A black background with grey letters

Description automatically generated

**Grant Number**: ES/V012568/1

**Sponsor: ESRC**

**Project title**: **Exploring the impacts of hybridisation on the local conflict trajectories of Madagascar.**

**RazakamaharavoEtal – Topic guides**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 1\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 1\_MG** | **Topics:** 2009 Political Crisis, African Community Mediation, Lack of Trust, Imposed Solutions, Sovereignty Compromise, Sanctions, Embargo.  **Key points:** Management of Political Crisis, Lack of Sovereignty, Imposed Solutions by External Actors, Impact of Sanctions and Embargoes. |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 2\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 2\_MG** | **Topics:** Political Division, Racism, External Involvement, Change of Values, Political Engagement, Middle Class Absence, Gender Dynamics, Manipulation During Elections, Freedom of Speech, French Influence, Nationalism, State Overthrow, Wealth Accumulation, National Reconciliation, Violence, Mediation, Shift of Values, Tribal Conflicts, Reconciliation Efforts, Decentralization.  **Key points:** Impact of External Involvement on Progress, Political Engagement as Business, Gender Dynamics in Elections, Lingering Effects of State Overthrows, Violence and Militia Actions, Role of France in Political Conflicts, Importance of Reconciliation and Forgiveness, Shift of Traditional Values, Decentralization Practices. |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 3\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 3\_MG** | **Topics:** Recurrent Crises, State Capture, Lack of Democratic Culture, Hybrid Democracy, Role of Civil Society, Decentralization Challenges, Federalism vs. Decentralization Debate, Donor Involvement, Project Failures, Government-Grassroots Consultation, Absence of State Continuity, Poverty and Ignorance, Gender Dynamics.  **Key points:** Challenges in Democratic Governance, Civil Society Transformation, Centralization Issues, Decentralization Implementation, Donor Impact on Tragedies, Government-Grassroots Communication, Perception of Government Authority, Gender Dynamics in Governance |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 4\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 4\_MG** | **Topics:** Elections, Foreign Intervention, Mediation, Consensus Government, SADC Goals, Mass Media, Malgacho-Malgache Solution, Media Censorship, Government Control, Electoral Violence, Sovereignty Compromise, CENI Independence, Russian Collusion, Gender and Politics, Mediation in Political Context.  **Key points:** Impact of Foreign Intervention on Elections, Need for Consensus Government, Role of SADC in Democratic Restoration, Media Manipulation and Control, Electoral Violence and Tribalism, Challenges to Sovereignty, Gender Dynamics in Political Context, Mediation |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 5\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 5\_MG** | **Topics:** Introduction of Socialism, Implementation Issues, Prohibition of Ideological Discussion, MONIMA, Fokonolona, Manipulation of Political Parties, Persecution of Population, French Colonialism, Independence History, Shift to Capitalism, Distribution of Power, Military Influence, Financial Institutions, Land Ownership, Foreign Marginalization, Tribal Conflict, Decentralization, Fear of Foreigners, Manipulation, French Centralism.  **Key points:** Lack of Substantive Meaning in Socialist Introduction, Oppression of Students, Manipulation of Ideals, Impact of French Colonialism, Political Manipulation, Resistance to French Influence, Economic and Political Grip by Certain Groups, Historical Marginalization, Fear of Foreign Intervention, Tribal Conflicts, Centralization vs. Decentralization Debate, Inter-ethnic Tensions. |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 6\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 6\_MG** | **Keywords:** Central Government, Municipality, Unilateral Decision-making, Political Considerations, Decentralisation, Individual Agenda, Election, Fokontany Leaders, Political Motives, Funding, Central Directives.  **Key Points:** The data highlights the central government's exertion of influence over municipalities, leading to unilateral decision-making and a lack of genuine political change. Political considerations heavily influence power dynamics, with those in power primarily focused on winning elections. Decentralisation issues stem from political factors and individual agendas, impacting the appointment of Fokontany leaders. Municipalities require substantial funding, but incomplete decentralisation leaves them constrained by central directives. |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 1\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 1\_MG** | **Topics:** Political and Constitutional History, Role of Church in Conflict Resolution, African Mediation, Democratization Waves, Diminishing Voter Turnout, Usurpation of Democratic Processes, National Reconciliation Efforts, Ethnic Tensions, Functions of Institutions, Decentralization, Insecurity and Conflicts, UN Assistance, External Resources, Privatization, Influence of Karana Community, Election-Related Kidnappings.  **Key points:** Evolution of Democratic Movements, Challenges in Mediation and Conflict  Resolution, Resistance to Constitutional Changes, Elite Usurpation of Power, Role of Ethnic and Religious Groups, Decentralization Challenges, Impact of External Resources, Privatization Dynamics. |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 2\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 2\_MG** | **Topics:** Perception of Socialism, Historical Influences on Malagasy Culture, Political Unity during Colonization, Rise of Malagasy National Identity, Foreign Influence and Stabilization, Aversion towards Merina Community, Nationhood and Identity, Menalamba Movements, Role of Nationalism, Emergence of Nationalist Ideologies, Influence of Institutions and Churches, Social Division, Indigenization of Concepts.  **Key points:** Influence of Foreign Cultures on Malagasy Identity, Historical Context of Political Unity, Significance of Nationalist Movements, Evolution of National Identity, Impact of Colonial Policies, Social and Political Division, Assimilation of Foreign Elements in Malagasy Culture. |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 3\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 3\_MG** | **Topics:** Project Implementation Challenges, Focus on Income-Generating Activities, Mismatch between Preferences and Population Needs, Centralization Issues, Lack of Alignment between Deputies and Population Needs, Data Collection Methods, Articulation of Needs, Clash between Foreign and Malagasy Values, Structural Challenges.  **Key points:** Challenges in Project Implementation, Centralization of Decision-Making, Issues with Data Collection and Articulation of Needs, Cultural and Structural Challenges in Development Projects. |
| **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 4\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 4\_MG** | **Topics:** Communism, Front Populaire, VVS, Ho Chi Minh, Collective Writing of President Ratsiraka’s Red Book, Workers' Union, Economic Structure, Liberalism, AKFM, National Sovereignty, Conflict Resolution, Malagasy Kingdom vs. Merina, Sakalava Menabe Invasion, Reconciliation among Andriana, Gallieni Decree, Decentralization, Foreign Interference, Power Dynamics, Technology Transfer, Panorama Convention, Poverty, Wealth Disparity, Muslim Entities.  **Key points:** Empowerment against France, Downfall of President Ratsiraka, Conflict Resolution Dynamics, Impact of Colonial History on Malagasy Constitution, Reconciliation Efforts, Decentralization Challenges, Foreign Interference Concerns, Identity Dynamics, Poverty and Vulnerability, Potential Conflict with Muslim Entities. |
| **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Male\_ENG**  **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Male\_MG** | **Topics:** Generation gap/elders, Hybridity and Malagasy identity, Malagasy silence, tradition, gender, rituals, Involvement in politics: differences between Catholic and Protestant, Constitution and political structures, Ethnic diversity: Karana, Chinese, tribalism, Socialist revolution and its impacts, Colonial era and economic shifts, Lack of historical knowledge as a source of conflict, Unfamiliarity and disparity among Malagasy, Conflict history: domination, power dynamics, identity, Representation within institutions, Centralism and federalism, Identity politics and cultural influences, Dual nationality and its implications, Financial cooperation and external funding, Autonomy and foreign influence, Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) projects, Erasure of memory and historical narratives, Cycle of revenge and conflict resolution through culture or faith, Bias and gender representation in political processes  **Key points:** Generational divide highlighted, Hybrid identity formation. Cultural practices and their significance, Political engagement along religious lines, Constitutional framework and governance structures, Ethnic diversity and its implications, Socialist ideology and historical context, Economic changes under colonial rule, Historical ignorance leading to conflict. Social disparities fueling tensions, Ethnic conflicts and power struggles, Representation challenges in institutions, Centralized vs. decentralized governance, Cultural and external influences on identity, Citizenship complexities, Role of international actors in development. Memory manipulation and historical narratives, Traditional conflict resolution methods, Gender bias in political processes. Mediation and conflict resolution strategies |
| **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Female\_ENG**  **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Female\_MG** | **Topics:** Foreign venture capital dominance, Malagasy origin and identity, Lack of comprehension of identity elements, Education system disparities, Mediation and CFM, Rediscovering cultural roots, Contemporary relevance of "fihavanana".  **Key points:** Overwhelming presence of foreign venture capital, Influence of Malagasy heritage on identity, Limited understanding of historical and identity factors, Regional and Public Secondary Education (PSE) challenges in education, Importance of mediation and CFM, Emphasis on reconnecting with cultural heritage, Challenges in preserving "fihavanana" in modern times. |
| **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 1\_ENG**  **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 1\_MG** | **Topics:** Struggling with identity, SADC, Malagasy not traveling, inter-marriage issues, language issue, defining a nation, democracy, international influence, election systems, tradition, military's fragility, conflict trajectory, gender and conflict, legal system, land conflicts, education, church and tradition, social classes, French colonization, political parties, socialism vs. capitalism, government workings, elite dynamics, customary justice system, power consolidation, caste system, external involvement in mediation, financial capability, personalized politics.  **Key points:** Consumption of foreign content, unresolved historical issues, lack of connection among Malagasy, defining the people in democracy, dilemma of upholding traditions, continuous state of insecurity, gender dynamics in conflict, mismatch between legal systems, education inheritance from colonizers, identity intertwined with institutions, tension between socialism and capitalism, power struggles within top groups, external pressure in mediation, financial instigation of conflicts, personalized nature of politics. |
| **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 2\_ENG**  **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 2\_MG** | **Topics:** CENI and foreign international, Foreign interferences and coveting resources, Identity, mindset, encounter with international, Military interference - post colonial army, colonial legacy, Karana - 19th tribe of Madagascar, Political elite, Economic actors/politicians blending, Systems change over time, Nepotism, Localization or diffusion of conflicts (whole Madagascar), Reconnecting with Malagasy identity, Connection with the land, Characteristics within each identity, Initiatives implemented by GIZ, Failures of state framework, Strategic resource exploitation, Inept leadership and questionable dealings, French control and dependence, National energy policy under WB jurisdiction, UNDP consultants' influence, Preference for recolonization, Institutional vs traditional conflict resolution methods, Grassroots initiatives like Fokontany and Fokonolona, CFM's grassroots decision-making, Disentangling from World Bank, Utopian aspirations regarding Malagasy identity.  **Key points:** Various forms of external influence and interference, Impact on identity, mindset, and encounters with international entities, Historical and contemporary military involvement, Unique aspects of Karana as a tribal group, Influence and characteristics of the political elite, Integration and conflicts among economic actors and politicians, Evolution of systems over time, Issues of nepotism within institutions, Dynamics of conflict localization and diffusion, Efforts towards reconnection with Malagasy identity and land, Challenges and failures in implementing initiatives, Consequences of strategic resource exploitation, Governance challenges including inept leadership, Historical context of French control and dependence, International oversight in national policies and development, Debates over recolonization, Comparison of institutional and traditional conflict resolution, Importance of grassroots initiatives, Disengagement from international financial institutions, Idealistic aspirations for Malagasy identity. |
| **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 3\_ENG**  **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 3\_MG** | **Topics:** Legacy of colonization and continued influence of colonizers' progeny, Conflict related to forbidding the Merina all over Madagascar, Government structure as a unitary state within a kingdom, Influence of Club 48, Traditional reconciliation practices, French influence with reference to Ravalomanana, Fihavanana, traditions, values, rituals, and nepotism, Interests behind the events of 2009, particularly issue related to Soalala, Education policies and practices under various administrations, Intellectual colonization and its effects, Aspects of Malagasy culture including intermarriage and emotional scars of oppression, World Bank's interests in Madagascar, Role of the Church in Malagasy society, Transformation of civil servants into business-oriented individuals, Class struggles and avoidance of discussions, Impacts of political events in 2002 and 2009, Corruption and nepotism in exchange for positions and education, Discrimination against local people versus external influences, Ideological distortions and cultural oblivion among Malagasy people, Regional independence and historical conflicts between Merina and Cotiers, Failure of Ratsiraka's socialism and its implementation, Malgacho-Malgache relations and beliefs, Strong inclination to religion and its impact, Gender dynamics and corruption within a supposed matriarchal nation.  **Key points:** Enduring influence of colonizers' descendants, Conflict over Merina status, Government structure as a unitary state, Influence of Club 48, Traditional reconciliation methods, French influence and political quotes, Importance of Fihavanana and nepotism, Motives behind the 2009 events, Educational policies and civic education challenges, Impact of intellectual colonization, Cultural practices and emotional scars, World Bank's involvement in Madagascar, Church's role in society, Transition of civil servants into business roles, Differential impacts of political events, Corruption and nepotism in exchange for positions, Discrimination against locals, Cultural distortion and oblivion, Historical conflicts and ideological failures, Malgacho-Malgache relations, Religious inclinations and impacts, Gender dynamics and corruption, The cultural significance of matriarchy. |
| **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 4\_ENG**  **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 4\_MG** | **Topics:** gendered education, banalization/trivialization of immorality, intellectuals promoting narratives, Malagasy mentality, honour, pride, cultural heritage, Merina conquest, symbolic power, ancestors, governance, symbolic violence, returning to roots, moral decline, interregional unbalance, colonial influence on education, laziness, economic sway 0f donors, falsehood in history, civil society, NGOs, embezzlement, bourgeoisie, religion, dual nationality, poverty, socialism, neocolonialism, intellectual masturbation, tradition, Malgacho-Malgache, CFM criticisms, intermarriage.  **Key points:** Merina unification, management and governance, history shaping education, governmental oppression, homeland significance, imprisonment for criticism, value system issues, NGO overshadowing, political-business connections, aids funding corruption, regional segregation, cycles of revenge, coup d'état occurrences, traditional meeting practices, external budget reliance, dual allegiance to foreign states drawbacks, ideological influence, coexistence of traditional leaders, criticism of CFM, childhood state perpetuation, intermarriage dynamics. |
| **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Pilot\_ENG**  **NW\_ Antananarivo\_Pilot\_MG** | **Topics:** Conflicts during leadership changes, Change of ideology, CFM, Fokontany, Tradition vs democracy, Debt and World Bank, Cotiers de service, Ratsiraka's socialism, Malagasy identity and conflict resolution, Dual citizenship and perspectives, Gasy democracy and consensus, Intellectuals hindering development, Funds misallocation, Money, mentality, tradition causing conflicts, French influence and impact, Socialism's negative effects, Resumption of monarchy and decentralization, External exploitation of Malagasy resources, Malagasy diversity and unity, Decentralization and leader origins.  **Key points:** Fokonolona role, Lack of integration in the system, Evolution since 1989, Intellectuals' impact on development, Destruction of identity, French efforts to undermine, Definition of a nation-state. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Female 1\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Female 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** financing, development, societal structure, hierarchy, mindset difference, inappropriate use of funds, financial transparency, creation of inexistent structures, operational expenses, inadequacy of needs and activities, PBF, challenges, Foroches, rushing tasks, time constraints, organization, committee, youth education.  **Key points:** financing and no development, societal structure and hierarchy discussions, subtle mindset differences observed, inappropriate use of funds with emphasis on financial transparency and creation of inexistent structures, majority of fund allocation towards operational expenses, inadequacy of needs and activities especially in relation to PBF, challenges faced such as rushing tasks and time constraints, organizational aspects including committees, and a focus on youth education within the context of Foroches. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Female 2\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Female 2\_MG** | **Keywords:** Dina social convention, natural resource management, inefficacy of Dina, erosion of authority, decentralization, gender, distribution of power, legislation practices, Fokonolona, territorial arrangement, geographic consideration, French influence, popularity of Ratsiraka, empowerment, decision-makers, territorialization, governatorial, autonomous provinces, federalism, dissenting sentiment, revenue reinvestment, conflict relationship, administrative units, recruitment, deconcentrated services, corruption, state uniqueness, types of cooperation, collaborative efforts, methods and approaches, funding models, value chain, external markets, priorities, adaptation to local communities, financing size, evaluation, Malagasy values, culture shock, clashes, mentality, lack of sincerity.  **Key points:** discussions on Dina social convention and its inefficacy, erosion of authority, challenges and good examples of decentralization, gender considerations, distribution of power, questionable legislation practices, territorial arrangements such as Fokonolona, geographic considerations, French influence and the popularity of Ratsiraka, empowerment and decision-making processes, territorialization and governance structures like autonomous provinces, discourse around federalism and dissenting sentiment, revenue reinvestment issues, conflict relationships among administrative units, recruitment and deconcentrated services along with corruption concerns, uniqueness of state systems, types of cooperation with emphasis on collaborative efforts, methods and approaches in governance, diverse funding models and priorities, adaptation to local communities, evaluation practices, importance of Malagasy values, cultural shocks and clashes, and reflections on mentality and sincerity issues. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Female 3\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Female 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** Land Conflict, STAR, Procom EU, Incompetent Project Leads, 2002, External Actors, France, Political Instability, Decentralization, Deconcentration, Kobaby Project, Consultancy, Sustainable Development, Public Consultation, Prefecture Approval, Central Authority, PRD.  **Key Points:** The transcript highlights the prevalence of land conflicts in Madagascar, with specific mentions of the STAR initiative and Procom EU project, where funds are allegedly disappearing. The significance of the 2002 event is emphasized, noting its lasting impacts on stability in the region. The narrative discusses the indirect involvement of external actors, particularly France, in exacerbating conflicts. It critiques the lack of a stable political foundation in Madagascar, despite efforts towards decentralization and deconcentration. Specific examples from the Kobaby project reveal challenges such as incompetent project leadership, insufficient assessment time, and the imposition of agendas without local consultation. The transcript also sheds light on the superficial nature of some projects, designed more for profit generation than sustainable development, with public consultations often serving as mere formalities. Furthermore, it highlights the role of mayors as primary decision-makers being overlooked and the central authority's tendency to impose unfamiliar practices without considering local opinions. Lastly, contention over project ownership between funders and the central government underscores deeper issues in governance and accountability. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Female 4\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Female 4\_MG** | **Keywords:** order and security, structures and institutions, Diego, state policies, mismanagement of funds, state and traditional structures, peace and security, Dina, societal norms, human rights, gender, women, development, grassroots consultation, impacts of colonization, French influence, legacy, infrastructure, language, cultural erosion, loss of cultural identity, joro, conflict resolution, tradition, Ray amandreny, olobe.  **Key points:** order and security along with structures and institutions in Diego, state policies, and the mismanagement of funds, Reflections on the role of state and traditional structures in ensuring peace and security, the significance of Dina and societal norms in relation to human rights, Gender considerations including the roles of women within societal structures and development initiatives. Critiques are raised regarding the government's failure to consult grassroots communities. The impacts of colonization are explored, including French influence, its legacy in terms of infrastructure and language, as well as cultural erosion and the loss of cultural identity. The transcript also delves into traditional conflict resolution mechanisms such as joro, and the significance of tradition including concepts like Ray amandreny and olobe. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 1\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** order, grassroots, Fokonolona, financial resources, donors, fund misappropriation, role of parents, historical colonization, Madagascar, French influence.  **Key points:** necessity for establishing order starting from grassroots levels, emphasizing the role of Fokonolona in community governance, Financial misappropriation: a significant portion (20-50%) of funding is misappropriated. The role of parents is likened to that of donors, highlighting the historical context of colonization where parents and children relationships reflect aspects of Madagascar's colonial past. Furthermore, the data underscores the profound influence of French colonialism on the lives of individuals in Madagascar. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 2\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 2\_MG** | **Keywords:** environmental management, development projects, donors, protected areas, funding constraints, social development, local economic development, environmental conservation, conflicts, local population discontent, aspirations, growth, public consultation, value chain, local resistance, infrastructure, gender, women associations, men associations, forest management, population.  **Key points:** steps involved in implementing development projects related to environmental management. It discusses how donors have often dictated the management of protected areas, leading to funding constraints and a lack of social and local economic development, which are crucial for environmental conservation. These factors contribute to conflicts, with the local population expressing discontent due to unmet aspirations for growth and development. Further negative impacts are noted, prompting the need for public consultation and consideration of the value chain. Local resistance is observed, exacerbated by a lack of infrastructure. Gender dynamics are discussed, with only women associations being involved in environmental initiatives, while men associations are absent. The phases of environmental management are outlined, including the transition of forest management to the local population. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 3\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** decentralised cooperation, steps, operational level, traditional values, commune, community, active engagement, compensation, tradition, taboo, gender.  **Key points:** importance of decentralised cooperation, outlining steps involved in the process. It acknowledges the complexity of operational levels, noting the need to adapt and adhere to traditional values. Active engagement with the commune and community is emphasized as essential. The discussion extends to considerations regarding compensation, highlighting that differences in approach may lead to complications. Additionally, the transcript underscores the importance of respecting tradition and taboos in these processes. Lastly, gender dynamics are addressed, although further elaboration on specific aspects is required. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 4\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 4\_MG** | **Keywords:** Malagasy people, uninformed, external support, tangible development results, tradition, rituals, lack of industry, government approval, conflict, mayor, deputy, ideologies, community needs, Ratsiraka, Ratsimandrava, implementation challenge, Foroches, gender link, federalism, decentralisation, 1973 event, Diego, expulsion from France, populist movement, tribalism, civic education, fanahy maha olona, SECREN, Merina dialect.  **Key points:** Malagasy people deliberately kept uninformed, leading to susceptibility to influence; Tangible development outcomes due to external support contrasted with lack of industry without government approval; Conflicts between local authorities and disconnect between ideologies and community needs; Historical figures like Ratsiraka and Ratsimandrava mentioned alongside significant events like the 1973 event and populist movements; Challenges in implementing ideologies highlighted, including gender linkages; Discussion on federalism versus decentralization, with emphasis on the latter; Various historical events shaping the socio-political landscape, including instances of tribalism; Efforts in civic education and preservation of cultural heritage, including language teaching initiatives like Merina dialect. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 5\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 5\_MG** | **Keywords:** Ravalomanana, Political Party, Youth Involvement, 2009 Conflict, Law Disregard, Violence, Infrastructure Destruction, Unemployment, Foreign Land Acquisition, TGV Political Party, Ideology, Ravalomanana, Rajoelina.  **Key Points:** The transcript reflects regret over the overthrow of Ravalomanana, citing reasons such as joining political parties for financial benefits and the involvement of youth in the 2009 conflict. It highlights the violence and infrastructure destruction during 2009 conflict, leading to unemployment and suffering for the population. Further, it mentions Ravalomanana's disregard for the law. Criticism is directed towards allowing foreigners to acquire land and the lack of clear ideology in joining the TGV political party, with concerns raised about Rajoelina's prioritization of the population's needs. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 6\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 6\_MG** | **Keywords:** Cultural identity, tromba, Zanahary, Hasina, fady, violating fady, Katy, local economy.  **Key points:** Exploration of cultural identity through practices like tromba invoking Zanahary and observance of fady customs such as Hasina; Instances of fady violations discussed; Mention of local economic factors, particularly related to the plantation of Katy. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 7\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 7\_MG** | **Keywords**: Conflict Causes, State Representatives, Federalism, 2002 Conflict, 1991 Conflict, UNDD Support, Violence, Zafy Albert, Political Dynamics, AREMA, Settlers, Governance, Internal Actors, Zanadambo, Foroches.  **Key Points:** The data discusses the causes of conflicts in Madagascar, attributing them to the actions of state representatives who tamper with data. It explores the concept of federalism and its potential role in addressing conflicts. Specific events such as the 2002 conflict and the brutal 1991 conflict are highlighted, with mentions of UNDD support and the dynamics within political parties like AREMA under Zafy Albert's leadership. The narrative also touches on the involvement of settlers in governance and how such situations can lead to conflict. The 1991 conflict is described as involving internal actors, and the roles of figures like Zanadambo and Foroches are mentioned in the context of political dynamics. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 8\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 8\_MG** | **Keywords:** Roles of the king, traditional conflict resolution mechanism, migration, taboo violations, conflicts (Antemoro tribe), delocalization of factories, gender, wealth of kings, cooperation, mutual respect.  **Key points:** Discussion on the roles of the king within the societal structure; Traditional methods of conflict resolution explored; Migration patterns and the disregard for taboos leading to conflicts, specifically within the Antemoro tribe; Impacts of factory delocalization; Consideration of gender dynamics and migration trends from the south; Examination of the wealth attributed to kings; Emphasis on cooperation and mutual respect within the community. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 9\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 9\_MG** | **Keywords:** Electoral training, vote rigging, financial influence, voters.  **Key points:** Insufficient electoral training noted; Instances of vote rigging mentioned; Influence of financial incentives on voter behavior acknowledged. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 10\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 10\_MG** | **Keywords:** Malagasy identity, métisse identity, independence, French citizenship, second republic, Tamatave, royal palace arson, federalists, RFI, Kotity, Zafy Albert, Ravalomanana, decentralization, corporate power, nationalism, impeachment, TIM, francophonie, economic liberalization, free trade zones, World Bank, crises, SADC, OUA, African Union, EU, foreign influence, American influence, international community, France's strategy, change of constitution, autonomous provinces, federalism, governance, fundamental needs, decentralization, governors, regional council, trust.  **Key points:** Exploration of Malagasy identity and the concept of métisse identity; Historical events such as the royal palace arson and political conflicts involving federalists and various leaders; Personal accounts and relationships between political figures like Zafy Albert and Ravalomanana; Themes of nationalism and loyalty to Malagasy identity over French citizenship; Critique of foreign influence, particularly from France and the international community; Discussion on governance structures, decentralization, and the relationship between the government and the population, highlighting issues of trust and control. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 11\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 11\_MG** | **Keywords:** Merina vs Côtiers, land acquisition, threat from the south, Gallieni, Malgachisation, Malagasy identity, Merina dialect, CFM, Ratsiraka, eroding identity, economic issues, water and electricity prices, representation within institutions, advocating for federalism, billionaires in Tana, corruption, lack of continuity, regionalism, Air Madagascar, federalist movement, law issues, reasons for federalist movement, violence in 2002, ideology debate, military rule, Zanadambo, Kotity, mediation, external influence, project impacts, dual citizenship, Tagnamaro, Tambiroa, Merina tradition, taboo.  **Key points:** Examination of socio-economic disparities between Merina and Côtiers, including issues of land acquisition and economic opportunities; Historical context of political movements and conflicts, such as the federalist movements in 1991 and 2002, and their motivations; Debate on Malagasy identity and language, with emphasis on the dominance of Merina dialect and erosion of other identities; Critique of governance issues, corruption, and lack of continuity in government policies; Discussion on regionalism, federalism, and the impact of external influence on political dynamics; Analysis of traditional practices and taboos, particularly within the Merina culture. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 12\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 12\_MG** | **Keywords:** 2002, tribal clash, land conflicts, Karana, Indian community, Foroches, trivial confrontation, Merina vs Côtiers, MDRM vs PADESM, tribal conflicts, hybridization, identity, religion, ideologies, economic policies, international relations, French influence, US influence, foreign ideas, CFM, Fihavanana.  **Key points:** Significant impacts of the 2002 tribal clash and land conflicts, including threats against the Indian community; Historical confrontations like Foroches and conflicts between Merina and Côtiers leaving lasting effects; Evolution of ideologies over time, influenced by economic policies and international relations, with mention of foreign influence from French and US interests; Discussion on hybridization of identity and religion; Inclination towards foreign ideas and influences, with emphasis on the role of CFM and the importance of Fihavanana in conflict resolution. |
| **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 13\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Diego\_Male 13\_MG** |  |
| **NW\_ Diego\_Male\_ENG**  **NW\_ Diego\_Male\_MG** | **Keywords:** Decentralization, Ramanantsoa, conflict in 1991, criminal groups, Arrachart, Kotity, federalists, Hery Velo, October 8 killing, military involvement, Ambilomagodra, regional autonomy, Zanadambo, personality of Kotity, French influence, Karana, elections, coups, foreign interests, currency weakness, Merina dialect, collaboration with France, foreign support, electricity, SECREN, national reconciliation, tradition, Fihavanana, Fatidra, Dina, settlers, metisse, ideological influences, capitalism, parliamentary structure, autonomous provinces, regional independence.  **Key points:** Critique of decentralization efforts, citing inefficiencies and historical conflicts; Overview of the 1991 conflict, involvement of criminal groups, and clashes between federalists and supporters of Hery Velo; Detailed accounts of specific events like the October 8 killing and the involvement of military personnel; Examination of tribal conflicts and impeachment of Zafy Albert; Discussion on foreign influences, including French involvement and support for politicians; Exploration of economic issues, including expensive electricity and reliance on foreign aid; Importance of tradition and reconciliation in conflict resolution efforts; Mention of ideological influences and preferences for capitalism over federalism; Debate on the structure of governance, including autonomous provinces and regional independence. |
| **NW\_ Diego\_Female\_ENG**  **NW\_ Diego\_Female\_MG** | **Keywords:** Gender tradition, modernity, conflict, ideological undertones, gender equality, political representation, power struggle, implementation issues, Ray amandreny, community-based reconciliation, court, local women brigade, varying interpretations of the law, mental wellbeing, youth perspective, Borizano, Merina conquests, ethnicity, coexistence, intermarriage, foroches, land conflicts, foreigners, corruption, French influence, internal conflict resolution, CFM, traditional reconciliation, military, external aid, national reconciliation, political alliances, financial resources, Ray aman-dreny responsibility.  **Key points:** Discussion on the clash between gender tradition and modernity, impacting equality and leading to conflicts; Examination of conflicts in Antananarivo with ideological undertones and the struggle for political representation, especially for women; Challenges in implementing gender equality policies and the role of traditional vs. modern methods in conflict resolution; Experiences and mental health impacts of conflicts, particularly on youth; Ethnic tensions and conflicts, including perceptions of the Merina conquests; Land conflicts involving foreigners and powerful politicians, with implications for local communities; Influence of French authority and involvement in political processes; Preference for internal conflict resolution mechanisms over external intervention; Importance of traditional reconciliation methods and national unity efforts; Influence of financial resources and corruption in politics; Responsibility of local leaders in conflict resolution and governance. |
| **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 1\_ENG**  **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** Merina vs Côtiers, Foroches, Karana, societal shift, SECREN, university conflicts, religious affiliations, prostitution, erosion of trust, violence, TIM vs AREMA, Fihavanana disruption, economy impacts, Kotity, Ambilomagodra, discrimination, education failure, job scarcity, factory closures, retaliation, Ratsirahonana, corruption, government debts, Karana strategy, Tana conflicts, Merina taboo, foreign influence, democracy, gender conflict, UNDP workshop, vanilla, Malagasy identity, colonial norms, helplessness, Greenpeace, autonomous province, decentralization, mismanagement.  **Key points:** Ongoing conflicts between Merina and Côtiers, with historical roots such as Foroches and discrimination; Socioeconomic shifts post-2002, including the rise of prostitution and impacts on education and employment; University conflicts and religious affiliations exacerbating tensions; Challenges with trust and relationships between civil society and funders; Impacts of political demonstrations and violence on various sectors and the economy; Patterns of retaliation and lack of continuity after regime changes; Corruption and mismanagement within institutions; Influence of foreign strategies and interventions, leading to conflicts; Importance of Malagasy identity and cultural values in addressing conflicts; Critique of colonial legacies and the struggle to assert national identity; Concerns about foreign influence and its role in exacerbating conflicts; Calls for decentralization and autonomy, highlighting issues of mismanagement and self-interest. |
| **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 2\_ENG**  **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 2 \_MG** | **Keywords:** Political parties, fokonolona conflicts, 1991 conflict, autonomous provinces, tribal conflicts, Equipe de choc, federalism, diversity of cultures and dialects, Malagasy identity, economic control, infrastructure development, administrative issues, decentralization, Hova taboo, Radama, Ravalomanana, enterprise shutdowns, treaty of the three, kingship rituals, Fitampoha and fandroana, governors, power dynamics, foreign influence, gender equality, vanilla, lack of continuity, political ethics, cooperants, technical collaborators, education, corruption, nepotism.  **Key points:** Proliferation of political parties leading to fragmentation; Discussion on fokonolona conflicts and disruptions to social structures; Historical conflicts such as the 1991 Herivelo vs AREMA conflict and tribal issues; Debates around autonomous provinces and federalism; Challenges of diversity in cultures and dialects and its impact on unity; Importance of respecting traditional taboos and cultural practices; Economic disparities and control by foreign and local elites; Issues with infrastructure development and administrative inefficiencies; Critique of decentralization efforts and education policies; Examination of corruption, nepotism, and gender equality issues; Impact of external influences, including colonial legacies and international interventions; Concerns about continuity of governance and the role of external forces. |
| **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 3\_ENG**  **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** Federalists, Hery Velona, colonial period, Côtiers, Foroches, federation, regionalism, linguistic politics, Malagasy identity, education, Fihavanana, social problems, gender equality, taboos, intersectionality, foreigners, Malagasy identity, Karana, conorians, segregation, tribal conflicts, cultural shock, SADC, EU, IMF, US influence, vanilla coffee market, Malgachisation, presidents supported by international powers, monarchy reinstatement, French influence, corruption, dictatorship.  **Key points:** Discussion on the conflict between Federalists and Hey Velona in 2002, tracing historical roots of Côtiers' sentiments and disparities; Examination of regionalism and linguistic politics, questioning Malagasy identity and education practices; Challenges with social problems and gender equality, alongside taboos and intersectionality; Concerns about foreigners plundering the country and internal conflicts; Segregation and cultural shock contributing to tribal issues; Critique of international intervention and imposition, and the influence of IMF, US, and EU; Economic dependencies and opportunities, particularly in the vanilla coffee market; Debate over Malgachisation and allegations of corruption and foreign influence; Considerations of monarchy reinstatement and French influence; Calls against dictatorship and the need for self-commercialization. |
| **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 4\_ENG**  **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 4\_MG** | **Keywords:** Taboo, highlanders, exploitation of royalty, conflicts, decentralization, unitarism, education, social justice, land conflicts, presence of foreigners, federalism, implementation issues, military vs gendarmes, semi-democracy, Malagasy nation, regional structure, project implementation, youth mobilization, corruption, embezzlement, aid funds, foreigners, election, mediation, negotiation, Karana.  **Key points:** Discussion on taboos and conflicts related to highlanders, exploitation of royalty for political gains, and the impact of Radama's actions; Critique of unitarism and hindrances to regional development due to centralized state structure; Challenges with decentralization and lack of application despite constitutional provisions; Concerns about education, social justice, and unequal resource distribution favoring Antananarivo; Analysis of land conflicts and heightened tensions due to the presence of foreigners; Advocacy for federalism and the need for proper implementation; Examination of issues related to military and gendarmes, and suggestions for semi-democratic reforms; Debate over the Malagasy nation's identity and regional structure; Discussion on project implementation, corruption, and embezzlement of aid funds, often benefiting foreigners over locals; Considerations for elections, mediation, negotiation, and resolution of conflicts, emphasizing local solutions; Examination of the role and impact of the Karana community. |
| **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 5\_ENG**  **NW\_ Diego\_Mix 5\_MG** | **Keywords:** 2002 conflict, Merina vs. Côtiers, education, decentralization, identity, corruption, tribal and political issues, federalism, governance, social and economic inequality, colonial legacy, influential families, Freemasons, Foroches, embezzlement, funding, debt, conflict resolution, equity, grassroots system.  **Key points:** Discussion on the 2002 conflict and its spread to the region, along with recurring conflicts every decade; Examination of the tension between Merina and Côtiers, and its impact on education and identity; Critique of decentralization efforts and manipulation of administrative systems; Analysis of corruption and its role in exacerbating social and economic inequality; Accounts of conflicts in 1991 and 2002, attributing them to political rather than tribal issues; Insights into the influence of influential families and Freemasons in governance; Exploration of the Foroches group and its associates, and their role in perpetuating conflict; Examination of corruption within institutions and its impact on grant management; Consideration of gender issues and the implementation of policies; Critique of socialist and communist governance under Ratsiraka's policy; Analysis of embezzlement of funding and debt management, with a focus on grassroots solutions and conflict resolution through compromise and equity. |
| **ITW\_ Fenerive\_Male 1\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Fenerive\_Male 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** colonization, exploitation, Malagasy civil servants, independence, tribal segregation, MDRM, French aid, socialism, intellectuals, Ramanantsoa, Ratsiraka, election, strike, Malgachisation, dominance, integration, Fokonolona, Horaka, Mosques, economy.  **Key points:** Discussion of colonization and exploitation of indigenous people, with a focus on the benefits received by Malagasy civil servants from the French system; Overview of the desire for independence in 1947 and the absence of tribal segregation during that era, with France seen as the sole enemy; Examination of the unequal opportunities between French and Malagasy in 1972, along with the influence of ZOAM and Ramanantsoa's leadership; Consideration of Ratsiraka's choice of socialism to stabilize the economy, and the violence and expulsion of Merina during his tenure; Analysis of the election in 1990/91 and the suspension of French aid, leading to disagreement among intellectuals over Ratsiraka's third term; Exploration of Ramanantsoa's role in Fokonolona and Ratsirahonana's sale of governmental properties; Account of the 2002 election and the strike initiated in Antananarivo, with the downfall of Ravalomanana influenced by Zanadambo; Discussion on Malgachisation and resistance to integrating coastal dialects, alongside the popularity of Fokonolona among the Malagasy. |
| **ITW\_ Fenerive\_Male 2\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Fenerive\_Male 2\_MG** | **Keywords:** 2002, conflicts, Kotity, Ambilomagodra, Merina, Côtiers, education, ethnicity, natives, settlers, decentralisation, quotes, driving license, offices location, SIRAMA, PBF, identity, Borizano, corruption, lack of transparency, 91 conflict, federalism, money, drugs, alcohol, kid soldiers, poor governance, incompetence, social inequality, education, colonizers, misinformation, SECREN, influential families, Freemason, 48 Club, Foroches, Olobe, corruption, grants, gender, socialist system, communist system, vanilla, embezzlement, debt, Fokonolona system, grassroots system, conflicts resolution, compromise, equity.  **Key points:** The data reveals a range of issues and events spanning from 2002 to present, including conflicts spreading to regions, the Merina Vs Côtiers conflict, challenges in education such as concentration difficulties due to teacher diversity, and the impact of ethnicity on social dynamics. Decentralization, corruption, and lack of transparency are recurring themes, along with the prevalence of corruption within institutions and its detrimental effects on society. The account also discusses various conflicts, including the 91 conflict characterized as political rather than tribal, and the involvement of entities like Kotity and Ambilomagodra. Issues related to governance, social inequality, and the exploitation of funds further underscore the challenges faced by the Malagasy population. The data suggests a need for solutions, with education proposed as one potential avenue for addressing these complex issues. |
| **ITW\_ Fenerive\_Male 3\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Fenerive\_Male 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** 1947, 1958, foreign tutelage, Tsiranana's republic, Malgachisation, education, resources, central state, decentralisation, grassroots consultation, tradition, civil servants, government policies.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses historical events such as foreign tutelage in 1947 and 1958, highlighting the maintenance of control by Tsiranana's republic out of fear of France. It also touches upon the impact of Malgachisation on education. The transcript emphasizes the significance of resources, noting that they come with expectations of future repayment rather than being simple donations. There is a critique of centralized procedures for projects, with an acknowledgment of unequal power dynamics and challenges in achieving grassroots consultation. Furthermore, the importance of tradition in project implementation is emphasized, as well as the expectation of adherence to government policies among civil servants. |
| **ITW\_ Fenerive\_Male 4\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Fenerive\_Male 4\_MG** | **Keywords:** Records manipulation, external influences, Islam, Betsimisaraka, nation-state, Malgachisation, Merina language, decentralisation, ethnic identities, falsified history, traditional shrines, colonial opposition, hybrid state, French influence, political legitimacy, external meddling, socialism, Ratsiraka's leadership, nationalist ideologies, cult of personality, sacred beliefs, political implications of spirituality, CFM, Ambilomagodra, reconciliation, national unity, tribal tensions, charismatic churches, economic disparities, Andriana identity, historical misconceptions, ethnic conflict, diplomatic representation, corruption.  **Key points:** The data discusses the manipulation of records in Madagascar's history, highlighting the disparity between official narratives and collective memory. It explores various external influences on Malagasy society, with a focus on the impact of Islam and the role of royalty in Betsimisaraka culture. The establishment of a nation-state and the challenges of addressing ethnic and caste divisions are examined, along with the elevation of the Merina language and the centralisation of power. There is criticism of historical inaccuracies and the imposition of foreign norms, as well as reflections on sacred beliefs and their intersection with politics. The text delves into the leadership of Ratsiraka, questioning his socialist credentials and discussing the influence of external powers on Madagascar's political landscape. Additionally, it addresses issues of corruption, tribal tensions, and the importance of reconciliation for national unity. |
| **NW\_ Fenerive\_Male\_ENG**  **NW\_ Fenerive \_Male\_MG** | **Keywords:** Ratsimilaho, Betsimisaraka confederation, lack of identity awareness, conflict sources, laziness mentality, regionalism, nepotism, corruption, Tangalamena, external recruitment, erosion of diligent mindset, agricultural focus, World Bank projects, repayment of debts, dual nationality, nationalism, external intervention, tribal conflicts, Merina language, political parties, job opportunities, Gasy tradition, divine pledge, return to tradition, desacealization of politics, Hova leadership, tradition vs religion, child protection, globalization, Christianity introduction, lack of trust, rosewood trade, decentralization, certification process, local offices, lychee value chain, tribalism.  **Key points:** The transcript delves into the historical significance of Ratsimilaho and the absence of a structured monarchy among the Betsimisaraka people. It discusses the challenges arising from a lack of identity awareness and the sources of conflict rooted in laziness mentality and regionalism. Issues of nepotism, corruption, and the exclusion of women from leadership roles are highlighted. The narrative also explores the impact of external recruitment and the erosion of diligence in mindset due to the anticipation of financial incentives. Moreover, it addresses the complexities of language dynamics, political fragmentation, and the scarcity of job opportunities. The importance of infusing Gasy tradition within institutions and the need for a return to cultural practices are emphasized. Additionally, it examines the tensions between tradition and religion, the erosion of sacred traditions, and the consequences of globalization on Malagasy society. The discussion extends to issues of decentralization, the exploitation of natural resources, and the role of tribalism in perpetuating division. |
| **NW\_ Fenerive\_Female\_ENG**  **NW\_ Fenerive \_Female\_MG** | **Keywords:** conflict, gender, International Women's Day, gender equality, economic impact, political crisis, unemployment, rape, regional disparities, selfishness, power, VTP/TIA, state overthrow, foreign intervention, tradition, taboo, conflict resolution, decentralization, government corruption, youth unemployment, ethnicity.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses the intersection of conflict and gender, International Women's Day, highlighting the lack of mobilization or awareness about gender issues. It explores the economic impact of political crises on underprivileged populations, including women who lost their jobs and faced difficulties during times of upheaval. The account of life disruptions, including loss of jobs and delays, underscores the gendered consequences of political turmoil. Foreign intervention in political conflicts and the role of tradition, including taboo practices and conflict resolution methods, are examined. The challenges of decentralization and accusations of government corruption are also addressed, along with issues of youth unemployment and ethnicity-based discrimination in hiring processes. |
| **NW\_ Fenerive\_Mix 1\_ENG**  **NW\_ Fenerive \_ Mix 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** royal era, colonization, French oppression, lasting impacts, daily lives, foreign ideologies, persuasion, intellectual capability, education, external influence, ideologies.  **Key points:** The text discusses the influence of colonization and its lasting impacts on Malagasy society, particularly in the context of competing interests during the royal era. It highlights French oppression and the dissemination of foreign ideologies, emphasizing the struggle to understand and embrace these ideologies without fully comprehending their negative effects. Additionally, it explores the significant external influence in education and the reasons why foreign ideologies often fail to meet the needs of the Malagasy people. |
| **NW\_ Fenerive\_Mix 2\_ENG**  **NW\_ Fenerive \_ Mix 2\_MG** | **Keywords:** gender, conflict resolution, neocolonialism, project implementation, Malgachisation, education policy, external factors, leadership tenure, crisis, segregation, mentality, selfishness.  **Key points:** The text discusses various issues including gender dynamics, conflict resolution mechanisms like Tangalamena, the influence of neocolonialism during Tsiranana's presidency, challenges in project implementation, the impact of Malgachisation on education policy, and the role of external factors in shaping leadership tenure. It also highlights the troubling issues of crisis-induced segregation and the mindset of selfishness and personal interests, often originating from colonial influences. |
| **NW\_ Fenerive\_Mix 3\_ENG**  **NW\_ Fenerive \_ Mix 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** Merina governance, colonization, conflicts, dominance, decentralization, corruption, political crisis, external influence, grassroots movements, neocolonialism, resource management, education.  **Key points:** The transcript highlights the historical context of Merina governance and colonization, the enduring impacts of colonization on conflicts and power dynamics, disparities in governance and resource distribution between central and regional areas, challenges of corruption and impunity, the role of external influences in shaping political structures, and the need for grassroots movements and restructuring of political systems. It also addresses issues such as the impact of neocolonialism, corruption as a cultural phenomenon, challenges in project implementation, and the importance of prioritizing education for sustainable development. |
| **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 1\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** Betsirebaka, Comorians, Merina, Tanindrana, Sakalava, conflict, socialism, colonial legacy, decentralization, electoral fraud, Fihavanana, Ratsiraka, Tsiranana, regional power dynamics, IMF, World Bank.  **Key points:** The transcript explores historical conflicts between different Malagasy ethnic groups, including the Betsirebaka Vs Comorians and the Merina Vs Sakalava, rooted in differences in perspective and opposing interests. It delves into the complexities of Malagasy identity and social dynamics, highlighting instances of racism and marginalization, particularly during Tsiranana's era. The discussion extends to the impact of colonialism and external influences on Malagasy politics, including the role of socialism and the legacy of French colonial rule. Additionally, it examines the decentralization efforts of Tsiranana and subsequent challenges under Ramanantsoa's administration, including issues of electoral fraud and centralization of power in Antananarivo. The narrative emphasizes the erosion of traditional values and the influence of international financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank on Madagascar's socio-political landscape. |
| **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 2\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 2\_MG** | **Keywords:** Andriamisara, Bemazava, Bemihisatra, royal remains, throne, dispute, Ramanantsoa, gender equality, corruption, land conflicts, identity, Sakalava.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses a conflict surrounding the relocation of royal remains between the Kingdoms of Bemazava and Bemihisatra, with the Andriamisara involved. It highlights the ambiguity surrounding the throne and the origins of the dispute, which began during Ramanantsoa's reign. Additionally, it touches upon issues of gender equality, corruption within the government, and conflicts over land. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of recognizing and preserving the true Sakalava identity amidst the ongoing dispute. |
| **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 3\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** appropriation, sustainability, projects, Madagascar, implementation, traditions, conflicts, students, decentralisation, organisation.  **Key points:** The transcript highlights the challenges of appropriation and sustainability faced by projects in Madagascar. It discusses the implementation of projects with consideration for local traditions. Conflicts and social change, particularly involving students, are mentioned. Additionally, decentralisation and organisational issues are addressed. |
| **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 1\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** Mahajanga, tangible impacts, Antananarivo, Toamasina, religion, leadership, Betsirebaka, aid, Ravalomanana, monopoly, narratives, AREMA, Merina, tribal issue, Ratsiraka, mosque, Muslim, betrayal, autonomy, famine, grants, marginalization, donors, factories, conflicts, Madagascar.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses the minimal tangible impacts of initiatives in Mahajanga compared to Antananarivo and Toamasina, leading to reluctance to engage without visible results. It addresses the influence of religion and the leadership of Mahajanga by the Betsirebaka. The narrative also covers the role of Ravalomanana, tribal issues, and conflicts in 2002 and 2009, including external support for overthrow. Additionally, it highlights issues such as autonomy, grants, marginalization, and the lack of oversight by donors, as well as the root causes of conflicts in Madagascar. |
| **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 2\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 2\_MG** | **Keywords:** Mahajanga, Swahili people, Antalaotra, Boeny royalty, Arabic culture, Malgachisation, Vazimba, socialism, government recruitment, population density, competence, nepotism, tax office, customs office, finance office.  **Key points:** The transcript provides a historical overview of Mahajanga, including the presence of Swahili people, the establishment of Antalaotra and Boeny royalty, and the influence of Arabic culture. It discusses conflicts arising from Malgachisation and the need for restoration. Additionally, it addresses the impact of socialism on living conditions and changes in the government recruitment process, highlighting shifts from competence-based assessments to nepotism. Furthermore, it notes a decline in Sakalava individuals working in key offices such as tax, customs, and finance. |
| **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 3\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** external influences, Malagasy values, politics, decentralization, budget, funding, strike, Ravalomanana, national reconciliation, subsidies, land conflicts, ownership.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses the influence of external forces on Malagasy values and the internal strife within political parties. It highlights the challenges of decentralization, particularly in Mahajanga, and the origin of funding for political events. There are mentions of strikes coinciding with looting and ongoing conflicts related to events in 2002 and 2009. The erosion of local values by foreigners and the prevalence of land conflicts, as well as the lack of ownership over land by locals in Mahajanga, are also noted. Additionally, the text emphasizes the need for national reconciliation and the importance of principles and values in addressing these issues. |
| **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 4\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 4\_MG** | **Keywords:** Ethiopian, Comorians, political awakening, socialism, non-aligned movement, political violence, French colonization, socialism, Familiarity with PSD, oral tradition, slavery, rule of law, electoral code, decentralization, nepotism, military violence, reconciliation, CFM, external influences, France, Zafy Albert.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses historical conflicts in Mahajanga, including conflicts involving Comorian communities, and the impact of socialism on the region. It highlights the complexities of Malagasy history, including the resistance to French colonization and the introduction of socialism. The narrative explores issues of political violence, decentralization, and the role of external influences, particularly France, in shaping power dynamics in Madagascar. The text also touches on personal experiences of reconciliation and the challenges of addressing historical grievances. |
| **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 5\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 5\_MG** | **Keywords:** Settlers, Boeny, FFM, SEFAFI, reconciliation, religion, council of the wise, CFM, text ruling.  **Key points:** The transcript provides a historical overview of settlers in Boeny and their interactions with various organizations such as FFM and SEFAFI. It discusses the process of reconciliation and the challenges faced in implementing it, particularly in relation to religious networks and the council of the wise. The text also highlights issues and conflicts within FFM, as well as difficulties in applying the text ruling within the organization. |
| **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 6\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 6\_MG** | **Keywords:** Betsirebaka, Comorians, Ratsiraka, Ravalomanana, poverty, conflict, mediation, CFM, 1972, French involvement, socialism, liberalism, tribal conflict, Tsimihety, Andriamahazo.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses conflicts between the Betsirebaka and Comorians, as well as the political rivalry between Ratsiraka and Ravalomanana, with a focus on the significant impact of the 2002 conflict. It highlights poverty as a root cause of many conflicts and criticizes foreign manipulation of the government. Internal mediation efforts, particularly within organizations like CFM, face challenges. The transcript also touches upon historical events such as the 1972 conflict and the influence of French involvement in Malagasy politics. Additionally, it examines the impact of socialism and liberalism in Mahajanga, including tribal conflicts involving the Tsimihety. Finally, it mentions specific figures and events, such as General Andriamahazo's conflict with Ratsiraka and the tribal issues of 1991. |
| **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Male\_ENG**  **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Male\_MG** | **Keywords:** Betsirebaka, Comorians, political tension, foreign control, poverty, education, France, neocolonialism, decentralization, corruption, democracy, hybridization, PAC, external funding, media, crisis.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses ongoing conflicts in Mahajanga, particularly between indigenous groups like the Betsirebaka and non-native communities like the Comorians. It highlights the impact of political tension, foreign control of the economy, and poverty on exacerbating social unrest. There is a critique of the role of France in successive coups and ongoing neocolonial influences. Issues like corruption, decentralization, and the challenges of democracy are also explored, with a focus on the need for public awareness and trust-building measures. The transcript emphasizes the deficiencies in managing external funding and the influence of media in shaping public opinion during crises and elections. |
| **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Female\_ENG**  **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Female\_MG** | **Keywords:** Borizano, Merina, Tanindrana, MDRM, tribal conflicts, ethnicity, education, autonomy, tradition, Christianity, CFM, poverty, political parties, World Bank, socialism, democracy, civil servants, constitution, Malgachisation, colonialism, gender, external influence, citizenship, corruption, Malagasy culture, women.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses various aspects of social, political, and cultural dynamics in Mahajanga, including conflicts rooted in ethnicity and tribal identity. It highlights the influence of politicians in exacerbating these conflicts for their own selfish motives. There is a discussion on education, autonomy, and traditional values, as well as the impact of Christianity and the role of the CFM (Council of the Wise). Poverty, unemployment, and the proliferation of political parties are identified as factors contributing to instability. The transcript also addresses issues related to governance, democracy, and external influences, including the role of the World Bank and the presence of Indians and Comorians. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of preserving Malagasy culture, values, and identity, and the active contribution of women to development. |
| **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 1\_ENG**  **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** Gender, Comorians, Malagasy, Oligarchs, Recruitment Quota System, Settlers, Natives, Regionalism, Education, Conflict, Melaky, Sofia, Betsiboka, Mahajanga, Sakalava, University President Nomination, State Officials, Decentralization, Financial Autonomy, Grassroots, Foreign Interference, SADC, Democracy, Traditions, Colonization, Malgachisation, CFM, Malagasy Identity, Ravalomanana, Rajoelina, Dina, Traditional Elders, Mediation, Concealed Identity, Mixed Heritage.  **Key points:** The transcript addresses various themes such as gender disparities, conflicts between Comorians and Malagasy individuals, the influence of oligarchs, the recruitment quota system for state civil servants, the surge of settlers and the creation of organizations by natives and settlers. It explores regionalism as a source of conflict, including tensions among regions and varying levels of education. It discusses the impacts of decentralization, internal conflicts, and the destruction of education systems. The narrative also covers foreign interference, the challenges of Malgachisation in education, and the struggle for Malagasy identity. Additionally, it touches on issues related to the CFM, reconciliation efforts, traditional practices like Dina, and the complex heritage of the population, including the concealment of Sakalava identity. |
| **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 2\_ENG**  **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 2\_MG** | **Keywords:** Boeny, External Influence, Unification, Cosmopolitanism, Political Factions, Local Traditions, Sakalava, Ancestral Occupation, Land Usurpation, Hybridization, Tribal Traditions, Islamic Contribution, Christianity, Traditional Practices, Corruption, Erosion of Trust, Royalty, FFM, Traditional Force, Sojabe, Hazomanga, Olobe, Taboos, Mediation, Military Participation, Autonomy, Decentralization, Federalism, Referendum.  **Key points:** The transcript delves into the history of Boeny, highlighting conflicts supported by external influences and attempts at unification. It discusses the cosmopolitan nature of Mahajanga and the presence of various political factions, while noting the lack of respect for local traditions by settlers and the limited representation of natives in leadership positions. The narrative explores the coexistence and tensions among tribes, particularly focusing on the Sakalava and their traditions, ancestral occupations, and land disputes. It emphasizes the disruption caused by European arrival, the influence of Islamic contributions, and the erosion of trust due to corruption. The text also examines the role of traditional forces, rituals, and the monarchy in past and present conflicts, including the manipulation of statistics and the long-term effects of historical events. Additionally, it addresses issues related to representation within institutions, autonomy, decentralization, and the challenges of political affiliation. |
| **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 3\_ENG**  **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** Tanindrana, Centralization, Management, Merina, Sakalava Dynasty, Education, Conflict, Decentralization, Autonomy, Federalism, Malagasy Identity, Corruption, Foreign Influence, Religion, Ethnicity, Governance, Fokontany, Mercenaries, Financial Support, World Bank.  **Key points:** The transcript highlights the pervasive feeling of lower status among Tanindrana individuals, particularly in management positions, and the conflicts within the Tanindrana community itself. It discusses the historical centralization of power and conflicts traced back to Andrianampoinimerina's reign, emphasizing the influence of the Hova and Ampanjaka. The narrative explores the erosion of traditional practices and the impact of colonialism on literature and history. It examines issues related to education, tribal traditions, and the displacement of Boeny culture by highlander influence. The text also addresses centralism as a source of conflict and the challenges of decentralization, corruption, and paperwork in governance. Additionally, it delves into the role of external influences, including support from the US, France, and the Karana community, in shaping political events. It discusses religion, ethnicity, and governance structures such as Fokontany and municipalities, and proposes solutions including decentralization and community-based prevention measures. The transcript also touches on economic issues like land conflicts, debt, subsidies, and the influence of organizations like the World Bank on Madagascar's development. |
| **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 4\_ENG**  **NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 4\_MG** | **Keywords:** Social Conflict, Tribal Conflict, Ethnic Groups, Language, Education Access, Sakalava History, Fihavanana, French Influence, Nepotism, Colonization, Independence, External Influence, Corruption, Freedom of Speech, Political Parties, Civic Education, Reconciliation, Outsiders, Education System, Capitalism, Democracy, Religion, Charismatic Churches, Gender, Tradition.  **Key points:** The transcript explores social and tribal conflicts in Mahajanga, particularly between the northerners and southerners, as well as conflicts between the Antemoro and Comorians. It discusses the impact of external ethnic groups on power dynamics and voting, highlighting the dominance of Betsirebaka and Antandroy populations. The narrative delves into the issue of access to education for the Sakalava and the historical context of Sakalava involvement in Madagascar's victories. It also examines concepts like Fihavanana and the surge of tribal associations, cautioning against their potential threat to social cohesion. French influence and political practices of leaders like Ratsiraka are analyzed, along with the consequences of colonization and incomplete independence. The text addresses challenges in education, corruption, and administration, emphasizing the need for systemic changes and local dialogue. It critiques the dependency on outsiders and calls for restoring Malagasy values rooted in reconciliation and fihavanana. The influence of religion, particularly charismatic churches, on politics and gender issues are also discussed, along with the coexistence of religion and tradition in society. |
| **ITW\_ Marovoay\_Male 1\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Marovoay\_Male 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** Conflict Resolution, Sojabe, Societal Structure, Tangena Rituals, Joro, Values, Police Intervention, Fokontany President.  **Key points:** The transcript explores conflict resolution mechanisms in the past, particularly focusing on the role of Sojabe and traditional rituals like tangena and joro. It highlights the importance of societal structure and traditional leadership in resolving conflicts at the local level. However, it notes a decline in the effectiveness of rituals like joro over time. The narrative suggests that reinstating these traditional values could reduce conflicts, as they historically served as effective methods of conflict resolution. Additionally, it discusses the roles of Fokontany presidents and Sojabe in managing disputes within communities. |
| **NW\_ Marovoay\_Male\_ENG**  **NW\_ Marovoay\_Male\_MG** | **Keywords:** Tsiranana Era, Insecurity, Nepotism, Electoral Campaigns, Muslims, Political Conflicts, Leadership Tensions, Political Exclusion, Political Opportunities, Agriculture Decline, Security Levels, Entrepreneurship, Foreign Investors, Project Benefits, Colonial Influence, Democracy, Corruption, Conflict Resolution, Legal Actions, Gender Equality, FiFABE, Transparency, Recruitment Corruption.  **Key points:** The transcript reflects on a desire to return to the Tsiranana era due to perceived higher levels of security and opportunities for agriculture. It discusses issues such as nepotism within the government, youth engagement limited to electoral campaigns, and the impact of political conflicts on governance. The narrative highlights the influence of political tensions on leadership dynamics, with one party obstructing actions of another. Additionally, it explores the role of external influences, particularly France, in Madagascar's political landscape and the challenges in achieving gender equality. The transcript also raises concerns about the lack of transparency in project impacts and recruitment corruption, emphasizing the need for greater accountability and local involvement in development initiatives. |
| **NW\_ Marovoay\_Female\_ENG**  **NW\_ Marovoay\_Female\_MG** | **Keywords:** Gender, Conflict Resolution, Sojabe, Religion, Fokontany President, Food Shortage, Political Strife, FIFABE, Microcredit, Political Representation, Agriculture, Corruption, Land Conflicts, Campaigning, Security, Training, BNGRC, Election, Ethnicity, Settlers.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses gender issues, highlighting the lack of training for women in entrepreneurship and their focus on microcredit programs. It also explores conflict resolution mechanisms, primarily handled by local authorities like Sojabe and Fokontany presidents, with serious cases escalated to higher authorities. Economic challenges such as rising commodity costs and food shortages are attributed to events in 2000 and 2002. The role of political representation and organizations like FIFABE in agriculture is mentioned, along with corruption issues in job recruitment. Security and training initiatives during the Ravalomanana era are noted positively. Ethnic tensions between locals and settlers are also touched upon, particularly in the context of elections and candidate selection. |
| **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Female\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Female\_MG** | **Keywords:** 2002 Conflict, Gendered Impacts, Colonization, Exploitation, Malagasy Civil Servants, 1947 Independence Movement, Tribal Segregation, Unequal Opportunity, Socialism, Intellectuals, Election, French Aid Suspension, Illegitimacy, Malgachisation, Dominance, Integration, Fokonolona, Mosques, Economic Stability.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses the impacts of the 2002 conflict, including its gendered effects. It also explores the historical context of colonization, exploitation, and the desire for independence in 1947, highlighting the role of Malagasy civil servants and their strategies. The narrative follows through the periods of socialism under Ratsiraka, the election turmoil in the 1990s, and the ascension of Ravalomanana in 2002, noting the role of key figures and movements. Additionally, it touches upon the challenges of Malgachisation, dominance-seeking behaviors, and economic issues such as price fluctuations. |
| **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 1\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** Political Turmoil, Unrest, 2002, 2009, Poverty, Monopoly, French Influence, Colonization, Socialism, University Tension, Injustice, Church, FFKM, Democracy, Zafy, Impeachment, Currency Instability, Tribal Conflict, Students' Involvement, Mediation, Chissano, Rajoelina, CFM, Fitampoha, Buying Votes, Belly Policy, Tsiranana.  **Key points:** The transcript addresses persistent political turmoil and unrest in Madagascar, and events in 2002 and 2009. Poverty, monopoly, and a lack of awareness among Malagasy citizens are identified as underlying causes. The influence of France and Ravalomanana, along with lingering effects of colonization and socialism, are discussed. Injustice, particularly in the context of university tensions and scholarship distribution, is highlighted. Efforts by organizations like the Church and FFKM to address these issues are noted, though their impact is deemed insufficient. The transition to democracy during Zafy's tenure, marked by instability and impeachment, is examined. Threats of tribal conflict in 1991 and student involvement in political movements are mentioned. The role of foreign mediation, caution in leadership choices, and the potential for profit in conflicts due to poverty are explored. The text also touches on issues such as buying votes and the historical context of the "belly policy" during Tsiranana's leadership. |
| **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 2\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 2\_MG** | **Keywords:** SMMC, Local Elite, Poverty, Ray Amandreny, Fihavanana, Colonialism, Decentralisation, Budget, Ramanantsoa, Ratsiraka, Competences Transfer, Local Fund for Development, Federalism, USSR, Election.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses the role of the SMMC and highlights how the incapacity of local elites and politicians contributes to poverty. It emphasizes societal norms like Ray Amandreny and Fihavanana, which are exploited by the elite. Colonialism is identified as a source of conflict. Decentralisation of the budget, particularly during Ramanantsoa's era and Ratsiraka's initiatives, is explored. The decentralisation process, including the transfer of competences and the establishment of local funds for development, is detailed. Challenges and debates surrounding federalism and the regional state model are outlined. The importance of provinces in decentralisation efforts and the lack of competence transfer in decentralised entities are discussed. The text also touches on personal experiences after studying in the USSR and its relevance to the election process. |
| **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 3\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** Political Conflict, 1991, Federated State, 2002, Violence, Tribal Conflicts, Scraps of Paper, Agreements, Reneging, Economic Challenges, Communism, External Manipulation, Financial Backing, Dual Nationality.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses political conflicts in Madagascar, including events in 1991 and 2002. It highlights requests for a federated state and accounts of violence and tribal conflicts during these periods. Scraps of paper symbolize agreements that are often broken, exacerbating tribal conflicts. Economic challenges stemming from communism are mentioned. The text also addresses external manipulation of Madagascar by foreign forces, including the financial backing of politicians and the issue of dual nationality among leaders. |
| **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 4\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 4\_MG** | **Keywords:** Destruction of Intellectual Wealth, Betsimisaraka Confederation, Administrative Cuts, Decentralisation, Tribalism, Religion, Clash of Religion and Tradition, Havandrazana Ceremony, Tompontanana, Enhanced Governance, French Influence, Socialism, Ratsiraka, TCRP, Democracy, Unconstitutional Actions, Malagasy State, Centralism, French Interests, Foreign Mediators, Belly Policy.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses the destruction of intellectual wealth and identifies the Betsimisaraka as a confederation rather than a tribe. Administrative cuts are highlighted as sources of conflicts, along with the concepts of decentralisation and deconcentration, which can lead to tribalism. Religious clashes and clashes between religion and tradition are mentioned, along with rituals like the havandrazana ceremony and the role of tompontanana in promoting integration. The text also touches on the influence of French interests and socialism, particularly during the tenure of Ratsiraka. The importance of regional autonomy and decentralisation is emphasized, along with the need for foreign mediators in conflict resolution. Additionally, the transcription references historical events such as unconstitutional actions in 2018 and the impact of belly policy in 1973. |
| **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 5\_ENG**  **ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 5\_MG** | **Keywords:** Economy, 2002 Crisis, Brickaville Barricade, Port of Tamatave, Cloves, Foreign Interests, Political Dimension, Vanilla, Economic Systems, Malagasy Identity.  **Key points:** The economy during the 2002 crisis is discussed, highlighting events such as the Brickaville Barricade and Tamatave's control of the port. There is a mention of the influence of external actors on Madagascar's economic interests, particularly in sectors like cloves and vanilla. The text also suggests a political dimension woven into economic interests, with a quote emphasizing the need for economic systems to align with the Malagasy identity. Additionally, it mentions the loss of privileges for Ratsiraka's supporters in 2002. |
| **NW\_ Toamasina\_Male\_ENG**  **NW\_ Toamasina\_Male\_MG** | **Keywords:** External Influence, Education, Economic Control, Wealth Domination, Tribal Disputes, Decentralisation, Corruption, Social Harmony, Grassroots Governance, Presidential Power, Legislation, Deliberation, Tribal Voting, Regional Balance.  **Key points:** The transcript highlights the significant influence of external actors in Madagascar, particularly in perpetuating ignorance through education and controlling the economy. It discusses the historical context of colonization and its impact on societal structures, including tribal disputes and corruption. The need for grassroots governance and decentralization is emphasized, along with the importance of reducing presidential power and ensuring legislation is in Malagasy. Furthermore, it addresses the complexities of social and state structures, tribal voting tendencies in elections, and the importance of regional balance and representation. |
| **NW\_ Toamasina\_Female\_ENG**  **NW\_ Toamasina\_Female\_MG** | **Keywords:** Gender, Colonisation, Conflict, Irregularities, Corruption, Mauritius, Corporate Power, Fear, Violence, Election, Ravalomanana, Incarceration, CFM, Compensation, Indemnity, Rape, Court, Land Conflicts, Revenge, Personal Interests, Education, Decentralisation, National Wealth, Rosewood, Gold, Illegal Transactions, Illicit Transactions, France, Ambassadors, Exiles, Eparses, External Influence, Economy, Vanilla, Lychee, Financial Constraints, External Mediation, Hidden Compensation, African Union, CCI, Fihavanana, Dina, Centralism, Regionalism, Solutions, Grassroots, Women in Leadership, Religion, Monarchy.  **Key points:** The transcript includes discussions on various topics such as gender issues, the impact of colonisation on conflicts, irregularities in projects, corruption, the power of corporate entities, fear and violence during political events in 2002 and 2009, election dynamics, CFM and compensation issues, rape cases and related legal processes, land conflicts leading to violence, mentality issues, external influences on the economy including rosewood and gold trade, France's involvement in conflicts, external mediation attempts, the significance of traditional values like Fihavanana and Dina, debates on centralism and regionalism, proposed solutions focusing on grassroots initiatives and women's leadership, discussions on religion, and considerations of monarchy in governance. |
| **NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 1\_ENG**  **NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 1\_MG** | **Keywords:** Social Classes, Royal Generations, Bourgeois, Andriana, Intellectuals, Conflict, Foreign Interference, Envy, Tribes, Selfishness, Corruption, Taboos, Tradition, Tangalamena, Tambiroa, Communism, Socialism, Reconciliation, Land Conflicts, Politicians, Centralism, Regionalism, Fuel Smuggling, World Bank, Currency, Embezzlement, Savage Liberalism, Pricing, Outsiders, American, French, Mailhol, Neo-Colonialism, PAS, Gender, Foreign Aid, Grassroots, Implementation, False Needs, Donors, Government, Political Power, Money.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses the social stratification in Madagascar, including the roles of royal generations, bourgeois, and intellectuals, which often leads to conflicts fueled by aspirations to move up social circles. Foreign interference tends to target these conflicts. Envy and selfishness contribute to corruption, while taboos and tradition influence societal norms. The historical distrust of the Hova is explored, along with inherent communist and socialist ethos in Malagasy culture. Reconciliation processes often occur in rural areas, addressing land conflicts and communal sharing practices. Political conflicts in 1972 and 2002 are highlighted, along with the impact of centralism, regionalism, and fuel smuggling. The involvement of outsiders, such as Americans, French, and Russians, in crises is noted, along with the neo-colonialism of France and conditionalities of foreign aid. Issues with grassroots impacts, deficient implementation, and false needs are discussed, emphasizing the need for collaborative approaches between donors and the government. Finally, the data touches on the prioritization of political power driven by money. |
| **NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 2\_ENG**  **NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 2\_MG** | **Keywords:** Colonization, Tribal Identities, Socialist Agenda, Democratic Governance, Regionalism, Centralism, Malagasy Identity, Cultural Infiltration, Fihavanana, Ethnic Conflict, Constitutional Reform, Financial Orthodoxy, External Funding, Political Parties, Provincial Issues, Leadership Dynamics, Education System, Public Servants, Tax Reforms, Budget Allocation, Twinnings, Economic Effects, Gender, Malagasy Customs, Acculturation, Political Colonization, Sovereignty, Rituals, Law Reform.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses the historical context from colonization to the present day, highlighting the influence of tribalistic identities and political agendas such as socialism and democratic governance. It explores regionalism and centralism as factors in societal division. Malagasy identity and cultural infiltration are examined, alongside the impact of conflicts on societal cohesion. The narratives of political strife in 2002 and 2009 are recounted, along with the challenges of constitutional reform and financial management. The importance of education, public service, and budget allocation to municipalities is emphasized. Issues related to governance, economic effects, gender disparities, and the preservation of Malagasy customs are discussed. The role of international aid and external influence in shaping Malagasy identity and sovereignty is explored. Additionally, the data reflects on the importance of rituals, law reform, and maintaining cultural heritage in the face of external pressures. Finally, there is a critique of foreign mentalities and their impact on local governance and identity. |
| **NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 3\_ENG**  **NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 3\_MG** | **Keywords:** EU, Election, Project Bidding, Donor Interests, Constitution, Business Process, Ray Amandreny, Distrust, Conflict, Education, Fady and Sandrana, Civic Education, Unemployment, Insecurity, National Service, Malagasy Identity, Colonization, Tradition, Ethnicity, Decentralization, Corruption, Justice System, Taxation, Military Training, Cosmopolitanism, Reconciliation, CFM Institution, Hasina, Ethnic Skills, External Support, Fokonolona, Presidential Power, Military Influence, Opposition Party.  **Key points:** The transcript discusses various issues including the influence of the EU in elections and the challenges faced during project bidding due to harsh conditions and donor interests. It critiques the inefficiency of the Malagasy constitution and highlights problems with Ratsiraka's management of food production. The narrative explores themes of education, tradition, and youth unemployment as root causes of conflicts. It delves into historical events such as colonization, the 1947 war, and the superficial independence that followed. The impact of colonization on Malagasy identity, language, and societal structures is examined. The data also addresses contemporary issues like corruption, ethnicity-based politics, and the concentration of power at the presidential level. Recommendations for solutions include reforms in taxation, education, job creation, and military training. Additionally, there is a discussion on the role of reconciliation, ethnic skills, external support, and the necessity of opposition parties in governance. |
| **NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 4\_ENG**  **NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 4\_MG** | **Keywords:** Southerners vs Northerners, Decentralization, Tribal Conflict, Ethnic Representation, Intermarriage, Youth Unemployment, Rosewood Trafficking, Conflict Resolution, Land Conflicts, Gender Equality, Foreign Influence, Nationalization, Socialism, Traditional Law, Gerontocracy, Federalism, Globalization, Fair Trade, UNICEF, Outsourcing.  **Key points:** The transcript explores the historical and contemporary conflicts between southerners and northerners in Madagascar, attributed to factors such as colonization, tribal identities, and intermarriage. It discusses the challenges of decentralization and the manipulation of regional identities for political gain. Issues such as youth unemployment, falsification of history, and language loss are highlighted. The narrative addresses conflicts related to land disputes, gender equality, and foreign influence, emphasizing the need for effective conflict resolution mechanisms and community involvement in project implementation. It critiques the failures of political leaders like Ratsiraka and explores the feasibility of implementing socialism in Madagascar's political and economic landscape. The transcript also examines the complexities of blending traditional Malagasy customs with external ideologies like socialism and globalization, stressing the importance of managing conflicts and interests associated with them. Additionally, it discusses challenges in fair trade practices and the negative impact of outsourcing projects to external entities rather than involving local communities. |