



## OFDA FINAL PROGRAM REPORT

**Project Name:** Project to Strengthen the Most flood-Vulnerable Communities of the Urban Commune of Antananarivo (CUA) (IARIVO)

**Country:** Madagascar

**Agreement Number:** AID-OFDA-G-15-00296

**Reporting Period:** July 23, 2015 to October 22, 2016

**Contact Person: HQ:** Sue Gloor

[sgloor@care.org](mailto:sgloor@care.org)

404 979 9298

**Field:** Andriamiarinarivo Rajaonarison

[Rivo.Rajaonarison@care.org](mailto:Rivo.Rajaonarison@care.org)

(+261) 034 47 301 87

## OVERVIEW

At the end of the project's 18 months of intervention, the completion rate for the activities planned exceeded 95%. Sensitization using radio and TV spots were the only activities that were not 100% completed, as they had to wait for the National DRR Communication Strategy developed by BNGRC<sup>1</sup> that was finalized only this year.

The highlights of the project include two simulation exercises and the organization of exchange and sharing visits under the leadership of BNGRC, which involved the Region of Analamanga, the 6 districts of Analamanga, the Urban Commune of Antananarivo, the Urban Communes (Mahajanga, Toliara, Toamasina, and Morondava), the Peripheral Communes of CUA<sup>2</sup>, the 6 arrondissements, the 75 intervention Fokontany (as actors and observers), and some DRR actors such as Handicap International and GIZ.

All activities conducted as part of the project allowed for reinforcing the risk management policy and practice as well as improving the disaster preparedness of the flood-exposed communities in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo

### KEY RESULTS:

- **1,101 LRC members (60% of women) established and trained**
- **1 contingency plan updated and 75 disaster risk reduction plans developed**
- **2 full-scale simulation exercises completed**
- **21 intracommunity exchange visits and 4 intercommunal exchange visits completed**
- **48 company's member of the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform**

## MONITORING METHODOLOGY

The team developed a monitoring-evaluation plan at the beginning of the project. This plan allowed for a consistent definition of the various indicators; determination of calculation methods for the measurement of the indicators; development of necessary tools for monitoring the project indicators; and outlining of responsibilities of each member of the team in the follow-up of the project. A score card has been developed and completed monthly so that managers can monitor the progress of the project in real time. Among the tools used in the project follow-up, descriptive sheets for each activity were developed and completed weekly by the officers responsible for each site before being sent to the

<sup>1</sup> Bureau National de Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes (National Disaster Risk Management Office)

<sup>2</sup> Urban Commune of Antananarivo



Monitoring and Evaluation Manager for consolidation. Informal interviews with beneficiaries and project stakeholders were also carried out in order to collect the opinions and proposals of the project with a view to improving project management.

## SECTOR 1: RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND PRACTICE

*Objective: Improve the post-disaster situation of communities exposed to flooding in the Urban commune of Antananarivo.*

### SUB-SECTOR 1: STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY AWARENESS-RAISING/ MOBILIZATION

**Setting up and training of Local Relief Committees (LRC):** A total of 75 local relief committees were set up and trained in the 75 intervention Fokontanys. Women's involvement in these committees is strong (60% of the 1,101 members are women). The final list of local relief committee members was validated during a general assembly held in each Fokontany. This list was formalized with a creation report validated by the Heads of Fokontany and promulgated by communal order at the level of the Urban Commune of Antananarivo. Members of the LRCs set up benefitted from 112 capacity building and refresher sessions on the concepts of Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Risk Reduction, climate change, Early Warning System, and community animation techniques, spread out over the full term of the project. A total of 1,101 people, including 61% of women and 39% of men, benefitted from these capacity building sessions.

Two months after the capacity building sessions, a knowledge survey was conducted among LRC members. Results indicate that over 75% of the LRC members managed to retain the knowledge acquired two months earlier. This largely owes to the routine reminders that field workers (CARE and CUA), as well as BNGRC, alongside Heads of Fokontany and the University of Antananarivo gave to LRC members during the implementation of the vulnerability and risk analysis at the community level.

**Setting up and training vulnerable people's groups:** To ensure that the opinions of the most vulnerable people (i.e. female heads of households with many dependents, elderly people, disabled people, young girls and young boys from low-income households) were taken into account in the disaster risk reduction and emergency response process, 75 groups comprised of 10 highly vulnerable people were set up in the 75 project intervention Fokontanys. The members of these groups benefitted from a training package on DRM/DRR, the notion of Early Warning System, and community animation techniques.

After discussing with project stakeholders (BNGRC, CUA) and LRCs, it was decided that two representatives of these vulnerable people's groups will be integrated to LRCs. The two representatives were selected by group members themselves.

**Early Warning System:** As a result of the project, the 75 intervention Fokontanys now have the required equipment to make the Early Warning System operational. Each Local Relief Committee was equipped with flags of four colors, jackets of four colors, string metal whistles, and a megaphone. Fokontanys crossed by or bordering a stream were also equipped with lifejackets to evacuate victims in case of flooding. Additionally, training sessions mainly intended for members of Activity Commissions (VASA) and Early Warning System Commissions (VSAP), which respectively take care of the logistic aspects and use of equipment, were conducted to enable LRC members to master the management, use, and

maintenance of the equipment. Out of their strong awareness of the importance of the early warning system, LRCs organized awareness-raising sessions on the system with the population. These sessions enabled the population to better understand the meaning of the color codes, as well as the behaviors to demonstrate at each warning class to properly face the disaster.

**LRC examination and knowledge assessment:** All LRCs of the 75 intervention Fokontanys were invited to participate in the final examination in October 2016. To facilitate the exam, several teams of examiners made up of representatives from BNGRC, CARE, and DRRTAs<sup>3</sup> of CUA asked questions on the pre-disaster situation for the prevention and preparedness section, on the time of the disaster for hazard knowledge, and post-disaster for crisis response and management actions. A scoring scale was set based on three criteria: member attendance, participation in reflection and response, and quality of the answers given. Following discussions between BNGRC, CARE, and CUA, it was agreed that only those who scored 10 or more out of 20 would be awarded a certificate. Based on this criteria, 1,058 local relief committee members (96%) distributed in 74 intervention Fokontanys were awarded certificates during the project lesson learning workshop.

Each Committee was also awarded a certificate. Ranked by score, 28 LRCs received a golden certificate, 44 a silver certificate, and 2 a bronze certificate.

An assessment of LRCs' knowledge on hydrometeorological risks was also conducted in October 2016. Results indicated that 96% of LRCs have good knowledge of hydrometeorological risks, and that they were well aware of the roles and responsibilities of LRC members in the face of such risks.

**Organization of intra-community exchange visits:** To promote knowledge and experience sharing among the 75 LRCs set up under the project, 21 exchange visits were held from March 7 to 18, 2016. In all, 805 LRC members, including 66% of women, participated in the exchange visits. The exchanges focused on the roles and responsibilities of LRCs, an overview of Fokontany vulnerability in the face of flooding and mitigation actions conducted or planned to reduce flooding risks, and lastly, the testimonies of participants during the first floods. The members of the Amboditsiry LRC for instance organized a visit of the area's most vulnerable to flooding in their Fokontany and described the channel dredging and cleaning initiated by the LRC in the Fokontany.

The exchange visits provided communities with an opportunity to advocate for the implementation of mitigation actions with relevant authorities (CUA, APIPA, and SAMVA). As part of the advocacy, a joint letter from the chairs of the LRCs in the Fokontanys of Antohomadinika FAAMI and Antohomadinika Atsimo was sent to the officers of CUA, APIPA, and SAMVA to request the cleaning out of Channel C3 and removal of the trash in large bins to open the way for the cleaning out of smaller channels and reduce risks of flooding in their Fokontany. Furthermore, one head of Fokontany that does not benefit from the IARIVO Project but has attended an exchange visit directly spoke with the Deputy of his Arrondissement to set up a LRC in his Fokontany.

**Intercommunal exchange visits:** Lasting one week, the intercommunal exchange visits ran from July 24 to 31, 2016 in the urban communes of Toamasina, Toliara, Mahajanga, and Morondava. They were attended by a total of 463 beneficiaries, including 197 women (42%), for the municipality of Toamasina, 70 people for the municipality of Morondava, 127 people for the municipality of Toliara, and 123 people for the municipality of Mahajanga. Participants at the exchange visits represented the different actors of

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<sup>3</sup> Disaster Risk Reduction Technical Assistant

Disaster Risk Management such as BNGRC workers, regional representatives, heads of District, Mayors, heads of Fokontany, DRM communal committees, local DRM committees, Decentralized Technical Units, civil society, communities, and local associations. The exchange visits allowed for highlighting a number of needs and priorities, and identifying actions and recommendations that are realistic and suited to the urban context.

As they became convinced of the commitment, will, and capacity of the various DRM structures in CUA (DRMCC, LRC), the authorities of other towns are now considering setting up DRM committees in Fokontanys at risk and work with them to sensitize on and replicate the good practices observed during the exchange visits. Also, during the various exchanges, participants from other towns expressed the need for the project to share achievements to enable them to take the necessary actions to reduce disaster risks, especially flood risks, in their communes. Furthermore, beneficiaries also expressed the wish to have their town considered should other disaster risk reduction projects be implemented.

**Simulation exercises (SIMEX):** Two Simulation Exercises led by BNGRC and supported by the project were organized in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo and some peripheral communes. The scenarios of a cyclone followed by flooding proposed by BNGRC were validated by all the entities involved in the exercises. A tabletop simulation exercise was conducted prior to these exercises on March 01, 2016. In all, 64 people representing 11 institutions, including local authorities (Region, districts, CUA, etc.), United Nations agencies, and NGOs, participated in this exercise. The Region of Analamanga and surrounding communes were also represented during this workshop as they are tied to CUA in case of flooding, as well as for matters involving Greater Tana. The tabletop exercise highlighted the importance of implementing the contingency plan for local authorities. Indeed, all directorates of CUA attended the exercise and the question-answer session saw strong participation from the audience. At the end of the session, participants issued recommendations on the need for capacity building in database management; Operations Command Post setting up; leadership; DRR notions and standards; and lastly, the process of a full-scale simulation exercise.

The first full-scale exercise, whose purpose was to test CUA's updated contingency plan, including the rapid response matrices (RRMs) at each warning class, and to learn lessons for improving their responsiveness was held on July 16, 2016. The Fokontanys of Ankasina and Ambaravarankazo, and the peripheral commune of Alasora were selected to be the actors under the exercise. The LRC members of the 73 other intervention Fokontanys attended a similar simulation exercise as observers. As for the members of CUA's operations center, they participated in the exercise from the BNGRC headquarters. A total of 233 people, including 61% of women, participated in the simulation exercise. Participants included authorities of all levels (Fokontany, Commune, District), communities including the most vulnerable people, journalists, technical partners working in the field of DRR in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo, such as the University of Antananarivo and Handicap International. The exercise provided the communities with an opportunity to implement the actions planned in their Rapid Response Matrix. Although things started off a bit sluggish, LRC members and communities who took part in the exercise properly ensured their role at each step.

The second exercise was held on October 18, 2016, in the Fokontanys of Ankorondrano Andranomahery and Ampefiloha Ambodirano, selected along the Fokontany of Vahilava in the peripheral commune of Soavina. This second exercise aimed to increase the preparedness of structures members at all levels, so as to roll out effective interventions in case of disaster and address the various recommendations expressed during the first simulation exercise, especially the one requesting a simulation of data management and disaster-related information flow. A total of 208 people, including 60% of women,

participated in the simulation exercise. Participants were authorities at all levels (Region, District, Commune, Fokontany), communities including the most vulnerable people grouped within VPGs,<sup>4</sup> as well as technical partners such as the University of Antananarivo and Handicap International. One of the highlights of this second simulation exercise was the active participation of the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform. The Platform expressed its wish to always be involved in simulation exercises so that it may know how to respond to disasters.

**Refresher and manual distribution:** Before the project ended, revision or refresher sessions on all training topics already addressed in the past were held to further reinforce the knowledge of LRC members. LRCs also received training on fund mobilization, the gender approach, and accountability in emergency responses and DRR actions. In addition to these trainings, they also received two training materials in the form of booklet, including one animator's practical guide to Risk Management and community animation and leadership techniques and a technical manual on Disaster Risk Management knowledge which addresses the Early Warning System, key DRM terminologies, the basic DRM/R concept, and DRM institutional frameworks in Madagascar. According to the explanations provided by members of beneficiary committees, these materials are of critical importance to awareness-raising and mobilization of the community, in addition to enabling them to refresh their knowledge of DRM anytime.

**Community infrastructure and COGES:** As part of the implementation of the mitigation actions prioritized in the intervention Fokontanys' Disaster Risk Reduction Plans, 65 small mitigation infrastructures were built in the 60 Fokontanys most at risk in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo. Among these 65 constructions, 57 are new ones and 8 are rehabilitations. All construction and rehabilitation works are completed at 100%. Each mitigation infrastructure constructed and/or rehabilitated is managed by a management committee that was set up as part of the project and has received training on infrastructure management and maintenance. To ensure the sustainability of these infrastructures, each COGES<sup>5</sup> developed an action plan which will serve as working tool for ensuring their role. The 65 COGESs are comprised of 495 members, including 51% of women and 49% of men. Members of these management committees are representatives of Task Teams within LRCs, vulnerable people's groups, people with minimum technical knowledge to ensure infrastructure maintenance, and volunteers from the community.

The activities conducted under this subsector allowed the population and especially local relief committee members to increase their knowledge and skills in disaster risk reduction. The committees not only benefitted from training/capacity building sessions on DRR but had also the opportunity to exchange/share their knowledge with other committees in the city of Antananarivo as well communities in other towns of Madagascar. Considering the results they obtained on their final exam, it appears that knowledge and skills in DRR are high enough for them to raise awareness and mobilize their communities on taking adequate actions to reduce flooding risks in their respective Fokontanys. In addition, they have the warning and sensitization equipment required to sensitize and rapidly warn their communities in the event of disaster.

## **SUB-SECTOR 2: CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING**

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<sup>4</sup> Vulnerable People's Groups

<sup>5</sup> Management Committee

**Setting up and Training of the MCDRM and the Operations Center (OC):** the Municipal Committee for Disaster Risk Management (MCDRM) and the Operations Center (OC) were set up with some delay because of frequent changes in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo's organizational chart. The MCDRM is made up of various departments and services that are directly or indirectly related to DRR in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo. In all, it brings together 57 people, including 10 women and 47 men. The final list of the people appointed by CUA's Mayor to be members of the MCDRM was published on September 29, 2016. Members were selected based on Decree 2005/866 implementing the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management. To ensure that the structure is sustainable, members were identified based on title and position in the administration of the CUA. As a result, when there is a change of person in a given position, his/her successor automatically replaces him/her in the MCDRM. The CUA's Mayor is the ex officio Chairperson of the MCDRM

Regarding the OC, it is made up of 19 technicians from the CUA and its arrondissements that are members of the MCDRM at the same time, out of which 26% are women. The OC has office equipment and high-performance IT equipment that was provided by the project to enable it to manage CUA's DRR database and to rapidly communicate information at all levels for rapid and effective decision-making. To provide the MCDRM and OC members with the knowledge that would allow them to properly perform their function, capacity building sessions on 11 modules relating to DRR and their role were organized. The sessions were provided in collaboration with technicians from BNGRC.

**Assessment of the MCDRM's and OC's knowledge and skills:** Knowledge and skills of the MCDRM and OC members were assessed on October 18, 2016. The assessment was led by technicians from BNGRC with the assistance of CARE's technicians. In general, all members have well understood the INJECTS provided by BNGRC. The overall score given by BNGRC's technicians as regards the knowledge and skills of MCDRM's and OC's members was 14 on a scale of 20. In addition, BNGRC issued some recommendations that the CUA should take into account, including:

- Always refer to the contingency plan when issuing warnings so as not to cause panic among the population;
- Collect information on the population, disaggregating it by age and sex;
- Take into account data on the positioning of stocks and needs before delivering aid;
- Take into account standards when conducting needs assessment and distributing aid.

**Training on the management of prepositioned of materials:** As CUA has been provided equipment to be prepositioned in evacuation sites, training on their management, use and maintenance was organized on September 14, 2016, targeting directly those staff in charge of the warehouse in Anosipatrana (warehouse keepers and manager's shops, head of logistics). In all, five people benefited from the training, including two men and three women. The training was both theoretical and practical and entailed detailed explanations and provision of appropriate tools such as stock cards, shipping and delivery vouchers, outgoing stock vouchers, etc.

CUA's commitment: Further to the various activities conducted by the project, the Urban Commune of Antananarivo has developed commitment to Disaster Risk Reduction. It is now much more active in all DRR activities. Through a number of decrees, it has formalized the roles and responsibilities of the DRR structure, the roles and responsibility of each member, and the setting up of sub-committees in each of the structures. Surprisingly, the municipal decree setting up the Local Relief Committees (LRC) provides that the CUA shall financially support DRM actions conducted by these structures. To demonstrate its commitment to disaster risk management, the Municipality took the initiative to celebrate the

International Day for Disaster Reduction and worked with many stakeholders involved in DRM to sensitize residents.

The activities under this subsector have allowed for revitalizing the various entities in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo as regards the issue of DRR. Although difficulties were encountered in the setting up of the various structures (MCDRM, OC), the commitment currently demonstrated by the authorities speaks for the impact of advocacy, mobilization, and capacity building undertaken with the various entities at the municipality. This commitment has resulted in the appointment of a DRR Program Officer in the city's organizational chart, the enactment of municipal decrees validating the setting up of Local Relief Committees and the Municipal Committee for DRM, the celebration of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction at the city level, the will to finance the various mitigation activities specified in the disaster risk reduction plans of 75 fokontanys, the will to set up local emergency committees in other fokontanys that do not benefit from the project, and the municipality's participation in all meetings and activities relating to DRR in its jurisdiction.

### **SUB-SECTOR 3: POLICY AND PLANNING**

**Contingency plan of the Urban Commune of Antananarivo:** The city of Antananarivo's contingency plan established for the first time in 2012 was updated at the workshop organized by CARE in cooperation with BNGRC, UNOCHA and CUA on December 21, 22 and 23, 2015. In all, 149 people, of which 26% were women, attended the updating of the plan, representing all the entities working in the field of DRR and response to emergencies in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo. The workshop focused on the risk of flooding. The updated plan includes an evacuation plan for the Greater Antananarivo (of which CUA forms part) and was validated by BNGRC. The evacuation plan identifies 125 temporary evacuation sites for the six arrondissements of the urban commune of Antananarivo. Out of the 125 temporary sites, the CUA identified two permanent accommodation sites per arrondissement, taking into account the recommendations of stakeholders in the edCUAtion sector to stop using schools as accommodation sites.

**Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (DRRP):** Each fokontany targeted by the intervention currently have a DRRP. About 70% of the LRC members took part in the development of these plans. The 75 DRRPs were prepared following a same format and contain:

- demographic data disaggregated by sex and age, including on the most vulnerable,
- information on flooding vulnerability and risk,
- planning of DRR actions to implement (preparation, mitigation/prevention, and rapid response matrix).

Thanks to the inclusion of representatives of the most vulnerable people in the LRCs and their participation in the identification of the preparation, mitigation and response actions, the DRRPs are tools that are both relevant and inclusive for reducing disaster risks in the fokontanys. After validation by the BNGRC, the project team and the CUA conducted restitution sessions at each fokontany.

The DRRPs have had a mobilizing effect on communities and **some LRCs, including the ones in Ankorondrano and Amboditsiry, have already initiated on their own and with their own resources mitigation activities** taken from their plans, such as the rehabilitation of footpaths and dredging of drainage channels.



**Operationalization of the validated Plans:** The Disaster Risk Reduction Plans of all the 75 project intervention fokontanys were reviewed at BNGRC and were validated. The same applies to the CUA's Contingency Plan. All structures have developed ownership of their plans and demonstrated their knowledge and mastery of the tool during simulation exercises. According to BNGRC, the contingency plans will be updated, especially as regards dynamic data, the different lists of partners and contacts, to ensure prompt and effective response to disasters. Moreover, the mitigation infrastructures built under the project were actually among the ones specified in the DRRPs.

**Studies on risks and vulnerabilities and alert system suited to the urban environment:** As part of the objective to strengthen the resilience of communities exposed to flooding in the city of Antananarivo, the "Multidisciplinary Department in Risk Management and Disaster" (DMGRC) conducted a scientific study to develop an effective model for planning risk reduction and management in an urban context. Two products came out of the study and were presented on October 4, 2016. The presentation was attended by a donor (USAID), the authorities (BNGRC, CPGU, Analamanga region, the 6 arrondissements, CUA, and Fokontanys), technical services (DGM, APIPA, SAMVA), non-governmental entities working in the field of DRR (CARE, HI), and representatives of the surrounding communes. The two products of the study were:

- Community mapping of flood risk and vulnerability analysis for the city of Antananarivo in relationship with eight assets (economic activities, road infrastructure, social infrastructure, health facilities, educational facilities, recreational facilities, WASH, and housing).
- A community-based early warning system (c-EWS) for flooding in the city of Antananarivo.

BNGRC has expressed satisfaction with the output of the project (community mapping) and the initiative to bring together resources for DRR in Madagascar. It is now encouraging actors to take the study into consideration and to see how to improve it by associating it with other approaches already experimented and replicate it in other areas exposed to flooding to protect the population at risk to disasters.

As for the c-EWS, the study was conducted with the purpose of adjusting the existing system to the urban context and making the system suitable for the flood hazard. A proposal on the arrangements were presented and submitted for validation to BNGRC, the Directorate of Meteorology, and APIPA who are the primary responsible for early warning in Madagascar.

Under the third sub-sector, the activities completed have helped build the skills of the members of the various committees on action planning in DRR. Indeed, the updating of the Joint Contingency Plan and the development of the Disaster Risk Reduction Plans for the 75 intervention fokontanys have allowed committee members to become familiar with and own the techniques for planning and prioritizing DRR actions. For next season, the committees have committed to update the various plans developed with their own means.

#### **SUB-SECTOR 4: PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**

**Training of companies members of the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform:** The members of the Private Sector Platform that has been widely involved in the project received training on the operation of humanitarian action and standards for emergency responses. The training was conducted on March

9, 2016 in partnership with BNGRC and UNOCHA and was attended by **55 people representing 48 member companies**. Female representation was strong with 60% of the participants being women. To facilitate the materialization of the private sector's commitment, the training was followed by a session designed to set up a humanitarian coordination committee, which would facilitate the cluster approach, and another session for developing a contingency humanitarian plan specific to the private sector. By the end of the training, the coordination committee held its first meeting. One of the decisions made at this first meeting was to validate the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform's humanitarian contingency plan before the summit held in Turkey on May 23 and 24, 2016.

The private sector's involvement in the project process has facilitated the identification of suppliers of pre-positioning kits and emergency kits that were provided to LRCs and the CUA.

**Development of a partnership agreement between the CUA and the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform:** The partnership agreement between the CUA and the Private Sector Platform has much progressed. CUA as well as the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform are well aware that the agreement is an important tool that will facilitate the coordination of CUA's and Platform members' actions relating to disaster preparedness and response. BNGRC was also involved in the design of the agreement to ensure good coordination as it already has an agreement with the Platform.

Although the agreement is not yet officially signed, this has not prevented the two parties from effectively collaborating in RRC actions in the city of Antananarivo. One example is the provision of high speed broadband connection by a Platform member to the Operations Center during the simulation exercise on October 18, 2016 to ensure collection and transmission of data and communication between actors.

The effective involvement of the private sector in the implementation of DRR activities in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo (provision of prepositioning equipment, participation in workshops, participation in the simulation exercise, etc.) demonstrates the interest of the humanitarian actions Platform. Thanks to the training provided by the project, the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform has strengthened its DRR contingency plan and action plan. The partnership agreement between the CUA and the Platform initiated under the project and currently at the stage of being finalized by the legal services of the two entities shows the will of the Platform to actively contribute to preparedness activities and emergency responses in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo.

## SECTOR 2: TECHNOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HAZARDS

***Objective: Improve disaster preparedness among the communities exposed to flooding in the Urban Commune of Antananarivo.***

### SUB-SECTOR 1: HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL RISK

**Setting up limnimetric gauges:** In October 2016, limnimetric gauges colored according to the three colors used in Madagascar's early warning system were set up. Before these gauges were setup, CARE, CUA, APIPA and the Weather Department had very thorough discussions between them to define the type of gauge to be used for each locality, their location and the process for collecting and processing information from the gauges. In all, 79 gauges were set up against the 78 initially planned after the fokontany of Ilanivato, which was not among the target fokontany, also asked to have one. The project

did not build a gauge in this fokontany but the service provider who worked in a neighboring fokontany painted for free the existing pole. One of the LRCs' key role is to check the gauges.

**Communication and sensitization:** As regards communication and awareness-raising, six graffiti were drawn at several locations in the six arrondissements of the capital city, namely on walls located on public space in the busiest areas of Manaritsoa Anatihazo (1), Manarintsoa Isotry (1), Behoririka (1), Ilanivato (1), Anjanahary (1), and Ankazomanga South (1). The graffiti convey messages on preparedness to floods and remind of the damages caused by the recent flooding while encouraging people to think on what they need to do to prevent such situation from occurring again. The project also worked with GIZ and a renowned local artist to produce and disseminate an awareness-raising video on flooding. This video was created under the supervision of the DRR communication platform at BNGRC.

**Documenting and sharing achievements:** The project's achievements were documented and the resulting documents were shared with various entities involved in DRR. Many materials were also distributed to direct beneficiaries and project partners, namely the outputs of the study conducted by the University of Antananarivo, the Contingency Plan of the Urban Commune of Antananarivo, the Disaster Risk Reduction Plans of each intervention fokontany, the posters to raise awareness on the Early Warning System, the posters with list of LRCs and photos of LRC members per fokontany, the brochure on the LRCs' sub-committees, a documentary film capitalizing the achievements of the project, and maps.

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

In general, the project objectives were all achieved despite the challenges that were encountered at the beginning of the project and during implementation. The difficulties resulted mainly from the political instability that still prevails in the country, causing delays in the definition of the organizational chart at the Urban Commune Antananarivo, such organizational chart being a precondition to the implementation of the MCDRM the Operations Centre. Regarding the impact of the activity on the population, the simulation exercises showed that people have started realizing the importance of taking measures to reduce disaster risk. The attendance recorded during the simulation exercises and during the awareness-raising sessions conducted by local relief committees speak for the interest that the population has now developed for disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, according to the results of the KAP survey conducted simultaneously with the project final evaluation, 83% of the populations have changed their behavior and practices to promote disaster risk reduction further to the project.

Interviews were held with authorities and members of the community to get their views as regards the early warning system, mitigation infrastructure, and prepositioned stocks. According to them, the infrastructures and prepositioned stocks will allow to considerably reduce the number of casualties (injuries, death) as well as material losses in case of flooding, but also to receive victims in a dignified way at the evacuation sites, when these are properly used.

Only one planned activity was not fully completed during the project: awareness-raising through the production and airing of audio and video messages in the media. This activity was not carried out because the national DRR communication strategy was being developed during the project implementation period and was validated only in August 2016. Yet, the strategy specifies clearly the periods of the year when the various messages are to broadcast in local and national media and the project implementation period in 2016-2017 fell out of these periods.

## MONITORING TRACKING TABLE

*Award level and sector level Beneficiaries reached this quarter:*

<b>AWARD LEVEL</b> <i>(Does not include repeat Beneficiaries)</i>	<b>Total number of beneficiaries (incl. IDP)</b>	<b>IDP Beneficiaries (Only)</b>
Cumulative Period Targeted	92,095	0
Reporting Period Reached	124,901 (56% women)	N/A
Cumulative Reached	124,901 (56% women)	N/A

<b>SECTOR 1: Risk Management Policy and Practice</b>	<b>Total number of beneficiaries (incl. IDP)</b>	<b>IDP Beneficiaries (Only)</b>
Cumulative Period Targeted	1,095	0
Reporting Period Reached	11,568 (53% women)	N/A
Cumulative Reached	11,568 (53% women)	N/A

<b>SECTOR 2: Natural and Technological Risks</b>	<b>Total number of Beneficiaries (incl. IDP)</b>	<b>IDP Beneficiaries (Only)</b>
Cumulative Period Targeted	91,000	0
Reporting Period Reached	113,333 (56% women)	N/A
Cumulative Reached	113,333 (56% women)	N/A

Indicator	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
<b>Sector : Risk Management Policy and Practice</b>										
<b>Sub-sector 1 : Building Community Awareness/Mobilization</b>										
Number of people participating in training, by sex	975	0	773	212	705	14	102 (77 W; 25 M)	<b>1,101 (661 W; 440 M)</b>	<b>100%</b>	



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Number of trainings conducted	112	0	75	34	2	1		<b>112</b>	100%	SIMEX
Number of people passing final exams or receiving certificates, by sex	780	0	0	120	-	-	1,058 (592 W; 466 M)	<b>1,178 (683 W; 495 M)</b>	100%	1 CLS missing during examination
Percentage of people trained who retain skills and knowledge after two months	70	0	75%	-	-	80%	96%	<b>96%</b>	100%	Number who qualified for/received a certificate
Early warning system in targeted community is in place for all major hazards with appropriate outreach to communities	1	0	0	-	1	-		<b>1</b>	100%	
Percentage of community members who received at least one early warning message from at least one source prior to a disaster occurring	70	0	0	-	-			<b>0</b>	0%	Waiting for next season
Percentage of attendees at joint planning meetings who are from the local community	100%	0	0	80%	19%			<b>99%</b>	99%	AAR in Fokotany level
<b>Sub-sector 2 : Capacity Building and Training</b>										
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management, by sex	50	0	0	44	87	-	57 (10 W; 47 M)	<b>131 (45 W; 86 M)</b>	100%	
Number of trainings conducted	11	0	0	1	5	-	5	<b>11</b>	100%	



Number of people passing final exams or receiving certificates, by sex	40	0	0	-	-	-	57 (10 W; 47 M)	57 (10 W; 47 M)	100%	
Percentage of people trained who retain skills and knowledge after two months	80	0	0	-	-	-	80	80	100%	
<b>Sub-sector 3: Policy and Planning</b>										
National and local risk assessment, hazards data and vulnerability information is available within targeted areas	1	0	0	-	1	-		1	100%	In October
Number of hazard risk reduction plans, strategies, policies, disaster preparedness, and contingency plans developed and in place	76	0	1	75	-	-		76	100%	Communal plan and Communities DRM Plans
Number of people participating in discussions regarding national risk reduction strategies as a result of the program, by sex.	0	0	0	0	0		N/A	N/A	N/A	The project focuses on municipal and community risk reduction strategies
Number of communities and stakeholders involved in the development of plans, policies, and strategies	84	0	33	51	-	-		84	100%	07 Arrondissements and CUA ; 75 Fokotany and 02 groups working among communities
<b>Sub-sector 4: Public-private partnership</b>										
Number of private sector actors trained	70	0	0	48	-	-		48	69%	



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Number of private sector businesses engaged in response or DRR-related activities as a result of the program	70	0	0	48	28		1	<b>77</b>	100%	Telma who supported and participated in SIMEX
Targeted total number of individuals indirectly benefiting from DRR-related activities as a result of the program	1095	0	0	-	-		10,329	<b>10,329</b>	100%	Number of people who attended sensitization, SIMEX, 53% women
Percentage of businesses in the target business category in the program area incorporated into project activities	75	0	0	-	32	3		<b>32</b>	60%	Holding Leader Price but already accounted in the previous 32
Percentage of government disaster contingency plans that incorporate private-sector aspects	100	0	100%	-	-			<b>100%</b>	100%	CUA
<b>Sector II : Natural and Technological Risks</b>										
<b>Sub-sector 1 : Hydrometeorological Risks</b>										
Number of people who will benefit from proposed hydrometeorological activities, by sex	91,000	0	735	155	9,779	102,664	<b>113,333</b> (63,467 W; 49,866 M)	113,333 (63,467 W; 49,866 M)	100%	
Number of hydrometeorological policies or procedures modified as a result of the activities to increase preparedness for hydrometeorological events	1	0	0	-	1		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	100%	A proposal was made further to a review but waiting for final validation



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Number and percentage of people trained in hydrometeorological-related activities retaining knowledge two months after training, by sex	80	0	0	-	-	96% (61% W ; 35% M)	<b>96%</b> (61% W ; 35% M)	100%	
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**PICTURES**



*Vulnerability Analysis Session*



*SIMEX in the 4th arrondissement*



*Capacity building of CO members*



*Training of the Private Sector*



*Lessons Learned Workshop*



*Distribution certificate*



*Mitigation Infrastructure, Before and After*

## SUCCESS STORIES

- **A gateway for more safety against floods.**



**BEFORE**

Threatened every year by the flood, Ilanivato ampasika was chosen among the fokotany the intervention of the IARIVO project. During the rainy seasons, the inhabitants of Ilanivato always witness a submersion of their house and small streets leading to the isolation of the village.

Indeed, parents must cross very unsanitary waters on foot, carrying their children one by one on their shoulders until the main road. Yet the IARIVO project, funded by USAID, has built a 75 m pedestrian bridge to serve as an unblocking route to the main road to mitigate flood risks.



**AFTER**

"If before, to protect my child, I had to carry it on my shoulders when I accompanied or took him to school. As a result, I had to wash and change at least 4 times in a day for fear of waterborne diseases.

Now, with the new bridge, not only is it easier for me to accompany my child to school but especially the village is delighted with the disentangled "testifies a mother of family.

- **The torch of the DRR has gone ...**



Mrs. RAHARIMANANA Lisy Lalao, mother of 3 children of which 1 boy and 2 girls is the fokotany chief of Imorona of the 6th Arrondissement. Satisfied with all the activities of the IARIVO project, it is committed to being ready to take over in its fokotany to increase the resilience of the inhabitants of Imorona. Very active in the development of the Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, awareness raising, exchange visits and all training sessions, she was still a member of the CLS. "I am very pleased with the IARIVO project because this project has brought us not only



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knowledge but also material and infrastructure so that we are less vulnerable to disasters. Thus, thanks to the project, I now feel able to transmit my knowledge and awareness of disaster risk management both the people of my fokontany and those in other fokontany if they ask me about " She said at the time of the announcement of the end of the project. She even wrote a poem that summarizes the activities and achievements of the IARIVO project in which she explains the different meanings of terminologies as risks, disasters and vulnerability. The other paragraphs explain in an artistic way the roles of the various DRR structures and the commitment of each Local Relief Committee.



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**ANNEXES I : MUNICIPAL DECREE FOR THE SETTING UP OF LOCAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEES**



COMMUNE URBAINE  
D'ANTANANARIVO

CABINET DU MAIRE

REPOBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA  
Fitiavana – Tanindrazana – Fandrosoana  
—oOo—

**ARRETE MUNICIPAL N°811 – CUA/CAB.16**

**Portant création, organisation et fonctionnement de l'Equipe  
Locale de Secours (ELS) concernant la Gestion des Risques et  
Catastrophes au sein des 192 Fokontany de la Commune Urbaine  
d'Antananarivo.**

**LE MAIRE DE LA COMMUNE URBAINE D'ANTANANARIVO**

- Vu la Constitution ;
- Vu la Loi organique n°2014-018 du 12 septembre 2014 régissant les compétences, les modalités d'organisation et de fonctionnement des Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées, ainsi que celles de la gestion de leurs propres affaires ;
- Vu la Loi n°2014-021 du 12 septembre 2014 relative à la représentation de l'Etat ;
- Vu la Loi n°2015-011 du 01 avril 2015 portant Statut particulier d'Antananarivo, Capitale de la République de Madagascar ;
- Vu la Loi n°2015-031 relative à la politique nationale de Gestion de Risques et des Catastrophes du 12 février 2016 ;
- Vu le Jugement n°126/EL/TA-AN/15 du 18 septembre 2015 portant proclamation officielle des résultats définitifs des élections communales et municipales du 31 juillet 2015 ;
- Vu le Décret n°2015-960 du 16 juin 2015 fixant les attributions du Chef de l'exécutif des Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées ;
- Vu la Délibération n°025-CUA/CM/Délib.15 du 28 décembre 2015 portant adoption du nouvel organigramme de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo ;
- Vu la Délibération n°003-CUA/CM/Délib.16 du 14 janvier 2016 portant adoption du budget primitif de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo pour l'année 2016 ;
- Considérant les nécessités de service.

**A R R E T E :**

**ARTICLE PREMIER :** Il est créé dans les Fokontany de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo, une Equipe Locale de Secours.

**ARTICLE 2 :** L'Equipe Locale de Secours organise les mesures et les actions à effectuer pour la protection de la population et il prend en charge l'exécution de différentes consignes pour la gestion des risques et des urgences.

**ARTICLE 3 :** L'Equipe Locale de Secours est présidée par le Président du Fokontany.  
L'Equipe Locale de Secours est constituée par les membres suivants :

- Un représentant du Comité du ressort territorial ;
- Un notable de la localité ;
- Un animateur en matière de mobilisation sociale ;
- Un représentant de la population concernée ;
- Un représentant des Organisations non gouvernementales de la localité ;
- Un représentant des Organismes de la Société Civile implantés dans la localité.



**ARTICLE 4 :** Le Président de l'Equipe Locale de Secours désigne parmi ses membres deux (02) secrétaires permanents. Le secrétaire permanent collecte les informations concernant les risques éventuels à signaler au Poste de Coordination Opérationnelle de la Commune.

**ARTICLE 5 :** L'Equipe Locale de Secours prend les dispositions nécessaires aussi bien sur le plan de la prévention que de protection de la population et de ses biens. Avant, pendant et après la catastrophe, le comité est responsable de :

1. L'adoption d'une stratégie pour prévenir et gérer les catastrophes :
  - Etablir un plan stratégique ;
  - Coordonner les activités de préparation et de réponses aux catastrophes.
2. L'éducation et la sensibilisation :
  - Assurer la sensibilisation et l'éducation de la population au sein de la Commune ;
  - Assurer la bonne communication des informations entre la population, le PCO, et la Commune ;
3. L'évaluation des dommages :
  - Recenser les blessés, les morts et les disparus ;
  - Estimer l'ampleur des dégâts (Habitations, plantations) ;
  - L'envoi incessant des rapports aux entités hiérarchiques concernées.
4. Traitement de l'urgence :
  - Déplacer et héberger les sinistrés dans les lieux d'évacuation provisoires ;
  - Contribuer à la distribution et répartition des aides aux sinistrés.

**ARTICLE 6 :** L'Equipe Locale de secours crée des commissions spéciales pour l'exécution des différentes tâches :

- Commission de sensibilisation ;
- Commission de suivi et contrôle sanitaire ;
- Commission d'évaluation et d'appréciation des besoins urgents et de l'ampleur des dégâts ;
- Commission de sécurité ;

**ARTICLE 7 :** Pour l'exécution des tâches mentionnées ci-dessus :

- La Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo, par le biais du Maire, inscrit des dépenses relatives à la gestion des catastrophes dans le budget primitif ;
- La Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo, par le biais du Maire, crée un compte en banque pour la mise en œuvre des activités du comité ;
- La Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo peut recevoir des aides provenant des partenaires privés tel qu'il est prévu dans l'article 19 de la loi 2015-011 du 01 avril 2015 relative au Statut.

**ARTICLE 8 :** La liste des membres de l'Equipe Locale de Secours et les sites d'évacuation des sinistrés sont annexés au présent arrêté.

**ARTICLE 9 :** Toutes dispositions antérieures et contraires au présent arrêté sont et demeurent abrogées.



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**ARTICLE 10 :** Les Délégués au Maire des Arrondissements, le Directeur des Actions Sociales et Santé, le Directeur des Travaux Publics, le Directeur de la Culture et de la Vie Communautaire, le Directeur du Développement Numérique et des Systèmes d'Information, les 192 Fokontany, ainsi que les autorités concernées sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera enregistré, communiqué et publié partout où besoin sera.

Fait à Antananarivo, le 04 octobre 2016

Signé Lalao Harivelo RAKOTONIRAINY

épouse RAVALOMANANA

LE MAIRE

Signature illisible

**POUR AMPLIATION CONFORME A L'ORIGINAL**

Antananarivo, le **7 OCT 2016**

N° 5774 - CUA/SG/DJC.16

LE DIRECTEUR JURIDIQUE ET CONTENTIEUX

  
Francis RAVELC

Déstinataires

- Monsieur le Président du Conseil Municipal
- Monsieur le Directeur de Cabinet du Maire
- Monsieur le Premier Adjoint au Maire
- Monsieur le Deuxième Adjoint au Maire
- Monsieur le Secrétaire Général
- Tous Délégués au Maire
- Monsieur le Directeur de la Culture et de la Vie Communautaire
- Madame le Directeur de l'Action Sociale
- Monsieur le Directeur des Travaux Publics
- Monsieur le Directeur de la Santé et de l'Hygiène
- Monsieur le Directeur des Affaires Juridiques et du Contentieux
- Monsieur le Directeur de Développement Numérique et des Systèmes d'Informations
- Monsieur le Responsable de la Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes
- Monsieur le Responsable de la Prévention et Sécurité
- Monsieur le Chef de Corps des Sapeurs Pompiers
- Monsieur le Chef de Corps de la Police Municipale
- Archives



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## ANNEXES II : MUNICIPAL DECREE FOR THE SETTING UP OF DRR MUNICIPALITIES COMMITTEES



COMMUNE URBAINE  
D'ANTANANARIVO  
\*\*\*\*\*  
CABINET DU MAIRE  
\*\*\*\*\*

REPOBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA  
Fitiavana – Tanindrazana – Fandrosoana  
—oOo—

**ARRETE N° 810 – CUA/CAB.16**  
Portant création et fixant l'organisation du Comité Communal de la  
Gestion des Risques et de Catastrophes.

### LE MAIRE DE LA COMMUNE URBAINE D'ANTANANARIVO

- Vu la Constitution ;
- Vu la Loi organique n°2014-018 du 12 septembre 2014 régissant les compétences, les modalités d'organisation et de fonctionnement des Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées, ainsi que celles de la gestion de leurs propres affaires ;
- Vu la Loi n°2015-031 du 04 décembre 2015 relative à la Politique Nationale de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes ;
- Vu le Jugement n°126/EL/TA-AN/15 du 18 septembre 2015 portant proclamation officielle des résultats définitifs des élections communales et municipales du 31 juillet 2015 ;
- Vu le Décret n°2015-021 du 16 juin 2015 fixant les attributions du Chef de l'exécutif des Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées ;
- Vu la Délibération n°025 – CUA/CM/Délib.15 du 28 décembre 2015 portant adoption du nouvel organigramme de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo ;
- Vu la Délibération n°003 – CUA/CM/Délib.16 du 14 janvier 2016 portant adoption du budget primitif de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo pour l'année 2016 ;
- Considérant les nécessités de service.

### A R R E T E :

**ARTICLE PREMIER :** Il est créé au niveau de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo, un Comité Communal de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes.

**ARTICLE 2 :** Ce Comité est chargé d'intervenir en cas de cataclysme, de gérer les risques et les catastrophes, et d'élaborer le plan de contingence.

A ce titre :

- Il est habilité à contacter les partenaires étatiques et non-étatiques afin de répondre aux besoins des sinistrés et ce conformément aux dispositions de l'article 19 alinéa 2 de la loi 2015-011 du 10 avril 2015 portant Statut particulier d'Antananarivo, Capitale de la République de Madagascar ;
- Il assure l'apport de secours et d'aides aux sinistrés dans la limite de ses moyens.

**ARTICLE 3 :** Le Comité Communal de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes est composé de :

UN PRESIDENT : Le Maire de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo.



**DES MEMBRES :**

- Le Préfet de Police de la Région Analamanga ;
- Le Président du Conseil Municipal ;
- Les Adjoints au Maire ;
- Le Secrétaire Général ;
- Le Directeur de Cabinet ;
- Les Délégués d'arrondissement ;
- Tous les Directeurs de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo ;
- Le Responsable de la Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes ;
- Le Responsable de la Prévention et la Sécurité ;
- Le Chef de Corps des Sapeurs Pompiers ;
- Le Chef de Corps de la Police Municipale ;
- Le Directeur du SAMVA ;
- Le Directeur de l'APIPA ;
- Les Huit Commissaires de Police au sein de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo ;
- Les membres du Poste de Coordination opérationnelle.

**ARTICLE 4 :** Le Comité Communal de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes (CCGRC) est composé de huit (08) groupes sectoriels d'activités tels que présentés dans le tableau ci-dessous :

GRUPE SECTORIEL	MEMBRES	CHEF DE FILE	ATTRIBUTIONS ET TACHES
<b>INFORMATION ET COMMUNICATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Maire ;</li><li>- Secrétaire Général ;</li><li>- Directeur de Cabinet ;</li><li>- Directeur de la Communication ;</li><li>- Directeur de développement numérique et des systèmes d'informations</li></ul>	<b>Maire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Recevoir les données de base en provenance du Poste de Coordination Opérationnelle/ PCO,</li><li>- Envoyer des informations et des messages au BNGRC et autres responsables</li><li>- Diffuser les informations</li></ul>
<b>LOGISTIQUE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Maire ;</li><li>- Préfet de police de la région Analamanga ;</li><li>- Secrétaire Général ;</li><li>- Délégués des six arrondissements ;</li><li>- Chef de corps de la police municipale ;</li><li>- Directeur juridique et contentieux ;</li><li>- Directeur de l'action sociale ;</li><li>- Tous les commissariats ;</li><li>- Croix rouge ;</li><li>- UN Habitat ;</li><li>- Care international ;</li><li>- ENDA OI ;</li></ul>	<b>Maire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Déterminer et désigner les points sûrs pour regrouper les sinistrés.</li><li>- Restaurer dans le meilleur délai les services vitaux (eaux, électricités)</li><li>- Acheminer les besoins des sinistrés.</li><li>- Sécuriser les stocks de sécurité alimentaire.</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- FFKM ;</li><li>- OCHA ;</li><li>- JIRAMA ;</li><li>- FNUAP</li></ul>		
<b>SECURITE ET PROTECTION DES SINISTRES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Chef d'Etat Major Général de l'Armée Malagasy (CEMGAM) ;</li><li>- Commandement Régional de la Gendarmerie ;</li><li>- Chef de corps de la Police Municipale ;</li><li>- Délégués des six arrondissements ;</li><li>- Directeur des actions sociales ;</li><li>- Corps des Sapeurs pompiers ;</li><li>- Corps de la Protection Civile ;</li><li>- Les 8 Commissariats de Police ;</li></ul>	<b>Chef de corps de la Police Municipale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Vérifier les consignes de défense et de recensement des moyens publics et privés.</li><li>- Rechercher les disparus, le cas échéant</li><li>- Inscrire les noms des localités et codes géographiques à des emplacements bien visibles.</li><li>- Assurer la protection des mineurs déplacés.</li><li>- Sécuriser les sites d'hébergement</li><li>- Identifier les immeubles menaçant ruine.</li></ul>
<b>NUTRITION ET SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Directeur de l'action sociale ;</li><li>- Directeur de la Santé et de l'Hygiène ;</li><li>- Délégués des 6 arrondissements ;</li><li>- Service régional en charge de la nutrition (Ministère Santé, Ministère de la Population) ;</li><li>- PAM ;</li><li>- ONN ;</li><li>- OCHA ;</li><li>- GIZ ;</li><li>- FFKM ;</li><li>- Croix rouge</li></ul>	<b>Direction de l'action sociale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Déterminer les stocks (quantité et qualité) et pré-positionnement</li><li>- Déterminer les besoins d'urgence en vivres</li><li>- Les dons/des aides vivres (doter)</li><li>- Effectuer du suivi – évaluation et établir des rapports détaillés concernant la distribution.</li></ul>
<b>SANTE ET EDUCATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Directeur de l'action sociale ;</li><li>- Directeur de la Santé et de l'Hygiène ;</li><li>- Chef CISCO Tanà Ville ;</li><li>- Min. Santé ;</li><li>- Min. Population ;</li><li>- Croix rouge ;</li><li>- UNICEF ;</li><li>- FNUAP</li></ul>	<b>Direction de l'action sociale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Eduquer, sensibiliser la population et les élèves sur la prévention et la protection de la vie et de leurs biens face aux catastrophes.</li><li>- Assurer les soins, l'hospitalisation, l'évacuation sanitaire le cas échéant et la prévention contre les épidémies.</li><li>- Veiller à l'efficacité de la</li></ul>



			communication. - Rétablir la reprise des cours après la catastrophe.
<b>EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Direction de la Santé et de l'Hygiène ;</li><li>- Délégués des six arrondissements ;</li><li>- JIRAMA ;</li><li>- CARE International ;</li><li>- WASH ;</li><li>- Croix rouge ;</li></ul>	<b>Direction de la Santé et l'Hygiène</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Instruire la population sur la protection des points d'eau potable dès le lancement de l'avis d'alerte sur le cataclysme (drapeau vert)</li><li>- Animer et coordonner les interventions en matière d'assainissement après le sinistre (drapeau bleu)</li></ul>
<b>HABITAT, INFRASTRUCTURES ET TRAVAUX PUBLICS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Direction des travaux publics ;</li><li>- Délégués des six arrondissements ;</li><li>- Corps des Sapeurs-Pompiers ;</li><li>- SAMVA ;</li><li>- APIPA ;</li><li>- Les Opérateurs Economiques</li></ul>	<b>Direction des travaux publics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Recenser les bâtiments Administratifs et privés ainsi que les chaussées endommagés ;</li><li>- Effectuer les travaux d'urgence si possible</li><li>- Transmettre les données collectées aux autorités compétentes pour demande de financement des travaux de réhabilitations</li></ul>

**ARTICLE 5 :** Les Chefs de file sont membres du bureau permanent du comité. Ce Comité en assure l'administration en toutes circonstances. A ce titre, le bureau permanent est chargé de :

- Mettre en œuvre le Plan municipal de contingence multirisque.
- Concevoir le plan d'action.
- Coordonner les activités de prévention et de secours ainsi que les actions d'urgence.
- Centraliser et distribuer les aides et dons émanant des partenaires étatiques et non étatiques.
- Assurer le contrôle et suivi de l'acheminement des aides et dons.

**ARTICLE 6 :** Sont et demeurent abrogées toutes dispositions antérieures et contraires à celle du présent arrêté.

**ARTICLE 7 :** Le présent arrêté sera enregistré, communiqué et publié partout où besoin sera.

Fait à Antananarivo, le 04 octobre 2016  
Signé Lalao Harivelo RAKOTONIRAINY  
épouse RAVALOMANANA  
LE MAIRE  
Signature illisible



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POUR AMPLIATION CONFORME A L'ORIGINAL

Antananarivo, le **24 OCT 2018**

N° 5845 - CUA/SG/DJC.16

LE DIRECTEUR JURIDIQUE ET CONTENTIEUX



*Francis RAVELON*

Destinataires

- Monsieur le Président du Conseil Municipal
- Monsieur le Directeur de Cabinet du Maire
- Monsieur le Premier Adjoint au Maire
- Monsieur le Deuxième Adjoint au Maire
- Monsieur le Secrétaire Général
- Tous Délégués au Maire
- Monsieur le Directeur de l'Urbanisme et de Développement
- Monsieur le Directeur de la Culture et de la Vie Communautaire
- Madame le Directeur de l'Action Sociale
- Monsieur le Directeur Financier
- Monsieur le Directeur de la Mobilisation des Ressources
- Monsieur le Directeur des Travaux Publics
- Monsieur le Directeur de la Santé et de l'Hygiène
- Monsieur le Directeur des Affaires Juridiques et du Contentieux
- Madame le Directeur des Ressources Humaines
- Monsieur le Directeur des Transports et de la Mobilité Urbaine
- Monsieur le Directeur de Développement des 3P
- Monsieur le Directeur de Développement Numérique et des Systèmes d'Informations
- Monsieur le Responsable de la Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes
- Monsieur le Responsable de la Prévention et la Sécurité
- Monsieur le Chef de Corps des Sapeurs Pompiers
- Monsieur le Chef de Corps de la Police Municipale
- Archives



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## ANNEXES III : MUNICIPAL DECREE FOR THE SETTING UP OF PCO



REPOBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA  
Fitiavana – Tanindrazana – Fandrosoana  
—oOo—

COMMUNE URBAINE  
D'ANTANANARIVO  
\*\*\*\*\*  
CABINET DU MAIRE  
\*\*\*\*\*

**ARRETE MUNICIPAL N° 812 - CUA/CAB.16**  
**portant création du Poste de Coordination Opérationnelle en charge de**  
**la prévention et gestion des risques et urgence au sein de la Commune**  
**Urbaine d'Antananarivo.**

### LE MAIRE DE LA COMMUNE URBAINE D'ANTANANARIVO

- Vu la Constitution ;
- Vu la Loi organique n°2014-018 du 12 septembre 2014 régissant les compétences, les modalités d'organisation et de fonctionnement des Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées, ainsi que celles de la gestion de leurs propres affaires ;
- Vu la Loi n°2014-021 du 12 septembre 2014 relative à la représentation de l'Etat ;
- Vu la Loi n°2015-011 du 01 avril 2015 portant Statut particulier d'Antananarivo, Capitale de la République de Madagascar ;
- Vu la Loi n°2015-031 du 04 décembre 2015 relative à la Politique Nationale de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes ;
- Vu le Jugement n°126/EL/TA-AN/15 du 18 septembre 2015 portant proclamation officielle des résultats définitifs des élections communales et municipales du 31 juillet 2015 ;
- Vu le Décret n°2015-960 du 16 juin 2015 fixant les attributions du Chef de l'Exécutif des Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées ;
- Vu la Délibération n°025 - CUA/CM/Délib.15 du 28 décembre 2015 portant adoption du nouvel organigramme de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo ;
- Vu la Délibération n°003 - CUA/CM/Délib.16 du 14 janvier 2016 portant adoption du budget primitif de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo pour l'année 2016 ;
- Considérant les nécessités de service.

### A R R E T E :

**ARTICLE PREMIER :** Il est créé auprès de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo un Poste de Coordination Opérationnelle (P.C.O).

**ARTICLE 2 :** Le Poste de Coordination Opérationnelle est une structure d'appui chargée de la gestion, de la coordination, du suivi du Comité Communal de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (CCGRC) au niveau de la Commune et dont le siège est à Anosipatrana.

**ARTICLE 3 :** Le Poste de Coordination Opérationnelle est dirigé par le Maire et composé des organes ci-après :

- Le Responsable de la Gestion des Risques et Urgence de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo ;
- Le Responsable de la prévention et Sécurité de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo ;
- Le Chef du Centre Opérationnel ;
- L'Adjoint du Chef du Centre Opérationnel ;
- Les Assistants techniques de la réduction des risques et catastrophes (ATRRC) des six arrondissements ;
- Les Techniciens du centre opérationnel issus de toutes les directions de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo ;



**ARTICLE 4 :** Les membres du Poste de Coordination Opérationnelle se réunira une fois par semaine sur convocation de son Président, adressée aux membres et conformément à un ordre du jour déterminé, et chaque fois qu'il juge utile.

**ARTICLE 5 :** Le Poste de la Coordination Opérationnelle a pour mission de prévenir et gérer les risques cycloniques au niveau de la ville d'Antananarivo. A cet effet, il est chargé de :

- Recevoir les appels et signalements venant des Equipes Locales de Secours (ELS) ;
- Procéder à la collecte des informations ;
- Traiter et synthétiser les données et informations se rapportant aux sinistres à communiquer au Comité Communal de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes ;
- Assister les Equipes Locales de Sécurité et prodiguer des conseils par rapport aux conduites à tenir ;
- Fournir les outils de décision pour le Maire.

**ARTICLE 6 :** Le Poste de la Coordination Opérationnelle est composé de :

- Une cellule d'information et communication ;
- Une cellule Logistique ;
- Une cellule de Prévention.

**ARTICLE 7 :** Toutes dispositions antérieures et contraires au présent arrêté sont et demeurent abrogées.

**ARTICLE 8 :** Le Directeur en charge de l'Urbanisme et du Développement, le Directeur en charge des Travaux Publics, le Directeur en charge des Affaires Juridiques et Contentieux, le Directeur en charge des Actions Sociales, le Directeur en charge du Développement Numérique et du Système d'Information, le Directeur en charge de la Santé et Hygiène, le Directeur en charge des Affaires Financières, le Responsable de La Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes; le Responsable de la Prévention et Sécurité; le Chef de Corps des Sapeurs Pompiers, le Chef de Corps de la Police Municipale ainsi que toutes les autorités concernées sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera enregistré, communiqué et publié partout où besoin sera.

Fait à Antananarivo, le 04 octobre 2016  
Signé Lalao Harivelo RAKOTONIRAINY  
épouse RAVALOMANANA  
LE MAIRE  
Signature illisible

**POUR AMPLIATION CONFORME A L'ORIGINAL**

Antananarivo, le **14 OCT 2016**

N° 5763 - CUA/SG/DJC.16

LE DIRECTEUR JURIDIQUE ET CONTENTIEUX



Francis RAVELC



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Destinataires

- Monsieur le Président du Conseil Municipal
- Monsieur le Directeur de Cabinet du Maire
- Monsieur le Premier Adjoint au Maire
- Monsieur le Deuxième Adjoint au Maire
- Monsieur le Secrétaire Général
- Monsieur le Directeur de l'Urbanisme et de Développement
- Madame le Directeur des Actions Sociales ✓
- Monsieur le Directeur Financier
- Monsieur le Directeur des Travaux Publics
- Monsieur le Directeur de la Santé et de l'Hygiène
- Monsieur le Directeur des Affaires Judiciaires et du Contentieux
- Monsieur le Directeur de Développement Numérique et des Systèmes d'Informations
- Monsieur le Responsable de la Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes
- Monsieur le Responsable de la Prévention et Sécurité
- Monsieur le Chef de Corps des Sapeurs Pompiers
- Monsieur le Chef de Corps de la Police Municipale
- Archives