes. Next year it will allow the expansion of the primary and secondary school classes. We expect that the classrooms will need new furniture in 2018, which will be produced by the new village carpenter workshop (see section [5.24.2](#)).

The **maintenance of the dorms will be done yearly** to avoid returning to the previous degraded conditions. Finally, an intervention in the school canteen to improve the hygiene conditions is also being considered.



### 3.2.4 Budget (Eur)

Activity	Sponsor	Y2017		
		Available Budget	Actual Expenses	Left over 2017*
Dormitories	ESTEC Football Tournament	1,173	1,173	-
Contribution to new school building	ESTEC Football Tournament	2,527	500	2,027
	FTE Jerez	2,270	2,270	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,700</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>2,027</b>

Actual expenses	
<b>Dormitories</b>	
22 mattresses	660
22 mosquito nets	198
Boxes	70
Maintenance works	200
Others	45
<b>Contribution to new school building</b>	
School seats and tables	500
Construction works	2,270
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,943</b>

\* 2017 left over reserved for 2018 activities

## 3.3 Mediathèque

### 3.3.1 Context

Given the scarcity of didactic materials, classes in Madagascar usually end up being **very theoretical and too little hands on**. Most of the times in class, the students copy from the blackboard texts in French that most of them do not even master completely. For this reason **the understanding of the subjects is quite limited**. In Nosy Komba after school time, there used to be no place where children and teenagers could study, read and play. **This significantly impacted their performance**, as it was perceived that their level would drop significantly during vacation periods.

### 3.3.2 Past and current actions

In 2013, we created a library that with time has been equipped to be a mediathèque. Since then we continuously worked to increase the activities offered by it. Now **children have access to almost 1000 books, dozens of didactic DVD's and games, scientific experiments and ten laptops**. This equipment is **used both during classes and during extra-school time**. It is coordinated locally by a secondary school teachers with the assistance from students from the "Rise & Shine" scholarship (see section 2.4).

**Together with the local teachers, we have put in place a comprehensive educational program for the médiathèque.** The teachers organise thematic weekends, where they address topics and issues such as hygiene, languages, geography. We aim to **teach the children in a more relaxed but nevertheless structured environment**, using games, books, videos and other didactic materials.



In 2017, we have moved the médiathèque into two distinct spaces with dedicated equipment: one for children up to 8 year-old and another for teenagers and adults. These rooms were equipped with projectors and educational videos are now projected there daily.

### **3.3.3 Future actions**

The médiathèque project will continue to expand by increasing the variety of books and didactic games available. We will keep reinforcing the multimedia component and educational material in French, as it has proven to be extremely useful to teach this language.

Furthermore, this year the médiathèque team has created a sports and a theatre clubs. We plan to contribute to this initiative providing equipment and to use this structure to start courses for adults in the evening, in particular French language courses. The long term goal is to turn the médiathèque in a cultural centre hosting promoting associations, sport and cultural initiatives.



### 3.3.4 Budget (Eur)

Activity	Sponsor	Y2017		
		Available Budget	Actual Expenses	Left over 2017
Mediatheque Y2017	French Kermesse	2,000	2,000	-
	HE Space	500	500	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>

<u>Actual expenses</u>	
<b>List of Items</b>	
2 projectors	599
2 DVD players	104
DVDs	398
Books	473
Didactic games, pencils etc.	426
Fornitures	500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>

## 3.4 Rise & Shine scholarship programme

### 3.4.1 Context

After completion of the secondary school, **students need perspectives for the future**. This is essential to promote education as a valuable investment of effort for the children and their families. Since no high school or university exists in the island and **families cannot afford** accommodations and transport to other locations, along with the school fees, most of the kids will not continue their education.

### 3.4.2 Past and current actions

Starting from 2015, every year **five best students of the previous year of secondary school are granted a scholarship** to attend high school and university, **provided that they do not fail any year**. The high school is located in the neighbour island of Nosy Be. Thus, besides the school costs (enrolment, books, etc.) the scholarships cover transport, board and accommodation. The programme is coordinated locally by the secondary school director, who reports monthly on the progress. In addition, **these students become part of their village's education program**. They are engaged in other projects (e.g. médiathèque, school maintenance, sport and cultural clubs

organisation, etc.) **in order to get professional experience and to support the younger kids' education.** At the moment, out of the 15 kids awarded with the scholarship 13 kept their high grades and 1 of them has even made it to university having skipped a year thanks to her good grades. As we expected, they are proving that **if given the chance they thrive and succeed.**

### 3.4.3 Future actions

We will keep assigning scholarships to the best five students of the year to allow them continue their studies. Because we want them to attend not only high school but also university, and because of the increasing number of total students receiving funds, we will have to provide **an increasing amount of resources every year.** However, we consider education a fundamental investment for the local kids, their families and the local community. Be believe this is only way to make the local development sustainable. Therefore, we plan to implement **new fundraising structures** to make this project affordable for the long term. Next year we expect the four remaining kids from the first year of the scholarship programme to enrol in universities. The scholarships program will have to be adapted to this new reality and new reporting schemes will need to be found.



### 3.4.4 Budget (Eur)



Activity	Sponsor	Y2017		
		Available Budget	Actual Expenses	Left over 2017*
3 High School scholarships renewal (2nd year)	HE Space	2,100	1,260	840
4 High School scholarships renewal (3rd year)	HE Space	2,100	1,680	420
5 High School scholarships (1st year) -> NEW!	Private donations	2,100	2,100	-
1 University scholarship (1st year) -> NEW!	ISU Event	500	500	-
Bonus for kids collaboration in library activities over the weekend	HE Space	800	800	-
Schoolships 2018*	Private donations	840	-	840
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,440</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>2,100</b>

Actual expenses	
1 year High School scholarship x 12	5,040
1 year University scholarship x 1	500
Bonus for kids collaboration in library activities over the weekend	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,340</b>

\* 2017 left over reserved for 2018 scholarship

## 4 Health Care projects

### 4.1 Sanitation programme

#### 4.1.1 Context

Except for the houses built by the 'We Work It Works' projects, **households in Nosy Komba do not have toilets nor bathrooms. Local people normally bath in the river and defecate either in the sea or in the river, which is the source of their everyday water.** Besides the lack of privacy, this raises **serious health issues** spreading diseases such as cholera.

#### 4.1.2 Past and current actions



The goal of this project is to **develop, produce and install bathrooms (including a toilet, a sink and a septic tank) at low cost in the local households of the interested families.** The design was conceived in 2013 to minimise cost and production complexity, allowing to increase the local know-how and **create a local company** in charge of the bathroom production and installation.

By the end of **2014, ten bathrooms were built in Antintorona and three other villages, following a co-funding approach,** making them affordable to all the local families. The bathrooms are built in concrete and sized to allow personal hygiene (shower) and the installation of running water. Moreover, the project is stimulating the expansion of the households and local families are showing great interest. In **2015, after the pilot phase, the project entered the full production phase** with the development of three new moulds allowing for parallel production and installation, hence increasing the export capability. Up to year 2017, **about 30 new toilets have already been built in Nosy Komba and neighbour islands, making this project a tremendous success.**

### 4.1.3 Future actions

The aim of the coming year is to reach 50 new bathrooms and toilets by the end of 2018. Depending on the demand from the local population, more resources may have to be made available.

## 4.2 Maternity/ Health centre

### 4.2.1 Context

Madagascar has **extremely high child mortality and maternal mortality rates**<sup>2</sup>. The population of **Nosy Komba is particularly exposed** to this because of the distance from any medical centre and the total lack of trained personnel to support the families throughout pregnancy and during childbirth. As a result, not only there is a high risk that the child or the mother die during labour, but there is also a **high number of disabled children** due to the poor follow up of pregnancies.

### 4.2.2 Past and current actions

In 2016, we opened a maternity centre and adapted two buildings to host delivery rooms, one in Nosy Komba and one in the neighbour island of Nosy Faly. The initial plan was to only have a large maternity centre in Nosy Komba, but the interest and commitment of the local authorities in Nosy Faly created a unique opportunity to expand the project in a configuration that will allow reaching much more people.



Last year both premises were refurbished and supplied with the basic furniture and equipment. In 2017, the works on the building in Nosy Komba were continued and concluded by installing a concrete roof. This allows to build an extra

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<sup>2</sup> According to the World Bank, in 2014: 37 children die per each 1000 live-births, about 20 times more than in Europe, and 369 mothers per 100,000 live-births, about 50 times more than in Europe.

floor on the top, enlarging the number of rooms available in the facility. This extra space will accommodate the midwives overnight and may also be used to host other medical services in the future. Further, in order to benefit from the coastal location of the Nosy Komba maternity centre, a harbour has been constructed. This way the patients from other villages can easily access it by sea.

The project is lead locally by three nurses/midwives who manage the maternity centres autonomously in a cooperative scheme. We support their initiative by providing the facilities, equipment and some medical supplies. In the case of the Nosy Komba centre, we also provide some financial support. In exchange, the nurses commit to make all their services available to the whole population independently of their age, origin or income.

The maternity team **follows pregnancies, assists simple births and makes sure the new-borns grow up healthy. Complicated cases should be identified and redirected to larger medical facilities** in other islands. For this purpose, the proximity of the harbour is very useful too. The delivery rooms are equipped with delivery chairs and resting beds. Apart from that, consultation rooms are arranged for medical consultations.

Due to the absence of any medical support on the island, the nurses also provide primary medical care to the local population and manage a small pharmacy. Finally, the midwives also support the education program organising health and hygiene classes in the local school.



### 4.2.3 Future actions

For the first two years, the Sunshine in Nosy Komba team keeps monitoring the operations of the maternity centre and supporting it through its fundraising activities, as needed. This will allow to evaluate the expenses and analyse mechanisms to gradually switch the project towards a self-sustained activity.

In the medium term, it is also envisaged to enlarge the centre, involving health care specialists from other areas, e.g. a dentist and dental prosthetist. This will mainly depend



on the outcomes of the first years and the sustainability of the maternity centres. Thus, this project may someday lead to the creation of a health centre covering the basic medical needs of the island.

#### 4.2.4 Budget (Eur)

Activity	Sponsor	Y2017		
		Available Budget	Actual Expenses	Left over 2017
Maternity buildings	ETWA	1,350	1,587	- 237
Furniture	ETWA	520	283	237
Salaries	ETWA	210	210	-
Consumables and Equipment (inc. transport)	HRF	127	127	-
Delta Salaries & Consumables	ESTEC Football Tournament	2,235	735	1,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,442</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>1,500</b>

Actual expenses	
<b>Buildings</b>	
Building materials for Nosy Komba	630
Maintenance delivery room at Nosy Faly	420
Manpower	300
Others	237
<b>Furniture</b>	
Delivery chairs	283
<b>Salaries</b>	
Nurse 6 months (half salary)	300
<b>Consumables and Equipment (inc. transport)</b>	
Consumables and equipment	772
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,942</b>

\* Funding from ETWA and HRF not sufficient to cover for 2017 expenses. Complementary budget was made available from the ESTEC Football Tournament funding.

## 5 Sustainable development

### 5.1 Renewable Energy

#### 5.1.1 Context

The **efficient production and use of energy** is one of the main concerns for a small isolated community like the one in Nosy Komba. The high costs of fossil fuels with respect to the income of a local family makes them inaccessible to most of the population. **Renewable sources of energy are available but shall be used in a responsible and sustainable way.**

A hydro-turbine has been installed by the “We Work It Works” project producing 5 kW. During most of the year it generates enough power for the whole village, but in the dry season it becomes rather limited and irregular with important impacts on the local economy. Moreover, the **electricity network does not reach places such as the community farm.**

For cooking, the local population normally uses wood, which is easily accessible. This leads to a significant loss of resources. Besides, this method generates a lot of smoke, which makes it impossible to cook indoor. Furthermore, **several children are injured every year** due to the lack of safety of the currently used metal coal stoves and “campfires”.

#### 5.1.2 Past and current actions

##### *Photovoltaic power*



Being close to the Equator and having a clear sky for most of the year, Nosy Komba is the perfect place for power generation with solar panels. In 2011, we mounted **two photovoltaic installations with four solar panels of 220 W, providing electrical power to the school campus and the community farm.** The electricity generated by these installations is

mostly used for lighting and to allow evening classes.

### *Prototype biogas plant*

The community farm at Antintorona started raising Zebus in 2011. **Anaerobic digestion of the Zebus' dung can produce methane gas and increase the fertilizing content of the dung**, increasing the return of raising the cattle. In 2014 the project developed a **small prototype plant able to extract biogas and fertilizer from zebu faecal matter**. The prototype was sized **to produce enough cooking gas for the three families of farm workers**. The interest of expanding the production is currently under evaluation.



### *Prototype wood-gas stoves*

In 2015, this project developed the design of **rocket stoves done in light concrete**. **This design aims at a very high efficiency and nearly smoke free wood burning stoves for cooking**. Different prototypes have been developed, based on locally available materials, and the most promising solution is being subject to lifetime tests by local families.

### **5.1.3 Future actions**

With the increase of the turbine capacity and the building of barriers along the river allowing for a more stable operation in the dry season, the solar panels energy may now be directed to other projects. **We are currently planning to use this energetic resource for the support of local business** (see section [5.24-2](#)) where the energy is the most needed during the daytime when the photovoltaic system is the most efficient.

Regarding the prototype biogas plant, if the **production rates are satisfactory, options for cost reduction will be studied**, stimulating also the investment on cattle farming. Depending on the feedback from the continuous tests, the wood-gas stove **design may also be optimised for production** in the coming years. The long term plan is to set up a sustainable production **making these safe and efficient systems affordable and developing new business areas**.

## 5.2 Support to local companies

### 5.2.1 Context

A long term sustainable development requires the growth of the **local economy**. **In this context, Sunshine in Nosy Komba and its partners act as a sort of “business incubator”**. We work continuously to create new competences and give ownership to the local community. This is achieved both by stimulating new ideas and by supporting local initiatives. In the past years, a production of goods like chocolate, toothpaste, disinfectant soap and others was already launched in the village, primarily for the local consumption but also for the export to other villages and islands. The goal of this project is to maintain this trend.



### 5.2.2 Past and current actions

#### *Sewing cooperative*

In 2015, a group of two women from the village asked for **support to start a local sewing cooperative**. To help this initiative, we have placed a **large order of 360 uniforms for students of the kindergarten and the secondary school**. In 2016, based on the good results, we decided to increase the support to the cooperative by providing them with a facility and access to electric sewing machines. Finally, in 2017, we started a **training program for the sewers which was provided by a volunteer who stayed in the island for 3 months. During the training she was helping with the design of new items and teaching new sewing techniques**. Sunshine in Nosy Komba started placing the orders for the production of its merchandise with the sewing cooperative. These orders may become an important source of its income helping its sustainability.

#### *Carpenter Workshop*

For the past few years, the opening of a **carpenter workshop** has been considered as being of a great interest for the village. In 2017, in collaboration with “We Work It Works, we have decided to support two local workers who came up with this initiative. by making

available a facility and equipment and providing a training. This workshop will allow the **local community to acquire simple items such as tables, chairs, windows and other pieces of furniture** that are not available in the village. Thus, such products will stimulate the local market and have a high potential to increase the exportation capabilities of the village. Given the deforestation problems in Madagascar, a project structured from end-to-end must nevertheless be set up, **making sure that the forest is also exploited in a sustainable way** (see section 0).



### 5.2.3 Future actions

Given the good results of the sewing cooperative and the carpenter workshop, we will keep supporting them by providing **training and new equipment** (e.g., a cut and sew machine) to allow the production of new items. The goal is also to help the local businesses to **develop and produce quality products that target the internal market at a competitive price**, in order to make them fully self-sustainable in the long run.

Apart from investing in the economy of the island, such local businesses can be a good base for vocational training of young people. This can be a great opportunity and alternative for the students graduating from the secondary school who do not plan to go to university but wish to acquire a profession. In the near future, we are planning to involve the sewing cooperative and the carpenter workshop in such vocational training programmes and believe that both sides will benefit from such a collaboration.

## 5.2.4 Budget (Eur)

Activity	Sponsor	Y2017		
		Available Budget	Actual Expenses	Left over 2017*
Sewing cooperative	HE Space	3,000	1,890	1,110
Carpenter workshop	HE Space	1,500	1,500	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,500</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>1,110</b>

<u>Actual expenses</u>	
<b><u>Sewing cooperative</u></b>	
<b>Material</b>	
Fabric	710
Sewing equipment	180
Building concrete roof	1000
<b>Manpower</b>	-
<b><u>Carpenter workshop</u></b>	
<b>Material</b>	
Wood planer	1000
<b>Manpower</b>	
1 trainee (6 months)	500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,890</b>

\* 2017 left-over will be used for continuing this activity in 2018.

## 5.3 Reforestation

### 5.3.1 Context

In September 2016, a fire has destroyed a big area of the forest close to the village. It could have caused serious damage to the community, but thanks to the help of the other villages, it did not reach any households or public buildings. This fire results from an unbalanced use of the forest that has almost led to the disappearance of autochthonous sorts of trees.

The deforestation is a common problem in the whole island of Madagascar and creates serious economic issues. The cost of wood has raised significantly making simple goods

like beds, tables or chairs unaffordable to the local population , not to mention the building of houses.

### 5.3.2 Past and current actions

Sunshine in Nosy Komba has turned what could have been a tragedy into an opportunity. An organised reforestation with indigenous plants has started in 2017. The aim is to prevent these events from happening again in the future and to **ensure the preservation of an extremely important renewable resource for the village**. Furthermore, it will prevent the propagation of exogenous species, like bamboo, that are now invading most of the island, not allowing the indigenous plants to grow. We have built a tree nursery capable to germinate seeds up to the time then they can be planted. With this infrastructure and in collaboration



with the National Forest Guard, we have trained the workers of the farm and started the germination of more than 1000 seeds of Teck to be planted this year.

### 5.3.3 Future actions

Together with the local gardener we will plant the trees in an organised way. **The goal is to plant 10.000 new trees in the coming three years.**

Thanks to these new tree nursery facilities, we want to increase the capability of the local farm and to turn it into a centre for tree production that can support reforestation initiatives in the whole island. Furthermore, we want to keep exploiting the cooperation with the National Forest Guard to improve the training of our workers.



### 5.3.4 Budget (Eur)

Activity	Sponsor	Y2017		
		Available Budget	Actual Expenses	Left over 2017
Reforestation	HRF ESTEC	2,000	1,475	525
<u>Actual expenses</u>				
<b>Material</b>				
Seeds		150		
Pots		50		
Seeding bags		50		
Building materials		250		
Tools		175		
Transport		100		
<b>Manpower</b>				
Farm Team		700		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,475</b>		

\* 2017 left-over will be used for continuing this activity in 2018.



## 6 Overall Budget

Activity	Sponsor	Y2017		
		Available Budget	Actual Expenses	Left over 2017 (€)
School Salaries Y2017-2018	ESTEC Football Tournament	12,600	12,600	-
Mediatheque Y2017	French Kermesse	2,000	2,000	-
	HE Space	500	500	-
School campus improvement	FTE Jerez	2,270	2,270	-
	ESTEC Football Tournament	3,700	1,673	2,027
Rise & Shine Programme	HE Space & Private	8,440	6,340	2,100
Maternity Health Centre	ETWA	2,080	2,080	-
	HRF	127	127	-
	ESTEC Football Tournament	2,235	735	1,500
Incubation of Local Companies	HE Space	4,500	3,390	1,110
Reforestation	HRF ESTEC	2,000	1,475	525
Foundation registration expenses	Margin carried over from previous years	1,252	1,252	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>41,704</b>	<b>34,442</b>	<b>7,262</b>

We are allocating the left over to activities planned for 2018. In particular, these funds will ensure the correct function of the health centre, and are an important reserve fund to support the local population in case of emergency, namely related to the current outbreak of bubonic plague in Madagascar.

