

25th Meeting of the Steering Committee 24-29 March 2015 Madagascar

GENERAL INFORMATION COMPENDIUM

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1.WELCOME TO MADAGASCAR

NOSY MARO LOKO COLORFUL ISLAND



Dear **friends and colleagues of the great WSSCC/GSF family,**

We would like to welcome you to Madagascar. Thank you for finding time in your busy schedules for this trip. Many of you have come from afar and have travelled over 10,000 km; others have come from nearby places. However, you have not yet reached your destination. During your stay in Madagascar, we would like to take you on a journey, an intellectual journey through the adventures of the FAA programme over the past five years. We hope that it will be a thrilling experience and that you will discover our achievements and challenges and learn more about our country and its water, sanitation and hygiene sector.

We wish you a pleasant stay and hope that you will enjoy the ride.

2.PROGRAMME & LOGISTICS

(This programme is subject to last minute changes)

All accommodation and meals have been arranged from 24 – 29 March as well as transport to and from the airport on 24 and 29 March.

| | | |
|----------|---------------|--|
| 24 March | 12.00 | Flights arrive at 12h via Nairobi, at 14h10 via Johannesburg and at 23h40 Via Paris. You will be welcomed upon arrival at Ivato Airport, Antananarivo and visas will be facilitated by members of the FAA (the Executing Agency), the Programme Coordinating Mechanism, representatives from the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Transport to hotel Hotel Relais des Plateau (4.3 km from the airport). |
| | 13.30 | After arrival lunch will be available at the hotel. |
| | 18.30 | Meet for a drink in the bar followed by dinner in the hotel restaurant |
| | 18.45 | <i>Dinner in the hotel restaurant</i> |
| 25 March | 05.45 | <i>Breakfast</i> <i>The hotel will provide packed lunches. Please ensure prior to Departure that you have your packed lunch.</i> |
| | 06.15 | Depart for the Field visit and subsequent Orientation and thematic sessions (see separate Compendium for Field visit programme) |
| | 12.00 | Packed lunch to eat en-route at time to suit programme needs |
| | 14.30 | Arrival and check in at Hotel Royal Palace, Antsirabe & <i>Tea/coffee</i> |
| | 15.00-19:00 | Orientation session |
| | 17.00 | <i>Tea/Coffee</i> |
| | 19.00 | Orientation session ends |
| | 19.30 | <i>Drinks in the pool bar</i> |
| | 19.45 | <i>Dinner in hotel restaurant</i> |
| 26 March | 06.00 | <i>Buffet Breakfast</i> |
| | 06.30 | Depart for Thematic field visits (see separate Field Visit Compendium) |
| | 11.30 | <i>Tea/coffee</i> |
| | 11.00 – 13.00 | Return from field trip and group feedback & de-brief |
| | 13.00 – 14.00 | <i>Lunch</i> |
| | 14.00 | Thematic presentation and discussion on the FAA journey |
| | 16.00 | <i>Tea/Coffee</i> |
| | 16.30 – 18.00 | Thematic presentation and discussion on the Diorano WASH |
| | 18.00 – 19.30 | Sub-grantee fair and booths |
| | 19.30 | <i>Drinks in the pool bar</i> |
| | 19.45 | <i>Dinner in the hotel garden – warm clothes recommended</i> |

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL

CONSEIL DE CONCERTATION POUR L'APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU ET L'ASSAINISSEMENT

Inform, Engage, Enable



| | | |
|----------|---------------|---|
| 27 March | 07.30 | <i>Breakfast starts</i> |
| | 08.30 | Depart early for return to Antananarivo Hotel du Louvre, |
| | 12.30 | Arrival, check-in |
| | 13.00 – 14.00 | <i>Lunch at Hotel du Louvre</i> |
| | 14.00 – 16.00 | Induction for new Steering Committee members |
| | 16.00 – 18.00 | High level Event at Hotel Colbert |
| | 18.00 – 20.00 | Reception at Hotel Colbert |
| | 20.30 | <i>Dinner at Hotel du Louvre</i> |
| <hr/> | | |
| 28 March | 08.00 | <i>Breakfast</i> |
| | 08.30 | Steering Committee meeting (see Steering Committee Agenda) |
| | 10.00 – 10.15 | <i>Tea/Coffee</i> |
| | 12.30 – 13.30 | <i>Lunch</i> |
| | 15.45 – 16.15 | <i>Tea/Coffee</i> |
| | 18.30 | Steering Committee meeting ends |
| | 19.30 | <i>Drinks in hotel bar</i> |
| | 20.00 | <i>Dinner in hotel restaurant</i> |
| <hr/> | | |
| 29 March | 08.00 | <i>Breakfast</i> |
| | 08.30 | Donor Accountability Meeting (Donor participants only) |
| | 08.30 | Sightseeing/Market in Antananarivo – please advise if interested but not recommended for those departing at 11.30 |
| | 11.30 | Airport transfer for flight departure at 15.00 via Johannesburg |
| | 12.00 | Meeting ends |
| | 12.15-13.15 | <i>Lunch</i> |
| | 13.15 | Airport transfer for flight departing at 16h45 via Nairobi |
| | 14.00 | Sightseeing/market for those departing at 01.00 |
| | 19.00 | <i>Return to hotel</i> |
| | 20.00 | <i>Dinner in hotel restaurant</i> |
| | 21.30 | Airport transfer for flight departing at 01.10 on 30 March via Paris |

3. GSF PROGRAMME IN MADAGASCAR

Executing Agency: Medical Care Development International (MCDI)
Grant Agreement signed: March 2010
Country Programme Monitor: FTHM Consulting



THE GSF-SUPPORTED PROGRAMME IN

MADAGASCAR: the national programme supported by GSF in Madagascar is known locally as the Fonds d'Appui pour l'Assainissement (FAA). It is one of the leading programmes in the sector and a driving force in the national movement to eliminate open defecation.

The programme was initially present in 14 out of the 22 regions in Madagascar and was expanded in 2014 to the remaining eight regions, leading to nation-wide coverage. During 2014 the GSF-supported programme worked with 30 GSF Sub-grantees.

PROGRESS: By end December 2014, 10,900 villages have been declared open-defecation free (up from 7,000 villages end 2013). 2014 was the year the programme passed the threshold of 1 million people living in an open-defecation free environment - with almost 1.4 million people.

The FAA programme reports relatively low numbers of people with an improved latrine (263,600) but 1.9 million people with fly-proof latrines. To qualify as 'fly proof' the latrine should be clean, have a tight-fitting cover, ash should

be available to put in the pit after every use, and there should be a handwashing facility with soap or ash.

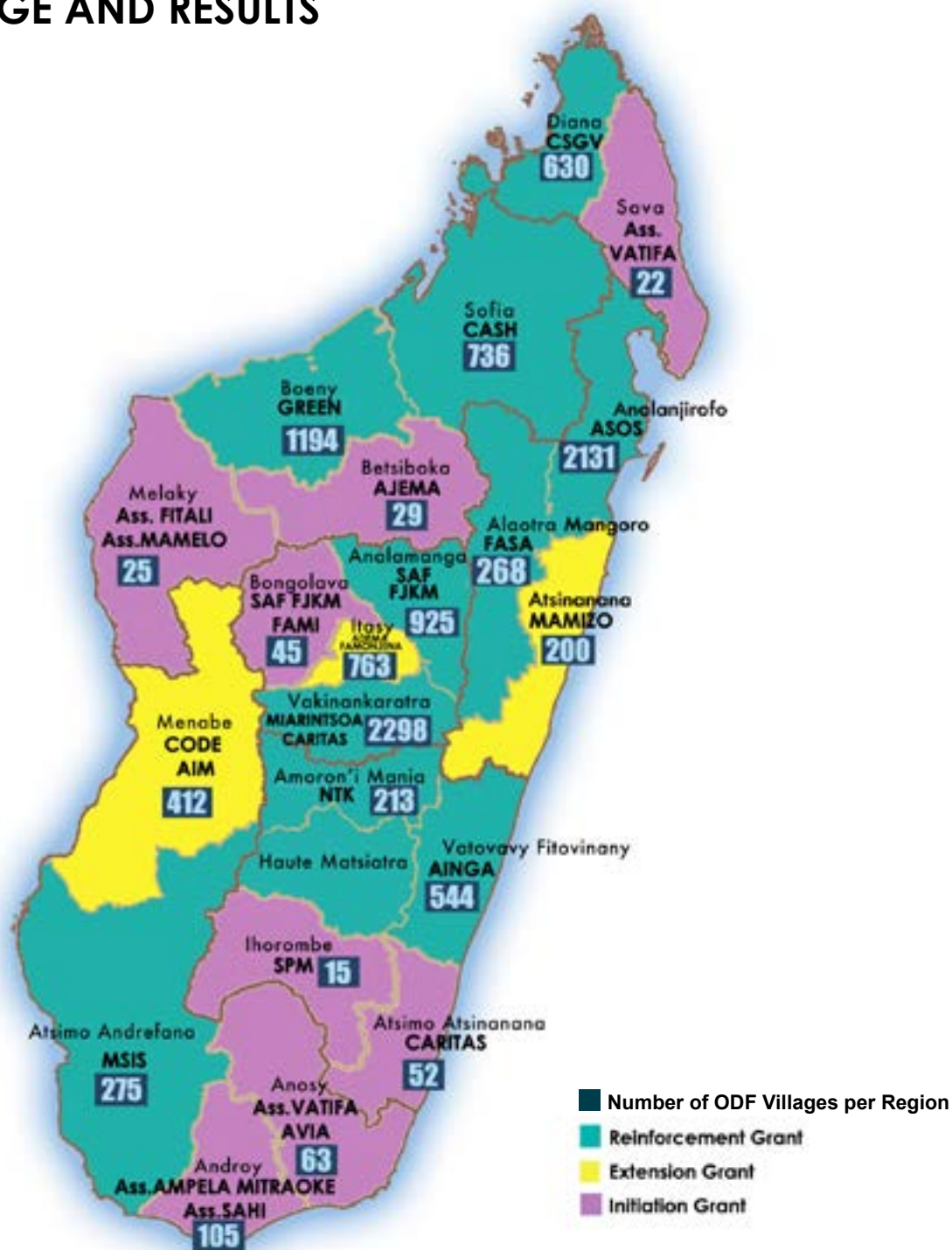
The programme exceeded targets on the number of people with handwashing facilities, due to the CLTS movement and the mass communications campaigns carried out.

ANALYSIS: The Fonds d'Appui pour l'Assainissement, was expanded at the end of 2013 with a grant of an additional USD 5 millions. All expansion Sub-grantees were signed by June 2014, and field work started directly. Results delivery is on track with respect to all core indicators, with the exception of people with improved toilets. The definition of 'improved toilets' as opposed to 'fly-proof' toilets, is under debate and FAA is taking part in a discussion on this issue at the national level.

The Country Programme Monitor's contract was amended to incorporate the expansion component as well as intensified on-site verification of the Sub-grantees systems and results. The PCM in Madagascar is pro-active, meets regularly, provides advice to the EA and the wider sector, and is also involved in programme monitoring.



FAA COVERAGE AND RESULTS



KEY RESULTS

Results to date and targets

| | 31 Dec 2014 | targets |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| People with improved toilets | 263,600 | 2 million |
| People live in ODF environments | 1,364,100 | 5.3 million |
| People with handwashing facilities | 1,945,400 | 1.6 million |

INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS

Results to date and targets

| | 31 Dec 2014 | targets |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Communities declared ODF | 10,900 | 18,000 |
| Communities triggered | 16,300 | 28,000 |
| People received hygiene messages | 3,808,700 | 8.1 million |
| People live in target areas | 5,896,500 | 10.4 million |

FINANCIAL PIPELINE - 31 Dec 2014

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| GSP commitments | \$12,902,000 | In-country awards to sub-grantees | \$10,123,500 |
| GSP disbursements | \$ 8,869,000 | In-country grant disbursements | \$7,106,500 |

UNIT COST

>>> \$6

4.1. Field visit programme

PROGRAMME WEDNESDAY 25 MARCH

06:15 Departure for Vakinankaratra Region

~ 9:00-12:30 Site visits (see details in section 5 of the compendium)

- Briefing by Sub-grantee Miarintsoa
- Visit ODF village
- Visit non-ODF village (no intervention)

~ 12:30 Departure for Antsirabe

Packed lunch en route

~ 14:30 Arrival in Antsirabe & check in at hotel

~ 14:30 Coffee

15:00-19:00 Orientation session (see details in section 3.1 of the field visit compendium)

- Welcome and sector overview
- WSSCC in Madagascar
- Overview of thematic field visits

PROGRAMME THURSDAY 26 MARCH

06:30 Departure for site visits

~ 07:30-11:00 Thematic site visits (see details in section 5 of the compendium)

- Group A & B: CLTS village triggering
- Group B & C: Follow-up Mandona (Action oriented post-triggering follow-up)
- Group D & E: Sanitation ladder and local governance

~ 11:00-11:30 *Parallel courtesy visit to the Chef de Region by a small delegation*

11:00-13:00 Site visit feedback session

- 11:00-11:30 Preparation of site visit feed-back in groups
- 11:30-13:00 Site visit feed-back, debriefing and discussion

13:00-14:00 *Lunch*

14:00-19:30 Thematic session (see details in sections 3.2 and 5 of the field visit compendium)

- 14:00-16:00 The Madagascar FAA journey
- 16:00-16:30 Coffee break
- 16:30-18:00 *Presentation and discussion around the Diorano WASH coalition*
- 18:00-19:30 Sub-grantee & thematic fair, visit Sub-grantee booths and interact with SG representatives

PROGRAMME FRIDAY 27 MARCH

08:30 Departure for Antananarivo

~ 12:30 Arrival at Hotel du Louvre

4.2. Rational and concept for the field visit

4.2.1 Technical component of the SC meeting in Madagascar

The first three days of your stay in Madagascar will allow you to get a first-hand technical understanding of the GSF programme in Madagascar, locally known as the Fonds d'Appui pour l'Assainissement (FAA), with a particular focus on the work of the sub-grantees on the ground. You will also be provided with an overview of WSSCC's wider support to the sector through the National Coordinator and the national WASH coalition, Diorano WASH.

During Day 1 and 2 we will visit one of Madagascar's 22 regions, Vakinankaratra, and we will spend the night in the regional capital Antsirabe. In Vakinankaratra you will be exposed to the work of two out of the close to

30 FAA sub-grantees, Miarintsoa and Caritas. Through thematic field visits, you will also explore some of the specificities and innovations of the FAA programme.

On Day 3, upon return from Vakinankaratra, you will participate in an event dedicated to foster high-level political commitment to sanitation through the launch of the National Road Map for an ODF Madagascar in 2018. The details of Day 3 will be given to you separately.

4.2.2 Narrative overview - Wednesday 25 March

After an early start of the day to beat the impenetrable traffic jams of Antananarivo, we will make a pit-stop half way to Antsirabe to meet with the sub-grantee Miarintsoa for a brief overview of the site visits of the day.

The group will be divided into 6 sub-groups to allow for more intimate interactions with community members and local actors. Each group will visit an Open Defecation Free (ODF) village where the sub-grantee has worked, and another village where there has been no intervention as of yet. More time will be spent in the ODF village than in the non-ODF village and you will have time to discuss with Natural Leaders, Community Consultants, community members and sub-grantee representatives.

Once we reach Antsirabe the Orientation session will commence. Firstly it will provide an overview of the sanitation and hygiene sector and a

presentation of the road map to achieve an ODF Madagascar. This will be followed by presentations by various WSSCC/GSF actors in Madagascar.

Emphasis will be on the GSF programme in Madagascar, as the wider WSSCC support to the Diorano WASH coalition will be covered in a separate session on Thursday 26 March. Key GSF entities will explain their roles and the work to date to provide you with an insight of how the GSF operates in Madagascar. Throughout the day we will be accompanied by representatives from the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, the PCM, the EA, the CPM, the NC, and the sub-grantees working in the region of Vakinankaratra.





4.2.3 Narrative overview - Thursday 26

March

This day will focus on a number of thematic areas, with the aim to give you an overview of core technical elements and approaches linked to the implementation of a large scale behavior change programme in the domain of sanitation and hygiene such as the GSF.

The morning will be dedicated to site visits around four thematic areas. The six small sub-groups from Wednesday will be maintained to avoid overwhelming community members and to allow for a more genuine experience of community life and to facilitate interactions at the community level.

Two groups will experience a live CLTS village triggering, another two groups will take part in a so called Follow-up Mandona exercise, which is an innovative and effective post-triggering follow-up method that reduces the time from triggering to reaching ODF status, an approach that has proven to have positive effects on increasing sustainability and reducing slippage considerably. The last two groups will explore two key sustainability related aspects of the FAA Programme's work; i) efforts related to facilitate low cost technology improvements and to climb the sanitation ladder, and ii) an innovative approach to address the sustainability of interventions through supporting the establishment of local governance systems.

Following a feedback and debriefing session on the site visits we will give the floor to key FAA partners to take us

on a reflective and analytical journey through their experiences, key realizations and lessons learnt from the past four years of work on the ground. This will cover their perspective and philosophy of CLTS, issues related to equity and inclusion/vulnerability, working at scale and monitoring work at scale, sustainability aspects, as well as some initial studies on health impact that have been carried out in collaboration with national universities.

The last formal point on the agenda will be a discussion facilitated by the WSSCC NC on WSSCC's support to the wider sector through the Diorano WASH (National WASH Coalition). Aspects related the role of the coalition in the past and the future will be covered.

Thereafter a more informal interaction with key national partners will take place - a number of Sub-grantees, regional WASH Coalitions and with FAA specialists on specific thematic areas - through interaction around stands/booths where they will present their current work.

As was the case the previous day, representatives from the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, the PCM, the EA, the CPM, the NC and the SGs will participate in the programme.





4.2.4 The Vakinankaratra Region

4.2.4.1 Context

Vakinankaratra is the second most populous region in Madagascar with almost 1,800,000 inhabitants. 90% of the population lives in rural areas. The fertile volcanic soil attracts people from neighboring regions, making the Vakinankaratra Region a melting pot where all ethnic groups of Madagascar are represented. The regional capital is Antsirabe which is the country's third biggest city after the capital Antananarivo (Tana) and Tamatave in the north-east. This is also where we will stay.

The water and sanitation situation in Vakinankaratra is as follows (EMP 2010):

- Access to drinking water stands at 38%, compared to the national figure of 45%.
- Latrine coverage stands at 40%, compared to the national figure of 46%.
- Population defecating in the open stands at 59%, compared to the national figure of 53%.

4.2.4.2 The FAA in Vakinankaratra Region

The FAA operates in the Vakinankaratra Region through two Sub-grantees, i.e. two national NGOs; NGO Miarintsoa and NGO Caritas. The vision of the FAA intervention in the Vakinankaratra is ultimately to reach regional coverage, i.e. an Open Defecation Free Vakinankaratra. At present FAA covers 6 of the 7 Districts in the region. FAA is not currently working in the urban district of Antsirabe I and in some other peri-urban and urban areas in the region.

Main implementation strategies applied by the FAA SGs in Vakinankaratra include:

- CLTS roll-out
- Institutional triggering
- Going to scale using the U-approach
- Going to scale through the confessional network approach
- Going to scale through Natural Leaders and Community Consultants
- Follow-up MANDONA
- Involvement of local institutions at all levels
- Sanitation marketing adapted to the local context
- Promotion of local technology on the construction of low-cost latrines
- Encouraging local and institutional governance structures
- BCC and IEC through media



The current FAA coverage in the regions is given in the table below.

| Coverage | NGO MIARINTSOA | NGO CARITAS | Total FAA Coverage | Total in the region |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Districts | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Population | 831 442 | 831 549 | 1 662 991 | 1 800 000 |
| Communes | 39 | 46 | 85 | 90 |
| Fokontany | 508 | 430 | 938 | 1005 |
| Villages | 2000 | 1100 | 3100 | 5025 |
| Budget (USD) | 257 043 | 207 986 | 415 029 | n/a |
| Entire ODF Communes | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Entire ODF Fokontany | 87 | 59 | 146 | 146 |
| ODF Villages | 1291 | 915 | 2206 | 2206 |



4.3. Session plans for plenary interactions

4.3.1 Orientation Session - Wednesday 25 March

Time: 15:00-19:00

Place: Conference room at Hotel Royal Palace, Antsirabe

Participants: 55 persons - MEAH (2), WSSCC (29), AE (8), MCP (8), CP (2), SG-Miarintsoa (2), SG-Caritas (2), Interpreters (6)

ORIENTATION SESSION WEDNESDAY 25TH MARCH

Welcome and sector overview

15:00-15:10 Welcome & introductions (Josea)

15:10-15:20 Opening words by Hon. Minister (Ministry EAH)

15:20-15:50 Sector overview by Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (General Secretary of MEAH)

WSSCC in Madagascar

15:50-16:00 Introduction by WSSCC ED (Chris)

16:00-16:20 Role & work of National Coordinator (NC/CN, Herivelo)

16:20-16:40 Role & work of FAA Programme Coordination Mechanism (PCM/MCP, Michèle)

16:40-17:00 Overview of the FAA Programme by Executing Agency (EA/AE, Rija)

17:00-17:20 Coffee break

17:20-17:40 Overview of the work of a Sub-grantee (SG/AMO, Eugène)

17:40-18:00 Role and work of Country Programme Monitor (CPM/CP, Narindra)

Overview of thematic field visits

18:00-19:00 Introduction of themes for Thursday's field visits (Joelina)

4.3.2 Field visit feedback & thematic sessions – Thursday 26 March

Time: 11:00-19:30

Place: Conference room & swimming pool area at Hotel Royal Palace, Antsirabe

Participants: 70 persons - MEAH (2), WSSCC (29), EA (8), MCP (8), CP (2), SG-Miarintsoa (6), SG-Caritas (6), Interpreters (6)



SITE VISIT FEEDBACK & THEMATIC SESSIONS THURS 26TH MARCH

Site visit feedback session

~11:00-11:30 Return from the field and preparation of feed-back presentations in groups (Group Leads)

11:00-11:30 *Parallel courtesy visit to Chef de Region (Chris/Michele)*

11:30-13:00 Site visit presentations by groups and de-briefing discussions (Dave)

13:00-14:00 *Lunch*

Thematic session

14:00-16:00 The Madagascar FAA Journey - reflections, groundbreaking realizations & lessons learnt (FAA team)

16:00-16:30 *Coffee break*

16:30-18:00 Work of the Diorano WASH Coalition at national and regional level (Herivelo, Lovy)

Sub-grantee & thematic fair by the pool

18:00-18:10 Introduction to the fair (Joséa)

18:10-19:30 Mingling & interactions around booths/stands by Sub-grantees, Regional Diorano WASH coalitions and thematic specialists (All)

4.4. Group composition

| GROUP A | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Day 1: Ampasika Nord (ODF) & Andrambato (non-ODF) | | |
| Day 2: CLTS Village triggering (Andranomahitsy Est) | | |
| No | Name | Category |
| 1 | Rija (Team leader) | Executing Agency |
| 2 | Madame la Ministre | MEAH |
| 3 | Markus | Donor |
| 4 | Maria | Donor |
| 5 | Brad | GSF AC |
| 6 | Chris (day 1)/David (day 2) | WSSCC |
| 7 | Clara | WSSCC |
| 8 | Clement | Interpreter |
| 9 | Eugene (joins in field) | Sub-grantee |

GROUP B**Day 1: Andohafarihy (ODF) & Antainakoho (non-ODF)****Day 2: CLTS Village triggering (Andranomahitsy Ouest)**

| No | Name | Category |
|----|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Rado (Team leader) | Executing Agency |
| 2 | Kitchinme | SC |
| 3 | Audreyanna | SC |
| 4 | Armen | UNOPS |
| 5 | Dave | WSSCC |
| 6 | Isobel | WSSCC |
| 7 | TBD | Interpreter |
| 8 | Salome (joins in field) | Sub-grantee |

Group C**Day 1: Ampangabe Nord (ODF) & Maravato Nord (non-ODF)****Day 2: Follow-up Mandona (Ambatofanekena)**

| No | Name | Category |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Joelina (Team leader) | Executing Agency |
| 2 | M. le Secrétaire General | MEAH |
| 3 | Dennis | SC |
| 4 | Andy | SC |
| 5 | Manuel | Donor |
| 6 | David (day 1)/Chris (day 2) | WSSCC |
| 7 | Jacky | PCM/USAID |
| 8 | TBD | Interpreter |
| 9 | Jaina (joins in field) | Sub-grantee |

Group D**Day 1: Tsarahonenana Ouest (ODF) & Tsararano Ambany (non-ODF)****Day 2: Follow-up Mandona (Ambatofanekena Ouest 2)**

| No | Name | Category |
|----|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Aimé (Team Leader) | Executing Agency |
| 2 | Anand | SC |
| 3 | Otabek | SC |
| 4 | Andrea | WSSCC |
| 5 | Jo | WSSCC |
| 6 | Michele | PCM/PRESIDENTE |
| 7 | TBD | Interpreter |
| 8 | Lalaina (joins in field) | Sub-grantee |

Group E**Day 1: Tsarahonenana President (ODF) & Tsangambato (non-ODF)****Day 2: Sanitation Ladder & Local Governance (Soamanandrarinny and Mandritsara)**

| No | Name | Category |
|----|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Josea (Team leader) | Executing Agency |
| 2 | Khin | SC |
| 3 | Pim | Donor |
| 4 | Philipp | UNOPS |
| 5 | Amanda | WSSCC |
| 6 | Ridja | PCM/WATERAID |
| 7 | TBD | Interpreter |
| 8 | Charles (joins in field) | Sub-grantee |

Group F**Day 1: Andriambilany Gara (ODF) & Marovato Centre (non-ODF)****Day 2 : Sanitation Ladder & Local Governance (Miarikofeno and Ampitambe)**

| No | Name | Category |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Fano (Team leader) | Executing Agency |
| 2 | Barry | SC |
| 3 | Victor | SC |
| 4 | Johan | Donor |
| 5 | Matilda | WSSCC |
| 6 | Estelle | UNOPS |
| 7 | Herivelo | NC/PCM |
| 8 | Adrienne | Interpreter |
| 9 | Jean-Emile (joins in field) | Sub-grantee |



© Mparany : Rural area in Anjepy



Izahay ireto dia efa nisafidy hampiasa kabone ara-pahasalamana

Kabone tsy manaparitaka tay intsony
Kabone madio, mora sasana
Kabone mafy, mateza ary afaka afindra rehefa feno ny lavaka
Kabone mora vidy



Ary hianareo koa

Manantona ireo teknisiana nahazo fiofanana eto amin'ny fokontany.....
na ireo toeram-pivarotana miara-miasa
na antsoy ny laharana finday.....



Latrine Fly proof



4.5. Thematic information for site visits

4.5.1 Visits to ODF and non-ODF villages - Wednesday 25 March

During the site visits on Wednesday morning the visitors will become familiar with the rural environments of Madagascar. By visiting villages where the FAA has already worked and that are Open Defecation Free (ODF), as well as Non-ODF villages that are yet to be covered by the intervention, the visitors will get a firsthand experience of typical programme features and results. This section provides some background information on what ODF status means in the Madagascar context.

Furthermore, the villages to be visited on Wednesday are all located in various ODF fokontany (more or less equivalent to parish level), i.e. all the villages in that fokontany have been declared ODF. The next administrative level is commune level (more or less equivalent to sub-county level). To date the FAA results are as follows: 10,944 ODF villages, 895 fully ODF fokontany and 28 fully ODF communes.

Criteria for ODF status

An ODF village is a village where community members have successfully eliminated open defecation through a process of collective action and behaviour change, brought about through CLTS triggering and post-triggering activities. ODF villages are those that effectively separate excreta from human contact and ensure that the excreta do not enter the immediate household environment. There are three criteria that must be met for a community to be ODF:

1. All inhabitants of the community (adults and children) use latrines every time they defecate, in more details this entails the following:
 - Absence of faeces outside and around the latrines;
 - Absence of open-defecation zones;
 - Former open defecation zones duly cleaned and/or transformed for other purposes;
 - No paper or object used for anal cleansing is scattered in and/or around the latrine.





2. Latrines are clean, covered and have intact slabs without holes or cracks (i.e. so called fly-proof latrines). In more details this entails the following:

- The pit has a tight fitting drop-hole cover that prevents flies from entering;
- If it is a wooden slab, there are no cracks or holes between planks to allow flies to enter;
- Ash is put into the pit after each use in order to eliminate odor and fly larvae;
- Damp parts of the latrine and objects soiled by faeces are covered in ash.

3. Community members practice handwashing with soap or ash. In more detail this entails the following:

- Existence of handwashing facilities next to the latrine, evidence of use thereof and its accessibility to all (including children).

There is zero tolerance for deficiencies in any of the abovementioned criteria. If one single household fails to meet one of the abovementioned criteria the village will not be considered ODF. Thorough, regular and meticulous verification is carried out by various stakeholders to ensure this. However, it is important that the declaration and verification processes do not divert the leadership from the community to external actors, or jeopardize the spirit of community ownership and the notion of collective responsibility for the community's sanitation and hygiene situation.

Alongside the physical features of ODF status, an ODF community is one that has managed to mobilize community energy and efforts to change their sanitation situation without external support or subsidies for infrastructure. ODF villages have the potential to use the energy and momentum that has been generated through CLTS for wider socio-economic development.

Strategies for reaching sanitation at scale

The FAA has become a veritable movement involving the mass of ODF communities as well as a range of institutional stakeholders far beyond the traditional WASH sector, collectively aiming for sanitation at scale, i.e. nationwide reach as opposed to isolated pockets of success of ODF villages. This means that the programme aims for tens of thousands of ODF villages across all regions of Madagascar. The FAA employs a range of strategies to reach this scale.

A vital element of reaching scale is the strategic selection of intervention communities and the building of a strong foundation. The sub-grantees cannot trigger and conduct follow-up with thousands communities of their own accord but need to strategically go about the selection of communities so that once rendered ODF, these will have a positive spill-over effect on neighboring communities. To this end, sub-grantees create typologies of communities, for instance in terms of topographical considerations, strategic locations, poor sanitation behaviour and strong local leadership. The intervention will then commence in promising sites where the likelihood of reaching ODF status is the greatest. Once there is a critical mass of ODF villages with Natural Leaders

and other local actors as well as a pronounced political commitment for sanitation, a so called strong foundation has been established and going to scale is possible.

The strong foundation becomes especially effective in cases where communities fail to reach ODF despite regular follow-up. The sub-grantee will discontinue their work in that community and instead find alternative ways to render the community ODF through pressure exerted by surrounding communities and local leaders. It is also important to foster institutional and political support for sanitation on national, regional and local levels and to expand the base of people involved in sanitation, i.e. the emergence of Natural Leaders, Community Consultants, Community engineers, champions etc. To date, with the support of tens of thousands of local actors, the FAA programme has facilitated over 10,000 communities to reach ODF status and the objective is to reach 18,000 villages by 2016.



4.5.2 Thematic field visits – Thursday 26 March



4.5.2.1 Group A & B CLTS village triggering

The practice of open defecation, whether using open defecation zones or filthy unhygienic latrines (what is sometimes called “fixed place open defecation”), leads to the spread of fecal-oral contamination and is hence the major culprit of diarrhea and other sanitation related diseases. In Madagascar, 14,000 children die every year due to diarrheal diseases (equivalent of 30 deaths per day).

Purpose of the triggering process

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is the preferred approach to eliminate open defecation. The crux of the approach lies in creating an enabling environment in which the community is allowed to develop the leadership to become self-reliant and to change their own situation without external help. The trick of truly empowering the community lies in discarding top-down prescriptive approaches and messages. The community triggering is at the core of CLTS and allows the community to collectively analyze problems and find solutions to them. The role of the external facilitators (in the FAA context - the Sub-grantee facilitator and community consultants) during the triggering is to facilitate, encourage and empower community members to engage in this process. Furthermore, CLTS is an inclusive approach, leaving no-one behind, as reaching ODF status is a collective venture requiring all community members to stop the practice of open defecation.

The community triggering has the following main objectives:

1. To facilitate the community to analyze their own sanitation practices and the resulting impact on health, financial situation and wider socio-economic development.

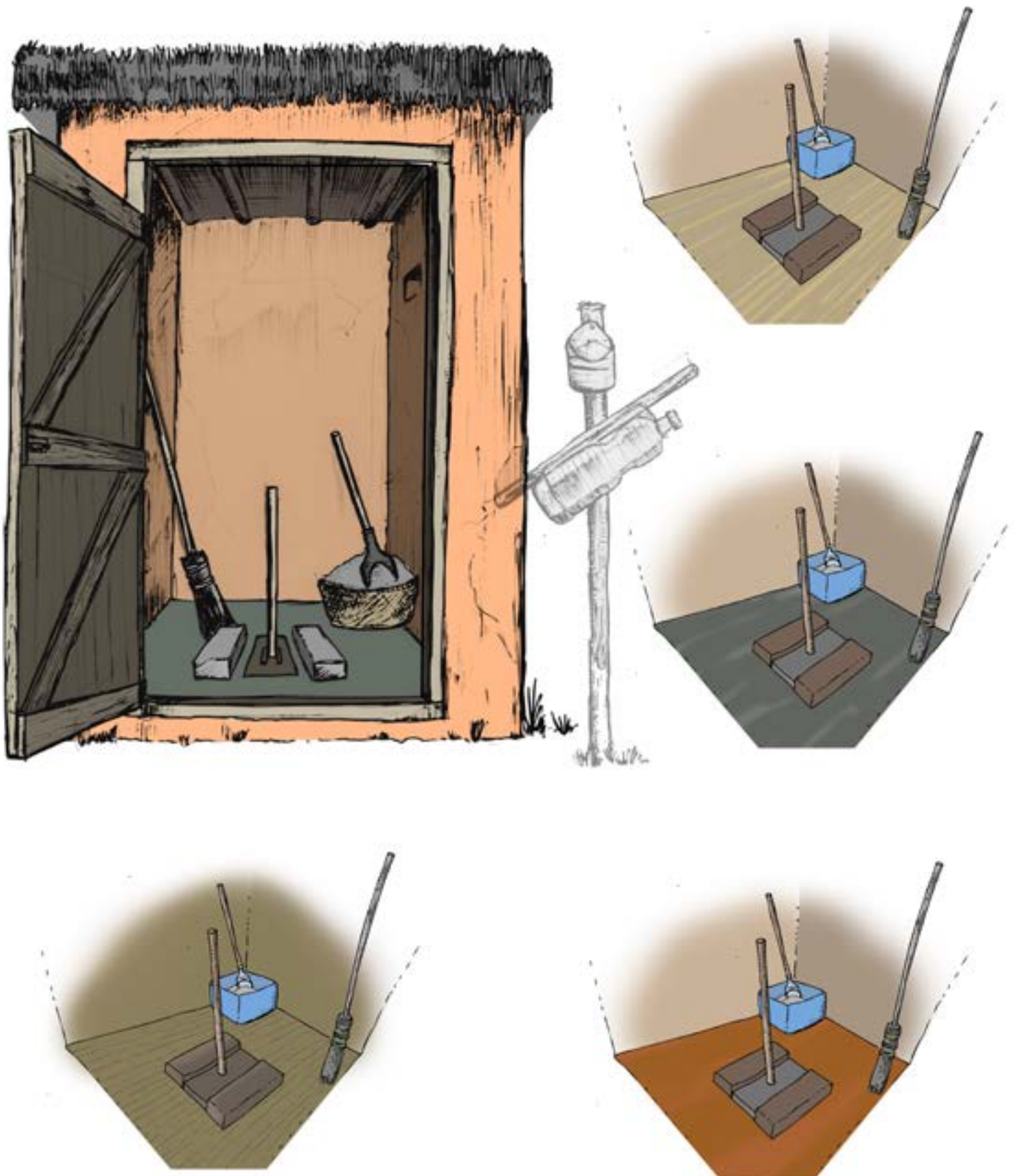
2. To make the community aware that its members are eating each other's shit and that they will continue doing so until the fecal-oral transmission route is broken.
3. To generate energy and collective action to achieve ODF status.
4. To promote community members to build their own sanitation facilities (zero subsidy).
5. To create demand for improved sanitation.

The central principle underlying the triggering is the provocation of disgust, shame and dignity. Secondly, health related messages and the highlighting of other consequences of poor sanitation reinforce the principle and thereby encourages a rapid change in behavior. The aim is to bring the community to understand the dangers and the direct impacts (on dignity, health etc.) of practicing open defecation and to engage the community in collective and individual actions to put an end to this practice.

Different phases of the community triggering

The community triggering is preceded by a vital phase called the pre-triggering during which a team of facilitators visits the community in question to; make an appointment for the actual triggering; build rapport with the community, and; collect basic information about the community (demographics, geographical/ecological features, general health situation, identify specific needs). This is also a critical point to identify particularly vulnerable groups, households or individuals that will need specific attention during the triggering and follow-up, primarily through stimulating intra-community support and locally generated solutions. It is important that facilitators attempt to collect as much information as possible during the pre-triggering as the more in-depth knowledge the facilitators have the more effective and dynamic the actual triggering can become. At the same time, the facilitators must be careful not to reveal what the triggering entails and they must avoid mentioning sanitation. The surprise effect of the triggering is crucial to its success. The actual triggering takes the shape of a community meeting and consists of three phases:

The first phase is the **discovery phase** in which the community will realize that because they are exposed to shit (open defecation zones, non-fly-proof and dirty latrines, filthy hands) they involuntarily eat each other's shit. To bring the community to this realization, the facilitator will use a set of tools:



Classic CLTS triggering tools:

- Community mapping exercise where community members are asked to point out village landmarks and open defecation areas and thereby to highlight risks of contamination.
- Shit and glass of water to demonstrate the path of contamination of water
- Walk of shame, a transect walk through the village stopping in open defecation areas and at filthy latrines, to ignite disgust among community members by the sight and smell of shit, and thereby trigger their will to mobilize efforts to end open defecation.
- Calculation of the amount in weight of shit that is produced by the community yearly and is scattered around the village
- Calculation of health expenditures caused by diarrheal diseases
- Food and shit to demonstrate how flies contaminate food and result in people eating shit.
- In addition to the traditional CLTS tools the FAA programme has developed and tested more than 60 additional tools

If the first phase is about analyzing the sanitation situation together with the community, the second phase is the ignition moment and the commitment phase during which the community collectively decides to put an immediate end to open defecation.

In the third phase therefore the community develops and action plan in which the community identifies actions to be taken, determines the timeliness and identifies those responsible and establishes a local Monitoring Committee. The date of the first follow-up is also determined collectively by the community.

Expected results of the triggering

Depending on the level of commitment of the community, the result of a triggering can be assessed on the following scale (in the order of the worst to the best): damp match box, scattered sparks, promising flames and a match box in a gas station. The triggering will also result in the establishment of a community action plan to reach ODF status as well as the emergence of potential natural leaders.

Post-triggering follow-up

Triggering alone does not guarantee behavior change. A triggering must be followed by post-triggering follow-up and the leveraging of support from various levels of

political leadership. To this end, the FAA has developed innovative approaches such as the follow-up Mandona, institutional triggering and local governance. These approaches also effectively contribute to the rapid achievement of the ODF status, the sustainability of behaviour change and the scaling up of sanitation. Ref section below.

4.5.2.2 Group C & D Follow-up Mandona

The meaning of Follow-up Mandona is provided in the box below. The word origins from the Malagasy word mandona which means “push” and the approach was conceptualized by the sub-grantee Miarintsoa and has been continuously refined and strengthened in collaboration with the EA technical team. The Follow-up Mandona approach has also been shared and is now applied with all FAA partners in Madagascar, and also with the wider GSF family in other parts of francophone Africa, notably Togo and Benin. GSF and all partners with who the approach has been shared are endeavoring to keep referring to it as Follow-up Mandona to recognize its origin and in appreciation of its inventors, and to avoid dilution of the underlying principles.



FOLLOW UP MANDONA

(Motivate - Analyse - Normalize - Decide - Organize - No-one is left behind - Advance towards ODF)

Objectives: To speed up the achievement of open defecation-free (ODF) status and initiate the establishment of local governance mechanisms for sustainability.

Description of the approach: This is a powerful follow-up approach which is inspired by CLTS triggering tools, is action-oriented and aims to encourage communities to take immediate action to rectify anomalies and drive the community towards ODF status. It can be used as a tool for post-triggering follow-up but it is also a powerful tool to be applied in villages that have been declared ODF but that have

slipped back to open defecation. During the Follow-up Mandona the facilitator will encourage the community to undertake immediate small feasible actions (PAFI petites actions faisables immédiates) that serve to make latrines fly-proof after which the community will make a plan for other actions that remain to be done in order to reach ODF status.

Principles:

- To prioritize increased awareness
- To prioritize the emergence of new community actors (natural leaders/community consultants, community engineers, etc.)
- To prioritize capacity building and valorisation of community actors
- To prioritize recognition of the community's efforts
- To build people not infrastructure
- To facilitate but not sensitize
- Immediate small feasible actions (PAFI)

} Before PAFI

The spirit of MANDONA is essentially to: motivate households, analyse the sanitation situation, normalize anomalies together, decide to act now, organize activities, no-one is left behind, and advance towards open-defecation free status

Stages of implementation:

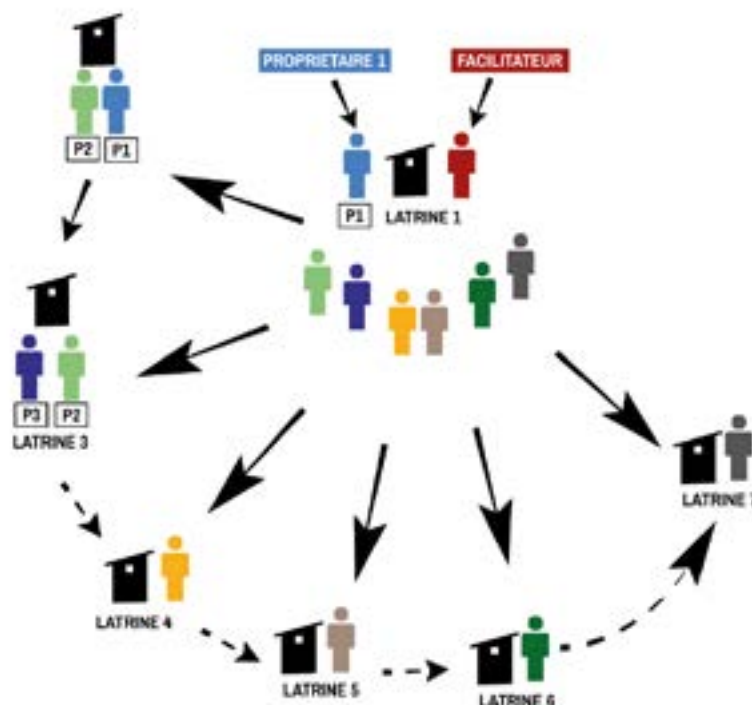
1. Pre-Mandona follow-up:

- Agree, together with the community, on the best time for the majority of the population, for the Follow-up Mandona to take place
- Analyse the current sanitation situation of the community

2. Follow-up Mandona

Community start-up meeting:

- (1) Participatory review of the community action plan developed at the time of triggering;
- (2) Participatory analysis of progress towards the objectives jointly agreed by the community;
- (3) Evaluation of efforts made;
- (4) Recognition of progress made to date, even if very minor.





Establishing a community model (the model to be established can relate to any of the following: fly-proof latrine, cleaned open defecation zone, hand washing facility): In a participatory manner the population is encouraged to build themselves a model that is feasible and appropriate in their context. For example, in order to have a model latrine, the facilitator will help the owner of a non-fly-proof latrine to realise that she or he is continuing to involuntarily eat shit. This normally takes place in front of the entire community. To do this, the facilitator will use triggering tools (fly tool, water and shit, shit on hand tool, transect walk, etc.). The facilitator will then ask what improvement would be immediately feasible (PAFI) to put an end to this situation. The owner will be invited to do these things immediately (producing a drop hole cover, filling holes in the slab, putting ash in the pit, burning/discarding anal cleansing paper, constructing a hand washing facility etc.)

Replication of the model: Once the latrine has been made fly-proof, the rest of the community members are invited to immediately carry out the same actions for their own latrines. The facilitator will set them a timeframe within which to do this (depending on the time taken to complete the first model). Usually this will be a relatively short timeframe (<15 min) to really incite immediate actions.

Self-support (Dona-Mandona): Once the deadline has passed, the facilitator will invite the first owner (who developed the model latrine) to support a second household to render their latrine fly-proof. Community members will thereafter be encouraged to support each other using a snowballing effect (the second person will support a third household and so on until all households have been covered). Throughout this exercise, the facilitator will make a list of potential new Natural Leaders who will support households, if necessary.

Community feedback meeting: At the end of the Follow-up Mandona session the facilitator will feed back to the village the new sanitation status and the remaining difficulties to be addressed. A new action plan and deadline will be agreed in a participatory manner. Finally, the facilitator will encourage the community to establish a local governance mechanism (see section on local governance for details on this concept).

4.5.2.3 Group E & F Sanitation ladder & local governance

Group E and F will be focusing on two aspects related to sustaining the work of the FAA, and the Sub-grantees working on the ground; i) efforts related to facilitate low cost technology improvements and to empower people to climb the sanitation ladder, and ii) an innovative approach to address the sustainability of interventions through supporting the establishment of local governance systems.

FAA and sanitation marketing: Low-cost approaches to technology improvements

Due to a prolonged political crisis (2009-2014) that crippled the economy, more than 92% of the Malagasy population lives on less than 2 dollars a day. Furthermore the country is exposed to a number of climatic threats and natural disasters such as cyclones, floods and droughts, often leading to famine. The FAA has therefore approached the concept commonly referred to as sanitation marketing in an innovative way, adapted to the local context, economy and market. The idea is to encourage people to climb the sanitation ladder in an organic manner, hence valuing local technologies emerging from the communities themselves as opposed to imposing externally developed technologies. Such context appropriate technologies are of particular importance in areas where climatic and geological barriers pose threats to sustaining the behavior change.

The FAA programme does not promote blanket solutions to sanitation marketing but rather encourages **a myriad of local solutions and contextualized approaches, developed and continuously refined and improved by the close to 30 Sub-grantees**. The objective is to encourage people to improve their latrines and ensure that these last and are hygienic, and all this through the use of affordable and locally available materials and skills. It should be mentioned that the ODF criteria of the FAA are strict on latrine quality (ref section on ODF), and many of the fly-proof latrines could even be considered as improved latrines according to JMP guidance.



The myriad of sanitation marketing approaches cover everything from support to small-scale entrepreneurs to hands-on approaches targeting low cost options. For instance, there is the example of how communities are encouraged to collectively buy a bag of cement to smear the slabs of their latrines made of mud and dung, and thereby making them easier to clean. The FAA also considers hand washing technologies an integral part of sanitation marketing, as well as various other tools, including an ash scoop that makes it easier to effectively distribute ash in the pits.

A non-negotiable principle, applied across all FAA sub-grantees, is that technology and sanitation marketing interventions must never compromise the focus on collective behavior change, led by the community members themselves. Therefore technology improvement efforts are initiated only once a village has achieved ODF status.

During the site visit the groups will be able to explore an approach developed by the sub-grantee Caritas, which aims to support people to make small leaps up the sanitation ladder using an alternative financing mechanism. This mechanism involves village saving schemes and in-kind payments such as a bag of sweet potatoes, beans or tomatoes in exchange for services and products to improve their latrines, as opposed to payments in cash, which corresponds better to the Malagasy culture. Caritas works in close collaboration with small-scale masons and entrepreneurs to test the market and together with community members and village engineers, jointly find creative and affordable technology solutions. The two groups will visit two villages each, one ODF village without these small scale improvements, and one ODF village where the interventions have taken place.

Sustaining collective behaviour change: Local Community Governance

Sustainability considerations are obviously at the heart of the FAA, and the implementing partners are continuously conceptualizing, refining and strengthening approaches to ensure that the behaviour change achieved by communities is sustained. Yet again, the creative approaches applied by the FAA sub-grantees are countless. Group E and F will have the opportunity to explore an approach that has proven successful in various parts of the country. Here below is a description of the challenge faced, and the approach applied to address it.

Sustainability of behaviour change outcomes is one of the major challenges in the domain of sanitation. The intense sub-grantee efforts and presence on the ground are difficult to sustain in the long term and it is therefore possible that communities will slip back into the practice of open defecation and other unsound hygienic practices. Moreover, sanitation coverage at scale and the demand for minimum standard requirements for latrines (the fly-proof latrine) to completely cut the faecal-oral transmission route, accentuates this challenge. Therefore, the concept of Local Community Governance (LCG) emerged as a solution to the challenge of maintaining behaviour change.

The principle of Local Community Governance is to effectively transfer the leadership for maintaining and sustaining sanitation improvements, from the sub-grantee to the community and local governance structures. This includes both the technical and organizational capacities necessary to ensure the maintenance of the facilities and the sustainability of behaviour change.

The transfer of technical capacity is done through Follow-up Mandona (please see section 5.2.2 for details) carried out during the post-triggering phase. The objective of the Follow-up Mandona is not only to target a rapid achievement of ODF status, but more importantly to transfer the ability to conduct efficient follow-up to members of the community. In this process community members are invited to upgrade their own latrines, and then to conduct self-checks and to provide intra-community support to fellow community members to support the maintenance of other's facilities. Through this process, which is inspired by the actual triggering, new potential Natural Leaders and Community Consultants will emerge and they will strengthen those already identified at the moment of triggering.





During the last phase of the Follow-up Mandona, the community is encouraged to establish a mechanism for the continuous maintenance and improvements of their latrines, in the shape of collective community work. This type of regular collective community work is a tradition deeply rooted in the Malagasy society/culture and is known as 'asam-pokonolona' in Malagasy. In this way the Sub-grantee is determined to build on existing structures and habits, which will increase community ownership. With a frequency that the community decides itself, this sort of community work will take place on a regular basis, often once or twice a month. The objective of this collective community work is for each household to self-evaluate their sanitation situation and to receive and provide intra-community support to maintain ODF status, concretely this is done through dedicating time to clean and make small upgrades to latrines (make sure there is: a tight fitting drop hole cover, use of ash, water for handwashing etc.). The objective of the community work is twofold; behaviour change is solidified and the community is gradually climbing the sanitation ladder.

A system for monitoring the collective community work is put in place through the keeping of a household logbook (to record household participation in community work) and the sanitation register (to record all sanitation actions undertaken in the community).

The aim is for the collective community work to become regular and systematic, and the sub-grantee continues to conduct follow-up until this is the case. Once the system of collective work is engrained in community life, the sub-grantee will gradually retreat and will now limit their follow-up to ensure that the community work is actually taking place by monitoring the log book.

The sub-grantee never participates in the communal work. Instead they will focus on advocacy to the Commune and District leadership to ensure that there is commitment to support the community efforts and that the periodicity of the collective community work is monitored. In this way, the sub-grantee slowly retreats and progressively hands over to the community and local administrative leadership. In this way gradually this initiative becomes completely locally owned.

This approach to Local Community Governance is being rolled out in the programme of all Sub-grantees and a scientific study of its scope is underway (Lorraine University, France).

Supporting community governance efforts:

Institutional governance structures

As mentioned above, the Local Community Governance mechanism is complemented by an approach to strengthen the Local Institutional Governance. The underlying principle is the same i.e. to transfer the leadership and technical, financial and organizational capacity related to sustaining ODF status from the sub-grantee to local institutions.

Firstly, the transfer of technical capacity to local institutions consists of conducting 'institutional triggering' of these and orienting them on CLTS and the process of achieving ODF status. Secondly, the financial capacity is transferred to local institutions through advocacy efforts targeting local political decision-makers to increase communal financing for sanitation. Finally, the transfer of organizational capacity consists of fully operationalizing the mechanism to support communities' own efforts to sustain ODF status.

Once these capacities have been transferred, there is a ceremony in which the Sub-grantee will pass the torch to the local institutions. In this way, ideally, the local institutions become responsible for supporting institutions in neighboring Communes to support communities to achieve and sustain behaviour change and an improved sanitation situation. This remains a challenging process, particularly considering the limitations of the current decentralisation process in Madagascar.

After visiting two different villages to see the efforts to improve latrine quality and to understand the local governance structure at the village level, groups E and F will meet up at the Municipality to get the perspective of the Mayor and other local authorities at the commune level on their role in this process.



4.6. Sub-grantee and thematic fair list of stands

Thematic stands:

1. U-approach for reaching stand
2. Local governance
3. Sanitation marketing
4. Follow up Mandona
5. Evolution of CLTS
6. Approach to valuing Natural Leaders and Community Consultants
7. Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
8. DIORANO WASH
9. FAA

Sub-grantee stands

1. Consortium Ny Tanintsika
2. Ainga Madagascar
3. MSIS
4. CSGV
5. MAMIZO
6. Code Menabe
7. AIM
8. Caritas Antsirabe
9. Miarintsoa
10. ASOS Est
11. CASH
12. GREEN
13. SAF/FJKM Analamanga
14. ADEMA
15. Famojena
16. Ampelamitraoka
17. SAHI
18. SPM
19. VATIFA
20. FAMI
21. SAF/FJKM Bongolava
22. SAF/FJKM Betsiboka
23. AJEMA
24. YMCA
25. Caritas Farafangana
26. Mamelo

5. USEFUL CONTACT AND PRATICAL INFORMATION

FAA CONTACT

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
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| - Dr Rija Lalanirina FANOMEZA | 033 37 157 09 (FAA Program Manager) |
| - Mich  le RASAMISON | 033 11 048 98 (President of Coordination Program Mecanism) |
| - Bako RANDIMBISON | 033 37 157 14 (Communication Responsible) |
| - Mialy RAZAFIMAHEFA | 033 15 079 86 (Finance Manager) |

POLICE

SPECIAL UNIT

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Tsaralalana | GIR | 034 05 517 22 |
| Anosy | SAG (Anti-gang) | 034 07 517 10 |
| Anosy | BC Permanence | 034 05 517 26 |
| Antanimora | USI | 034 05 517 21 |

POLICE OFFICE OF ANTANANARIVO

| | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Tsaralalana | GIR | 034 05 517 22 |
| Tsaralalana | BAC (Bureau des Accidents) | 034 05 517 24 |

POLICE CENTRAL OFFICE

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Analakely | 1° Arrondissement | 034 05 517 31 |
| Ambohitovo | 2° Arrondissement | 034 05 517 28 |
| Antaninandro | 3° Arrondissement | 034 05 517 29 |
| Isotry | 4° Arrondissement | 034 05 517 30 |
| Mahamasina | 5° Arrondissement | 034 05 517 11 |
| Ambohimananina | 6° Arrondissement | 034 05 517 12 |
| 67Ha | 7° Arrondissement | 034 05 517 13 |
| Analamahitsy | 8° Arrondissement | 034 05 517 14 |
| Ampefiloha | Poste de Police Avancée | 034 07 517 09 |
| Antaniavo | Poste de Police de Proximité | 034 64 859 60 |
| Ilanivato | Poste de Police de Proximité | 034 05 517 08 |

POLICE CENTRAL OFFICE OF ATSIMONDRAVO

| | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Tanjombato | Commissariat Central de Police | 034 05 517 15 |
| Itaosy | Commissariat de Police de District | 034 05 517 16 |

IMMIGRATION POLICE

| | | |
|----------------|-----|---------------|
| Ivato Aéroport | PAF | 034 05 517 25 |
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- MEDICAL UNIT FIRST AID

CENTRE DE DIAGNOSTIC DE TANANARIVE (CDT)

RUBRIQUES : SERVICES MEDICAUX ET DE SANTE

- ANTANANARIVO
- Fixe 020 22 307 60

- CENTRE HOSPITALIER DE SOAVINANDRIANA (CENHOSOA)

RUBRIQUES : SERVICES MEDICAUX ET DE SANTE

- ANTANANARIVO
- Fixe 020 22 397 51

- CLINIQUE DES SOEURS FRANCISCAINES

RUBRIQUES : SERVICES MEDICAUX ET DE SANTE

- ANTANANARIVO
- Fixe 020 22 235 54

- CLINIQUE MPITSABO-MIKAMBANA

RUBRIQUES : SERVICES MEDICAUX ET DE SANTE

- ANTANANARIVO
- Fixe 020 22 235 55

- CLINIQUE SAINT PAUL

RUBRIQUES : SERVICES MEDICAUX ET DE SANTE

- ANTANANARIVO
- Fixe 020 22 271 47

- HOPITAL GENERAL DE BEFELATANANA

RUBRIQUES : SERVICES MEDICAUX ET DE SANTE

- ANTANANARIVO
- Fixe 020 22 223 84

- HOPITAL JOSEPH RAVOAHANGY ANDRIANAVALONA

RUBRIQUES : SERVICES MEDICAUX ET DE SANTE

- ANTANANARIVO
- Fixe 020 22 279 79

- INSTITUT PASTEUR DE M/CAR

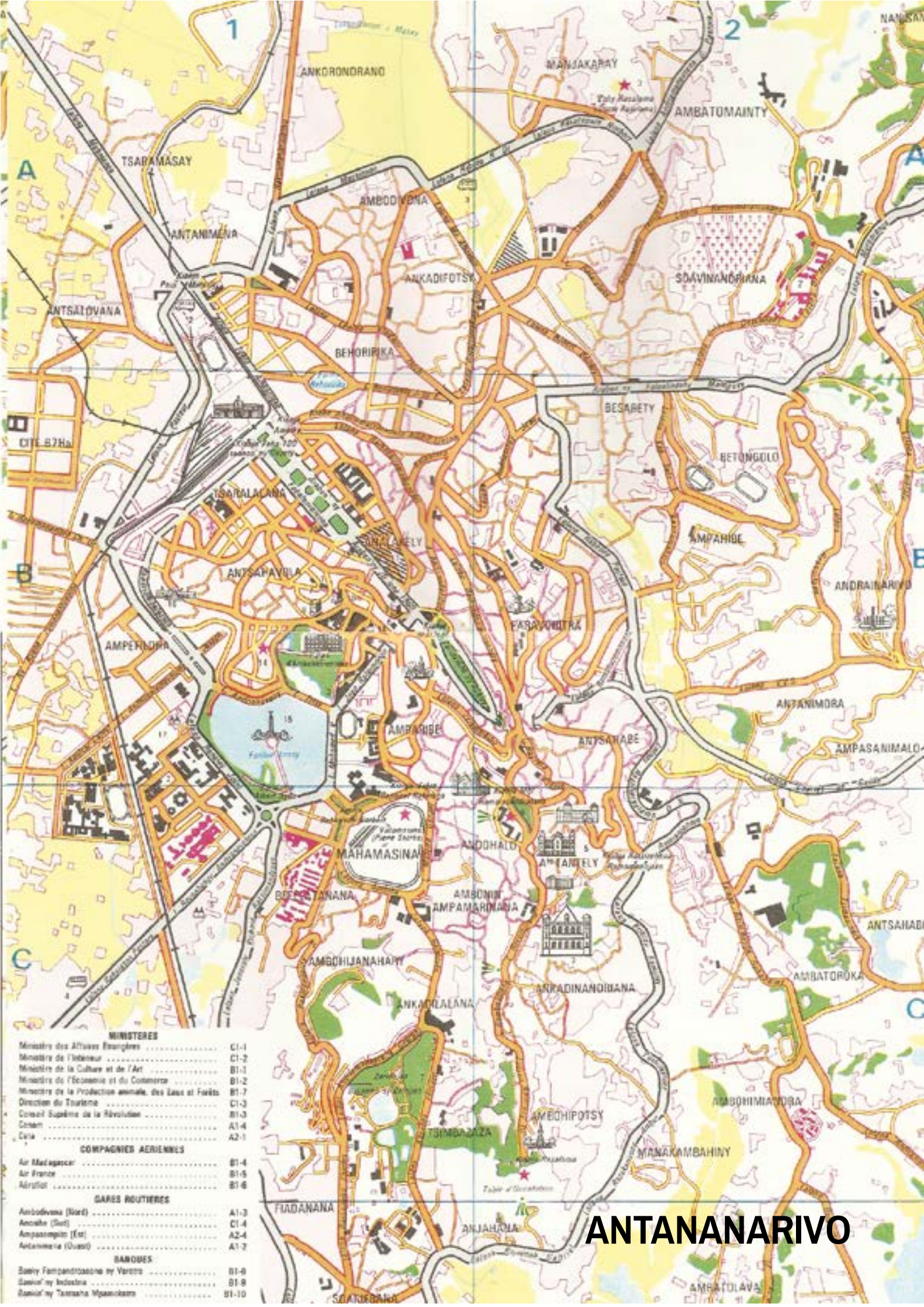
RUBRIQUES : SERVICES MEDICAUX ET DE SANTE

- ANTANANARIVO
- Fixe 020 22 401 64

PHARMACIE

| AXE | Nom de la Pharmacie | Contact | Obs |
|--|---|--|--------------|
| AMBOHIBAO | Ambohibao RN 4 | 22 444 33 / 22 482 64 / 033 11 931 38 / 032 531 38 | |
| | PHARMACIE D'IVATO | 020 22 442 95 LOT K G 009 ANTANANARIVO | |
| | PHARMACIE DE TALATAMATY | 020 22 585 00 LOT 203 FI ANTANANARIVO | |
| AMBODITSIRY | Pharmacie d'Amboditsiry | 22 528 21 | 24/24 7/7 |
| | PHARMACIE DU SOLEIL (Route d'Ambohitrahaha) | 24 356 51 | |
| | PHARMACIE AVARADRANO | 22 423 65 / 24 798 43 | |
| | PHARMACIE D'AVARADRANO | 020 22 423 65 LOT II N 87 BIS ANTANANARIVO | |
| | PHARMACIE MAHEFASOA (Analamahitsy Total) | 020 22 530 55 LOT II N 111 BIS ANTANANARIVO | |
| ANOSY, ANTANINAREININA, ANDAVAMAMBA | PHARMACIE RASOLONJATOVO Anosy | 032 07 123 30 / 020 24 570 38 | |
| | PHARMACIE TOKY (Près BOA ANOSY) | 020 22 264 41 | |
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| | PHARMACIE AICHA (PRES DU CENAM ANTANANARIVO) | 020 22 620 02 aicha_pharm@yahoo.fr RUE AGOSTHINO NETO | |
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| | PHARMACIE D'ANDAVAMAMBA | 020 22 219 50 LOT B 527 A BIS ANTANANARIVO | |
| | PHARMACIE TSARA (Andavamamba) | 020 22 347 12 LOT A 273 ANTANANARIVO | |
| | PHARMACIE D'ISORAKA | 020 22 285 04 LOT I B G 20 ANTANANARIVO | |
| | PHARMACIE DE LA PERGOLA (Antaninarenina) | 020 22 237 17 39, RUE RATSIMILAHO ANTANANARIVO | |
| | PHARMACIE MAMONJISOA | 020 22 291 31 CITE AMPEFILOHA ANTANANARIVO | |
| | PHARMACIE METROPOLE | Fixe 020 22 675 22 / 020 22 200 25 GSM 032 07 101 71 / 033 12 089 27 7, RUE RATSIMILAHO BP 410 ANTANANARIVO metropole@metropole.mg | |
| ANOSIZATO | PHARMACIE ANOSIZATO | 22 631 43 / 22 686 53 / 22 009 87 | |
| | PHARMACIE D'ANOSIZATO | 020 22 008 76 LOT AZ 83 ANTANANARIVO | |
| | PHARMACIE D'ANOSIZATO | 020 22 686 53 LOT A Z 83 A II ANTANANARIVO | |
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| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | PHARMACIE D'ATSIMONDRANO (Tanjombato) | 020 22 461 72 LOT II A 21 ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE DE SOANIERANA | 020 22 243 21 LOT III L 20 TER ANTANANARIVO |
| ANALAKELY/ ANTANIMENA | | 020 22 234 04 |
| | PHARMACIE RAZAFIMANDRANTO (Face Esplanade) | AVENUE DU 26 JUIN 1960 ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE NOUVELLE Rue Indra Gandhi Tsaralalana | 020 22 370 03 / 034 02 370 03 |
| | PHARMACIE RAKOTOARIVONY | 020 22 240 64 34, AVENUE ANDRIANAMPOINIMERINA ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE DE LA CROIX DU SUD | 020 22 220 59 9, AVENUE DE L'INDEPENDANCE ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE DU PROGRES DE L'ILE ROUGE | 020 22 207 06 72, AVENUE DU 26 JUIN 1960 ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE TSARALALANA | Fixe 020 22 207 17 / 020 22 643 32 / 020 22 643 31 Fax 020 22 643 31 91, RUE REFOTAKA ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE HERIZO | 020 22 697 22 LOT IV R 16 BIS, ANTANIMENA ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE ANTANIMENA Imm Santa Antanimena | 020 22 200 00 / 032 56 914 77 |
| | PHARMACIE RALISON | 020 22 226 14 LOT IV R 24 BIS ANTANANARIVO |
| | | 020 22 245 12 |
| ANKADIFOTSY/ ANDRAVOAHANGY | PHARMACIE ANDRAVOHANGY Andravohangy (Près Epi d'Or) | 020 22 225 10 LOT II A 40 BIS ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE RAKOTONDRAZAKA (Près Mascar Andravoahangy) | |
| | PHARMACIE V.RABARISOA (Près St Antoine et BOA Andravoahangy) | 020 22 229 86 RUE MAITRE ALBERTINI ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE SOANDRY | 020 22 228 37 30, RUE E SY J RANARIVELO ANTANANARIVO |
| | | 020 22 659 70 |
| | PHARMACIE FARAVOHITRA (Près Pont Behoririka) | 79, BIS RUE RAINANDRIAMAMPANDRY ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE FANOMEZANTSOA | 020 22 286 85 RUE DR ALPHONSE RAJAOFERA ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE D'AMPANDRANA | 020 22 258 99 LOT II V 80 BIS ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE NY AINA | 020 22 229 95 11, RUE DR RAKOTOMALALA ANTANANARIVO |
| | PHARMACIE D'ANKADIFOTSY | 020 22 222 07 / 020 22 664 56 indi@moov.mg 50, AVENUE LENINE ANTANANARIVO |



MINISTÈRES

| | |
|--|------|
| Ministère des Affaires Étrangères | C1-1 |
| Ministère de l'Intérieur | C1-2 |
| Ministère de la Culture et de l'Art | B1-1 |
| Ministère de l'Économie et du Commerce | B1-2 |
| Ministère de la Production animale, des Élevés et Forêts | B1-7 |
| Direction du Tourisme | C1-3 |
| Conseil Supérieur de la Révolution | B1-3 |
| Courant | A1-4 |
| Cité | A2-1 |

COMPAGNIES AÉRIENNES

| | |
|----------------|------|
| Air Madagascar | B1-4 |
| Air France | B1-5 |
| Aériel | B1-6 |

GARES ROUTIÈRES

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Ambodivona (Nord) | A1-3 |
| Anakao (Sud) | C1-4 |
| Ampassimpo (Est) | A2-4 |
| Antaninena (Ouest) | A1-7 |

BARQUES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Baiey Fampandrosoana ny Varotra | B1-8 |
| Baiey ny Indostria | B1-9 |
| Baiey ny Tanjona Mpanokana | B1-10 |

ANTANANARIVO



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