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**The School of Politics and International Relations at the University of Reading received a funding from ESRC via Dr Velomahanina Razakamaharavo to carry out a project studying processes of hybridisation in peace and conflict processes in Madagascar. The project started on September 1 2021 and ended on 31 March 2024.**

The following files have been archived:

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| File name | File description (Short description of content, sample size, format, any linking between different types of data, i.e. survey and interviews/focus groups) |
| RazakamaharavoEtAl\_Overview\_DataNarrative | This file contains the overview of the project and the data narrative |
| RazakamaharavoEtal\_Questions | The list of open-ended questions used to guide the narrative workshops and the interviews |
| RazakamaharavoEtAl\_ConsentForm\_InformationSheet | Consent form for participants in the narrative workshops and the in-depth interviews |
| RazakamaharavoetAl\_Codes | This file contains the descriptions of the codes used in the project |
| RazakamaharavoEtAl\_Codebook | This file contains examples of coded data. |
| RazakamaharavoEtAl\_Metadata | This file contains the list of all the codes used in the project and features examples of each. |
| RazakamaharavoEtAl\_TopicGuides | This file contains the topics and key points in each transcription of narrative workshops and in-depth interviews |
| RazakamaharavoEtal\_MethodologyMEthods | Steps followed in collecting, processing and analyzing data. |
| RazakamaharavoEtAl\_ITW\_Schedules | This file contains the interview schedule during the fieldwork |
| RazakamaharavoEtAl\_TopicGuides | This file contains the list of topics and key points in each document. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 1\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 1 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The interview explores the following topics: the 2009 political crisis in Madagascar marked a tumultuous period characterized by political instability and widespread unrest following disputed presidential elections. The African community, through regional bodies like the African Union (AU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC), played a significant role in mediating the crisis and seeking a resolution to the political deadlock. However, external pressures and interventions, including sanctions and embargoes imposed by international entities, further complicated efforts to restore stability and legitimacy to Madagascar's government. These externally-imposed solutions aimed to pressure political actors towards reconciliation and democratic norms but often polarized opinions within the country and challenged sovereignty. The crisis underscored the complexities of balancing regional and international interests with the need for internal consensus and governance reform, highlighting ongoing challenges in Madagascar's political landscape. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 2\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 2 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The interview explores the following topics: Madagascar's political landscape is marked by deep-seated divisions, exacerbated by issues of racism, external involvement, and complex gender dynamics. Manipulation during elections has historically undermined democratic processes, influenced by lingering French influence and nationalist sentiments. Efforts towards national reconciliation have been hindered by sporadic violence and persistent tribal conflicts, necessitating mediation initiatives to foster understanding and peace. Decentralization efforts aim to empower local governance but face challenges in effectively addressing regional disparities and enhancing community participation. Overcoming these challenges requires concerted efforts to promote inclusive dialogue, address historical grievances, and strengthen governance structures that prioritize transparency, accountability, and respect for diverse identities within Madagascar's socio-political fabric. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 3\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 3 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: conflict recurrence in Madagascar underscores the challenges of navigating a hybrid democracy where political transitions often face turbulence. Civil society plays a crucial role in advocating for transparency and accountability, yet encounters challenges in the decentralization process, which aims to empower local governance but faces complexities in implementation. The debate between federalism and decentralization continues to shape governance structures, with federalism advocating for stronger regional autonomy and decentralization seeking to distribute power to local levels within a unified framework. Donor involvement in Madagascar's development landscape provides critical financial support but also influences policy agendas, sometimes at odds with government-grassroots consultation efforts aimed at ensuring community participation in decision-making processes. Gender dynamics further complicate these issues, influencing political representation and decision-making roles within a society navigating complex socio-political transitions and aspirations for inclusive governance. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 4\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 4 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The interview explores the following topics: elections in Madagascar have been pivotal moments shaped by foreign intervention and mediation efforts aimed at fostering consensus government. Organizations like SADC (Southern African Development Community) have played crucial roles in processes that normally aims at facilitating peaceful transitions and ensuring electoral integrity. However, the mass media landscape has been marred by instances of censorship and government control, impacting public discourse and transparency during electoral processes. Electoral violence has been a recurrent challenge, exacerbated by factors such as Russian collusion allegations and gender dynamics within political arenas. Mediation efforts, both domestic and international, have been instrumental in addressing political disputes and promoting stability, underscoring the importance of inclusive dialogue and conflict resolution in Madagascar's evolving political context. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 5\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 5\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 4 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The interview explores the following topics: Madagascar's socio-political landscape has been shaped by a complex interplay of historical factors, including the introduction of socialism, the traditional governance of Fokonolona, and the legacy of French colonialism. The island's path to independence in 1960 marked a significant shift from colonial rule to self-governance, yet the remnants of French centralism have continued to influence administrative structures and governance practices. Initially embracing socialism under leaders like Ratsiraka, Madagascar later transitioned towards capitalism, reflecting global economic trends and internal economic challenges. Military influence has also played a pivotal role at various junctures, impacting governance and stability. Land ownership remains a contentious issue, often intertwined with tribal conflicts and decentralization efforts aimed at empowering local communities. The legacy of French colonial centralism continues to shape debates around governance and decentralization, highlighting Madagascar's ongoing quest to balance traditional practices with modern socio-economic realities. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 6\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Female 6\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 6 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The interview explores the following topics: governance in Madagascar has been characterized by challenges such as unilateral decision-making and efforts towards decentralization, particularly in the context of elections and funding. Historically, governance has often been centralized, with decisions made at higher levels without sufficient local input or accountability. Decentralization initiatives aim to shift power to regional and local authorities, promoting greater autonomy and responsiveness to local needs. However, the effectiveness of these efforts has varied, influenced by factors like political will, administrative capacity, and resource allocation. Elections play a crucial role in the democratic process, yet funding constraints and external influences can impact their transparency and legitimacy. Ensuring equitable funding and robust electoral processes are essential for enhancing democratic governance and fostering political stability in Madagascar. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 1\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 1\_FR | These files contain transcripts in English and French of the in-depth interview of Male 1 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The interview explores the following topics: Madagascar's political and constitutional history has been marked by significant transitions and challenges, including the role of the church in conflict resolution and African mediation efforts. Waves of democratization have influenced national reconciliation efforts amidst ethnic tensions and decentralization initiatives aimed at addressing insecurity and internal conflicts. The United Nations has played a crucial role in providing assistance and external resources to support these processes, while the privatization of key sectors has also shaped economic and political dynamics. The Karana community's influence, as a prominent ethnic and economic group, has been notable, impacting political decisions and societal integration efforts. Election-related kidnappings have underscored the complexities of political transitions and security concerns, highlighting ongoing challenges in Madagascar's path towards stability and democratic governance. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 2\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 2 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The interview explores the following topics: the perception of socialism has fluctuated, influencing political unity during colonization and the rise of Malagasy national identity. Foreign influence played a significant role in stabilizing and shaping these perceptions, often leading to aversions towards the Merina community, who were perceived as having benefited from colonial favoritism. The concept of nationhood and identity evolved through movements like Menalamba, reflecting nationalist ideologies that sought to unify the diverse Malagasy population against external influences. Institutions and churches played pivotal roles in this narrative, sometimes aligning with or opposing nationalist movements based on their own interests and values. The emergence of nationalist ideologies underscored the Malagasy people's quest for autonomy and cultural preservation amidst external pressures, contributing to the complex evolution of Madagascar's political landscape. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 3\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 3 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The interview explores the following topics: centralism in Madagascar has historically led to clashes between foreign and Malagasy values, complicating the implementation of development projects. The centralized governance structure, inherited from colonial administrations, often contrasts with local governance practices and cultural norms deeply rooted in Malagasy society. This clash can hinder the effectiveness of development initiatives, as foreign values and approaches may not always align with local needs or priorities. Structural challenges further exacerbate these issues, including bureaucratic inefficiencies, corruption, and inadequate infrastructure, which undermine the success and sustainability of development projects. |
| ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 4\_ENG  ITW\_ Antananarivo\_Male 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 4 in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The interview explores the following topics: the influence of communism, exemplified by movements like the Front Populaire and the VVS (Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution), played a significant role in shaping ideological perspectives. Figures such as Ho Chi Minh and the collective writing of President Ratsiraka's Red Book furthered socialist ideals, impacting policies and governance structures. Workers' unions became pivotal in advocating for labor rights amidst shifting political ideologies, including debates between communism and liberalism, and their implications for national sovereignty. Historical conflicts, such as the tensions between the Malagasy Kingdoms and the Merina, and the Sakalava Menabe Invasion, highlight ongoing struggles for reconciliation among different ethnic and social groups. The Gallieni Decree and subsequent decentralization efforts aimed to address governance disparities, amidst challenges of foreign interference fail. Poverty remains a persistent issue exacerbated by the influence of Muslim entities in Madagascar, shaping socio-economic dynamics and political discourse in the nation's complex history. The Panorama Convention is also discussed |
| NW\_ Antananarivo\_Male\_ENG  NW\_ Antananarivo\_Male\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-male narrative workshop in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: the generation gap and elders' influence in Madagascar shape discussions around hybridity and Malagasy identity, where traditional values, gender roles, and rituals intersect with evolving political engagement. Differences between Catholic and Protestant communities influence political involvement, impacting constitutional frameworks and governance structures. Ethnic diversity, including the Karana and Chinese communities, adds layers to societal dynamics and tribalism, reflecting historical influences from the socialist revolution and colonial-era economic shifts. Domination and power dynamics within institutions highlight challenges in representation and the balance between centralism and federalism. Identity politics and cultural influences further complicate matters, with dual nationality posing implications in national governance and financial cooperation. Projects like Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) business interests and wishes of the elite to gain autonomy and be free from foreign influence, prompting debates over erasure of memory and historical narratives. Addressing the cycle of revenge and conflict resolution through cultural or faith-based approaches requires addressing biases and gender representation in political processes, crucial for fostering inclusive and sustainable development in Madagascar. |
| NW\_ Antananarivo\_Female\_ENG  NW\_ Antananarivo\_Female\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-female narrative workshop in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: the dominance of foreign venture capital reflects broader challenges related to Malagasy origin and identity. The lack of comprehension of identity elements within the context of globalization exacerbates disparities in the education system. Mediation efforts, such as those involving CFM strive to reconcile these issues by balancing external influences with local cultural roots. Rediscovering cultural roots, including the contemporary relevance of "fihavanana" (social cohesion and solidarity), is pivotal in navigating the complexities of modern development and preserving traditional values amidst external pressures. Efforts to integrate these elements into economic and social policies are essential for fostering sustainable development that respects and promotes Malagasy identity while engaging constructively with foreign ventures. |
| NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 1\_ENG  NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the gender-mixed (Mix 1) narrative workshop in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: the identity struggle in Madagascar reflects a nation grappling with defining itself amidst diverse influences and historical legacies. Issues such as inter-marriage and cultural diversity underscore challenges in forging a cohesive national identity. Democratic processes, shaped by international influence on election systems, aim to navigate these complexities but often intersect with traditional governance structures and the fragility of the military's role in political stability. Gender dynamics influence the conflict trajectory. The church plays a significant role in balancing tradition with modernity. French colonization has left enduring impacts on political party dynamics, with ongoing debates between socialism and capitalism shaping government workings and elite power dynamics. The customary justice system and caste system further complicate power consolidation and external involvement in mediation efforts, highlighting Madagascar's complex path towards reconciling tradition with global pressures in its quest for sustainable development and national cohesion. The role of SADC (Southern African Development Community) in peace processes is also discussed. |
| NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 2\_ENG  NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the gender-mixed (Mix 2) narrative workshop in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: the complex dynamics of governance and conflict are shaped by a multitude of factors categorized under foreign interferences, identity issues, and the legacy of colonialism. The CENI (Independent National Electoral Commission) often becomes a focal point for foreign international interests, influencing political outcomes and exacerbating internal tensions. Post-colonial military interference reflects historical legacies and the enduring influence of the military in political affairs. The Karana community, often dubbed the "19th tribe," symbolizes economic and cultural ties dating back to colonial times, contributing to socio-economic disparities and political elite dynamics marked by nepotism. Conflicts, whether localized or diffuse across Madagascar, are often rooted in connections with the land and the strategic exploitation of natural resources, which have historically been under French control and continue to shape national energy policies under international jurisdiction, including that of the World Bank. UNDP consultants wield influence over institutional decision-making processes, sometimes at odds with traditional conflict resolution methods grounded in grassroots initiatives like Fokontany and Fokonolona. The CFM exemplifies efforts towards grassroots decision-making but often contends with the preference for recolonization and external interference, perpetuating institutional versus traditional governance conflicts in Madagascar's complex socio-political landscape. |
| NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 3\_ENG  NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the gender-mixed (Mix 3) narrative workshop in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: the legacy of colonization continues to exert a profound influence on Madagascar, particularly through the descendants of colonizers who maintain economic and political power. Conflict stemming from the forbidding of the Merina people throughout Madagascar reflects historical tensions exacerbated by the influence of groups like Club 48, which perpetuate divisions. Traditional reconciliation practices, rooted in Malagasy values like Fihavanana, strive to address these rifts but often contend with French influence and enduring nepotism within governance structures. The events of 2009 were driven by complex interests, including those of international entities like the World Bank, influencing education policies and practices under various administrations. Intellectual colonization has also shaped Malagasy culture, impacting aspects such as intermarriage and the emotional scars of oppression. The role of the Church remains significant in Malagasy society, navigating class struggles and the fallout from political upheavals in 2002 and 2009, which highlighted issues of corruption and nepotism. Regional independence movements reflect historical conflicts between the Merina and Cotiers, complicated by the failure of Ratsiraka's socialism and subsequent attempts at decentralization. Malgacho-Malgache relations and beliefs, deeply intertwined with a strong inclination towards religion, continue to influence gender dynamics amidst allegations of corruption within what is perceived as a matriarchal nation. |
| NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 4\_ENG  NW\_ Antananarivo\_Mix 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the gender-mixed (Mix 4) narrative workshop in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: gendered education disparities persist, reflecting historical banalization of immorality and cultural narratives promoted by intellectuals. The Malagasy mentality, shaped by cultural heritage and the historical impact of Merina conquest and colonial influences on education, contributes to symbolic violence and moral decline. Efforts to return to cultural roots amidst interregional imbalances often clash with economic sway from donors and neocolonial pressures, exacerbating issues of poverty and embezzlement among the bourgeoisie. Criticisms of the CFM highlight challenges in balancing tradition with modern governance, while issues like dual nationality and intermarriage challenge societal cohesion. Civil society and NGOs play pivotal roles in addressing these complexities, navigating the falsehoods in historical narratives and promoting Malgacho-Malgache solutions that respect both tradition and contemporary realities. |
| NW\_ Antananarivo\_Pilot\_ENG  NW\_ Antananarivo\_Pilot\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the gender-mixed pilot narrative workshop in Antananarivo undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: conflicts during leadership changes in Madagascar have often been marked by shifts in ideology and governance structures. The Change of ideology, such as under Ratsiraka's socialism, has influenced political dynamics and societal norms, particularly in balancing tradition with democratic principles. Local governance at the Fokontany level intersects with these changes, reflecting tensions between traditional authority and modern democratic processes. Economic pressures, including debt to international bodies like the World Bank, have shaped policy decisions affecting public services and development priorities. The resumption of monarchy and decentralization efforts have aimed to address Malagasy identity and conflict resolution, while debates over dual citizenship and democracy underscore challenges in consensus-building among diverse intellectual factions. However, funds misallocation and external exploitation of Malagasy resources have exacerbated societal divides, reflecting a mentality shaped by French influence and historical socialism's negative effects on economic development. The Cotiers de service and the CFM are also discussed. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Female 1\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Female 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 1 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022.  The interview explores the following topics: financing and development in Madagascar are influenced by hierarchical structures and mindset differences that impact the effective use of funds. The inappropriate use of finances often stems from issues related to financial transparency and accountability within development projects. The Foroches is also discussed in this excerpt. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Female 2\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Female 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 2 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics:  the Dina social convention in Madagascar represents a traditional system of governance and natural resource management deeply rooted in Malagasy values. Historically, Dina has regulated community conduct and guided sustainable use of natural resources, reflecting local cultural norms and territorial arrangements of the Fokonolona (local communities). However, the erosion of traditional authority and the influence of French colonial practices have challenged Dina's effectiveness over time. Decentralization efforts, under leaders like Ratsiraka, aimed to empower local communities and adapt governance structures to geographic considerations and local needs. Calls for autonomous provinces and federalism have sought to further distribute authority and resources, yet corruption and challenges in adapting governance to local contexts have hindered effective implementation. The clash between traditional Malagasy values and modern influences often results in a cultural shock, highlighting the ongoing struggle to preserve local customs amidst external pressures for development and governance reform. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Female 3\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Female 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 3 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: Land conflicts in Madagascar have been influenced by a variety of factors, including external actors and historical legacies. The Procom EU project and other international influences, such as France, have shaped the socio-political landscape, often impacting local land tenure systems and resource management practices. The political instability following the 2002 crisis exacerbated these conflicts, highlighting the challenges of decentralization and deconcentration efforts aimed at empowering local governance. Projects like the Kobaby Project, focused on sustainable development, have attempted to address these issues through consultancy and public consultation. However, tensions persist due to discrepancies in land ownership, limited transparency in land deals, and the impacts on local communities' livelihoods. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Female 4\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Female 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 4 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: The impact of colonization, particularly French influence, has left a lasting legacy on state institutions and societal norms. While state policies aim to uphold peace and security, issues such as mismanagement of funds can undermine public trust and exacerbate tensions. Traditional structures, including the Dina (community-based rules) and Ray amandreny (local leaders), play significant roles in maintaining order and resolving conflicts according to cultural norms. However, the erosion of cultural identity due to globalization and external influences presents challenges to traditional practices and values. Gender dynamics intersect with these dynamics, influencing societal roles and participation in development and conflict resolution processes. Grassroots consultation is crucial for addressing community needs and ensuring inclusive development, although the balance between modern governance and traditional governance practices like olobe remains a delicate issue. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 1\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 1 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: order, grassroots, Fokonolona, financial resources, donors, fund misappropriation, role of parents, historical colonization, Madagascar, French influence. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 2\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 2 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: development projects, often funded by international donors, aim to balance environmental conservation with local economic development. However, funding constraints and competing priorities sometimes lead to conflicts over resource allocation, particularly in protected areas crucial for biodiversity conservation. While these initiatives aim to promote social development and infrastructure improvements, local populations may express discontent due to perceived inequalities in benefit distribution or inadequate public consultation. Local resistance can also arise from concerns over the impact of development on traditional livelihoods and forest management practices. Gender dynamics further influence participation in decision-making processes related to environmental initiatives, affecting how development projects are implemented and perceived within communities. Ultimately, effective environmental management in Madagascar requires navigating these complexities to foster sustainable development while addressing the diverse needs and perspectives of the local population. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 3\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 3 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: decentralisation is at the center of various conflicts in Madagascar. Traditional values, encompassing rituals, taboos, and communal decision-making, form the foundation of local governance and societal norms. These values often clash with external influences, such as international development agendas or economic pressures, which may challenge or disrupt local customs and priorities. However, decentralized cooperation fosters active community engagement by leveraging traditional structures to address local needs and promote sustainable development. Gender dynamics play a significant role in these processes, influencing how roles are defined and resources allocated within community initiatives. Conflict may arise from tensions between preserving traditional practices and adapting to external demands, yet decentralized approaches allow communities to assert autonomy while navigating these complexities. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 4\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 4 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: leaders like Ratsiraka and Ratsimandrava have played pivotal roles amidst challenges in implementing federalism and decentralization, initiatives aimed at addressing community needs and promoting local governance. The 1973 event in Antsiranana underscored the complexities of national unity amidst regional movements and tribalism, exacerbated by limited civic education and linguistic diversity, including the dominance of the Merina dialect. External support aimed at fostering tangible development results has often clashed with local traditions and rituals, leading to tensions over implementation and sustainability. Gender links have also emerged as significant factors in socio-political dynamics. The demise of the firm SECREN is discussed as well. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 5\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 5\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 5 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: the causes of conflict involving Marc Ravalomanana, his political party Tiako I Madagasikara (TIM), and the subsequent rise of Andry Rajoelina's movement Tanora malaGasy Vonona (TGV) reflect a complex interplay of internal and external factors. Ravalomanana's presidency saw significant youth involvement in politics, reflecting societal aspirations for change and modernization. However, tensions escalated into the 2009 conflict, driven by disputes over governance legitimacy, allegations of corruption within Ravalomanana's administration, and economic hardships exacerbated by high unemployment rates. Rajoelina's TGV capitalized on public discontent, promoting an ideology centered on nationalism and anti-corruption, which resonated amidst widespread disillusionment with established political norms. The conflict ultimately highlighted systemic weaknesses in Madagascar's legal frameworks and governance structures, challenging the rule of law and democratic stability within the country. External influences, including international scrutiny and economic pressures, shaped perceptions and responses to the crisis. Issues such as foreign land acquisition underscored concerns over national sovereignty and environmental impact, adding fuel to social unrest. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 6\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 6\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 6 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: In Madagascar, conflicts have deep roots in cultural identity and local dynamics intertwined with external influences. Cultural identity, shaped by beliefs such as tromba (spirit possession), reverence for Zanahary (the Creator), and adherence to fady (taboos), plays a pivotal role in societal norms and governance. Violating fady, for instance, is seen as a severe transgression and can ignite social tensions and conflict. The local economy, often agrarian-based and vulnerable to external economic fluctuations, also contributes to instability and localized conflicts over resources. External influences, such as international development projects and economic policies, can exacerbate these tensions by disrupting traditional livelihoods or altering local power dynamics. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 7\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 7\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 7 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: the causes of conflict in Madagascar are multifaceted, stemming from political and ethnic tensions exacerbated by governance issues and the quest for federalism. Historical conflicts, such as those in 1991 and 2002, highlight the struggle for power and dissatisfaction with the centralized government. Political parties like AREMA and internal groups such as the Zanadambo and Foroches play significant roles in these dynamics, while ethnic tensions between settlers and indigenous populations add another layer of complexity. External influences, including support from international organizations like the UNDD and figures like Zafy Albert, further shape the political landscape, often impacting the balance of power and escalating violence. Local governance practices and the push for regional autonomy reflect a broader desire for better representation and stability, underscoring the need for comprehensive conflict resolution and governance reform. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 8\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 8\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 8 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: conflicts within the Antemoro tribe often stem from violations of traditional taboos, migration, and the delocalization of factories, which disrupt social and economic stability. These local issues are compounded by external influences such as the wealth and power of kings, gender roles shaped by external ideologies, and the tribe's interactions with other communities. The king plays a pivotal role in maintaining order, using his wealth and authority to mediate disputes and enforce traditional norms. Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, emphasizing cooperation and mutual respect, are vital in restoring harmony within the tribe. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 9\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 9\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 9 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: in Madagascar, the integrity of the electoral process is frequently compromised by vote rigging and the pervasive influence of money, which serve as major causes of conflict. These malpractices undermine democracy and erode public trust, leading to political instability and social unrest. The situation is exacerbated by insufficient electoral training, which leaves both voters and officials ill-prepared to conduct fair and transparent elections. External actors, including international organizations and foreign governments, provide financial aid and training to support democratic practices. However, these interventions can sometimes be perceived as interference, adding to tensions. Locally, the influence of money in politics and entrenched patronage networks further complicate efforts to ensure free and fair elections. Comprehensive voter education and strengthened local electoral training programs are essential to address these challenges and foster a more democratic and stable political environment. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 10\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 10\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 10 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: the ongoing conflict in Madagascar is deeply rooted in the struggle for a unified Malagasy identity versus a métisse identity, an issue that has persisted since independence. Political instability is a constant, highlighted by the impeachments of leaders like Zafy Albert and Ravalomanana, and the tension between federalists and centralists over decentralization and autonomous provinces. Economic liberalization and the creation of free trade zones have led to significant economic disparities and social unrest. Madagascar's political and economic landscape is heavily influenced by foreign powers, with France's strategic involvement and the impact of American influence and international bodies such as the World Bank, SADC, OUA, African Union, and the EU shaping national policies. Local dynamics reflect a complex interplay of traditional and modern influences, with events like the arson of the royal palace in Tamatave symbolizing the clash between old and new identities. Efforts at decentralization and governance reform aim to address fundamental needs and regional disparities, while political parties like TIM and grassroots movements strive to foster a unified Malagasy identity amidst these multifaceted challenges. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 11\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 11\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 11 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: The conflict between the Merina and Côtiers populations in Madagascar is deeply rooted in historical land acquisition disputes, regionalism, and economic disparities. These tensions are exacerbated by ideological debates over federalism and centralization, as evidenced by the violence in 2002. Corruption and a lack of continuity in governance further destabilize the region, while economic issues and unemployment add to the strife. External influences, from the colonial legacy of figures like Gallieni to modern political impacts from leaders such as Ratsiraka, shape the nation's dynamics. International projects and aid often bring additional complexities, disrupting local systems and fueling debates over dual citizenship. Meanwhile, Madagascar's local dynamics are marked by a strong emphasis on cultural traditions and the pursuit of a unified Malagasy identity through Malgachisation. The Council for Fihavanana Madagascar (CFM) and traditional groups like the Zanadambo play vital roles in mediation and conflict resolution. However, challenges persist with the military's influence, regionalism, and societal taboos. Grassroots practices such as Tagnamaro and Tambiroa exemplify the community's efforts to tackle local issues amidst these multifaceted challenges. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 12\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 12\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 12 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: The conflict in Madagascar is deeply rooted in historical grievances, ethnic tensions, and economic disparities. The 2002 political crisis exemplified these issues, with significant tribal clashes between the Merina and Côtiers groups, exacerbated by land disputes and economic policies that favored certain groups. Political competition, particularly between MDRM and PADESM, added fuel to the fire, highlighting ideological divides. External influences, including French and US intervention and the presence of the Indian community (Karana and Foroches), further complicated the situation. Local dynamics, characterized by traditional practices, religious beliefs, and identity politics, played a crucial role in the conflict. Despite the centrality of Fihavanana, or communal harmony, in Malagasy society, conflicts over land, identity, and resources strained this concept. The hybridization of cultures and the interplay between traditional and modern ideologies created a complex environment for conflict resolution. The Council for Fihavanana Madagascar (CFM) emerged as a critical mediator, striving to promote reconciliation and address these multifaceted issues. However, the latter has been seen as failing at multiple levels. |
| ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 13\_ENG  ITW\_ Antsiranana\_Male 13\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 12 in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: federalism remains a divisive issue, with debates over centralized versus regional governance contributing to significant conflicts in 1991 and 2002. Ethnic tensions, particularly between the Merina and Côtiers, further exacerbate the situation, while leaders like Ratsiraka and Zafy Albert have polarized the nation through their distinct policies and leadership styles. Ideological clashes between socialism and liberalism add another layer of complexity to the political landscape. External influences, notably from international organizations like the UNDP and the lingering impacts of French colonialism, play a crucial role in shaping the country's conflicts. Meanwhile, local dynamics, including grassroots movements like HAE and traditional practices, continue to influence the resolution of conflicts. The 1973 conflict serves as a reminder of the persistent struggles within Madagascar, as local leaders and community organizations strive to promote reconciliation and peace through dialogue and traditional values. |
| NW\_ Antsiranana\_Male\_ENG  NW\_ Antsiranana\_Male\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-male narrative workshop in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The workshop explores the following topics: The causes of conflict in Madagascar encompass various factors such as decentralization efforts, which have led to power struggles and disagreements over regional autonomy, often exacerbated by historical incidents like the conflict in 1991 and the October 8 killing. Criminal groups and the influence of military involvement further contribute to instability, fostering a climate of distrust and violence. The personality dynamics of influential figures like Kotity and the ideological influences of capitalism and regional independence movements also play significant roles in shaping conflict dynamics within the country. External influences on Madagascar's conflicts include historical legacies of French colonialism, which continue to shape political structures and influence electoral processes. Foreign interests and their involvement in economic sectors such as electricity and infrastructure through entities like SECREN impact national policies and exacerbate local grievances. Additionally, the presence of Karana communities and their economic influence, coupled with international pressures for national reconciliation and adherence to democratic norms, further complicate internal dynamics. Local dynamics are shaped by traditional Malagasy practices like Fihavanana (social cohesion) and the customary law systems of Fatidra and Dina, which provide frameworks for conflict resolution but also face challenges in modern contexts. Settlers and mixed-race (metisse) populations contribute to the multicultural fabric but can also trigger tensions related to land and resource allocation. The push for autonomous provinces reflects regional aspirations for self-governance amidst broader national political debates over decentralization and the preservation of traditional values amid ideological shifts. |
| NW\_ Antsiranana\_Female\_ENG  NW\_ Antsiranana\_Female\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-female narrative workshop in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The workshop explores the following topics: The causes of conflict in Madagascar encompass a complex interplay of factors including traditional gender roles, tensions between modernity and established customs, and power struggles within political and societal frameworks. Ethnicity and land disputes also contribute significantly to internal strife, exacerbated by issues of corruption and the challenges of internal conflict resolution amidst military involvement. Externally, French influence and the impact of foreign aid and presence influence Madagascar's political and economic landscapes. Locally, dynamics of gender equality, efforts in political representation, and initiatives like Ray amandreny and community-based reconciliation, alongside the roles of youth and women brigades, shape local responses to conflict. Cultural complexities such as Borizano and historical legacies such as Merina conquests further influence societal dynamics, while mechanisms like CFM and traditional reconciliation play pivotal roles in national and local reconciliation efforts, supported by political alliances and varying financial resources, including those directed by Ray aman-dreny. |
| NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 1\_ENG  NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 1) narrative workshop in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The workshop explores the following topics: historically rooted tensions between the Merina and Côtiers communities, exacerbated by disparities among the Foroches and societal shifts, continue to fuel mistrust and occasional violence. Political rivalries between TIM and AREMA, compounded by discrimination, education shortcomings, job scarcity, and factory closures, further strain social cohesion. Retaliation and entrenched corruption within governance structures, compounded by mounting government debts and persistent gender-related inequalities, perpetuate instability. Meanwhile, the persistence of colonial norms and a sense of helplessness among the population intersect with external factors like the Karana strategy, foreign influence, and initiatives such as UNDP workshops and Greenpeace's interventions. Local dynamics encompass initiatives like SECREN, conflicts within universities, and the influence of religious affiliations and societal issues like prostitution, all amid ongoing discussions about Fihavanana, the complexities of Malagasy identity, aspirations for democratic governance, debates over autonomous provinces, and the implementation challenges of decentralization efforts. |
| NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 2\_ENG  NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 2 \_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 2) narrative workshop in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The workshop explores the following topics: political parties and clashes within the Fokonolona community, exacerbated by historical conflicts such as the 1991 unrest, underscore ongoing societal divisions and governance challenges. The push for autonomous provinces and debates over federalism reflect attempts to address the diversity of cultures and dialects while grappling with issues of Malagasy identity and decentralization. Meanwhile, traditional practices like the Hova taboo and kingship rituals such as Fitampoha and Fandroana shape local power dynamics and political legitimacy. External factors, including foreign influence and the presence of French coopérants, impact governance structures and economic policies, influencing sectors like gender equality, vanilla production, and educational reforms. However, challenges persist with corruption, nepotism, and the lack of political ethics, hindering sustainable development and democratic consolidation in Madagascar. |
| NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 3\_ENG  NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 3) narrative workshop in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The workshop explores the following topics: the historical legacy of federalist movements and the colonial period has entrenched divisions among the Côtiers and Foroches communities, contributing to ongoing tribal conflicts and cultural shock amidst efforts towards national unity. External influences from global entities like the EU, IMF, and US, alongside historical French involvement, have influenced governance structures and supported presidents aligned with international interests, impacting local dynamics such as federation, regionalism, and linguistic politics. Discussions on Malagasy identity, education reforms, and the cultural value of Fihavanana intersect with social issues like gender equality and challenges posed by taboos and intersectionality. Meanwhile, the presence and roles of foreigners, including the Karana and Comorian communities, have fueled debates over segregation and economic participation, notably in sectors like the vanilla coffee market. Efforts towards Malgachisation and occasional calls for monarchy reinstatement reflect ongoing debates over governance, while concerns over corruption and the specter of dictatorship underline Madagascar's journey towards equitable development and political stability. |
| NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 4\_ENG  NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 4) narrative workshop in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The workshop explores the following topics: Taboos and the historical exploitation of royalty continue to fuel internal conflicts and disputes over land, exacerbated by tensions between the military and gendarmes and systemic issues of corruption and embezzlement. External influences are evident in the presence and activities of foreigners, particularly the Karana community, and the flow and management of aid funds. Meanwhile, local dynamics such as the role of highlanders, ongoing debates over decentralization versus unitarism, and challenges in implementing educational and social justice reforms underscore Madagascar's complex path towards governance and societal harmony. Discussions on federalism, the evolution of a semi-democratic system, and efforts to mobilize youth participation in elections reflect aspirations for a cohesive Malagasy nation amidst persistent mediation and negotiation efforts to resolve conflicts and promote sustainable development. |
| NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 5\_ENG  NW\_ Antsiranana\_Mix 5\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 5) narrative workshop in Antsiranana undertaken in 2022. The workshop explores the following topics: the scars of the 2002 conflict and historical tensions between the Merina and Côtiers communities continue to impact societal cohesion and political stability. Tribal and political issues, exacerbated by social and economic inequality stemming from a colonial legacy, underscore persistent challenges in governance and equitable resource distribution. External influences from influential families, clandestine societies like Freemasons and Foroches, and issues of embezzlement, funding, and debt further complicate efforts towards sustainable development. Meanwhile, local dynamics such as educational reforms, decentralization efforts, and debates over identity and corruption reflect ongoing struggles to forge a unified national identity and effective governance structures. |
| ITW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Male 1\_ENG  ITW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Male 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 1 in Fenoarivo Atsinanana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: colonization by France entrenched tribal segregation and influenced economic policies through aid relationships, shaping the trajectory towards independence and subsequent governance challenges. The emergence of political movements like MDRM and shifts towards socialism under leaders such as Ramanantsoa and Ratsiraka reflected aspirations for national identity and self-determination amidst external pressures. Elections and strikes became pivotal in expressing societal discontent and shaping political landscapes, while initiatives like Malgachisation aimed to reclaim cultural identity. Local governance structures like Fokonolona alongside the influence of religious institutions like mosques, played crucial roles in community cohesion and socio-economic development amidst evolving economic landscapes. |
| ITW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Male 2\_ENG  ITW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Male 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 2 in Fenoarivo Atsinanana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: the aftermath of the 2002 conflicts and historical tensions surrounding ethnicity, exacerbated by poor governance and social inequality, continue to fuel internal strife. Issues like drugs, alcohol abuse, and the recruitment of child soldiers further complicate societal stability, reflecting governance challenges and deep-seated corruption affecting sectors like vanilla production and public finances. External influences from colonizers and powerful families, alongside clandestine societies like Freemasons and the 48 Club, perpetuate misinformation and influence policy outcomes, impacting local dynamics such as ethnic identities and the grassroots Fokonolona system. Educational reforms and debates over decentralisation aim to address identity issues and promote conflict resolution through community-based approaches like the Borizano and Ambilomagodra initiatives. |
| ITW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Male 3\_ENG  ITW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Male 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 3 in Fenoarivo Atsinanana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: the events of 1947 and 1958 mark pivotal moments in the struggle against foreign tutelage and colonial rule, catalyzing a movement towards independence and shaping the trajectory of Malagasy governance. Tsiranana's republic saw efforts towards Malgachisation, promoting Malagasy identity and cultural preservation amid evolving education policies and resource management challenges. Decentralisation initiatives aimed to foster grassroots consultation and empower local governance structures, navigating tensions between tradition and modern governance practices. The role of civil servants and government policies in implementing these reforms underscored ongoing debates over governance effectiveness and societal development. |
| ITW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Male 4\_ENG  ITW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Male 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 4 in Fenoarivo Atsinanana undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: instances of records manipulation and falsified history exacerbate ethnic tensions and conflicts, underpinning the broader issue of ethnic identities and tribal tensions across the nation. External influences, including colonial opposition and ongoing French influence, intertwine with socialist and nationalist ideologies, shaping political discourse and governance frameworks. Local dynamics reflect efforts towards Malgachisation and decentralisation amidst a hybrid state framework, influenced by leadership under figures like Ratsiraka and the complexities of cults of personality and sacred beliefs that inform political decision-making. The intersection of spirituality, as seen in the CFM and Ambilomagodra movements, contributes to debates on reconciliation and national unity amidst enduring tribal tensions and the rise of charismatic churches. Economic disparities and challenges related to Andriana identity and corruption further complicate efforts towards socio-economic equality and governance transparency. |
| NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Male\_ENG  NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana \_Male\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-male narrative workshop in Fenoarivo Atsinanana undertaken in 2022. The workshop explores the following topics: internal conflicts stem from diverse sources including tribal tensions, regionalism, and pervasive issues such as nepotism and corruption, exacerbating societal divisions and governance challenges. External influences, highlighted through World Bank projects and debates over debt repayment and dual nationality, underscore global economic pressures and international interventions shaping national policies and socio-economic stability. Meanwhile, local dynamics reveal ongoing struggles with identity awareness and a perceived laziness mentality, alongside efforts to preserve cultural heritage like the Betsimisaraka confederation and traditions upheld by figures such as Ratsimilaho and Tangalamena. The intersection of tradition and modernity is evident in debates over the desacralization of politics and the introduction of Christianity, impacting societal norms and governance frameworks. Issues such as child protection, the rosewood trade, and efforts towards decentralization and certification in the lychee value chain reflect ongoing challenges and aspirations in balancing development with cultural preservation and national identity. |
| NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Female\_ENG  NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana \_Female\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-female narrative workshop in Fenoarivo Atsinanana undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: Ongoing conflicts, fueled by political crises, ethnic tensions, and instances of state overthrow, underscore the fragility of national stability and cohesion. Discussions on gender equality, highlighted on International Women's Day, confront pervasive issues such as rape and societal taboos, impacting social norms and women's rights. Economic consequences of conflicts exacerbate unemployment rates and regional disparities, hindering equitable development across Madagascar. Governance challenges include systemic corruption and debates over decentralization efforts, affecting political accountability and conflict resolution mechanisms. External interventions and local dynamics shaped by traditional beliefs and youth frustrations further complicate efforts towards sustainable peace and development. |
| NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Mix 1\_ENG  NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana \_ Mix 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 1) narrative workshop in Fenoarivo Atsinanana undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: he royal era and colonization are foundational to understanding enduring conflicts, rooted in struggles for power and resource control exacerbated by French oppression and the lasting impacts of conflicts over territorial and political autonomy. Daily lives of Malagasy citizens are shaped by these historical legacies, influencing socio-economic disparities and cultural norms amidst the imposition of foreign ideologies. Education, pivotal in shaping societal values and aspirations, reflects both external influences and internal debates over the integration of foreign ideologies into Malagasy curricula. |
| NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Mix 2\_ENG  NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana \_ Mix 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 2) narrative workshop in Fenoarivo Atsinanana undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: gender dynamics are explored through discussions on conflict resolution and the persistent challenges of segregation, shaped by societal mentality and entrenched selfish behaviors. Neocolonial influences continue to impact project implementation and Malagasy policies, influencing education strategies and broader socio-economic development. External factors play a pivotal role in shaping policy decisions and socio-cultural norms, reflecting the complexities of Malgachisation efforts amidst global pressures. Leadership tenure and crisis management are central themes, examining the impact of leadership decisions during times of political and economic instability, navigating societal crises and governance challenges. |
| NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana\_Mix 3\_ENG  NW\_ FenoarivoAtsinanana \_ Mix 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 3) narrative workshop in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: discussions on Merina governance explore historical and contemporary practices within the Merina community, influencing political dynamics and societal structures across the island. The enduring impacts of colonization continue to shape governance models and socio-economic disparities, fueling internal conflicts and challenges in decentralizing administrative power effectively. Corruption remains a persistent issue, undermining governance integrity and exacerbating socio-economic disparities. Political crises and external influences from former colonial powers and global economic institutions further complicate Madagascar's developmental path, prompting grassroots movements advocating for inclusive governance and resource management reforms. Education plays a pivotal role in shaping future leadership and societal values, crucial for sustainable development amidst ongoing challenges. |
| ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 1\_ENG  ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 1 in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: within local dynamics, discussions on Betsirebaka, Merina, Tanindrana, and Sakalava highlight regional identities and historical narratives shaping societal norms and political affiliations. Persistent conflicts, exacerbated by ideological shifts towards socialism and legacies of colonial rule, continue to impact governance and community cohesion. Debates on decentralization and electoral integrity delve into efforts to enhance local autonomy and transparency, crucial for democratic progress amid challenges of electoral fraud. The cultural ethos of Fihavanana and the political legacies of leaders like Ratsiraka and Tsiranana inform discussions on national unity and regional power dynamics. External influences, including the presence of Comorians and economic policies imposed by global financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank, underscore the complexities of Madagascar's development trajectory and sovereignty. |
| ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 2\_ENG  ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 2 in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: Andriamisara, Bemazava, and Bemihisatra reflect the cultural intricacies and lineage disputes among Malagasy royal families, influencing community cohesion and historical narratives. Discussions on royal remains and throne disputes underscore ongoing debates over heritage preservation and leadership legitimacy, pivotal for shaping regional identities and political stability. Ramanantsoa's legacy and initiatives in promoting gender equality highlight progressive efforts amidst traditional norms, addressing systemic barriers and fostering inclusive development. Corruption remains a persistent challenge, undermining governance integrity and exacerbating tensions in land conflicts, crucial for defining communal identity and cultural preservation among groups like the Sakalava. |
| ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 3\_ENG  ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Female 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female 3 in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: Issues of appropriation spark conflicts rooted in the contested ownership and interpretation of cultural practices and resources. Local traditions, integral to Malagasy identity, shape societal norms and influence communal dynamics amidst modernization efforts. Student movements and their engagement in socio-political issues reflect youth aspirations and challenges within the educational system. Discussions on decentralization explore the failure of the efforts to empower local governance structures and enhance community participation in decision-making processes, crucial for fostering inclusive development and addressing regional disparities. |
| ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 1\_ENG  ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 1 in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: causes of conflict include the monopolization of resources leading to economic disparity, instances of betrayal within political and social circles, recurrent famines exacerbating food insecurity, and the persistent marginalization of certain societal groups. External influences are significant, with international aid and donors wielding substantial influence over national policies and development initiatives. At the local level, religion plays a pivotal role, evident in the presence of mosques and the Muslim community's cultural contributions. Political leadership, characterized by figures such as Ravalomanana and Ratsiraka, and the historical imprint of political parties like AREMA, shape narratives of governance and political stability. Local dynamics also encompass regional identities like Merina and the socio-political significance of Betsirebaka, alongside ongoing debates over autonomy and conflicting narratives that fuel internal tensions and occasional conflicts. |
| ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 2\_ENG  ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 2 in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: Mahajanga, a significant city in the northwest, is explored alongside the historical presence and influence of Swahili people and local groups like Antalaotra and the Boeny royalty, contributing to the region's cultural diversity. The enduring legacy of Vazimba and the influence of Arabic culture underscore the complexities of Malagasy identity and the ongoing process of Malgachisation. Discussions on governance touch upon ideological shifts towards socialism, the dynamics of government recruitment, and persistent challenges related to nepotism in public service appointments. Administrative challenges include navigating issues such as population density affecting service delivery, ensuring competence in administrative roles across tax, customs, and finance offices, critical for sustaining economic growth and fiscal stability. |
| ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 3\_ENG  ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 3 in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: External influences and international funding play pivotal roles in shaping national policies and economic strategies, impacting Malagasy values and political discourse. Discussions on politics center on the leadership of figures like Ravalomanana and their influence on governance dynamics. The ongoing debate over decentralization aims to empower local communities while managing national budgets and subsidies, crucial for addressing socio-economic disparities. Local dynamics include efforts towards national reconciliation amidst historical conflicts, periodic strikes affecting public services, and contentious land ownership issues. |
| ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 4\_ENG  ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 4 in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: causes of conflict explored include the historical impact of political violence and French colonization, persistent challenges related to nepotism within governance structures, and the disruptive influence of military violence on societal stability. External influences are scrutinized, including the presence and integration of Comorians within Malagasy society, the broader impact of international movements like the non-aligned movement, and ongoing relations with former colonial powers like France. Local dynamics highlight the evolution of political awakening and socialist ideologies, the role of political parties such as PSD, the preservation and influence of oral traditions amidst modernization efforts, historical legacies of slavery and efforts to strengthen the rule of law through electoral codes and decentralization initiatives. Discussions also encompass efforts towards national reconciliation, the role of CFM in fostering community cohesion through Christian values, and the influential tenure of Zafy Albert in shaping democratic reforms and governance structures. |
| ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 5\_ENG  ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 5\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 5 in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: Settlers and their integration into local communities in regions like Boeny are examined, alongside the role of influential bodies such as FFM and SEFAFI in peace and conflict processes. Discussions on reconciliation processes highlight ongoing efforts to heal historical divisions and foster social cohesion. Religion plays a pivotal role in Malagasy society, influencing both cultural practices and political discourse, alongside the traditional influence of councils of wise elders. |
| ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 6\_ENG  ITW\_ Mahajanga\_Male 6\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 6 in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: Causes of conflict encompass issues such as widespread poverty exacerbating societal tensions, internal conflicts influenced by tribal divisions, and historical legacies of French involvement shaping political dynamics. The ideological spectrum is explored through discussions on the impact of socialism and liberalism on governance and economic policies. External influences include the presence of Comorians and ongoing French interests in Madagascar's affairs. Local dynamics highlight specific regions and personalities like Betsirebaka, Ratsiraka, and Ravalomanana, who have played pivotal roles in shaping political discourse and governance. The role of mediation, represented by institutions like CFM, in resolving conflicts and fostering community cohesion is also examined. |
| NW\_ Mahajanga\_Male\_ENG  NW\_ Mahajanga\_Male\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-male narrative workshop in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: causes of conflict analyzed include heightened political tensions influenced by foreign control and exacerbated by persistent poverty and corruption, reflecting underlying issues of neocolonialism and recurring crises. External influences such as the presence of Comorians and historical ties with France shape socio-political dynamics, while external funding and media influence play pivotal roles in shaping public discourse and policy outcomes. Local dynamics highlight specific challenges and opportunities, including the significance of Betsirebaka in local governance, efforts towards educational reform, debates over decentralization and democratic processes, cultural hybridization, and the role of political actors like PAC in shaping political narratives. |
| NW\_ Mahajanga\_Female\_ENG  NW\_ Mahajanga\_Female\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-female narrative workshop in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: causes of conflict examined include longstanding tribal conflicts and ethnic tensions exacerbated by poverty and corruption, rooted in historical legacies of colonialism and challenges related to gender disparities and citizenship rights. External influences are scrutinized, including the impact of international institutions like the World Bank on economic policies and the enduring role of Christianity in shaping societal norms and values. Local dynamics delve into regional complexities such as Borizano, Merina dominance, and the role of Tanindrana in local governance, alongside political movements like MDRM and ongoing debates over education reform, autonomy, and the preservation of traditional practices amidst modernization efforts. Discussions also encompass the influence of CFM in fostering community cohesion, the diverse landscape of political parties, debates over socialism versus democracy, the role of civil servants in governance structures, constitutional reforms like Malgachisation aimed at promoting local culture, and ongoing challenges related to corruption and the empowerment of women within Malagasy society. |
| NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 1\_ENG  NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 1) narrative workshop in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: Causes of conflict include discussions on gender disparities and the complexities surrounding the presence of Comorians and settlers, amidst tensions involving oligarchs and challenges linked to native rights and historical legacies of colonization. Foreign interference, including influences from regional bodies like the Southern African Development Community (SADC), further shapes political and economic policies. Local dynamics highlight the multifaceted nature of Malagasy identity and issues such as the recruitment quota system, regionalism, educational reforms, and the influence of Sakalava traditions in governance and societal norms. Discussions also explore the intricate processes of nominating university presidents, the roles of state officials in decentralization efforts and financial autonomy, within the CFM, grassroots movements in promoting democratic practices, the preservation of cultural traditions like Dina and the role of traditional elders in mediation processes, and the complexities of navigating mixed heritage identities within the national narrative. |
| NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 2\_ENG  NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 3) narrative workshop in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: causes of conflict examined include contentious issues such as land usurpation, endemic corruption eroding public trust, the complexities of preserving tribal traditions amidst modern military participation, and the challenges of navigating tribal hierarchies. External influences are scrutinized, including the historical impacts of Islamic and Christian contributions to Malagasy society, shaping cultural and religious dynamics over centuries. Local dynamics highlight the unique region of Boeny and its role in fostering regional unification and cosmopolitanism, amidst political factionalism and the resilience of local traditions, especially among the Sakalava people. Discussions also encompass ancestral occupations, hybridization of cultural practices, the enduring influence of royalty and traditional forces, community-based conflict resolution mechanisms like Sojabe and Hazomanga, cultural taboos, mediation practices, and ongoing debates surrounding autonomy, decentralization, federalism, and the potential for referendums to shape future governance structures. |
| NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 3\_ENG  NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 3) narrative workshop in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: causes of conflict are multifaceted, encompassing issues related to centralization of power, challenges in management and governance, and persistent concerns regarding corruption within administrative structures. External influences, notably from foreign entities and institutions like the World Bank, are scrutinized for their impact on national policies and economic strategies. Local dynamics delve into cultural and historical dimensions such as Tanindrana and the enduring legacies of the Merina and Sakalava dynasties, shaping societal structures and governance frameworks. Discussions also focus on the role of education in fostering national development, ongoing debates over decentralization and autonomy at the regional level, considerations for federalism as a potential governance model, and the intricate interplay of Malagasy identity, religious diversity, and ethnic dynamics in shaping political discourse and societal norms. |
| NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 4\_ENG  NW\_ Mahajanga\_Mix 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the mixed-gender (Mix 4) narrative workshop in Mahajanga undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: social conflicts are analyzed, encompassing issues of tribal and ethnic tensions, linguistic diversity, and disparities in access to education, which often exacerbate societal divisions. External influences are scrutinized, including the enduring impacts of French colonization on cultural and political institutions, as well as contemporary external influences affecting governance and societal norms. Local dynamics highlight the rich history of the Sakalava people and the cultural value of Fihavanana in fostering community cohesion, juxtaposed against challenges such as nepotism and the legacy of colonial rule. Discussions also delve into Madagascar's journey to independence, ongoing issues of corruption and the struggle for freedom of speech, the role of political parties in shaping democratic processes, initiatives in civic education and reconciliation efforts, the influence of education systems on societal development, economic paradigms like capitalism, the intersection of religion with political dynamics including the rise of charismatic churches, debates on gender equality, and the enduring influence of traditional practices. |
| ITW\_ Marovoay\_Male 1\_ENG  ITW\_ Marovoay\_Male 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 1 in Marovoay undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: causes of conflict examined include traditional practices such as Tangena rituals and Joro, which, while integral to cultural identity, can sometimes lead to societal tensions and disputes. Discussions also center on the values embedded in Malagasy society that shape community interactions and governance practices. External influence is considered through the lens of police intervention, highlighting the role of law enforcement in maintaining social order and resolving conflicts. Local dynamics explore indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms like Sojabe and the pivotal role of Fokontany Presidents in grassroots governance and community cohesion efforts. |
| NW\_ Marovoay\_Male\_ENG  NW\_ Marovoay\_Male\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-male narrative workshop in Marovoay undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: causes of conflict discussed include persistent issues of insecurity, challenges stemming from nepotism in governance, frequent political conflicts and tensions among leadership, as well as concerns over political exclusion and declining agricultural productivity. Historical legacies of colonial influence continue to impact governance structures and societal norms, compounded by ongoing challenges related to corruption and the complexities of achieving gender equality. External influences are highlighted through discussions on the role of foreign investors in shaping economic policies and development strategies. Local dynamics explore the historical context of the Tsiranana Era, electoral dynamics and strategies, the socio-political role of Muslims, opportunities for political participation and democratization processes, efforts in improving security levels, initiatives promoting transparency such as FIFABE, and challenges related to recruitment corruption and legal actions aimed at addressing governance irregularities. |
| NW\_ Marovoay\_Female\_ENG  NW\_ Marovoay\_Female\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-female narrative workshop in Marovoay undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: causes of conflict include discussions on gender disparities influencing social and economic roles, political strife exacerbated by issues of land conflicts, ethnic tensions, and challenges posed by settlers in contested territories. Conflict resolution strategies are examined, focusing on methodologies to mitigate political discord and promote societal harmony. Local dynamics delve into cultural phenomena like Sojabe and the influential role of religion, alongside governance structures involving Fokontany presidents and the impact of food shortages on local communities. Additionally, discussions center on initiatives such as FIFABE for economic empowerment through microcredit, challenges in achieving equitable political representation, agricultural policies and their implications, persistent issues of corruption affecting governance, dynamics of election campaigning, strategies for enhancing security, the role of training programs in capacity building, the operational role of BNGRC (National Office for Risk and Disaster Management), and the complexities surrounding electoral processes influenced by ethnicity and settler communities. |
| ITW\_ Toamasina\_Female\_ENG  ITW\_ Toamasina\_Female\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Female in Toamasina undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: causes of conflict examined include the reverberations of the 2002 conflict and historical legacies of colonization and exploitation, alongside the enduring impact of the 1947 Independence Movement, which continues to shape national identity and political discourse. Discussions also touch upon issues of tribal segregation and unequal opportunities, exacerbated by instances of French aid suspension and perceptions of political illegitimacy, influencing policies like Malgachisation aimed at promoting local culture and governance. External influences scrutinized include the suspension of French aid and its implications on economic stability. Local dynamics explore gendered impacts, the role of Malagasy civil servants in governance, debates over socialism and the intellectual class's influence, electoral processes, community governance through Fokonolona, the cultural significance of mosques, and ongoing challenges in achieving economic stability amidst fluctuating global markets. |
| ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 1\_ENG  ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 1 in Toamasina undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: causes of conflict include recurring political turmoil and unrest, exacerbated by deep-rooted issues of poverty, monopolies over resources, historical legacies of colonization, systemic injustices, tribal conflicts, and the active engagement of students in political movements, including allegations of vote-buying. External influences examined encompass the enduring impact of French colonialism and international mediation efforts led by figures like Joaquim Chissano, aimed at resolving internal disputes. Local dynamics explore pivotal events such as the political crises of 2002 and 2009, debates over socialism's role in governance, tensions within university environments, the influential role of the Church and organizations like FFKM in social and political discourse, the evolution of democratic institutions, historical figures such as Zafy and Tsiranana, instances of impeachment, challenges posed by currency instability, the rise of political figures like Rajoelina, cultural traditions like Fitampoha, debates surrounding economic policies like the Belly Policy, and the ongoing relevance of the CFM in shaping public opinion and policy direction in Madagascar. |
| ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 2\_ENG  ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 2 in Toamasina undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: causes of conflict include the historical impact of colonialism, which continues to influence socioeconomic disparities and poverty levels across the nation. External influences are highlighted through discussions on the historical ties and potential influence of the USSR during the Cold War era. Local dynamics are multifaceted, covering the role and dynamics of organizations like SMMC, the influence of local elites in political and economic spheres, cultural concepts such as Ray Amandreny and Fihavanana shaping social cohesion, ongoing efforts towards decentralization and local governance reforms, budgetary challenges and strategies under leaders like Ramanantsoa and Ratsiraka, initiatives like the Local Fund for Development aimed at grassroots empowerment, debates on federalism as a potential governance model, and the electoral processes shaping political transitions and policies in Madagascar. |
| ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 3\_ENG  ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 3 in Toamasina undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: causes of conflict discussed include longstanding political conflicts dating back to pivotal events such as those in 1991, recurrent tribal conflicts exacerbated by issues surrounding the validity and enforcement of agreements often viewed as "scraps of paper," and instances of reneging on agreements, fueling mistrust and instability. External influences explored encompass external manipulation and the controversial role of financial backing during elections, alongside debates on dual nationality and its impact on political dynamics. Local dynamics cover the historical discourse around the proposal for a federated state, the aftermath of the 2002 crisis marked by episodes of violence, ongoing economic challenges, and the historical implications of communism within the Malagasy political landscape. |
| ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 4\_ENG  ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 4 in Toamasina undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: causes of conflict include the destruction of intellectual wealth, exacerbation of tribalism, and tensions arising from clashes between religious beliefs and traditional practices, compounded by unconstitutional actions and centralist governance tendencies. External influences such as French colonial legacy and involvement of foreign mediators in local affairs shape political and economic policies. Local dynamics encompass discussions on the historical significance of the Betsimisaraka Confederation, ongoing efforts towards decentralization for improved governance, the role of religion and cultural ceremonies like Havandrazana and Tompontanana, initiatives aimed at enhancing governance structures, historical implications of socialism under leaders like Ratsiraka, transitions towards democratic processes, the evolving role of the Malagasy state, challenges posed by centralism and French interests, and the impact of economic policies like the Belly Policy on local communities and national development strategies. |
| ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 5\_ENG  ITW\_ Toamasina\_Male 5\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the in-depth interview of Male 5 in Toamasina undertaken in 2022. The interview explores the following topics: causes of conflict explored include the economic repercussions of the 2002 crisis, tensions arising from the Brickaville barricade affecting local stability, and disputes over the economic significance of cloves in regional trade. External influences are analyzed through the lens of foreign interests shaping economic policies and development strategies. Local dynamics encompass discussions on the diverse facets of the economy, particularly the strategic importance of the Port of Tamatave and the economic impact of vanilla production. Furthermore, the workshop examines various economic systems and their implications for governance, alongside discussions on how economic factors intersect with Malagasy identity, influencing cultural narratives and societal cohesion. |
| NW\_ Toamasina\_Male\_ENG  NW\_ Toamasina\_Male\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-male narrative workshop in Toamasina undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: discussions on causes of conflict highlight issues such as tribal disputes exacerbated by tribal voting patterns, the pervasive impact of corruption on governance and societal stability, and the concentration of presidential power influencing political dynamics. External influences examined include economic control and wealth domination by external actors, shaping local economic policies and societal structures. Within local dynamics, attention is directed towards educational reforms, efforts in decentralization for improved governance efficiency, initiatives fostering social harmony amidst diversity, grassroots-level governance practices, legislative measures shaping governance norms, and the imperative of maintaining regional balance in developmental agendas. |
| NW\_ Toamasina\_Female\_ENG  NW\_ Toamasina\_Female\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the all-female narrative workshop in Toamasina undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: Causes of conflict include issues such as gender inequality, historical colonization impacts, irregularities in governance, corruption, fear, violence, electoral disputes, incarceration, sexual violence (rape), disputes over land, retaliatory actions, personal interests influencing policy, challenges in education, and debates over decentralization versus centralization. External influences encompass the roles of Mauritius, corporate power, France, diplomatic interactions (ambassadors), impacts of exiles, disputes over Eparses, foreign interventions, economic dependencies, commodities like vanilla and lychee, financial constraints, external mediation efforts, hidden compensations, engagement with the African Union, and the influence of organizations like the CCI. Local dynamics involve discussions on political figures like Ravalomanana, the role of CFM (Community Forest Management), issues of compensation, debates on national wealth distribution, proposed solutions to conflicts, grassroots movements, advocacy for women in leadership, cultural concepts like Fihavanana and Dina, and ongoing dialogues on centralism versus regionalism in governance. |
| NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 1\_ENG  NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 1\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the gender-mixed (Mix 1) narrative workshop in Toamasina undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: Causes of conflict include issues such as social classes, royal generations, bourgeois interests, Andriana (noble class), intellectual disputes, tribal tensions, corruption, and clashes over tradition and land. External influences examined involve foreign interference, interventions by entities like the World Bank, impacts of American and French interests, challenges posed by neo-colonialism, and the dynamics of foreign aid and donor support. Local dynamics cover a spectrum of issues including traditional leadership roles (Tangalamena, Tambiroa), economic concerns like currency stability and embezzlement, debates over economic liberalism, pricing policies, integration of outsiders, gender dynamics, grassroots movements, challenges in policy implementation, governmental functions, political power dynamics, and financial management. |
| NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 2\_ENG  NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 2\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the gender-mixed (Mix 2) narrative workshop in Toamasina undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: Causes of conflict include tribal identities, ethnic conflict, and political colonization. External influences discussed encompass colonization, cultural infiltration, external funding, and acculturation. Local dynamics cover a broad spectrum of subjects such as the socialist agenda, democratic governance, regionalism, centralism, Malagasy identity, Fihavanana, constitutional reform, financial orthodoxy, political parties, provincial issues, leadership dynamics, the education system, tax reforms, budget allocation, gender issues, Malagasy customs, sovereignty, rituals, and law reform. |
| NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 3\_ENG  NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 3\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the gender-mixed (Mix 3) narrative workshop in Toamasina undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics: The causes of conflict include distrust, general conflict, unemployment, insecurity, corruption, and issues related to ethnicity. External influences discussed encompass the role of the EU, donors’ interests, external support, and the impact of colonization. Local dynamics cover a broad spectrum of subjects such as elections, project bidding, the constitution, education, civic education, national service, Malagasy identity, tradition, decentralization, the justice system, taxation, military training, reconciliation, the CFM institution, Hasina, Fokonolona, presidential power, military influence, opposition parties, Ray Amandreny, and the cultural concepts of Fady and Sandrana. |
| NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 4\_ENG  NW\_ Toamasina\_Mix 4\_MG | These files contain transcripts in English and Malagasy of the gender-mixed (Mix 4) narrative workshop in Toamasina undertaken in 2022 . The workshop explores the following topics:  causes of conflict include tensions between Southerners and Northerners, tribal conflicts, ethnic representation, intermarriage, youth unemployment, rosewood trafficking, and land conflicts. External influences discussed are foreign influence, globalization, fair trade, and the role of UNICEF. Local dynamics cover decentralization, conflict resolution, gender equality, nationalization, socialism, traditional law, gerontocracy, and federalism. |

**Publications**:

Constructing the Local in Madagascar: Resistance and Politics of Scale, Velomahanina Tahinjanahary Razakamaharavo, Elise Feron (Forthcoming in the Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding; Journal ISSN: 1750-2985)