

<b>City</b> Antananarivo	
<b>Country</b>	Madagascar
<b>Population</b>	3,000,000
<b>Title of policy or practice</b>	Suivi et évaluation des indicateurs du MUFPP (Monitoring and evaluation of MUFPP indicators)
<b>Subtitle (optional)</b>	Implementation of the MUFPP indicator framework to improve Antananarivo's food policy
<b>URL video</b>	
<b>Category</b>	Governance
<b>SDGs</b>	SDGs: 11, 12, 13, 17.
<b>Brief description</b>	<p>After nearly a decade working in the “Urban Agriculture in Antananarivo” programme, the Urban Municipality of Antananarivo (CUA), Capital of Madagascar, wanted to go further in its commitments and joined the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) in March 2017. This event allowed the CUA to share its strategic vision for the development of a sustainable food system with the community of the MUFPP signatory cities. Thanks to this vision, it was possible to identify the priority line for the definition of a common policy with the 37 suburban municipalities – a key area to ensure the food supply and food security of the urban population of Antananarivo. The fundamental objective of this approach is to examine in depth the local governance aspects in order to implement the recommended actions by the Milan Pact. Currently, partners in the research and development community are carrying out diagnostic and status studies of the territorial food system. In order to ensure coordinated action, the CUA has decided to launch a monitoring and evaluating strategy that will take into account the 6 thematic categories proposed by the MUFPP and its 44 monitoring indicators (MUFPP Monitoring Framework). This initiative proposes implementing a 6-month work plan to identify and use priority indicators in order to assess local food policy actions. The project will end with a drafting of a document of capitalization with recommendations for the development of the municipal food policy oriented towards the territorial approach.</p>
<b>Date of start and state (ongoing/completed)</b>	01/2019 Ongoing
<b>Actors and stakeholders involvement</b>	<p>Financial partners: FAO, RUAF!</p> <p>Technical partners: University of Antananarivo, Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques, CIRAD, AgroParisTech - INRA, IRAM (Programme ASA, EU), ONGAgrisud, ONG FERT, Gevalor, Madacompost.</p>
<b>Approach</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reinforcing the competence of the CUA on the 44 MUFPP indicators;</li> <li>2. Development of a 6-month work plan and selection of the priority indicators;</li> <li>3. Conduct of the assessment pilot;</li> <li>4. Data capitalisation and development of a monitoring strategy in collaboration with the partners in the urban food system;</li> <li>5. Preparation of the final report, capitalisation and publication of results.</li> </ol>
<b>Innovation</b>	<p>The innovative approach proposed by Antananarivo is to work strategically with the existing list of indicators validated by the MUFPP. Unlike the initiatives that were inserted by the evaluation mechanisms at the end of the policy-making processes, the interest of the city of Antananarivo is to take advantage of an existing methodological approach to identify opportunities for developing a policy that is more grounded in the local reality and that has a long-term, practical vision. The indicators which have been identified as priorities have facilitated the collecting process of basic</p>

	<p>information that were used to support the political decision-making aimed to improving the existing municipal food system. The data sharing aims to encourage the creation of joint strategies between partners of the food system. At the same time, the coordinating role of the Municipality is gaining meaning and is becoming stronger and more reliable. Indicators are subject to a prospective analysis that in the future will allow to take concrete decisions, in order to build medium- and long-term partnerships between the Municipality and the various actors involved in the local food policy (development actors, funders, CSOs and private actors). At the end of this process, a capitalisation document will be drawn up along with a first draft of a working paper: "Municipal Agenda of the Food System Priorities" in conformity with the MUFPP.</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>In Antananarivo, children from poor families often depend on food provided from schools. To partially meet the basic food needs of children, The Ministry of National Education in Madagascar (MEN) is conducting a programme to improve students' food security by providing food to school canteens in Antananarivo. The menu in these schools includes for the major part rice, legumes, salt and oil. This situation led the AUC to set up the "School Gardens in Antananarivo" in 2015. To date, 30 out of 90 of the primary schools benefit from School Gardens which provides more than 15.000 students with access to a diverse diet at least 2 to 3 times a week. The quantitative assessment of these results has been possible thanks to the implementation of the indicator framework proposed by MUFPP and, more precisely, in line with the objective of improving social and economic equity concerning vulnerable populations in the city. The chosen indicator is n.20 which is related to programmes for the improvement of diet in the schools of the city. The indicator has allowed the AUC to verify and argue the effectiveness of a decision of local policy in conjunction with national policies. This message has brought a significant change in the vertical alignment of actors towards integrated approaches.</p>
<p><b>Inclusion</b></p>	<p>The implementation of a monitoring methodology recognized by the international community of MUFPP cities (MUFPP Monitoring Framework), will allow the Commune of Antananarivo to establish transversal dialogues with other institutional entities and at other levels (regional and national). This inclusive dialogue will facilitate the vertical and territorial coherence in decision-making. It is a question of establishing a collaborative action strategy among the stakeholders currently working on the implementation of the projects related to the territorial food system (International organizations, Donors, CSOs, private stakeholders) by adopting a common language. Finally, the MUFPP indicator monitoring project, should be the starting point to spread the guidelines proposed by the MUFPP to the stakeholders of food system in Madagascar, to ensure a channel of coherence in actions and objectives towards a common perspective for urban food system development in Madagascar.</p>
<p><b>Adversity coefficient</b></p>	<p>Poverty in Madagascar is estimated at 77.6%, which ranks Madagascar among the poorest countries in the world Poverty persistence is the result of poor agricultural performance and high unemployment rate in urban areas. In addition, Madagascar is very vulnerable to natural disasters climate-related The country is among the 10 most at risk countries (cyclones and tropical storms) and it is classified as least resilient country to natural disasters (2017 GCR Index). The agricultural sector is extremely vulnerable to frequent climate shocks, price fluctuations and markets integration. In addition, national policies to protect the economy from the rise in world rice prices, combined with deteriorating conditions and costs of transport, weigh on agricultural yields. Many poor households, as a coping mechanism, turned to secondary non-agricultural activities with low productivity. Although this diversification has increased revenue, it has not been enough to lift households out of poverty (WB, 2019). In this context, the urban agglomeration of Antananarivo is responsible for 50% of the country's GDP, thanks to the allocation of most of the country's trade and commerce activities. The food supply of a large part of the national territory depends on the supply and marketing system that takes place in within the City. The AUC has understood this reality as a real opportunity to think about the local food system as a development that will allow several issues to be tackled in a transversal way. The outlined practice contains one of the input points of the institutionalizing processes of local food policies, which will facilitate inter-sectoral dialogue at a local, regional and national level, never seen before in Madagascar. This is essential</p>

to ensure the region sustainable development. Antananarivo claims to position food as one of the priorities of the Urban and Territorial agenda, and it claims to serve as a national reference, in order to create opportunities to get out of poverty and improve the living conditions of a large part of the population.