City of Antananarivo, Madagascar

Olivier Andrianarisoa, Special Advisor to the Mayor
Antananarivo City Presentation

Indicator 6: Existence of a food supply emergency/food resilience management plan for the municipality (in response to disasters; vulnerabilities in food production)

Indicator 23: Presence of food-related policies and targets with a specific focus on socially vulnerable groups

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Context

• Antananarivo, the capital city of Madagascar has a population of 3 million inhabitants.
• Given the triple challenge of population growth, rapid urbanization and the adverse effects of climate change, the city of Antananarivo is fully aware of the leading role it should play in the transformation of its food system.
• "United cities, communities and partners are leaders and actors of change for the establishment of sustainable and quality food systems accessible to all."
Food Governance – Indicator 6:
Food emergency and resilience plan

**Indicator 6:** Existence of a food supply emergency/food resilience management plan for the municipality (in response to disasters; vulnerabilities in food production, transport, access; socio economic shocks, etc.) based on vulnerability assessment

The indicators allows for (self) assessment of the presence and level of implementation of a food supply emergency/food resilience management plan. If desired, critical assessment of the actual plan itself may be implemented in addition. Both exercises help define areas for improvement.
The Legal Framework

LAWS No. 2015-011

Art. 21 – Regarding civil defense and protection, the Mayor of the Urban Commune of Antananarivo works with the State to coordinate and organize emergency relief operations, reduce risks and disasters and manage relief supplies in case of cataclysms.

Decree No. 2005-866 of 20 December 2005 enforcing Law No. 2003-010 of 5 September 2003 establishing the National Policy on Risk and Disaster Management, authorizes the creation of a Local Committee for the Management of Risks and Catastrophes chaired by the Mayor. This committee is composed of the following members:

- The President of the Municipal Council;
- The Délégués d’Arrondissement;
- The Heads of deconcentrated state services;
- Fokontany Chiefs;
- Representatives of local non-governmental organizations;
- Representatives of Civil Society Organizations.
Existence of a multi-hazard disaster preparedness and response plan

Objectives of the plan

This multi-hazard disaster preparedness and response plan identifies the actions / measures to be taken: [Three phases]

Phase 1: In the preparation of the response
Phase 2: As part of response management
Phase 3: In post-crisis situation management

Phase 1: In the preparation of the response: designation of focal points; identification of evaluation teams; identification of needs and gaps, storage, pre-positioning of response means; initial cost calculations; identification of potential beneficiaries and vulnerable people; information and training actions for impact mitigation; and early detection if possible of the occurrence of a disaster.
Phase 2: As part of response management:

- Organization of the first rescue / assistance operations.
- **Organization of first emergency assessments followed by immediate response to restore decent living conditions.**
- Planning and coordination of the early recovery process:
  
  (i) supplement existing humanitarian assistance operations to ensure that allocated resources promote self-reliance and socio-economic development among affected populations;
  (ii) promote the spontaneous initiatives of the affected populations by ensuring that they are viable and that they can avoid future risks; and
  (iii) lay the foundation for long-term recovery.

Phase 3: In post-crisis situation management:

- monitoring and evaluation of the quality of the programs conducted;
- assessments of the level of recovery.
Chart of sectoral responsibilities:
Leading organisations, departments and members of the humanitarian platform
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water and sanitation</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Nutrition</th>
<th>Food security</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Logistics and telecom</th>
<th>Coordination and information management</th>
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<tr>
<td>D S H</td>
<td>DAS</td>
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<td>CM – Prevention &amp; Security</td>
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<td>Mayor and Deputy Mayors</td>
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<td>CM – Risks and Emergencies Management</td>
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**CUA Departments**

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<th>Water Department</th>
<th>Department of land Management</th>
<th>ORN (Nutrition Regional Office)</th>
<th>DRDR</th>
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<th>DirPAS</th>
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**Analamanga governmental entities**

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**Main partners**

- UNICEF
- CRM
- UNICEF
- FAO/PAM
- OMS
- CRS
- UNICEF
- PAM
- UNOCHA

**Member partners**

- CRM, CDA, SAF FJKM, PSI, Wateraid
- OIM, CARE International
- PAM, CDA, SIF
- ACF, SIF, CDA, SAF FJKM, HI, CARE International
- UNICEF, UNFPA,
- UNFPA, CRM, MSF, MDM
- AIDE ET ACTION
- Telma

**Water pollution**

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<td>JIRAMA</td>
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**Chemical hazards**

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<td>Institut Pasteur</td>
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**Other partners**

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</table>
DAS : Direction des Actions Sociales (Department of Social Affairs)
DTP : Direction des Travaux Publics (Department of Public Works)
DCVC : Direction de la Culture et de la Vie Communautaire (Department of Culture and Community Life)
DDNSII : Direction du Développement Numérique et des Systèmes informatiques (Department of Digital Development and Systems)
DSH : Direction de la Santé et de l'Hygiène (Department of Health and Hygiene)
- How can the existing food emergency or resilience plan be better implemented, funded and communicated?
- How can proposed actions be better integrated in other policies and programs?
- What changes in the existing food emergency or resilience plan are proposed? Or what steps can be taken to elaborate such plan?
- What is the likelihood of success of the proposed changes?
- What process should be followed to implement these changes? Steps to be taken? Stakeholders to be involved? Critical timelines? Resources required?
- Which lobbying strategies should be put in place, by whom and when?
Farmers’ Market: Zoma de Tana
Why is promoting urban and periurban agriculture crucial?

TSENAN’NY TANTSAHA (Farmers’ Market)

What are the challenges?

Advantages for the city:
- Reduce dependency on other productive regions;
- Reduce transportation and greenhouse gas emission;
- Reduce dependency on imports and food aid;
- Strengthen the resilience of the city;

Advantages for small farmers:
- Improve / increase their incomes
Promote agroecology and the consumption of a variety of fruit and vegetables

Agroecology is a means to better protect the ecosystem whilst producing at a lower cost.

The Commune urbaine of Antananarivo partners with ASA
Ordering and buying fruit and vegetables directly from small farmers is the best way to support them.

The Mayor of the Commune urbaine of Antananarivo set a good example by doing so.

Apart from the Zoma de Tana, the Commune urbaine of Antananarivo has provided outlet markets for agroecological products in different parts of the city.
Watercress production in Alasora

What are the challenges?
What are the benefits?
Watercress production in Alasora

**Challenges:**
- Growing population means growing demand;
- Reduction of productive areas;
- Quality of water causing health hazards.

**Benefits:**
- Health benefits;
- Benefits for farmers;
Social and economic equity Indicator 23:
Food policies targeting socially vulnerable groups

**Indicator 23**: Presence of food-related policies and targets with a specific focus on socially vulnerable groups

The indicator allows for (self) assessment of the presence, and the level of implementation of food-related municipal policies and targets, that either directly target vulnerable groups or do so indirectly by supporting and enabling the grass-root activities of community-based networks to increase social inclusion and provide food to marginalized individuals.
## Scoring sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Scoring</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
<th>Disaggregation of Information</th>
<th>Observations/Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presence of relevant policies/strategies/targets that meet agreed criteria for this indicator</td>
<td>Yes = 1 point</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Number and type of policies and strategies</td>
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<td></td>
<td>No = 0 point</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Specific targets set</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Type of socially vulnerable groups addressed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Level of implementation is the policy/strategy actually implemented or enforced?</td>
<td>Yes completely = 2 points</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Discuss for each of the policies or strategies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partially = 1 point</td>
<td>No = 0 point</td>
<td>- Indicate reasons for partial or non-implementation/enforcement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socially vulnerable groups: the policy/strategy/targets specially address socially vulnerable groups</td>
<td>Yes completely = 2 points</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Distinguish for each of the policies or strategies or targets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partially = 1 point</td>
<td>No = 0 point</td>
<td>- Note: Specific vulnerable groups may be identified depending on local context or policy priorities. The scoring sheet could monitor targeting of each defined vulnerable groups by giving each of them for a score of 1 (this specific group is targeted) or 0 (this group is not targeted)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and communication: Are policies and regulations widely shared within city government and to potential beneficiaries</td>
<td>Yes completely = 2 points</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Number and type of information and communication mechanisms and target groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partially = 1 point</td>
<td>No = 0 point</td>
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CONTEXT

- Madagascar:
  • One in two children under 5 years old is stunted
  • Malnutrition is the leading cause of infant death (54% of deaths)
- Nutri’zaza took over the project subsidized by GRET to combat child malnutrition in Madagascar, which started in 2002
- Nutri’zaza: Social enterprise (distribution of fortified cereals), created in 2013 to fight against chronic malnutrition in Madagascar
- Nutri’zaza: a partnership between 6 stakeholders: GRET (NGO), initiator of the project, SIDI and I & P (investors), TAF (manufacturer), a local association for the promotion of Malagasy entrepreneurship APEM, and the Commune Urbaine of Antananarivo (CUA)
- Support provided by AFD (French Development Agency) for the first 5 years of the start-up company
THE PROJECT BECAME A COMPANY

- Nutri’zaza: distribution of locally produced fortified infant cereals (Koba Aina = literal translation life porridge) at a price accessible to the vulnerable population in poor urban areas of Madagascar, through various networks:
  - **Proximity Network** (social, innovative) (Hotelin-jazakely = literal translation restaurants for babies, and door-to-door)
  - **Commercial network** (wholesalers, grocery stores, supermarkets, pharmacies, street vendors etc.)
  - **Institutional network** (NGOs, various associations, government projects ...)
- Nutri’zaza is a business model based on the complementarity of these 3 networks to achieve economic balance, while prioritizing its social impact
Proximity Network (social, innovative) (Hotelin-jazakely = literal translation restaurants for babies, and door-to-door)
Commercial network (wholesalers, grocery stores, supermarkets, pharmacies, street vendors etc.)
TV COMMERCIAL TO PROMOTE KOBA AINA
COMMUNE URBAINE ANTANANARIVO (CUA) AND NUTRI'ZAZA, A LONG-TERM PARTNERSHIP
- Partnership initiated in 2002 with GRET, through the Department of Social Affairs of the CUA
- Commune Urbaine Antananarivo (CUA) was the first commune where the Nutrimad Project started the fight against child malnutrition in urban areas
- **Actual situation:** The CUA has 40 districts with a distribution network of social workers (door-to-door), including 12 districts with Hotelin-jazakely, distributing 129,000 Koba Aina meals / day

- 870 children weighed / month in the Hotelin-jazakely every Saturday
Based on the scoring and further information provided, participants in the monitoring/review process may identify gaps or areas for strengthening or improvement:

How can existing policies and programmes be better implemented and communicated?

How can better targets be set?

What new or revised policies and programmes could be proposed?

What process should be followed to implement these changes? Steps to be taken? Stakeholders to be involved? Critical timelines? Resources required?
March 2018 - Socio-Economic Development Component

**Strategic Objective**: Promote the socio-economic rights and empowerment of women and girls in the low income neighborhoods

**Objective**: Support the creation of income-generating activities (Community vegetable gardens and backyard chicken farming)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions/Measures</th>
<th>People in Charge</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Budgets</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Identify the vulnerable people within the Fokontany and determine their needs and aspirations</td>
<td>-Délégués d'Arrondissement (DA)</td>
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<td>ASA</td>
<td>-Vulnerable people identified</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Coach</td>
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<td>-needs and aspirations identified</td>
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<td>-Number of groups formed</td>
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<td>-objectives and actions identified</td>
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<td>-Number of associations created</td>
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<tr>
<td>Train Trainers</td>
<td>-DRH</td>
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<td>ASA</td>
<td>-Number of trainers who have completed the training program</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Coach</td>
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<td>-Number of Showcase sites set up</td>
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<td>Set up pilot projects</td>
<td>-DA</td>
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<td>-Number of new projects implemented</td>
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<td>-Coach</td>
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<td>Replicate successful projects</td>
<td>-DA</td>
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<td>-Number of field visits made-Follow-up, report(s)</td>
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<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>-CUA Monitoring team</td>
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<td>-Number of autonomous projects</td>
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<td>-Coach</td>
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<td>Ensure the sustainability of projects</td>
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<td>Ensuring Media coverage: BEFORE, DURING and AFTER the implementation of the projects</td>
<td>-DIRCOM</td>
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<td>-DF</td>
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<td>-Coverage (Radio/TV) performed</td>
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<td>-Number of articles published</td>
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Community vegetable garden - Alasora
Antanimena Primary School vegetable garden
Thank you for your attention!