

<b>City</b> <b>Antananarivo</b>	
<b>Country</b>	Madagascar
<b>Population</b>	3,000,000
<b>Title of policy or practice</b>	Projet Agro-Sylviculture autour d'Antananarivo (The Agro-Forestry Project around Antananarivo)
<b>Subtitle (optional)</b>	Nourishing the Capital- European Union Support Project
<b>URL video</b>	<a href="http://www.asamada.eu/accueil-asa/album-video-asa/">http://www.asamada.eu/accueil-asa/album-video-asa/</a> ; <a href="http://www.asamada.eu/accueil-asa/about-us-asa/">http://www.asamada.eu/accueil-asa/about-us-asa/</a>
<b>Category</b>	Food Production
<b>SDGs</b>	SDGs: 2, 11, 17.
<b>Brief description</b>	<p>The objective of the ASA programme is to contribute to the long-term fight against poverty in Madagascar and to the preservation of the natural environment, by improving the producers' incomes around Antananarivo and the access of the populations to a secure market for agricultural products and wood energy.</p> <p>The project is located in the Analamanga and Itasy Region (9 Districts, or 102 municipalities). Eventually, its impact will reach about 72,000 households, hence 360,000 people.</p> <p>Producers and other stakeholders involved in the agricultural and forestry sectors are structured and their operational capacity is strengthened; a favourable environment for safe investments is available to them. Production based on agriculture, livestock, hatchery and forestry is improved in quantity and quality.</p>
<b>Date of start and state (ongoing/completed)</b>	07/2014 – 02/2019 Completed
<b>Actors and stakeholders involvement</b>	<p>Funding partners: European Union; FDA (French Development Agency)</p> <p>Stakeholders: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Territorial Development; AUC (African Union Commission); FERT</p> <p>Technical partner: PROFAPAN Project (PROfessionnalisation des Filières Agricoles Périurbaines d'Antananarivo-Nord – PROfessionalisation of Agricultural Suburban Sector); PROTANA project</p>
<b>Approach</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identification and logical framework of the project phase</li> <li>● Feasibility study</li> <li>● Formulation: Division into 5 approaches of the 9 projects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vegetables-Chicken approach</li> <li>2. Fish farming approach</li> <li>3. Wood energy and reforestation approach</li> <li>4. Milk Approach</li> <li>5. Land Security Approach</li> </ol> </li> <li>● Reports</li> </ul>
<b>Innovation</b>	The innovative approach proposed by Antananarivo consists in working with an existing list of strategically selected indicators. Unlike other initiatives that inserted evaluation mechanisms at the end of policy development processes, the interest of the city of Antananarivo is to take advantage of an existing methodological approach to identify opportunities for policy development that is

	<p>better rooted in local reality and with a long-term vision. The indicators that have been identified as priorities have facilitated the collection of basic information to support policy decisions aimed at improving the existing municipal food system. Data sharing aims to encourage the creation of joint strategies between partners in the food system. At the same time, the coordinating role of the Municipality is gaining in significance and becoming stronger and more reliable. The indicators are the focus of a prospective analysis that will make it possible to develop concrete action decisions in the future, in order to establish medium- and long-term partnerships between the City and the various stakeholders involved in local food policy (development stakeholders, donors, CSOs and private investors). At the end of this process, a summary report will be prepared along with a first working document: " Local Agenda of Food System Priorities " aligned with the MUFPP.</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>The overall objective of the ASA Programme, of which this market is a component, is to contribute to the fight against poverty in Madagascar and to the preservation of the natural environment by improving producers' incomes around the city of Antananarivo and by providing people with access to a safe and sustainable market for agricultural products and fuelwood. The three outcome indicators are:</p> <p>R 1. The producers and other stakeholders involved in the agricultural and forestry sectors have been structured and their operational capacity strengthened.</p> <p>R 2. Producers have a favourable environment for secure investment.</p> <p>R 3. Productions based on agriculture, livestock, hatchery and forestry have been improved, in quantity and quality.</p> <p>OG1 &gt; Poverty rate reduction in Analamanga and Itasy region compared to other regions 35%.</p> <p>OG2 &gt; Number of households potentially supplied with wood-energy/coal through ASA programme actions 11 565 households (AIM: 4 891, CIRAD: 3 062, PU: 3 612)</p> <p>OS1 Evolution of the income potential for wood energy for new plantations (37,192,512,853 MGA)</p> <p>OS2 Additional benefit of the activity supported by ASA for each target group category (11,884,219,500 MGA)</p> <p>OS3 Share of households benefiting from ASA investing in the agricultural productive sector.</p>
<p><b>Inclusion</b></p>	<p>The Analamanga, Itasy and Vakinankaratra regions, i.e. 9 districts and 102 municipalities, are the project's intervention areas. In all, the ASA Programme will directly reach 72,000 households and 360,000 people and indirectly the entire Malagasy population with the support of the National Land Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For peri-urban agriculture: five (5) peri-urban production basins identified in the MinAgri/AFD study of December 2011, including the 30 peripheral Municipalities of Antananarivo that are members of the Public Intermunicipal Cooperation Organization called FIFTAMA.</li> <li>• For wood energy: Municipalities close to Antananarivo where the plantations to extract fuelwood are located and the Municipalities that have been identified as potential sites for reforestation of fast-growing fuelwood, in particular in nearby sites in Anjozorobe, Ambohidratrimo, Manjakandriana, Ankazobe, Atsimondrano, Avaradrano and Itasy districts.</li> </ul> <p>For the areas of intervention, the food supply and security dimension of Greater Antananarivo will be prioritized over the securing of income from urban and peri-urban agriculture. The areas of intervention will concern, for example, production resources (soil, water), food chains including rice, market gardening products and short-cycle small livestock farming and possibly the training and organisation of producers.</p>
<p><b>Adversity coefficient</b></p>	<p>Poverty in Madagascar is estimated at 77.6%, making Madagascar one of the poorest countries in the world. Persistent poverty is the result of poor agricultural performance and high unemployment in urban areas. In addition, Madagascar suffers from extreme vulnerability to climate-related natural disasters. It is among the 10 most exposed to climate risks countries (cyclones and</p>

tropical storms) and it is ranked as the least resilient country to natural disasters (2017, GCR Index). The agricultural sector is extremely vulnerable to frequent climatic shocks, price fluctuations and market integration. In addition, national policies to protect the economy from rising world rice prices, combined with deteriorating transport conditions and costs, are weighing on agricultural yields. Many poor households have turned to non-farm low-productivity secondary activities as coping mechanisms. Although this diversification has increased incomes, it has not been sufficient to lift households out of poverty (WB, 2019). In this context, the urban agglomeration of Antananarivo is responsible for 50% of the national GDP, thanks to the allocation of most of the country's trade and commerce activities. The food supply of most of the national territory depends on the supply and marketing system that takes place within the City. Local administration is considered by the AUC as the best option for the resilience of the vulnerable population within the city and around its periphery. Due to the lack of support from the central government and the lack of financial resources to set up the required facilities for its projects, the Municipality had to focus on strengthening its partnership with various international and private institutions to achieve its objectives.