



## **RANO WASH**

Rural Access to New Opportunities  
in Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene, Madagascar

# Quarterly Report

1st Quarter – October 1 to December 31, 2018

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## **DISCLAIMER**

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**FRONT PICTURE :** *‘Ecole Amie de WASH’* training Ampasimbe Onibe school, Foulpointe, Atsinanana Region. Photo credit : CRS.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Avant-Projet Sommaire (Technical Scoping Study)
APD	Avant-Projet Détaillé (Detailed Project Design)
AO	Agreement Officer
AOPDEM	National Association of Private Water Providers
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
BC	Behavior Change
BCD	Behavior Centered Design
BNGRC	Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes (National Bureau of Disaster Risk Management)
BPOC	Budget Programme par Objectif Communal (Communal Program Budget per Objective)
BPON	Budget Programme par Objectif National (National Program Budget per Objective)
BPOR	Budget Programme par Objectif et Région (Regional Program Budget per Objective)
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere Inc.
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
COP	Chief Of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CRM	Climate Risk Management
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTTP	Center for the Triage and the Treatment of the Plague
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DGRE	Direction de la Gestion des Ressources en Eau (Direction of Water Resource Management)
DiMat	District Monitoring Assessment Tool
DMEAL	Director of Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
DSI	Direction of the Information System
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation & Monitoring Plan
ERF	Environmental Review Form
ERR	Environmental Review Report
ESF	Environmental Screening Form
FAA	Fonds d'Appui pour l'Assainissement (Global Sanitation Fund)
FY	Fiscal Year
GoM	Government of Madagascar
GSF	Global Sanitation Fund
IBM	Integrated Behavioral Model
ICT4D	Information and Communication Technology for Development
IP	Implementing Partner
JSR	Joint Sectorial Review

LSHTM	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
MCSP	Maternal and Child Survival Program
MEAH	Ministère de l'Eau de l'Assainissement et de l'Hygiène (Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)
MEEH	Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Energie et de l'Hydrocarbure (Ministry of Water, Energy and Hydrocarbon)
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MOC	Maîtrise d'Ouvrage Communale (Communal Project Management)
MoEEF	Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forest
MoFB	Ministry of Finance and Budget
MoID	Ministry of Interior and the Decentralization
MoNE	Ministry of National Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoWASH	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MoWEH	Ministry of Water, Energy and Hydrocarbon
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPP-WSH	National Platform for the Promotion of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODDIT	Organisme de Développement de la Diocèse de Toamasina (Toamasina Diocese Development Organization)
ONCD	National Office of Concertation and Decentralization
PCT	Project Coordination Team
PGDI	Projet de Gouvernance et de Développement Institutionnel (Governance and Institutional Development Project)
PGRM	Projet de Gouvernance des Ressources Minières (Mining Resources Governance Project)
PHE	Population, Health and Environment
PIC	Projet Pôles Intégrés de Croissance (Integrated Growth Pole Project)
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNI	WASH National Investment Plan
PNP-EAH	Plateforme Nationale de la Promotion de l'Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène (National Platform for the Promotion of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)
PPR	Performance Plan Report
RANO WASH	Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
RDoWEH	Regional Director of Water Energy and Hydrocarbon
SE&AM	Suivi Eau et Assainissement de Madagascar (Madagascar Water and Sanitation Monitoring)
SILC	Specialized Investment and Lending Corporation
SLC	Structure Locale de Concertation (Local Cooperation Structure)
SMILER	Simple Monitoring of Indicators for Learning and Evidence-based Reporting
SO	Strategic Objective

STEAH	Service Technique de l'Eau, Assainissement et l'Hygiène (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Technical Department)
STH	Soil Transmitted Helminth infections
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TDY	Temporary Duty
TOR	Terms of reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VAT	Value Added Tax
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WALIS	Water for Africa through Leadership Institutional Support
WASH	Water And Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH-BAT	WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool
WHO	World Health Organization
WMA	WASH Market Assessment
WMDP	WASH Market Development Plan
WQAP	Water Quality Assurance Plan
WSP	WASH Service Provider

## I PROJECT OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene, Madagascar (RANO WASH)
<b>Activity Start Date And End Date:</b>	June 15, 2017 - June 15, 2022
<b>Name of Prime Implementing Partner:</b>	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere Inc (CARE)
<b>Cooperative Agreement Number:</b>	AID-687-A-17-00002
<b>Name of Subawardees</b>	Catholic Relief Services (CRS), WaterAid, BushProof and Sandandrano
<b>Major Counterpart Organizations</b>	Ministry of Water, Energy, and Hydrocarbon, the Ministry of Public Health; the Ministry of Decentralization and Territory Management, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Environment, Ecology, and Forests; Ministry of Decentralization and Territory Management; Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research; Ministry of Finances and Budget; regional and commune governments
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	<u>250 communes in 6 regions:</u> Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro and Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra and Vakinankaratra regions, Madagascar
<b>Geographic Coverage in FY19</b>	<u>110 communes in 4 regions:</u> Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, and Vakinankaratra.
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	October 1 to December 31, 2018

### I.1 Project Description/Introduction

The Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (RANO WASH) Project aims to increase equitable and sustainable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services; maximize the impact on human health and nutrition; and preserve the environment in 250 rural communes in six high-priority regions: Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra, and Vakinankaratra.

A CARE International-led consortium that includes Catholic Relief Services (CRS), WaterAid, BushProof, and Sandandrano is implementing the RANO WASH project.

To accomplish this goal, the project is developing a systematic partnership with national and regional governments, water and sanitation institutions, communities, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and beneficiaries. The aim is to implement a strategic set of mutually supporting activities that contribute to three interlinked strategic objectives:

1. Strengthening the governance and monitoring of water and sanitation;
2. Increasing the engagement of the private sector in the delivery of WASH services;
3. Accelerating the adoption of healthy behaviors and the use of WASH services.

In FY2019, RANO WASH is working in four of the six selected regions: Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, and Vakinankaratra.

This report covers the period from October to December 2018, which corresponds to the first quarter of the fiscal year and the first reporting quarter of the RANO WASH project.

## 2 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

### 2.1 Progress Narrative

#### Selection of the RANO WASH FY19 intervention communes through a “demand-led approach”

In FY19, RANO WASH will include 59 additional communes in the three regions covered in FY18 and Vakinankaratra.

The table below presents the planning to cover the 250 targeted communes during the life of the project.

		Vatovavy Fitovinany	Alaotra Mangoro	Atsinanana	Vakinank aratra	Amoron'I Mania	Haute Matsiatra	Total
<b>FY18</b>	New	17	17	17				51
	Existing							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>				<b>51</b>
<b>FY19</b>	New	17	17	17	8			59
	Existing	17	17	17				51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>110</b>
<b>FY20</b>	New	17	17	17	25	33	33	142
	Existing	34	34	34	8			110
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>252</b>

In October 2018, RANO WASH developed jointly with the MoWASH, MoPH and Ministry of Population and Social Protection a demand-led approach to identify communes with levels of organization, leadership and solidarity that increase the ownership and accountability necessary to sustain results/outcomes over the long-term.

At the regional level, the DREAH and RANO-WASH regional coordinators led the implementation of this approach to identify communes in the selected regions<sup>1</sup>. Radio messages were also broadcasted to increase community awareness on this selection process.

RANO WASH regional team and the DREAH held an evaluation session to score commune proposals according to the criteria defined during the workshop at national level. (see Box 1)

#### **Box 1: RANO WASH demand-led approach criteria:**

- Communes in the RANO WASH intervention districts for cost efficiency
- Alignment with BPOR priorities
- Greater concentration with FY2018 intervention communes for cost efficiency
- Commune with poor WASH external interventions
- Commune with a high rate of malnutrition
- Commune able to demonstrate: i) issues and opportunities relating to WASH services in its locality, ii) its willingness to work with its civil society organization, schools, health centers, ...
- Complementarity with other USAID funded projects, other projects implemented by the consortium members, FAA
- Communes with high potentiality for private sector engagement (number of population, high demand, willingness to pay WASH services, existence of private sector providing services in the area, ...)

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 5. Sample Evaluation Report of Expression of Interest for Commune selection in ANTIRABE II District – VAKINANKARATRA



The DREAH will validate the list of selected communes for the four regions and will submit it to the MoWASH for final approval in January 2019. Interventions in these communes are expected to commence at the beginning of February 2019.

A list of the 59 new selected communes and maps of all the new and old communes are annexed to this report<sup>2</sup>.

### **Strategic Objective I: Governance and monitoring of water and sanitation strengthened for sustainable and equitable WASH services**

During this reporting period, RANO WASH continued to support the MoWASH priorities in two key areas: (1) **developing the sector plan** (PSEAH) and (2) **strengthening MoWASH leadership** in coordinating WASH public, private and non-governmental stakeholders.

The sector plan will define clear MoWASH-led priorities and targets to provide a roadmap that can be reviewed and updated with evidence generated from a robust information platform (SE&AM). Regional government and communes also received support to increase the quality of data feeding into this planning, monitoring and review process.

At the communal level, activities continued to strengthen mechanisms to monitor and regulate service delivery and to enhance accountability mechanisms among users, governments and service providers.

#### **Key achievements**

- **Multi-stakeholder consultations at national and regional levels resulted in practical recommendations on policies and regulatory context** for the development of a comprehensive sector plan (PSEAH).
- **41 communes out of the 51 communes supported by RANO WASH in FY18** (110 communes in total are supported in FY19) **delivered timely and high-quality quarterly updates for the SE&AM;**
- **24 commune-level WASH technicians (STEAH) benefited from a second training module on water science, water quality analysis, and water service delivery system;**
- **42 local technicians (TA) were trained in tools to increase service provider accountability to communities.**

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<sup>2</sup> Annex 4. Selected Communes in FY18 and FY19 and Annex 6. Intervention Areas in FY19

**Strategic Objective 2: Increasing engagement of the private sector in the delivery of WASH services**

In Q1, the project continued to promote a private sector service delivery model for water services that are sustainable and responsive to community needs. Activities included providing clear roles and responsibilities for customers, service providers and government contracting procedures, operation and maintenance management and tariff structures.

RANO WASH focused on overseeing construction for twelve water supply systems on an 'invest, build and operate' PPP model, which promotes private sector investment in both construction and service provision. Water service managers signed management contracts and received training on operation and maintenance to improve their technical and managerial skills. With increased private sector interest in providing enterprise contribution to water service provision, the project is moving forward in helping to bridge financing gaps in Madagascar.

Construction works of selected water systems are on track to be completed in Q2, except for the water supply systems in the Vatovavy Fitovinany region. The late roll out of the detailed feasibility studies (APDs) in September 2018 delayed the restricted bidding process for three sites, while two sites required two rounds of bidding to find an enterprise to fulfill the management, investment and construction roles in the enterprise model.

The RANO WASH team also engaged in a reflection of its market-based sanitation strategy and FY18 WMA in Q1. The project team and re-centered activities to develop viable sanitation businesses and strengthen the enabling business environment through regional market-based strategies that are informed by:

- 1) respective regional WASH Market Assessment (WMA);
- 2) project learning from work with London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM); and
- 3) current best practices, including USAID/WASH Pals framework and literature from WASH sector leaders in market-based approaches, including iDE<sup>3</sup> and PSI<sup>4</sup>.

While in FY18, WMAs provided enough data on water supply and private sector managers, the results for hygiene and sanitation require additional data on sanitation actors (suppliers and entrepreneurs), products and services operating at different scales, as well as actors with the potential to break into the sanitation market. The RANO WASH team will further explore the policy context and the business environment to identify policies, regulations and standards that impact decisions of entrepreneurs and suppliers.

In Q1, the project used the preliminary WMDP workshop in Atsinanana to begin filling sanitation information gaps and amended the scope of work for the forthcoming FY19 WASH market Assessment in Vakinankaratra, Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra. With further information on sanitation actors, products, services, and

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ideglobal.org>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.psi.org>

demand, the RANO WASH team will help iterate methodology for the remaining WMDPs, which will, in turn, serve to identify products and business models to test.

This information will feed into the market development solutions and products that we will develop in our regional strategies in Q2 and Q3.

### Key achievements

- **Constructions for 9 water supply systems on an invest-build-operate contract** are underway, with the majority more than 75% complete;
- **14 water service providers participated in a second training module** addressing the roles and responsibilities of communes and service providers, water quality, and operations and maintenance.
- **The terms of reference for the upcoming FY19 WASH Market Assessments (WMA)** were refined to improve the type and quality of information gathered on sanitation and hygiene;
- RANO WASH staff led WASH stakeholders in a **pilot workshop in Atsinanana to identify and fill information gaps on sanitation and hygiene markets** and to initiate the development of regional WASH market development plans (WMDPs);

### Strategic Objective 3: Accelerating adoption of health behaviors and use of WASH services

In Q1, the project continued to iterate and refine its behavior change strategy, while simultaneously implementing its FY18 strategy. The refinement period included developing an intermediate package of methods/tools to be implemented in Q2 until the RANO WASH team and its research partner, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), finalize a strategy using the Behavior Centered Design (BCD) process. LSHTM will identify psychosocial drivers for the 5 key target behaviors, and the methods, tools and content of behavior change activities will be modified accordingly.

Current sanitation and hygiene behavior change activities continued to generate demand for improved sanitation and hygiene, reduce open defecation, and increase the number of ODF villages. Sanitation marketing events were held across the intervention regions to give private water operators an opportunity to promote and generate demand for water service provision in communities that will benefit from infrastructure in Q1 and Q2.

The project also provided support for the local masons and seamstresses trained and equipped in FY18 to hold marketing campaigns to promote their services and products in their communities. As the WMDPs iterate and test new products/technologies, these will be integrated into the sanitation marketing campaigns.

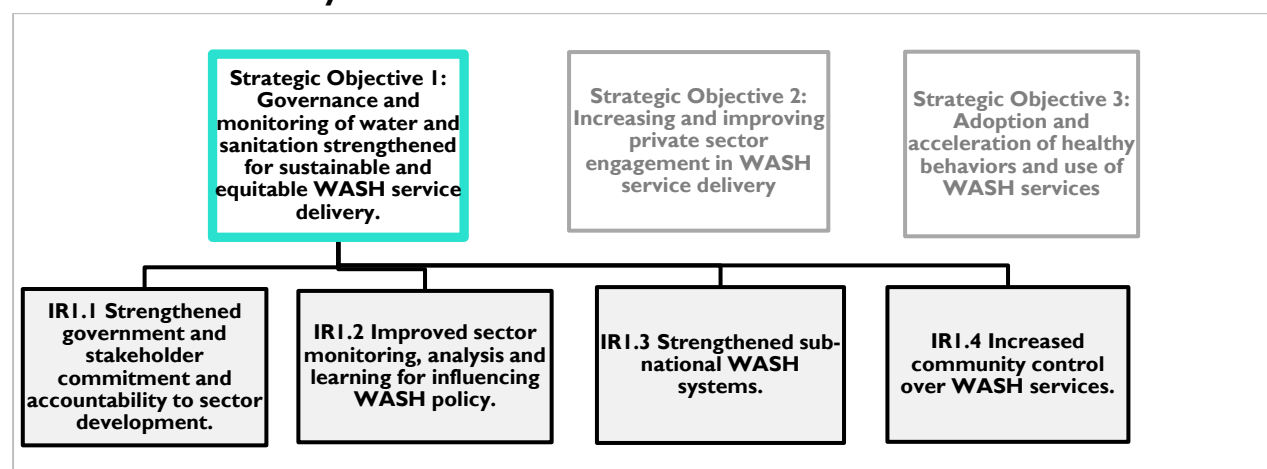
### Key achievements

- **132 new communities verified open defecation free (ODF)**, and a total of 1,256 improved and shared latrines were constructed as a result of BC activities, including CLTS and Follow up Mandona (FUM);

- **In total, over 2,000 people in Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) benefited from 404 VSLA members investing in WASH services** in Q1, including latrines, sanitary pads, safe water collection and handwashing stations;
- **Five target behavior changes are identified** and behavior change approaches is in place:
  - 1) use of improved latrines;
  - 2) handwashing with soap in five key moments;
  - 3) use of safe water by all household members, either through water system constructed by the project, or by promoting boiling water;
  - 4) food hygiene; and
  - 5) menstrual hygiene;
- **Development of a preliminary behavior change strategy to be implemented from Q2 for 6-months**, in collaboration with LSHTM;
- **Key research topics and protocols were defined in collaboration with LSHTM** to address sector knowledge gaps and improve WASH stakeholder strategies for sanitation and hygiene behavior change in Madagascar.

## 2.2 Implementation Status

### 2.2.1 Strategic Objective I: Governance and monitoring of water and sanitation strengthened for sustainable and equitable WASH service delivery.



#### IRI.1 Strengthened government and stakeholder commitment and accountability to sector development.

Output I.1.1 Sector coordination and learning mechanisms operating effectively under strong national leadership

It is likely that the Minister of MoWASH will change following the November 2018 national elections. However, this quarter, the MoWASH team demonstrated strong leadership and focused efforts to mobilize WASH actors, advance development of the PSEAH through stakeholder consultation, and enhance communication and coordination among WASH actors working against open defecation.

As part of the PSEAH development process, and in order to increase sector accountability for WASH gains, the MoWASH mobilized WASH sector actors to contribute to the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) report for Madagascar<sup>5</sup>. The GLAAS process is described further in the narrative for Output 1.2.1.

The development of the PSEAH continues to remain a high priority for the MoWASH, and RANO WASH continues to play a key supportive role. In Q1, RANO WASH actively participated in the small technical group tasked with the preparation and design of the PSEAH development process, in collaboration with a consultant from UNICEF. RANO WASH actively participated in the national forum for the development of the PSEAH and provided financial and technical support for three regional consultations of the seven large watersheds in Madagascar.

The regional consultation process is described in greater detail in the narrative on Output 1.2.1. Recognizing the need for broader engagement of key stakeholders in the PSEAH development process, RANO WASH successfully advocated for and facilitated inclusion of CSOs and private sector actors, which had previously been excluded from the consultation body and decision-making mechanisms led by the MoWASH.

During the national forum and regional consultations, newly participating CSOs and private sector actors from RANO WASH intervention regions expressed their concerns and provided valuable feedback to the PSEAH. (See box 1 for a summary of key concerns expressed by CSOs and private sector actors). RANO WASH will advocate that these key concerns are addressed in the final version of the PSEAH.

<b>Box 2: CSOs' and private sector concerns raised during PSEAH consultation</b>	
<b>Main concerns raised by the CSOs</b>	<b>Main concerns raised by the Private sector</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the financing of WASH sector to make real change toward the SDGs</li> <li>Need for a clear and defined WASH sector policies and strategy</li> <li>Accessing reliable information on WASH situation in Madagascar</li> <li>Enabling effective decentralization to allow communes to improve access to WASH for their population</li> <li>Sustainable funding strategy for CSO to enable them to play a sustainable role in the sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High risks associated with private investment and lack of understanding of sector parameters: lack of WASH regulation agency, taxes required from WASH private operators, access to financial services</li> <li>Qualified as "social enterprise", water system private managers are not free to decide the water price</li> <li>The duration of concession or lease contracts needs to take into account all the sector parameters to encourage extension of investment by private sector facilitating WASH services high coverage</li> </ul>

Ensuring initial engagement of CSO and private sector actors in the PSEAH planning process and constituent dialogues is a key first step in strengthening Madagascar's WASH sector planning and progress against SDG6. However, RANO WASH will strengthen the quality of this engagement throughout FY19 by bolstering CSO and private sector networks so that they can contribute in a coordinated and effective manner to sector development.

<sup>5</sup> The GLAAS report is a report led by the World Health Organization and the UN-Water office and serves as an internationally recognized baseline for sector progress towards Sustainable Development Goal #6 (SDG6).

Connecting SO1 and SO2 activities, RANO WASH plans to conduct an organizational assessment of the private operators' association in Q2 and re-energize the association so that it contributes effectively to sector development in the medium and long terms.

Working to ensure the stability of the WASH sector despite likely changes in government during the next period, RANO WASH will continue to support the coordination mechanism in place and provide continuity and synergy in the sector.

#### Output 1.1.2 Ministry in charge of WASH institutional capacity developed to meet strategic needs

Throughout Q1, the MoWASH demonstrated interest and capacity to lead the PSEAH development process in collaboration with other sector actors including holding regional and national consultations, as described in the section above.

To strengthen MoWASH accountability to progress against the SDGs, RANO WASH led an introductory workshop on the GLAAS framework and data collection, initiated by the WHO and attended by key sector actors.

The GLAAS report monitors progress towards SDG6 by analyzing and communicating information on investments and the enabling environment, including governance, for WASH in Madagascar. The information is also used to provide policy and decision makers at all levels with a common, reliable dataset to make informed decisions and track progress towards WASH outcomes, governance and finance.

The GLAAS report will be compiled based on inputs gathered from RANO-WASH's support in the bottleneck analysis (WASH-BAT), SE&AM and BPON in FY18, and will be released later in 2019.

#### **Box 3. GLASS – Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water led by the ministry and supported mainly by the WHO with participation of other WASH actors, including RANO WASH**

The validation workshop of GLASS (Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water) form with stakeholders was conducted in December 2018. The document is currently being analyzed at WHO Madagascar before being sent to SWA (Sanitation and Water for All). The document describes Madagascar's enabling environment for WASH, including governance, and will be among the basis for discussion and negotiation during the high-level meeting for 2019.

#### **Box 4. PSEAH development process**

In Q1:

- Small technical committee to design the process
- Consultation at the 7 large watersheds of Madagascar
- National forum

From Q2:

- Presentation of the PSEAH contextual analysis and confirmation of the sectors orientations / the program
- Drafting the document

#### **PSEAH: Consultations for the development of the WASH Sector Plan**

The regional and national consultation of the PSEAH involved a diverse set of actors, including decentralized territorial collectivities (*Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées* or CTD), decentralized technical services (*Services Techniques Décentralisés* or STD), civil society organizations, projects and programs, international and national NGOs, the private sector, community associations, natural leaders, traditional leaders, and community agents.



Ministries in charge of public health and nutrition, education, agriculture, land-use planning, tourism, and environment have also been involved to ensure complementarity and synergy with other national sector plans.



Picture 1. Participants of the regional consultation in Toamasina, Alaotra Mangoro, Atsinanana and Analanjirofo regions.

During these consultations, stakeholders discussed, realities, challenges, best practices and desired changes relating to integrated water resources management (IWRM), water and sanitation services, and hygiene behavior change, and made recommendations for the policy and regulatory context for WASH and IWRM.

Stakeholder observations included the need for greater enforcement of environmental measures, the need to recognize land-use pressures that threaten riparian protection zones and need for clearer roles in ensuring government regulation.

As part of the PSEAH process, RANO WASH will participate in follow-up consultations with stakeholders to prioritize recommendations for inclusion in the PSEAH.

It is important to note that in the prioritization process, there is a risk that these observations may change, depending on MoWASH and stakeholder discussions.

### **Activities planned for next quarter**

As a key member of the technical committee, RANO WASH will participate in the next steps of the PSEAH development (see text box above describing the PSEAH development process);

- Work with the MoWASH and WASH actors to hire a consultant to undertake a study on the PSEAH costing and finance gaps;
- Continue to mobilize the private sector groups to discuss and advocate for key needs for the WASH private sector development, exchange best practices and learning with DREAH, and incorporate learning from market development strategies and trainings;
- Continue to strengthen the WASH CSO Association to effectively represent their members' interests in dialogue and decision-making bodies.

## IRI.2 Improved sector monitoring, analysis and learning, influencing policy

### Output 1.2.1 SE&AM strengthened and extended

During Q1, discussions between the RANO WASH team and MoWASH on the use of the Detailed National Program Budget (BPON) highlighted the need to revise the SE&AM's online interface to allow for a more intuitive form of data presentation by locality without entering multiple parameters to get the result. RANO WASH will work with the MoWASH and other sector actors to address these concerns.

#### Box 5. Progress Report on SE&AM

*The MoWASH increasingly uses the SE&AM to facilitate discussions with partners and the Ministry team is increasingly more autonomous in operating the system.*

The SE&AM data was used to feed the discussions at the regional and national PSEAH consultations. The Ministry team was able to present key and synthesized data for each topic. The DCCI team of the MoWASH has demonstrated their autonomy in preparing this information and did not required support to extract or to format data from the SE&AM. However, they have expressed the need for a simplified online data presentation.

The SE&AM data system requires a quarterly update to regional WASH authorities from the two information flow channels: (1) key technical and financial partners (TFP), and (2) communes. DREAHs in the three RANO WASH regions are responsible to initiate this quarterly update.

As a member of the TFP in its three intervention regions, RANO WASH provided the DREAH with data from 45 of the 51 communes supported by the project in FY18 to fulfill the request for data from TFPs. The 6 other communes did not pass data quality controls but received recommendations and coaching on improving data quality for the next update.



Picture 2 & 3. MoWASH SG presenting a map from SE&AM during the PSEAH national forum, Antananarivo

In Vatovavy Fitovinany, the DREAH received data from the five main TFP and in Atsinanana received data from 30% of TFPs. However, the Alaotra Mangoro DREAH was unable to mobilize its TFPs to update SE&AM, highlighting the need for the DREAH to send reminders to TFPs to ensure timely data. In Vatovavy Fitovinany and Atsinanana, the TFP requested a refresher training on completing the template.

The SE&AM updates, however, are more challenging for the communes, as these require support from the TFP to play an intermediate role with the DREAH and support the set up a data collection mechanism.



To strengthen data flow from communes (second channel), RANO WASH supported intervention communes in developing a process for effective data collection. In this process, the mayor mobilizes Fokontany leaders, health centers, schools, CSOs and community agents. Communes' team provided training to fokontany chiefs on data collection.

Data collected were validated by communes. Some communes initiated a good practice to involve CSOs or Local Dialogue Structures (SLC) in the validation process to initiate discussions around key WASH issues. Documenting these data at fokontany and communal level is a lesson learned by communes during this process to facilitate WASH services monitoring.

### Activities planned for next quarter

- After the new MoWASH team is in place, re-assess the progress of regional WASH monitoring system and develop an action plan to reinvigorate the SE&AM system including the data update and socializing SE&AM and DiMat tools;
- Provide technical support to DREAH to strengthen the SE&AM quarterly update;
- Prepare the launch workshop of SE&AM in the new regions with DREAH;
- Deepen discussion with the DREAH to mobilize actors and initiate development of the learning agenda on WASH services at the regional level, including the private sector.

### IRI.3 Strengthened sub-national systems

Output 1.3.1 Decentralized resources available for sustained WASH service delivery

In Q1, in partnership with CNEAGR, the STEAH completed the second training module that set up a pool of trainers from the MoWASH team and CNEAGR and provided training to STEAH and private operators on water quality, water system maintenance and operations, assessment of WASH users' satisfaction. The project team worked with the DREAH to ensure coaching and follow-up.



Picture 4. Practical training on water quality analysis, (STEAH training, Antananarivo)

Building on experience from Q1, the project will collaborate with the DREAH to set up STEAH performance evaluation tools in Q2. The performance evaluation tools will be used to classify STEAH competencies.

It will help i) STEAH to update their objectives, ii) communes / DREAH to assess STEAH performance and capacity building needs. In the beginning, the DREAH and the project's team will conduct the evaluation and will share the result to the STEAH and his line manager, the commune.

The STEAH will be evaluated according to a variety of criteria, including their capacity:

- i) to establish and manage their plan;
- ii) to provide WASH data to communes ;
- iii) specific WASH activities initiated by the STEAH, such as overseeing the work of the Water supply system manager or the water supply construction work and monitoring of CLTS activities.

#### Output 1.3.2 Commune management capacities strengthened for WASH service delivery

In Q1, a total of 24 STEAH finalized a 2-week training cycle developed in collaboration with Villanova University<sup>6</sup>, and designed to increase technical and management capacity for oversight of WASH service provision at the commune level. Eleven new STEAH began their training cycle at the end of Q1.

The training provides STEAH with practical and theoretical skills relating to the basics of water science, water quality analysis, standards for operating and managing water supply systems, and customer satisfaction assessment.

Each of the 24 STEAH developed action plans, which include immediate actions to implement in their respective communes. RANO WASH will collaborate with DREAH and ensure a post-training follow-up to support trained STEAH in implementing and tracking progress against their action plans.



Picture 5. Field visit during the STEAH training, Antananarivo

STEAHs in eight communes where water system construction is ongoing already apply their training while supervising construction work. People are sensitized on the STEAH and private water manager roles, the required water services quality and the

<sup>6</sup> <https://www1.villanova.edu/university.html>

accountability mechanism. All of the trained STEAH have led the updating of SE&AM data at communal level. In FY18, the project shared BPOR data with all intervention communes thereby allowing each commune to revise and update data.

GRET is contracted by RANO WASH to design a communal development plan for each intervention commune in Q2. In collaboration with the DREAH, the municipality of Belavabary, in Alaotra Mangoro Region, has already developed its communal WASH plan. This plan will be reviewed by the RANO WASH team in Q2.



Picture 6. WASH services assessment session facilitated by CSOs, Commune Ambodiriana, Atsinanana Region

### Activities planned for next quarter

- Undertake post-training follow-up with DREAH to: 1) support STEAHs in implementing their actions plans, and 2) conduct performance evaluation of STEAHs;
- Collaborate and monitor GRET's progress in supporting the elaboration of Commune WASH development plan;
- Train communes to oversee water system construction and management in the 10 communes currently undergoing construction of water supply systems;
- Undertake commune-level training on MOC (Maître d'Ouvrage Communal or Communal Contracting Authority) for the new communes.

## **IRI.4 Increased community control over WASH services**

**Output 1.4.1 Communes and communities with an active civil society, aware of and organized to claim their right to water and sanitation**

In Q1, RANO WASH followed up with commune-level Civil Society Organization (CSO) networks formed in FY18 and helped each to conduct an annual self-assessment. These assessments helped CSOs to identify capacity gaps and lessons learned from their FY18 experience and create an updated action plan for supporting WASH services in their commune.

Updated action plans include the following activities:

- raising community awareness of the human right to water and sanitation;
- the role of civil society in improving WASH services;
- civil society network development at commune level, and
- evaluation of WASH service quality at fokontany level.

CSOs expressed the need for greater capacity in defining a robust action plan, developing an effective advocacy plan, and carrying out communication activities. RANO WASH will support CSO networks to strengthen these capacities throughout FY19.

### **Output 1.4.2 Communes with functional WASH accountability mechanisms**

A total of 42 technical assistants (TA) received training on accountability tools intended to increase dialogue and transparency between consumers/communities, service providers, and local governments. These tools include a communal level “suggestion box” and tools for facilitating a community meeting.

Following this training, 42 out of 51 RANO WASH intervention communes committed to set up a “suggestion box” and organize community meetings to gather feedback on the quality of WASH services. In the Atsinanana region, TAs have begun to employ these accountability tools, and engaged 2,300 people in Q1 in the discussion of an introduction to accountability mechanisms.

SLCs started to conduct self-evaluation to draw lessons from 2018 experiences and to update their action plan.

Two main challenges were raised:

- 1) clarifying SLC’s roles to communities, and
- 2) reviewing SLC’s composition to better represent different social categorizations.





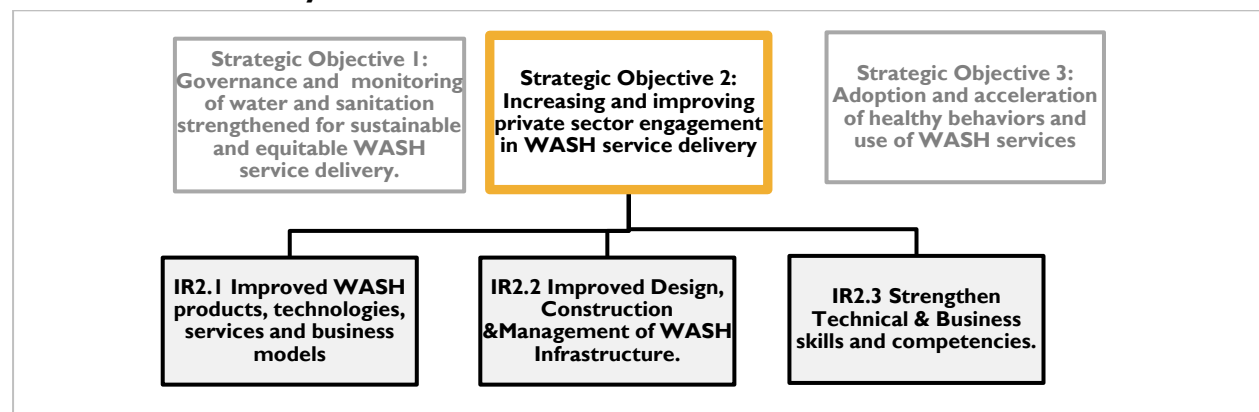
Picture 7. WASH services assessment session facilitated by CSOs, Commune Ambodiriana, Atsinanana Region

After the outbreak of plague, SLCs updated their action plans to include advocating the importance of Plague prevention activities and facilitating general clean-up campaigns within their communes.

### **Activities planned for next quarter**

- Continue to coach national CSOs to support regional/commune CSOs through workshops with National CSO leadership;
- Begin CSO mapping within the new communes selected;
- Mobilize new communes to set-up SLC;
- Continue to coach communes and SLC to systematize WASH discussion at local level;
- Continue supporting communes to set up accountability mechanisms.

## 2.2.2 Strategic Objective 2: Increasing engagement of the private sector in the delivery of WASH services



### IR2.1 Strategic Development and Innovation for Private Sector Engagement in WASH service provision

#### Output 2.1.1 The methodology of a comprehensive WMA developed

In Q1, the project revisited FY18 WMA sanitation results, which provided some information on sanitation demand and barriers among customers and identified local masons as key components of the sanitation supply chain, largely in increasing availability and accessibility of latrine slabs. However, we require a deeper understanding of the sanitation actors (suppliers and entrepreneurs), products and services operating at different scales, as well as actors with the potential to break into the sanitation market, as these are critical pieces of a robust market-based sanitation approach in RANO WASH intervention areas. More detailed information on customer needs, choices and willingness to pay will help inform demand-strengthening strategies. Policy context and business environment also need to be further explored to identify policies, regulations and standards that impact decisions of entrepreneurs and suppliers.

Thus, in Q1, the scope of work for the forthcoming WMA for the three new regions Vakinakaratra, Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra underwent revision to take a more comprehensive investigation of the sanitation and hygiene markets. The results of these workshops will focus its analysis on:

- 1) context such as social norms, economic environment, and geographical conditions;
- 2) business environment shaped by the government policy or the availability of raw materials and financial services;
- 3) the WASH market which is comprised of customers, enterprises, and entrepreneurs; and
- 4) a non-exhaustive product and service inventory.

To address gaps from the FY18 WMA, RANO WASH will thus use the preliminary WMDP workshops discussed below to fill sanitation information gaps on the business environment, actors and potential actors as well as knowledge on customers, needs and willingness to pay for different products and services.

Following an open call for tenders launched in October 2018, the HERMES Conseils cabinet was selected to conduct the WMA across the three new intervention regions. This firm submitted its methodology and data collection tools for review by the RANO

WASH team. A joint validation session with the MoWASH of these is planned in early Q2. Field data collection (household surveys, interviews and focus groups) will take place following the validation sessions in Q2.

### Output 2.1.2 Regional WASH market development plans drafted

As part of its reflection on its market-based approaches, the project will develop regional strategies that will be piloted, tested, reviewed and iterated on a quarterly basis, during quarterly stakeholder review of WMDPs and evaluated on clear metrics during annual reviews of each regional strategy. The goal of the WMDP is to focus on short, iterative learning cycles that build on key findings of the WMAs, including testing uptake of new products and technologies, mechanisms that facilitate access to financial services for entrepreneurs, enterprises, and customers, supply chain mechanisms that lower costs for enterprises and customers, and testing subsidies to stimulate private sector engagement and/or activate customer demand. WMDPs will also look at policies, regulations and realities that affect entrepreneurs and suppliers and impact availability and affordability of products.

To begin this process, in August 2018, the project launched a call for a consultant to facilitate the workshops to validate the WMA and elaborate regional WASH market development plans. As the WMDP initiative is new in Madagascar, the bidders did not meet our expectations and did not have experience in WASH market development. Coupled with the need to feed into information gaps from the FY18 WMA, the project decided to pilot the process through workshops with DREAH and WASH stakeholders in the intervention regions.

Building on the results of FY18 WMA, the project is piloting the WMDP process through workshops with DREAH and WASH stakeholders in the intervention regions.

In December 2018, the first pilot workshop took place in Atsinanana under leadership of the DREAH. To leverage knowledge and experience of stakeholders, the workshop included the participation of representatives of i) DREAH, Region, Regional Direction of Public Health and Regional Direction of Population, ii) NGO Coordinators, WASH services providers, MFI institution, VSLAs.

They prioritized three products to be developed in the WMDP: **water services, use of latrines and sanitary pads.**

The pilot workshop in Atsinanana had the following objectives:

- **Collect information on sanitation and hygiene markets** not provided in the FY18 WMA for the Atsinanana region and identify the priority issues for WASH market development;
- **Initiate the process of elaborating a WASH Market Development Plan (WMDP)** for the Atsinanana region to improve WASH products, technologies and business models by focusing on identifying products and identifying barriers in the supply of products and services in targeted communities; and
- **Propose a common methodology and specific metrics for the elaboration, testing and evaluation of these plans** with the participation of all the regional actors.

Each of the three working groups produced an action plan that outlined the following preliminary steps to meet the goals above:

- 1) fill gaps from the FY18 WMA report;
- 2) Conduct SWOT analyses of existing products/services;
- 3) identify the enabling environment for any proposed products;
- 4) identify potential services and products as well as actors that can break into the sanitation market;
- 5) identify barriers to market development; and
- 6) proposed strategies for supply side strengthening, increasing demand and business environment.

A regrouping workshop to validate results from working groups is planned for February 2019 to identify what the Atsinanana WMDP will build on. The WMDP process in Vatovavy Fitovinany and Alaotra Mangoro is planned for mid-January and mid-February, respectively.

Step	Action	Period
1	FY18 WMA report analysis involving WASH actors	13 December 2018 to 15 January 2019
2	Conduct SWOT analyses of prioritized actions with existing products and services	15 January 2019 5 February 2019
3	Identify the enabling environment for any proposed products	5 February 2019
4	Identify potential services and products as well as actors that can break into the WASH market	5 February 2019 20 February 2019
5	Elaboration of Business Model for Prioritized Market for Atsinanana	21 – 22 February 2019
6	Identify barriers to market development	21 – 22 February 2019
7	Presentation of the draft of WMDP to the working group	10 April 2019
9	Validation of WMDP	21 May 2019

### Activities planned for next quarter

- Hold initial WMDP workshops in Vatovavy Fitovinany and Alaotra Mangoro
- Leverage the knowledge among WASH stakeholders in Atsinanana to fill information gaps regarding the business environment, actors and potential actors as well as knowledge on customers, needs and willingness to pay to WASH products and services, and continue the process of WMDP elaboration as planned.



## IR 2.2 Improved design, construction and management of WASH infrastructure

In late Q1, Bushproof and Sandandrano delivered the 33 Technical Scoping studies (APS) pending from FY18. The RANO WASH team is conducting a review before the reports are shared with the DREAH teams for validation. The project's regional teams and DREAH are establishing the site list for APDs that will be conducted for the eight additional water supply systems in Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana, and Alaotra Mangoro.

Out of the 12 APD remaining from FY18, BushProof completed the three remaining APDs for three localities in Ambatofotsy in October 2018 and results were validated internally by the RANO WASH team. The tendering process was launched following validation from the DREAH. Negotiations with the winning enterprise is underway and construction work is scheduled for early January 2019.

To achieve the 20 APD planned for FY19, 8 APD will be conducted in Q2 for Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro and Vakinankaratra. In Q1, RANO WASH regional teams and respective DREAH jointly selected 3 communes in the Vatovavy Fitovinany region:

- i) Lokomby, District of Manakara;
- ii) Manampatrana, Ikongo District;
- iii) Antaretra, Ifanadiana District.

The final list will be available in January 2019. The remaining 12 APDs will be conducted for the other regions. The main criteria developed jointly with the DREAH are: the availability of a technical study report and the willingness of the communes to delegate water supply system management to a private operator.

The ESFs will be developed as soon as APD reports are available in Q2. The ESF for the 12 ongoing constructions planned for FY18 have been validated and are being monitored at each construction site.

The respective percentage of completion of these construction works are provided in the below table, at the end of December 2018. The delays are discussed in the summary of this section above.

Communes/Locality	Contractor	Prime Contractor	Contract amount (Ar)	Technical Progress
<b>Atsinanana</b>				
Ilaka Est	LOVA VELU SA	SANDANDRANO	349,960,518.00	85%
Ambila Lemaintso	ATTR	SANDANDRANO	376,016,120.00	90%
Foulpointe Lot1	SANDANDRANO	CRS-PPP Regional	217,047,380.00	75%
Foulpointe Lot2	ACOGEMA	SANDANDRANO	280,740,000.00	95%
Ranomafana Est	LOVA VELU Sa	SANDANDRANO	244,361,542.00	80%
Ampasimbe Onibe	CREAT BTP	BUSHPROOF	297,927,614.63	5%
<b>Alaotra Mangoro</b>				
Asabotsy Anjiro	RPIJ	SANDANDRANO	325,080,518.96	98%
Beforona	ACOGEMA	SANDANDRANO	231,407,121.75	98%
<b>Vatovavy Fitovinany</b>				
Andemaka 1	BUSH PROOF	CARE- Regional PPP	128,975,650.00	5 %
Andemaka 2	IRINTSOA	BUSHPROOF	71,2014,228.00	5 %
Ikianjanomby	MICKAEL	BUSHPROOF	150,198,279.18	5 %

Communes/Locality	Contractor	Prime Contractor	Contract amount (Ar)	Technical Progress
Ambatofotsy (03 systems)	MICKAEL	BUSHPROOF	-	Contractualisation in progress

CRS purchased 1,500 water meters imported from Italy through a local supplier. However, upon testing the devices, certain components had deficiencies. This led to a series of tests with the supplier, Legal Metrology Service, MoWASH, and other hired experts. The committee agreed that the devices did not match standards and asked the supplier to provide an appropriate product. The new product will be presented to the technical committee in January 2019.

### Activities planned for next quarter

- Launch bidding process for ‘invest, construct operate’ contracts;
- Continue infrastructure work ;
- Begin 8 APDs.

## IR2.3 Strengthened technical & business skills and competencies

### Output 2.3.1 Capacity building for private sector in business systems and technical operations strengthened

To ensure the sustainability and equity of services, RANO WASH strengthened the WSP capacity through a partnership with Villanova University and the MoWASH to develop a two-week training kit for STEAH and the water system private managers. In September 2018, 12 STEAH and 17 private operator’s agents, attended the first 5-day training program in Foulpointe:

- i) roles of commune and WSP according to the WASH code;
- ii) rules relating to water quality;
- iii) quality of services and technical aspects of the operation.

In December 2018, a second training package was delivered to the STEAH and private operators.

### Output 2.3.2 Development of professional associations

The RANO WASH team held a preliminary meeting with board members of the National Association of Private Water Providers’ (AOPDEM) to discuss the objectives of the partnership and identify AOPDEM’s needs, which included increasing technical and managerial capacity, access to financial products and lack of awareness of market opportunities.

The project plans to organize a meeting with all the members in early Q2 to present RANO WASH’s objectives and discuss ways forward to address their needs. In Q3, the project will also conduct an organizational assessment of the association.

#### Box 5. 2<sup>nd</sup> TRAINING PACKAGE

##### Water sciences:

Water Resources - Mathematics of water / dimension and units - Water Property

##### Water System Performance Analysis

**Water quality:** Microbiological Contamination - Physio-chemical

Water treatment technology

##### Sanitation:

Infrastructure for Solid Waste Management  
Roles and responsibilities of the manager to ensure sanitation

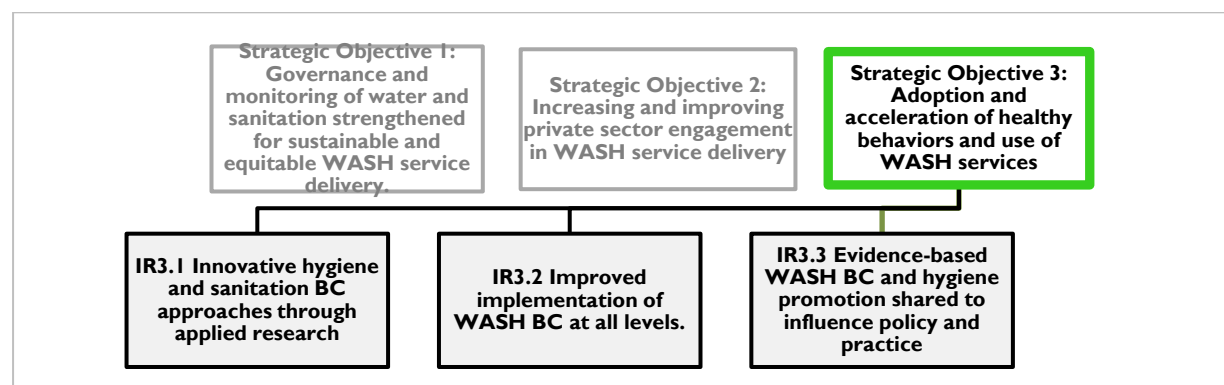
##### Infrastructure – Repairs and Maintenance

##### Sustainability of water systems

##### Field work

##### Action Plan for Repairs and Maintenance

### 2.2.3 Strategic Objective 3: Accelerating adoption of health behaviors and use of WASH services



#### IR3.1 Improved hygiene and sanitation behavior change solutions through applied research

Output 3.1.1: Behavioral science innovations for WASH BC explored, iterated, evaluated

In Q1, the project developed four research protocols with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) that will help to address key gaps and inform innovative sanitation and hygiene behavior change approaches in Madagascar (see Annex8). RANO WASH will explore the possibility of co-funding this research with interested partners and research institutions, especially FAA.

In Q1, the project shared the CLTS research protocol with FAA to explore a potential partnership with GSF/WSSCC. The research will explore the sustainability of CLTS interventions in rural Madagascar and the quality of impact on sanitation. In Q2, the project will look to secure co-funding for the remaining protocols: 1) effectiveness of community health volunteers in implementing behavior change activities; 2) Oral exposure pathways; 3) evaluating handwashing interventions in schools.

In November 2018, Robert Dreibelbis from LSHTM facilitated a workshop for RANO-WASH consortium members that identified the 5 key target behaviors for the FY19 BC strategy:

- 1) use of improved latrines;
- 2) handwashing with soap in five key moments;
- 3) use of safe water by all household members, either through water system constructed by the project, or by promoting boiling water;
- 4) food hygiene; and
- 5) menstrual hygiene.

LSHTM's team will identify the psycho-social drivers that motivate our target groups to undertake these desired behaviors. This may require additional formative research to fill information gaps and the project will keep USAID informed. Once finalized, the research will provide insight on how to modify our current BC tools and methods to address relevant psycho-social drivers. These will continue to be tested and evaluated throughout the project's lifecycle.

Simultaneously in Q1, CHVs continued promoting the 4 key messages, which reached 14,058 people with sanitation and hygiene messages using content, tools and methods

from the FY18 strategy, including WaterAid's existing BC strategy "Mamiratra" in Alaotra Mangoro. The project also developed an intermediate behavior change package for roll-out in January-March 2019. This intermediate strategy more effectively addresses behavioral drivers and implementation gaps and will be implemented for approximately 6 months until LSHTM and the RANO WASH team finalize the broader strategy for the 5-key behaviors above.

The intermediate strategy considered FY18 learnings, insights from the LSHTM research and current best practices, and outcomes of similar projects (e.g.

This intermediate package includes:

- **interactive engagement of participants** with content informed by available research of known drivers, such as shame in CLTS and social status among mothers and farmers<sup>7</sup>
- **a combination of mass campaigns, groups discussions and household visits** and integration of food hygiene into the messaging;
- **inter-village contests and celebrations for ODF status and "ideal kitchens"** to stimulate emulation and self-esteem among communities to achieve these desired behaviors;
- **A reward system-based verification of households who achieve desired changes.** In Atsinanana, a similar pilot mechanism was done by the FARARANO project, which incentivized households through a reward;
- **Testing the model of using community-based vendors as local promoters** and if this has any impact on hygiene and sanitation behaviors.

The project will evaluate these strategies and will improve or readjust based on results. Successful tools and methods will be integrated into the second iteration of the BC strategy co-developed with LSHTM and expected in March 2019.

#### Output 3.1.2: Studies of integrated population, health and environment (PHE) programming models stimulating cross-sectoral collaboration

In Q1, the project submitted a request for a Peace Corps Volunteer to undertake a desk review of current PHE programs and conduct interviews with key WASH stakeholders. The objective of this assignment was to identify areas for improved coordination within the WASH sector, and with other sectors and projects, including MAHEFA and MIKAJY.

#### Output 3.1.3: WASH-Nutrition linkages researched

The project has begun designing one-pagers to communicate results from the FY18 WASH-Nutrition desk review and serve as a cornerstone for policy level discussions.

Objectives of policy level discussions include:

- improving coordination among Nutrition and WASH stakeholders,
- advocating for WASH standards in nutrition projects, and
- identifying areas for research on the nexus of WASH and Nutrition.

These discussions will be part of the learning events under Output 3.3.1.

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<sup>7</sup> Building upon experience and learning from the FARARANO project

**Activities planned for next quarter**

- Continue BCD approach to define BC strategy: definition of drivers, and inform ongoing implementation
- Initiate the ODF sustainability research in collaboration with other stakeholders/co-funders
- Organize a learning event, finalize and share the document on WASH-NUT

**IR3.2 Improved implementation of WASH behavior change at all levels: communities, government and private sector**

Output 3.2.1: WASH BC program coordination improved in RANO WASH regions

Activities towards this output will commence in Q2.

This goal of these activities is to strengthen MoWASH leadership and coordination of WASH BC activities within RANO WASH intervention regions, towards two objectives: (1) to **increase coordination and complementarity** of partners working in the same geographic regions, and (2) to **enhance learning between organizations** in a way that improves effectiveness of approaches.

Output 3.2.2: Innovative CLTS and WASH BC implementation activities

RANO-WASH's CLTS and WASH BC activities are centered around five major components:

- (1) gender and community mobilization;
- (2) sanitation and hygiene;
- (3) promotion of WASH friendly institutions;
- (4) VSLA activities, and
- (5) WASH product and services sanitation marketing campaigns.

Q1 activities and achievements are summarized for each component, below.

**Gender and community mobilization**

In Q1, the project strengthened community-level capacity to (1) create local and communal structures to give opportunities to community members to engage in dialogue and discussions, (2) assess their own situations, identify issues and define community priorities, (3) plan for long-term and design projects, (4) implement projects and mobilize resources, (5) evaluate and undertake corrective actions.

This process allows the integration and complementarity of the various activities under the three SOs. In November, a training of trainers of national and regional team members was conducted, and in December, the training of field staff members was conducted in Atsinanana. More details on the contents of this activity are provided in the Gender section. (2.3 Gender mainstreaming)

The project also helped communities that will benefit from water infrastructure to organize meetings with future water supply managers and discuss the benefits of the system.

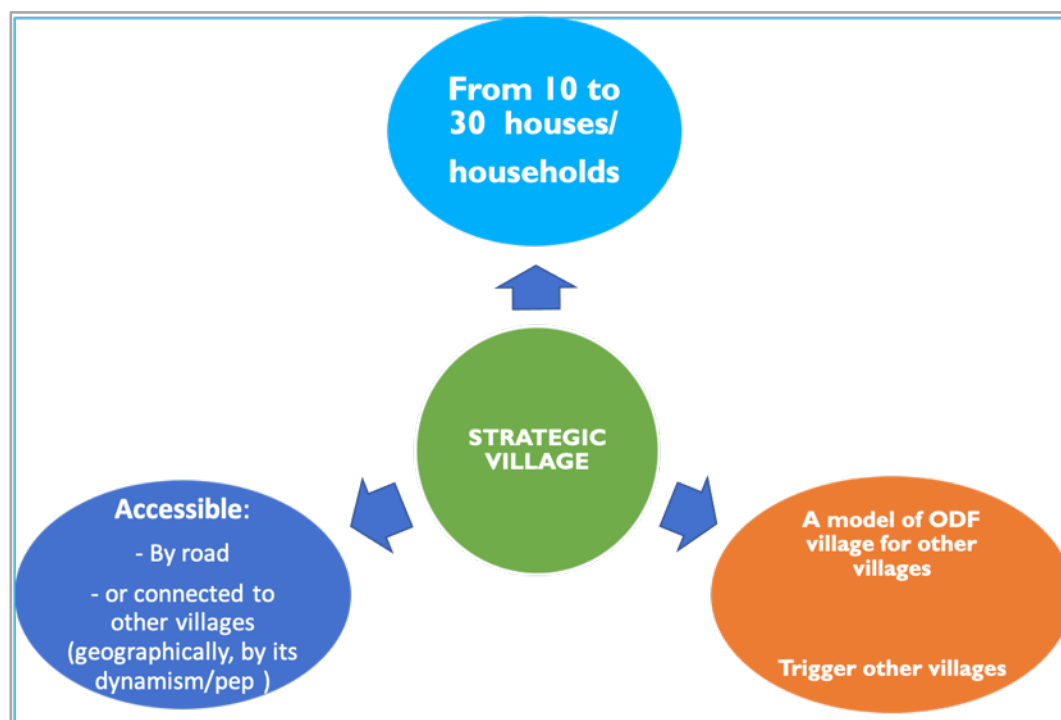


Figure 1. Method for selecting villages for triggering

## Sanitation and Hygiene

In Q1, RANO WASH verified 132 new communities as ODF, and 1,256 improved and shared latrines were constructed or upgraded. The project triggered CLTS in 41 new villages and conducted 32 follow-up Mandona (FUM) visits. As part of FUM, the project identified 268 natural leaders from ODF villages that will help maintain ODF status within their communities and raise motivation in neighboring villages to achieve ODF status.

The criteria in choosing villages for triggering is outlined in Figure 1 above.

Achieving and sustaining ODF, however, remains a challenge. The project initially planned a Q1 joint learning session with FAA to discuss achievements, challenges and ways to improve the quality and sustainability of results. Due to scheduling conflicts, this will take place in Q2.

One observation the team will address is the variation in the capacity of ODF facilitators and the quality of triggering.

In Q1, CHVs continued to deliver four key messages: handwashing with soap, use of latrines, menstrual hygiene and use of safe water. Household visits reached a total of



Picture 8. World Handwashing Day celebration in Tolongoina, Ikongo

14,058 people and community contests, mass sensitization and marketing campaigns reached an additional 1,582 people. The BC messages, tools and methods will be updated in Q2 under the “intermediate” BC package outlined in the section above.

The project also promoted washable sanitary pads and promoted key messages to manage menstruation in a more sanitary and dignified fashion and reduce the taboo on MHM. A total of 724 sanitary pads were sold by 29 seamstresses trained under SO2 activities in FY18, which resulted in an average revenue of \$12 per seamstress.

The production of sanitary pads by seamstresses is still a pilot activity

and challenges persist; appropriate fabric is not available locally and some seamstresses lack the equipment to fulfill client orders. Under SO2, the project will assess the viability of this business model, and identify possible supply chain strengthening, and relevant gaps in business and marketing skills.

RANO WASH also attended the November World Toilet Day organized by the MoWASH in Mahajanga and participated in the national celebration of the World Handwashing Day in Ankadinondry Sakay. Communes also celebrated World Handwashing Day.

### Promotion of WASH-friendly institutions

In Q1, two new health centers in Ampasibe Onibe and Ilaka Est received initial training in WASH friendly certification. The project also continued to support the implementation of action plans for institutions trained in FY18, with successful schools and health centers receiving handwashing infrastructure. Action plans include promotion of healthy WASH behaviors among students and clients, regular cleaning activities, and digging pits for safe waste management.

As these institutions are connected to the water supply systems constructed under SO2, there are still challenges as to how these institutions will pay for water services. In Q2, the project will organize meetings with MoPH and Ministry of Education to discuss how they can



Picture 9. Dr Randriarimanana Fidèle, Health Center Andemaka, Vohipeno



be supported to ensure payment for water services and operation and maintenance without subsidies.

### VSLA activities

In Q1, the project continued to use VSLA group members as entry points to promote healthy behaviors and use of WASH services. As a result, 164 VSLA households use improved latrines and 730 VSLA households are now using shared latrines in Alaotra Mangoro. In Vatovavy Fitovinany, VSLA members constructed 227 improved latrines. In total, over 2,000 people in VSLAs invested in WASH services in Q1, including latrines, sanitary pads, safe water collection and handwashing stations.

The project also tested the use of VSLA members to trigger demand for WASH services and products in their communities. The approach is similar to the CLTS triggering process used by FAA in the Boeny Region. This new approach was tested within 13 VSLA groups, with 193 people reached. We are currently gathering information on the efficacy of this approach and will scale-up in Q2 if the results are satisfactory.

In Atsinanana, activities encountered a security issue: three VSLA groups were robbed of their savings in August 2018, causing suspicions and wariness among the region's groups towards external persons, especially when concerning money. Field teams thus encountered challenges in collecting data from these groups on how they invest their money.

The VSLA groups in Atsinanana account for more than 50% of VSLA groups working with RANO WASH, thus our data on VSLA investment is incomplete. To address this security situation, the project is currently working closely with the RPGEM (*Réseau des Promoteurs de Groupes d'Epargne*), the network of promoters of credit and loan groups, to explore the possibility for VSLAs to use mobile banking services to prevent losses.



Picture 10. World Toilet day celebration in Amboanjo, Manakara



## **WASH services sanitation marketing campaigns**

In Q1, RANO-WASH held sanitation marketing events and campaigns to promote water services, latrines and sanitary pads. In communities benefitting from infrastructure in FY19, campaigns presented the water supply system to increase demand for water services and communicate criteria for connections and tariff structures.

In Alaotra Mangoro, 1,918 households registered to benefit from the water supply system. In Atsinanana, 247 people attended community meetings and the private operator began to collect connection requests.

Marketing campaigns to promote local mason sanitation services were conducted across the regions. The local masons trained and equipped in FY18 received support in organizing marketing campaigns to present and sell their products. In Vatovavy Fitovinany, a total of 121 orders for sanplat slab were received with 42 of these orders were fulfilled.

In Alaotra Mangoro, 83 orders were received. In Atsinanana, 261 orders were issued for the 54 local masons and 55 orders were fulfilled. These figures reveal some unmet demand that will be assessed under SO2. Marketing campaigns activities were also organized and facilitated for seamstresses to sell sanitary pads.

### **Activities planned for next quarter**

- Support MOWASH to organize meetings with regional actors to facilitate coordination
- Start implementation of the BC strategy for an initial 6-month period
- Conduct CLTS and FUM
- Continue VSLA activities
- Support development of marketing strategies for local masons and seamstresses, taking into account their capacity in marketing and business skills
- Train and support WASH-Friendly institutions to implement their action plans

## **IR 3.3 Evidence-based WASH Behavior Change and hygiene promotion shared to influence policy**

### **Output 3.3.1 National-level networks, policies and programs engaged for sustainable WASH BC**

This output consists in organizing learning sessions on WASH BC approaches, and this includes working with partners such as MoWASH, MHP, ME and other projects funded by USAID to organize short learning sessions on BC approaches.

This activity will start in Q2 with the sharing of the WASH-NUT and available BC research from LSHTM.

The project shared initial results with WASH stakeholders in FY18 and will build upon interest among these stakeholders to reach high-level decision by policy-makers through sector coordination mechanisms under SO1 as well as relevant learning events.

### **Activities planned for next quarter**

- Organize a learning event, finalize and share the document on WASH-NUT
- Develop the TOR and the draft script of the short film on Gender roles

## 2.3 Gender Mainstreaming

In FY18, RANO WASH Gender and Social Inclusion interventions focused on 1) conducting a context-specific gender analysis in two regions and 2) strengthening the capacity of the RANO WASH team and partners on transformative gender approaches with the support of a gender specialist from CARE.

To build on these achievements, in FY19 Q1, RANO WASH developed a gender mainstreaming strategy to integrate gender into the project's interventions.

Examples of gender mainstreaming activities include:

- i) **ensuring representation** for women, youth, and people with disabilities in the SLC;
- ii) **considering needs and perceptions** of women, girls and people with disabilities in WMA on the demand side and their potential on the supply side; and
- iii) **considering gender-specific needs for WASH infrastructure design.** Field technicians also discussed appropriate places to hold community meetings or activities, which would encourage all people, especially girls, women and people with disabilities, to attend the event.

### **Box 6. Summary of the community mobilization package:**

The demand-led approach to select intervention Communes precedes all interventions and a partnership agreement is signed outlining the commune's and the project's engagement. Following selection, CLTS is the entry point in the community. During FUM, it is especially important to ensure that gender-specific needs relating to latrines are taken into account by the community (such as latrines adapted for pregnant women or people with disabilities). Natural leaders emerge from CLTS process. The project supports communities to set up or revive community structures (WASH committee, SLC, WASH CSO, local promoters, community-based WASH sales agents, etc.) in parallel with a community diagnosis, including a gender analysis. Communes receive support to develop action plans following this diagnosis. When structures are in place, training activities are conducted for Communes/STEAH, SLC, CSO, local promoters, services providers, etc. The project will continue to support these structures to become operational to create or improve WASH services and to promote WASH behavior change.

A community mobilization package was also developed to integrate context-specific gender analysis tools (see Box 6). The project recognized that its interventions were not well integrated in FY18, causing the three strategic objectives to lack complementarity. The community mobilization package addresses this issue.

A training of trainers on the community mobilization package was held at the national level in November 2018 and field technicians in Atsinanana were trained in December 2018. The three remaining regional field technicians will benefit from this training in January 2019.

Following CARE best practices, gender focal points have been identified among RANO WASH project staff at all levels, the Ministry of Population and Social Protection and private water supply operators to promote gender messages and to initiate gender transformative activities. These focal points benefit from global learning activities organized by CARE (webinars, training, contests, etc.).

## 2.4 Implementation Challenges and Modifications Made/Issues Addressed from Last Quarterly Report

- **Madagascar political landscape:** Madagascar's November 2018 elections will likely usher in a new government, including a new Minister of WASH with the potential to shift, once again, MoWASH priorities for the sector. The project will modify project activities accordingly and communicate to USAID any changes.
- **Promoting water users' behavior change towards investment in water connections.** As water supply system construction nears completion, water service providers must ensure a minimum number of paid users in order to recover their operating costs. However, from past project experience, it is challenging to get households to invest in a water connection. The project will work with water system managers to conduct marketing activities and to activate demands for social and private connections according to household needs and capacity to pay. We plan to support service providers in offering a promotional price for the first 100 connections for paid services. Information campaigns will take place to increase community awareness of this promotion. To ensure equity of access, the project will specifically promote social connections for poorer households, in which 5-10 households can share the cost of a common connection.
- **Communication** - With the complex structure in place for water construction management across several actors (the construction company, the Commune as contracting authority and Sandandrano or BushProof as general contractors), communication between these structures needs improvement to provide real-time progress on construction management and effectively communicate delay. This will be addressed in Q2.
- **Capacity gaps** - DREAH human resources capacity to provide oversight of commune technical staff is lacking. Commune governments are responsible for providing WASH services and conforming to standards, and fulfill this responsibility through the STEAH. Regional technical staff (DREAH) provide supervision of STEAHs. RANO WASH has conducted training and coaching for both STEAH and DREAH, increasing their skillsets, but there are too few DREAH employed at a regional level to provide sufficient oversight to STEAH. RANO WASH is advocating that this human resource gap will be addressed in the sector plan (PSEAH).

## 3 MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL)

### 3.1 PMP Update

#### Update of Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and MEAL system

In Q1, following an analysis of indicators and project activities to date, RANO WASH updated the project PMP. The goal of this process was to develop a lighter, more focused system with clearer indicators. Repetitive and extraneous indicators were removed, while numerous other indicators were updated to provide additional clarity and better measure project results. Additionally, RANO WASH analyzed project achievements to date and global targets to set/revise realistic annual targets for project outputs and outcomes.

In December, RANO WASH benefited from the support of Jesse Shapiro, who provided technical feedback on the updated PMP and indicators (see above for additional details from his visit). The MEAL team took into account his inputs to clarify additional indicators and ensure that the PMP aligns with project activities. The newest version of the PMP will be submitted to USAID with this report.

### 3.2 MEAL Plan update

#### Revised census of project beneficiaries

To measure project indicators following indicator definitions, an ongoing beneficiary census is essential and has been implemented in intervention communes.

The census aims to:

- Respond to the requirements of the donors (USAID) through the project indicators in which there are a disaggregation of beneficiaries, such as wealth quintile and sex;
- Systematically and continuously monitor project beneficiaries during project implementation; and
- Avoid double counting of beneficiaries.

After analyzing census results from FY18, the MEAL team determined that the census tool collected an unnecessary level of information and was very time-intensive for the field technicians.

In Quarter 1, RANO WASH developed a lighter census tool in CommCare to efficiently capture needed information, while removing nonessential questions. The new data collection tool was deployed and piloted in December, following training for the regional MEAL staff and field technicians.

Project field staff will use the new census to track new project beneficiaries, as well as those households not yet censused with the old tool. The existing census database will be modified to incorporate data collected with the new census tool.

#### Baseline study activities

Following completion of the FY18 reports, “one-pagers” were developed for the baseline study and WASH infrastructure inventory reports. These one-pagers provide overviews of report findings and will be used for the promotion of baseline results at the regional and national levels. The documents will also be used as tools to increase project visibility.

Additionally, preparation and planning activities were undertaken for the baseline study and WASH infrastructure inventory in Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra, and Vakinankaratra. The baseline study scope of work was revised and clarified following consideration of data needs and lessons learned from the first baseline.

The scope of work will be advertised in local newspapers in January and the consultant selection process will be completed in February 2019. In March, the project will conduct enumerator training and other field preparations, with data collection planned for the beginning of Q3.

### **Development of data collection forms**

In Q1, the RANO WASH team continued to revise and develop additional data collection forms to support programming activities. Field technicians and regional staff will use these tools to monitor project interventions and inform planning. In addition to updating several forms, RANO WASH will implement the following newly developed tools:

- **WASH-friendly institutions form** - for the identification and selection of schools and health centers to be targeted for intervention activities;
- **WASH behaviors form** – for monitoring household-level adoption of six key WASH behaviors.

Currently, hard copies of several tools are being used and archived at the regional level. In Q2, RANO WASH will complete the development of electronic versions of remaining project data collection tools in CommCare.

### 3.3 Accountability

#### Piloting accountability mechanisms

Considering the importance of mechanisms for project accountability, RANO WASH piloted a Green Line / “*ligne verte*” beginning in October in the following communes in Atsinanana: Ilaka Est, Ampasimbe Onibe and Foulpointe.

A poster was developed to advertise the line and copies were placed at the fokontany level, in public spaces such as health centers and mayor’s offices.

This free line allows project beneficiaries and community members to anonymously share complaints, questions, and other feedback with RANO WASH. RANO WASH

developed a guide for field technicians and project staff to facilitate the use of the line and outline appropriate protocols for responding to sensitive calls.

The pilot of this line has been successful, although the number of calls received remains relatively low. RANO WASH will soon expand the Green Line into communes in the regions of Alaotra Mangoro and Vatovavy Fitovinany.

Promotion activities will also be increased in Atsinanana to expand awareness of these feedback mechanisms.

### 3.4 USAID Monitoring Visit

#### USAID’s visit in mid-December 2018

In December 2018, RANO WASH received a visit from Jesse Shapiro, USAID Senior WASH Advisor. Mr Shapiro visited the commune of Sabotsy Anjiro to monitor water supply system construction activities, the health center benefiting RANO WASH support to improve its WASH services under the WASH friendly approach and local masons supporting households to construct latrines.

The project technical team also organized a meeting with him to discuss USAID’s comment on the FY2019 AIP. The RANO team revised its strategy to take into account the inputs of Jesse Shapiro, especially its market-based sanitation strategy. The FY2019 AIP revised was submitted to the USAID mission in mid-January 2019.



Figure 2. Poster promoting the RANO WASH “ligne verte”

### 3.5 Activities planned for next quarter

- Finalization of MEAL Operating Manual;
- Preparation for baseline study and WASH infrastructure inventory in new regions:
  - Selection of consulting research firm to lead baseline;
  - Training and pre-test with field enumerators, in advance of data collection planned for the beginning of Q3;
- SMILER regional workshop for Vakinankaratra;
- Dissemination of results from baseline study and WASH infrastructure inventory from three FY18 regions:
  - Workshops to promote the use of data at the national and regional levels;
- Expansion of Green Line into Alaotra Mangoro and Vatovavy Fitovinany
- Internal SO2 learning event for programming staff
- ICT4D/Database development:
  - Development and deployment of remaining data collection forms within CommCare;
  - Reservation and SSL securing of the project website domain name ([www.ranowash.org](http://www.ranowash.org));
  - Creation of dashboard to display real-time data for strategic objectives;
- Field supervision of regional MEAL activities.

## 4 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

### Renewing Subgrantees' contracts

The project conducted a performance evaluation for sub-grantees, which highlighted the need to strengthen supervision of field agents (TA) and improve program and financial reporting. Recommendations were shared with each NGO and coaching and training sessions will be organized in FY19. All the three subgrantees in Vatovavy Fitovinany, Alaotra Mangoro and Atsinanana were therefore reconsidered for a one-year extension contract until September 2019. In Vakinankaratra, CRS established a contract with Caritas Antsirabe.

### Start-up in Vakinankaratra

The Vakinankaratra RANO-WASH regional staff was fully staffed in Q1. Caritas Antsirabe is actively recruiting its staff, and field technicians will be recruited in early Q2. CRS conducted a courtesy visit to the regional administrative authorities.

### DCoP recruitment

RANO-WASH opened a position for a Deputy Chief of Party, to provide operational leadership, including oversight and coordination of program and finance, and support to the coordination of the RANO WASH consortium. Recruitment was finalized in late Q1 and the project submitted its request for approval to USAID in January 2019.

## 5 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

### Financial Reports.

Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation and Hygien

RANO WASH Program, Madagascar

Cooperative Agreement No: AID-687-A-17-00002

Grant Period: June 15, 2017 to June 15, 2022

Current Fiscal Year: 2019 (October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019)

Current Report Period: Oct 1, 2018 to Dec 31, 2018

PS FC: USIYR

Line Item Description	Previous FYs Cumulative	Current FY, FY19 (October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019)						Current Cumulative
		FY 19 Budget	Q1 (Oct - Dec 2018)	Q2 (Jan - Mar 2019)	Q3 (Apr - June 2019)	Q4 (July - Sept 2019)	FY 19 Expense	
Salaries	353 345	492 351	136 717	-	-	-	136 717	490 062
Allowances/Benefits	70 844	115 210	19 706	-	-	-	19 706	90 550
Consultant Costs	5 400	80 340	-	-	-	-	-	5 400
Travel Costs	49 804	75 311	3 768	-	-	-	3 768	53 572
Equipment and Supplies	182 584	96 878	835	-	-	-	835	183 420
Program Cost	494 877	1 341 083	56 012	-	-	-	56 012	550 889
Sub-awards	1 542 816	4 002 561	590 737	-	-	-	590 737	2 133 552
Other Direct Costs	108 360	188 786	24 044	-	-	-	24 044	132 404
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>2 808 031</b>	<b>6 392 519</b>	<b>831 818</b>	-	-	-	<b>831 818</b>	<b>3 639 849</b>
Indirect Costs	338 930	771 577	100 400	-	-	-	100 400	439 330
<b>Total USAID Costs</b>	<b>3 146 961</b>	<b>7 164 096</b>	<b>932 219</b>	-	-	-	<b>932 219</b>	<b>4 079 179</b>
Cost Share	154 783	654 910	31 906	-	-	-	31 906	186 689
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>3 301 743</b>	<b>7 819 006</b>	<b>964 125</b>	-	-	-	<b>964 125</b>	<b>4 265 868</b>

As the FY19 AIP submission was on October 2018, the project has continued operational activities while waiting for its approval and revision. Besides, the list of prioritized activities received provisional approvals for the implementation of preparatory programmatic activities.

The project's expenses on USAID fund during the first Quarter of the 2019 Fiscal Year (FY19 Q1) of \$932 219 represent a rate of 106% compared with the forecasted accrual of \$877 876 and correspond to a FY19 budget burn rate of 13%.

However, the Cost Share rate during the Quarter was low and represents 3,3% of the Q1 expenses and 5% of the FY19 estimated total cost share. Indeed, co-financing accounting will be reported in Q2 to let the project to take into account of a developed harmonized Cost Share Guidance under internal validation.

Furthermore, continued support from the PCT's finance and administration team to the project subgrantees helped them for documentation quality, financial reports, and compliance to USG rules and regulations.

An update on cost share is provided in Annex 2.



## LIST OF ANNEXES

- Annex 1. RANO WASH Success Stories
- Annex 2. Cost Share Quarterly Update
- Annex 3. FY19 Program Implementation Plan - Q1 Update
- Annex 4. Selected Communes in FY18 and FY19
- Annex 5. Sample Evaluation Report of Expression of Interest for  
Commune selection in ANTSIRABE II District - VAKINANKARATRA  
(Fr)
- Annex 6. Intervention Areas in FY19
- Annex 7. ODF Villages in Pictures
- Annex 8. SO3 Behavioral science innovations - Preliminary Research  
Protocols

## ANNEX I: SUCCESS STORIES



### LOCAL CONSULTATIONS: THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS VISIBLE ACTIONS

RANO-WASH supported communities to set up Local Structures for Consultation<sup>8</sup> as mechanisms for community dialogue to create accountability between communities, WASH service providers and local government.

When the Mayor of Ranomafana-East called a meeting of SLC, Ahadiza Mizay saw an opportunity.

*"There are many water, sanitation and hygiene problems in the Commune of Ranomafana. Water is frequently cut during the day, so we cannot access water when we need it. Public places like the market are dirty. Drainage systems do not exist; wastewater is thrown anywhere. Local restaurants and eateries do not respect good hygiene practices."*

With her fellow members of the SLC, she took advantage of this meeting to raise awareness about waterborne diseases and develop a strategy for promoting sustainable WASH infrastructure.

As a result of this consultation, the SLC and the commune of Ranomafana-East were able to mobilize the community and other stakeholders like the health center, primary school officials and food vendors to organize a cleanup of public places throughout the commune.

This mobilization in October is only the first step in a series of challenges that the SLC has set for itself.

<sup>8</sup> in French, "Structure Locale de Concertation," or SLC

For Ms. Mizay, the decision to take charge on the WASH project was a simple one. *“I told myself that it was another opportunity for me to be able to participate in the development of my community,”* she explains.

*“I am a Red Cross volunteer and for me, volunteering is a way of life. I love to serve my community; I love Ranomafana.”* She has also worked to ensure that female voices are heard by the local governing structure.

Drawing on networks created by the VOAMAMI village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), Ms. Mizay and her colleagues formed a group of female representatives who support each other to lead change in their communities.

## INVESTING IN WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION MEANS INVESTING IN HEALTH

To increase the adoption of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) behaviors and services in rural Madagascar, the RANO-WASH project partnered with local Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) called VOAMAMI groups. These groups not only helped promote good sanitation and hygiene behaviors, but also enhanced social cohesion and generated demand for WASH products and services.



Marthine Baozoma is a member of a VOAMAMI group in Mahasoia, in Andovoranto Commune. Thanks to the VOAMAMI, she and her family now have the means and opportunity to improve their access to WASH services. With the money she has earned with the group, Marthine was able to invest in improving her toilet, building a shower and setting up a handwashing station in her home.

*"We have had the fortune to be among those trained by the RANO-WASH project last year. Through the project, we learned about the importance of WASH for both our health and our finances. That is why it's an investment for us in the long run," she explains.*

*"It is our duty to be role models and to inspire our community"*

In August 2018, the RANO-WASH project identified and trained local masons to build sanitation platform slabs and construct basic and ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines. With the support of community agents, the local mason in Marthine's commune offered his services to members of her VOAMAMI group. At the same time, CARE representatives and community agents led WASH trainings with VOAMAMI members in order to facilitate the adoption of key WASH behaviors.

Before this intervention, the other members of Marthine's group thought that improved latrines were too expensive. They did not see any added value to improved latrines and so saw no reason to pay more. However, the WASH trainings made the members change their minds. Today, 75 percent of VOAMAMI members have upgraded their latrines. The group has developed an action plan to ensure that all members have access to WASH services and products that includes promoting messages on the importance of improved latrines, handwashing and menstrual hygiene management. Now, Marthine and her fellow members actively promote these healthy behaviors and are called "VOAMAMI Mpitarika" or "VOAMAMI Leaders."

*"Investing in water, hygiene and sanitation means investing in health," says Marthine. "We spend so much money when we or our children are sick; but we can avoid these*

*costs by investing in hygiene and sanitation. To be ‘VOAMAMI Mpitarika’ it is our duty to be role models and to inspire our community.”*

Thanks to the collaboration with VOAMAMI groups like Marthine’s, this initiative will be replicated throughout the commune of Andovoranto so that other families can benefit from the adoption of good hygiene behaviors and the use of WASH products and services.

## ANNEX 2. RANO WASH COST SHARE QUARTERLY UPDATE Q1

### Introduction

As per section A9 of the Cooperative Agreement, CARE as the prime recipient must provide cost sharing amounting to 10% of the total USAID amount or \$3,000,000, during the period of this Cooperative Agreement. Consortium members will contribute to the matching fund in proportion to the amount of federal funding in their respective budgets.

The RANO WASH Program Coordination Team developed Cost sharing guidelines for the consortium members to describe briefly the nature and the supporting documentation required of each type of cost share, along with how each will be calculated, how these calculations can be verified, and examples of the kind of backup documentation to be used to verify the source and value of the cost-share contributions.

RANO WASH project has identified three potential sources of cost sharing: (1) Cash contributions, (2) Donated goods and services, and (3) In kind contributions.

#### 1. **Cash contributions:**

Cash contributions may include funding from non US Government donors able and willing to fund a portion of the project.

#### 2. **Donated goods and services:**

Donated goods and services may include items such as expendable or use of equipment, contributed utilities, use of space (rent), contributed study, training and workshop that must be an integral and necessary part of an approved project, as well as services are provided by professional and technical personnel, consultants, and employee time that is the level of effort provided remunerated or not by RANO WASH's fund.

#### 3. **In kind contributions:**

In kind contributions may include:

- local enterprises contribution on cost of water supply systems,
- Households purchasing or to building improved latrines adapted to the local context are considered as cost sharing,
- Water users paying a portion of the installation costs of their connection that are households opting for private connections or groups of 5 to 10 households sharing social connections,
- In addition, ICR to cost share for CRS and WaterAid.



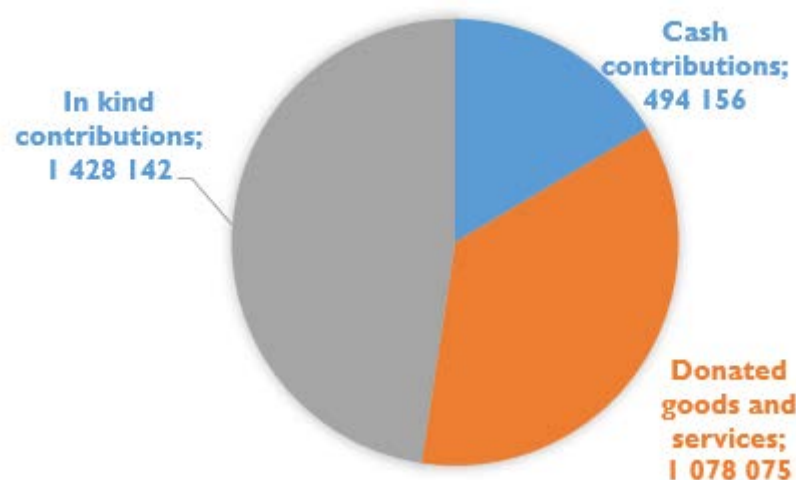
### Cost Share forecasts

The breakdown of cost share per source, actual FY18 and forecasts until FY22 is presented in table below

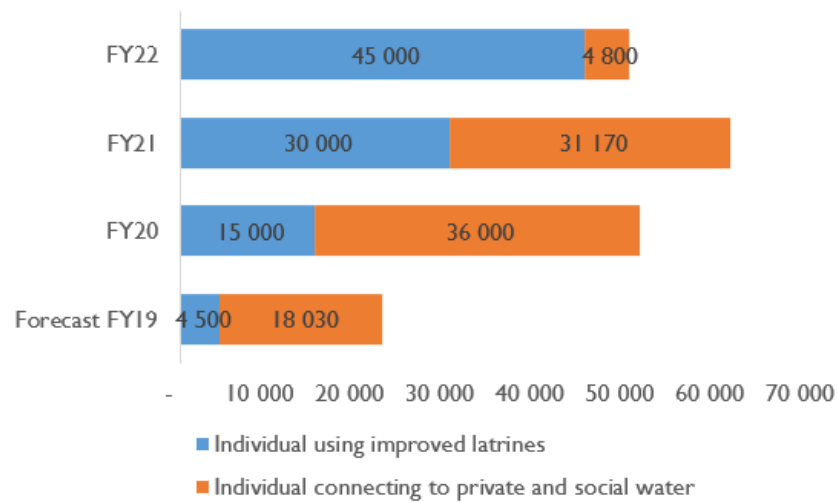
**Table I** Cost share actual and forecasts until FY22

Consortium members	Total 5 years	Actual FY18	Forecast FY19	Forecast FY20	Forecast FY21	Forecast FY22
<b>Cash Contribution</b>	<b>494 156</b>	-	<b>125 000</b>	<b>213 722</b>	<b>155 434</b>	-
<b>Donated goods and services</b>	<b>1 078 075</b>	<b>154 784</b>	<b>248 816</b>	<b>295 324</b>	<b>278 580</b>	<b>100 571</b>
Operating costs	583 019	138 040	176 918	107 224	107 224	53 612
Program costs	495 056	16 744	71 898	188 100	171 356	46 959
<b>In Kind Contributions</b>	<b>1 428 142</b>	-	<b>267 257</b>	<b>381 167</b>	<b>587 590</b>	<b>192 128</b>
Water Service Providers	681 206	-	108 800	163 000	355 641	53 765
Water Users	414 000	-	82 938	165 600	143 382	22 080
Basic sanitation users	226 800	-	10 800	36 000	72 000	108 000
unrecovered indirect costs	106 136	-	64 719	16 567	16 567	8 284
	<b>3 000 372</b>	<b>154 784</b>	<b>641 073</b>	<b>890 213</b>	<b>1 021 604</b>	<b>292 699</b>
<b>Cumulated cost share</b>		<b>154 784</b>	<b>795 857</b>	<b>1 686 070</b>	<b>2 707 673</b>	<b>3 000 372</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>100%</b>

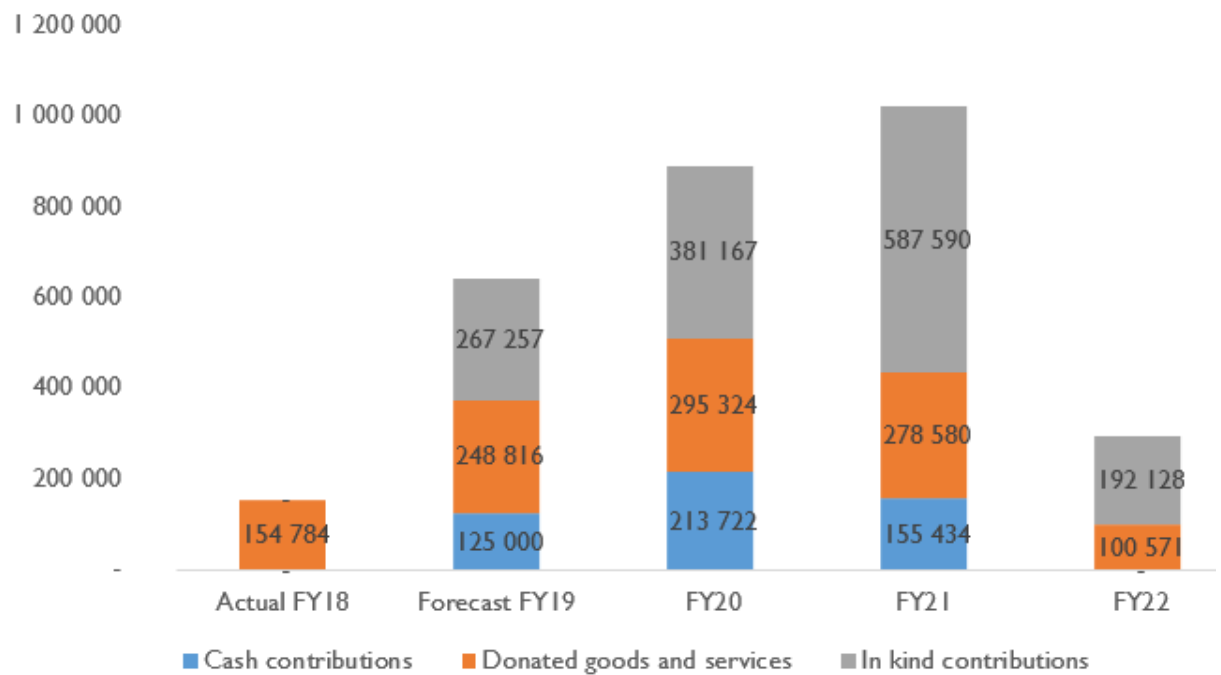
**Figure 3.** Sources of cost sharing (amount in \$USD).



**Figure.2.** In Kind Contribution: cost share forecasts of individual using improved latrines and connecting to private and social water.



**Figure .3.** Sources of cost sharing actual and projection per Fiscal Year (\$USD).



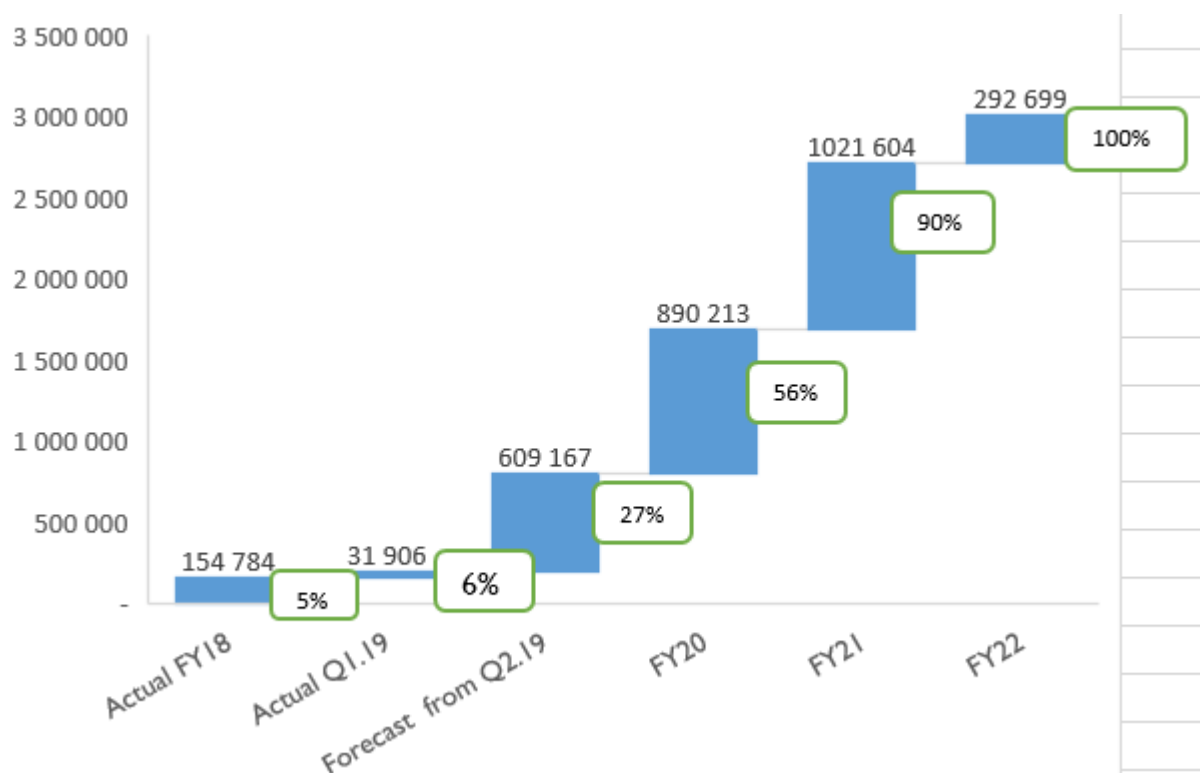
### Cost share Quarterly update (Q1)

RANO WASH continued to record donated goods and services as a cost-share contribution in Q1.19 that represent 6% of the total 5 years' budget. While consortium members already started to collect backup documentation as regards the in-kind contributions and will start to record into the system from Q2.19. The signature of the

12 water service providers contract was completed in Q1.19.

On April,18 the RANO WASH Program Coordination Team will organize a meeting with consortium members to ensure the engagement of individual organization on their proposed cost sharing, and then, subsequently, RANO WASH will provide an update Q2.19 forecast with details on further breakdown per quarterly and per types of cost sharing for FY19.

**Figure.4.** Cumulated actual and projection of cost sharing (amount in \$USD).



## ANNEX 3. DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN Q1 Update

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT &amp; CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>													
CARE	<b>Program Coordination Team</b>												
National / Regional	Regional Launching in Vakinankaratra												
National / Regional	Courtesy visit in Vakinankaratra												
National / Regional	Workshop with Ministries to define methodology on selection of the interventions communes (Demand led-approach)												
National	RANO WASH Visibility package production												
National / Regional	Courtesy visit in the FY2020 two intervention regions (Haute Matsiatra and Amoron'I Mania)												
National	Recruitment of sub-grantees in the FY2020 two intervention regions (Haute Matsiatra and Amoron'I Mania)												
	Recruitment Subgrantees staff												
National	Selection of interventions communes in the FY2020 two intervention regions (Demand led-approach)												
National and Regional	Office space and equipment for FY2020 two new regional offices												
	<b>Finance and Administration</b>												
National	A-133 Audit (KPMG)												
National	Statutory Audit (E&Y)												
National	Financial Management / compliance Refresher Training Sessions (Subgrantees and regions)												
National	Recruitment of regional teams for FY20												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
National	Completion of recruitment of regional teams for FY20												
	<b>Communication and Reporting, Leadership Program Planning and Review</b>												
National / Regional	Monthly narrative report												
National / Regional	Bi-annual meeting for the whole project staff												
National / Regional	Communicate quarterly report planning schedule to partners						Q2			Q3			Q4
National / Regional	Quarterly report (financial and technical)												
National / Regional	Quarterly newsletter												
National / Regional	FY2018 Annual report												
National / Regional	Quarterly plan (financial and technical)												
National / Regional	FY2020 implementation plan (financial and technical)												
Regional	FY 20 planning for Regions												
National	Communicate FY planning schedule to partners												
National	Monthly COP Communication to staff												
National	Senior Leadership Team weekly meetings												
CARE, CRS, & WA	<b>Regional Level</b>												
Regional	Call for interest to select new communes in FY2019 intervention communes												
Regional	Call for interest to select new communes in FY2020 intervention communes												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Regional	Information meetings on RANO WASH project for FY2019 new intervention communes												
Regional	Regional quarterly workshop												
<b>MONITORING EVALUATION &amp; LEARNING</b>													
	<b>Promotion of the use of baseline survey data in the first 3 RANO WASH 3 regions</b>												
National	Production of brochures for the dissemination of baseline results - Malagasy version												
National	Production of brochures for the dissemination of baseline results - French version												
National	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the national level												
National / Regional	Workshop the promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level by the PCT and regional offices - Atsinanana region (half-day)												
National / Regional	Workshop the promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level by the PCT and regional offices - Vatovavy Fitovinany region (half-day)												
National / Regional	Workshop the promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level by the PCT and regional offices - Aloatra Mangoro region (half-day)												
	<b>Annual beneficiary-based survey</b>												
National	Recruitment of surveyors												
National / Regional	Training of surveyors												
National / Regional	Field data collection												
	<b>Baseline survey and WASH infrastructure inventory in the 3 new regions (Vakinankaratra, Amoron'i Mania, Upper Matsiatra)</b>												



Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
National	Call for offer of interest	W2											
National	Selection of research firm		W1										
National	Signing of contract		W2										
National	Validation of start-up report		W4										
National	Training of surveyors and enumerators, pre-test			W3									
National / Regional	Field data collection				W1-3								
National	Validation of final report					W4							
	<b>Promotion of the use of baseline survey data in the 3 new regions of RANO WASH</b>												
National	Duplication of leaflets / brochures for the dissemination of baseline results - Malagasy version												
National	Duplication of leaflets / brochures for the dissemination of baseline results - French version												
National	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the national level												
National / Regional	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level - Vakinankaratra region												
National / Regional	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level - Amoron'i Mania region												
National / Regional	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level - Haute Matsiatra region												
	<b>Census of project beneficiaries</b>												
National / Regional	Training for new TAs with sub-grantees - Vakinankaratra region												
	<b>SMILER workshop for 3 new regions</b>												
National / Regional	Regional SMILER workshop: Vakinankaratra region												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
	<b>ICT4D Platform</b>												
National	Development and routine updating of data collectiong forms within CommCare												
National	Installation of DHIS2 development/test instance												
National	Hosting of DHIS2 development/test instance												
National	Installation of DHIS2 production instance												
National	Hosting of DHIS2 production instance												
National	Installation of AirWatch application for Android tablet management												
National	Reservation of project website domain name (www.ranowash.org)												
National	SSL securizationof project website domain name												
National	Development and routine updating of forms within DHIS2												
National	Development and periodic updating of results-monitoring dashboards within DHIS2												
National	Periodic updating of mapping (GIS) database												
	<b>Evaluation of data quality</b>												
National	Data Quality Assessment												
	<b>RANO WASH MEAL annual review</b>												
	Annual review with MEAL regional teams and MEAL PCT team												
	<b>Field visit to support the operationalization of the M &amp; E system</b>												
National / Regional	Field visit - Atsinanana region												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
National / Regional	Field visit - Vatovavy Fitovinany region												
National / Regional	Field visit - Aloatra Mangoro region												
National / Regional	Field visit - Vakinankaratra												
	<b>MEAL team training</b>												
National	Results-Based Management (RBM) and M&E training (PCT)												
National	Statistical analysis training (MEAL team)												
National	Advanced ICT4D training												
National	Participating in international ICT4D conference												
	<b>Database management</b>												
National	Development of xls frameworks for data extraction from new CommCare forms												
National	Modification of database tables according to new data collection forms												
National	Deployment of MS Azure for online data consultation												
National	Updating database after CommCare data extraction												
National	Creation of dashboard to display real-time data for strategic objectives												
<b>SO1. Governance and monitoring of water and sanitation strengthened for sustainable and equitable WASH services</b>													
<b>IR1.1</b>	<b>IR1.1 Strengthened government and stakeholder commitment and accountability to sector development</b>												
Output 1.1.1.	Sector coordination and learning mechanisms operating effectively under strong national leadership												
Act 1.1.1.1	Dicussions between thematic groups to document best practices and lessons learned of the WASH sector												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act 1.1.1.2	Capacity building and mobilizing of private sector groups to discuss key needs for the WASH private sector development												
Act 1.1.1.3	Capacity building and mobilization of WASH CSOs to discuss their key priorities												
Output 1.1.2.	Ministry in charge of WASH institutional capacity developed to meet strategic needs												
Act 1.1.2.1	Participation in development of sector plan (PSEAH)												
Act 1.1.2.2	Study/workshop to develop costing of PS-EAH												
Act 1.1.2.3	Study/workshop for the development National Plan for Investment												
IR1.2	IR1.2 Improved sector monitoring, analysis and learning, influencing policy												
Output 1.2.1.	SE&AM strengthened and extended												
Act 1.2.1.1	Meeting with DREAH on activities for the regional SE&AM												
	Refresher training for regional team of DiMat												
	Update DiMat at the regional level (supervision and coaching)												
Act 1.2.1.2	Regional support to DREAH to be operational for the SE&AM process												
Act 1.2.1.3	Workshop to launch SE&AM and BPOR												
	Working sessions / training for the regional WASH actors to be ready to launch SE&AM BPOR												
	SE&AM/BPOR launching workshop												
Act 1.2.1.4	Coaching sessions for Commune/District/DREAH to update data												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
	Work with DREAH to mobilize WASH actors to update SE&AM data												
	Coaching to RANO WASH team to update quarterly data in the SE&AM system												
	Quarterly review and coaching sessions with actors												
Act 1.2.1.5	Training for Communes to pilot the SE&AM ICT4D platform												
Act 1.2.1.6	Working with the MoWASH to assess the sectorial review performance												
Act 1.2.1.7	Contributing to conduct the WASH sectorial review taking in account the assessment results at national level												
Act 1.2.1.8	Contributing to conduct the WASH sectorial review taking in account the assessment results at regional level												
<b>Output 1.2.2</b>	Learning agenda implemented to increase and better regulate private sector engagement in WASH												
Act 1.2.2.1	Mobilize potential actors to the learning activities												
	Inventory of potential actors at national and regional levels												
	Organize learning events at regional level												
Act 1.2.2.2	Work with the DREAH to feed the digital library with the learning events deliverables												
Act 1.2.2.3	Facilitate learning events for the RANO WASH project on PPP												
<b>IR1.3</b>	<b>IR1.3 Strengthened sub-national systems</b>												
<b>Output 1.3.1</b>	Decentralized resources available for sustained WASH service delivery												
Act 1.3.1.1	Mobilize WASH actors at regional level to assess the progress achieved against BPOR/BPON and to define strategy to move forward												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act 1.3.1.2	Training of trainers and coaching for DREAH and RANO WASH team on STEAH capacity building												
Act 1.3.1.3	Working session with the MoWASH on Communes' capacity building to set up and to coach STEAH												
Act 1.3.1.2	Conduct capacity building of the STEAH												
<b>Output 1.3.2</b>	Commune management capacities strengthened for WASH service delivery												
Act: 1.3.2.1	Coaching of communes to develop PCDEAH (Commune WASH plans)												
	<i>Training for RANO WASH regional team on PCDEAH</i>												
	<i>Working sessions with communes to develop with them PCDEAH</i>												
Act: 1.3.2.2	Training of 8 communes on their roles relating to WASH service delivery												
Act: 1.3.2.3	Training for communal CAO (tender evaluation committees)												
Act: 1.3.2.4	Setting-up tax payment mechanism												
	Develop tools to ensure tax recovery and management												
	Training for 20 communes on tax recovery and management												
Act: 1.3.2.5	Field visit for communes benefiting water supply systems construction												
<b>IR1.4</b>	<b>IR1.4 Increased community control over WASH services</b>												
<b>Output 1.4.1</b>	Communes and communities with an active civil society, aware of and organized to claim their right to water and sanitation												
Act 1.4.1.1	Training for National CSO												
Act: 1.4.1.2	Training for Regional CSO												



Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act: 1.4.1.3	CSO Mapping at communal level												
Act: 1.4.1.4	Training and coaching for CSO at communal to develop advocacy plan and networking												
Act: 1.4.1.5	Coach and Follow up CSO at communal level to implement their advocacy plan												
<b>Output 1.4.2</b>	110 communes with functional WASH accountability mechanisms												
Act: 1.4.2.1	Setting up SLC for each commune (59 new communes)												
	Meeting to improve approach for SLC - Identification of samples of themes to be discussed within the SLC												
	Training of trainers or refresher for RANO WASH technicians staff												
	A comprehensive WASH market assessment (WMA) strategy developed												
Act: 1.4.2.2	Training and coaching for SLC to be operational (dialogue sessions agenda)												
Act: 1.4.2.3	Facilitate working sessions with District and Communes to implement SLCs' recommendations												
Act: 1.4.2.4	Conduct national learning event on social accountability mechanism												
Act: 1.4.2.5	Training and coaching for communes to implement social accountability mechanism												
<b>SO2. Private sector engagement in WASH service delivery increased and improved.</b>													
<b>IR2.1</b>	<b>Improved WASH products, technologies, services and business models</b>												
<b>Output 2.1.1</b>	A comprehensive WASH market assessment (WMA) strategy developed												
Act: 2.1.1.1	Under the leadership of the MoWASH, conduct WMA in the three new regions												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
<b>Output 2.1.2</b>	Regional WASH market development plans drafted												
Act 2.1.2.1	Work with a Consultant to develop the regional WMDP for the previous 3 regions												
Act 2.1.2.2	Develop WASH marketing plan per region												
Act 2.1.2.3	Training and coaching for private sector actors to implement WMDP and marketing plan												
<b>Output 2.1.3</b>	Type and range of financial products for WASH services and products available and accessible increased												
Act: 2.1.3.1	Informational visits on project to heads of financial institutions												
Act: 2.1.3.2	Invite financial institutions to participate in the Regional WMDP presentation to engage them in the potential WASH market												
Act: 2.1.3.3	Organize an "open house" to connect financial institutions and WASH service providers at the national level												
Act: 2.1.3.4	Support VSLA loans to initiate WASH small business ie hygiene product and sanitation marketing												
Act: 2.1.3.5	Develop communication materials related to new loan products												
<b>IR 2.2</b>	<b>Improved WASH products, technologies, services and business models</b>												
<b>Output 2.2.1</b>	Design and construction of sustainable WASH infrastructure improved												
Act 2.2.1.1	Conduct APS and APD												
	33 APS reports pending for FY18 planned technical study	14 APS delivered by Bush		19 APS reports provided									

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
		Proof		by Sand andr ano									
	<i>Produce at least 30 APS reports for FY19</i>							New foreca st					
	<i>3 APD reports pending for FY18 planned technical study</i>												
	<i>Produce at least 20 APD reports for FY19</i>					1st draft of 03 APD of V7V, out of 08 APD , delivered by Bus hPro of		05 out of the 08 remain ing APD of ATS and ALMA			New forec ast : 12 out of 20 rema ining APD repo rts		
	<i>Validation meetings for APD at each commune</i>						For the 3 AP D of V7 V		For the 05 APD of ATS and V7V			For the 12 APD out of 20 in the	

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
											04 regions		
Act 2.2.1.2	Select short list of enterprises for construction and investment-management								V7V	ATS, ALMA			
	Launch call for interest at regional and national level						lan ce me nt : 07 mars	remis e AMI : 05 avril					
	Develop 20 DAO (tender documents) from APDs in FY19				8 DAO			03 DAO V7V	05 DAO ATS, ALMA	6 DAO			12 DAO for FY20 construction
	Training and coaching for communes / evaluation committee for tenders on procurement and the water supply system management contract							08 Committee trained for FY19 construction					12 committee trained for FY20 construction

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
	Launch the tender procedure					8 DAO		03 DAO V7V	05 DAO ATS, ALM A		6 DAO		12 DAO for FY2 0 cons tructi on
	Visit the sites construction with potential WSP							03 DAO V7V	05 DAO ATS, ALM A				12 DAO for FY2 0 cons tructi on
	Evaluation of the tenders received								03 DAO V7V	05 DAO ATS, ALMA			
Act 2.2.1.3	Develop ESF and monitor its implementation in the construction sites	For the 12 first cons truct ion wor k in ALM A, ATS, V7V						New 03 ESF for V7V	New 05 ESF ATS & ALM A	Expec tation for USAI D Appro val of the new submi tted ESFs			

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
	<i>Develop ESF</i>	3 FY18						03 V7V	05 ATS & ALM A	Expect ation for USAI D Appro val			
	<i>Monitor ESF implemntation</i>	For the 12 first cons truct ion wor k in ALM A, ATS, V7V						Expec ted end for the lasts constr uction amon gst the first 12			New forec ast for the 08 rema ining cons tructi on		
Act 2.2.1.4	Contract and Monitor water infrastructures construction and management												
	<i>Contract water infrastructures construction and management</i>	For the 12 first cons truct ion wor k in ALM											



Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
		A, ATS, V7V											
	Monitor water infrastructures construction and management	For the 12 first construction work in ALMA, ATS, V7V						Expected end for the last construction amongst the first 12				New forecast for the 08 remaining construction	
IR 2.3	Strengthened technical & business skills and competencies												
Output 2.3.1	Capacity building for private sector in business systems and technical operations strengthened												
Act 2.3.1.1	Provide on-the-job technical training on management to private companies			For the 12 on-going construction sites								New forecast for the 08 remaining construction	
Output 2.3.2	Professional Associations Development												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act 2.3.2.1	Conduct an institutional diagnostic of the Private sector association (AOPDM) specialized on water systems management in Madagascar						Starting meeting : 28 march	New forecast for the implementation of the diagnosis					
Act 2.3.2.2	Develop and implement a capacity building plan to the WASH private sector institution							New forecast					
<b>SO3. Adoption of healthy behaviors and use of WASH services accelerated</b>													
<b>I.R.3.1 IR3.1 Improved hygiene and sanitation behavior change solutions through applied research</b>													
<b>Output 3.1.1</b>	Behavioral science innovations for WASH BC explored, iterated, evaluated												
Act: 3.1.1.1	Publish and share action-research on BC conducted by LSHTM												
Act: 3.1.1.2	Develop 4 action-research protocols												
Act: 3.1.1.3	Implement BCD strategy for 3 regions (V7V, ALM, ATS)												
	<i>Research and analysis for gaps in knowledge/research</i>												
	<i>Design strategies to address key behaviors</i>												
	<i>Conceptualization of materials adapted according to the strategy and validation</i>												
	<i>Tools production</i>												
	<i>Implementation and evaluation of the BCD strategy</i>												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
<b>Output 3.1.2</b>	Studies of integrated population, health and environment (PHE) programming models stimulating cross-sectoral collaboration												
Act 3.1.2.1	Develop and present an agenda for action-research on PHE with PHE actors in Madagascar												
<b>Output 3.1.3</b>	WASH-Nutrition linkages researched												
Act 3.1.3.1	Share the Action-research research for WASH-Nut to WASH and nutrition sector stakeholders to begin influence programs and policies												
<b>Output 3.2.1</b>	WASH BC program coordination improved in RANO WASH regions												
Act 3.2.1.1	Collaborate with MoWASH to coordinate WASH BC activities at the national level (quarterly meeting)												
Act 3.2.1.2	Organize and participate in regional platform meetings to ensure coordination of activities at regional level												
<b>Output 3.2.2</b>	Innovative CLTS and WASH BC implementation												
Act 3.2.2.1	Identification, training and placement of gender focal points for RANO-WASH staff												
Act 3.2.2.2	Training on gender and community mobilization for RANO WASH staff												
Act 3.2.2.3	Production of gender promotion tools												
Act 3.2.2.4	Basic and advanced CLTS training for staff												
	<i>FY18 assessment in the field with FAA by organizing joint mission and discussion</i>												
	<i>Periodical meeting with FAA</i>												
	<i>Conduct CLTS training</i>												
Act 3.2.2.5	Training and coaching on VSLA for RANO WASH staff												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act 3.2.2.6	Training on training techniques for RANO WASH staff												
Act 3.2.2.7	Identification and training - coaching for local promoters at communal level in the 110 intervention communes												
Act 3.2.2.8	Coaching for local promoters on BC communication activities												
Act 3.2.2.9	Coaching for CHV on promotion of health activities and PNSC promoter (in collaboration with MSP)												
Act 3.2.2.10	Establish WASH committees to strengthen community participation and coordination												
Subgrantee	<i>Setting up of WASH committee in all communes</i>												
Subgrantee	<i>Training and coaching for WASH committees</i>												
Act 3.2.2.11	Establish new VSLA groups and coaching for previous VSLA												
Act 3.2.2.12	Encourage VSLA members to invest in WASH products/services												
Act 3.2.2.13	CLTS Triggering and FUM activities at village/fokontany level												
Act 3.2.2.14	Train and coach health facilities and schools in the WASH friendly												
Act 3.2.2.15	BC activities specific to MHM at WASH friendly schools												
Act 3.2.2.16	Celebrate and mobilize communities to create movements for change during world days												
<b>Output 3.2.3</b>	Communication Marketing developed for WASH products and services												
Act 3.2.3.1	Implement marketing campaign on WASH products and services in communes where products and services are available												
Act 3.2.3.2	Promote WASH products and services through local medias												

Activity Description		FY 2019											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
<b>IR3.3</b>	<b>Evidence-based WASH BC and hygiene promotion shared to influence policy</b>												
<b>Output 3.3.1</b>	National-level networks, policies and programs engaged for sustainable WASH BC												
Act: 3.3.1.1	Initiate learning hub discussions within the project and setup the learning hub at national and regional level												
	<i>Develop the workshop TOR</i>												
	<i>Hold the quarterly learning events</i>												
Act: 3.3.1.2	Attend, participate, initiate workshops and meetings on national level to share experiences, expertise and to influence policies: based on action research, formative research results												

## ANNEX 4. SELECTED COMMUNES in FY18 AND FY19

(new selected communes in italic and blue)

Region	District	Selected Communes in FY18	Selected Communes in FY19
ALAOTRA MANGORO	AMBATONDRAZAKA	AMBANDRIKA AMBOHITSILAOZANA AMPITATSIMO ANDILANATOBY BEJOFO BELAVABARY	AMBANDRIKA AMBOHITSILAOZANA AMPITATSIMO ANDILANATOBY BEJOFO BELAVABARY <i>AMBATONDRAZAKA SUB URBAINE</i> <i>AMBOHIBOROMANGA</i> <i>AMBOHIDAVA</i> <i>AMPARIHINTSOKATRA</i> <i>ANTANANDAVA</i> <i>ILAFY</i> <i>IMEROMANDROSO</i> <i>VOHITSARA</i>
	AMPARAFARAVOLA	AMBATOMAINTY AMBOHIJANAHARY AMBOHITARIVO AMPARAFARAVOLA TANAMBE	AMBATOMAINTY AMBOHIJANAHARY AMBOHITARIVO AMPARAFARAVOLA TANAMBE <i>MORARANO CHROME</i>
	MORAMANGA	AMBOHIBARY ANDASIBE ANOSIBE IFODY BEFORONA MORARANO GARE SABOTSY ANJIRO	AMBOHIBARY ANDASIBE ANOSIBE IFODY BEFORONA MORARANO GARE SABOTSY ANJIRO <i>AMBOHIDRONONO</i> <i>AMPASIMPOTSY GARA</i> <i>ANDAINGO</i> <i>ANTANIDITRA</i> <i>LAKATO MANDIALAZA</i> <i>MANGARIVOTRA</i> <i>VODIRINA</i>
	BRICKAVILLE	AMBINANINONY ANDOVORANTO ANIVORANO EST MAHATSARA RANOMAFANA EST	AMBINANINONY ANDOVORANTO ANIVORANO EST MAHATSARA RANOMAFANA EST <i>AMPASIMBE</i> <i>ANTSAMPANANA</i> <i>FETRAOMBY</i> <i>LOHARIANDAVA</i> <i>VOHIPENO RAZANAKA</i> <i>VOHITRANIVONA</i>



Region	District	Selected Communes in FY18	Selected Communes in FY19
ATSINANANA	TOAMASINA II	AMBODILAZANA AMBODIRIANA AMPASIMADINIKA AMPASIMBE ONIBE ANDONDABE FOULPOINTE	AMBODILAZANA AMBODIRIANA AMPASIMADINIKA AMPASIMBE ONIBE ANDONDABE FOULPOINTE <i>AMPISOKINA</i> <i>ANDRANOBO LAHA</i> <i>FANANDRANA</i>
	VATOMANDRY	AMBODIVOANANTO ILAKA EST NIAROVANA CAROLINE NIHERENANA SAHAMATEVINA TSARASAMBO	AMBODIVOANANTO ILAKA EST NIAROVANA CAROLINE NIHERENANA SAHAMATEVINA TSARASAMBO <i>AMBALAVOLO</i> <i>AMBODINONOKA</i> <i>AMBODITAVOLO</i> <i>AMPASIMADINIKA</i> <i>ANTANAMBAO MAHATSARA</i> <i>IAMBORANO</i> <i>IFASINA I</i> <i>TANAMBAO VAHATRAKAKA</i>
VAKINANKARATRA	ANTSIRABE II		<i>AMBATOMENA</i> <i>AMBOAHITSIMANOVA</i> <i>AMBOHIDRANANDRIANANA</i> <i>AMBOHIMIARIVO</i> <i>ANDRANOMANELATRA</i> <i>ANTANIMANDRY</i> <i>ANTSOANTANY</i> <i>SOANINDRARINY</i>
VATOVAVY FITOVINANY	IFANADIANA	ANTARETRA KELILALINA TSARATANANA	ANTARETRA KELILALINA TSARATANANA <i>AMBIABE</i>
	IKONGO	AMBATOFOTSY ANDEFAMPONY MANAMPATRANA MAROMIANDRA TOLONGOINA	AMBATOFOTSY ANDEFAMPONY MANAMPATRANA MAROMIANDRA TOLONGOINA <i>AMBINANITROMBY</i> <i>AMBOLOMADINIKA</i>
	MANAKARA	AMBOANJO ANOROMBATO LOKOMBY MAROFARIHY	AMBOANJO ANOROMBATO LOKOMBY MAROFARIHY <i>AMBAHIVE</i> <i>AMBOTAKA</i> <i>AMPASIMANJEVA</i> <i>ANALAVORY</i> <i>MAVORANO MITANTY</i> <i>VINANITELO</i> <i>VOHIMASINA ATSIMO</i> <i>VOHIMASY</i>

Region	District	Selected Communes in FY18	Selected Communes in FY19
	VOHIPENO	ANDEMAKA ANOLOKA MAHABO MAHASOABE VOHITRINDRY	ANDEMAKA ANOLOKA MAHABO MAHASOABE VOHITRINDRY <i>ANKARIMBARY</i> <i>IFATSY</i> <i>NATO</i> <i>SAHALAVA</i> <i>SAVANA</i>

## ANNEX 5. EVAL. REPORT OF EOI FOR COMMUNE SELECTION IN ANTSIRABE II DISTRICT - VAKINANKARATRA (FR)

## **PV du dépouillement et d'évaluation des manifestations d'intérêt des communes pour le projet RANO WASH de Vakinankaratra**

L'an deux mil dix-neuf, du neuf du mois de janvier,

Une réunion de dépouillement et d'analyse des documents de réponse aux questionnaires sur les manifestations d'intérêt des communes pour le projet RANO WASH a eu lieu au bureau de la DREAH Vakinankaratra Vatofotsy Antsirabe.

Les communes concernés sont les communes dans le district d'Antsirabe II.

La réunion a été présidée par le Directeur de la DREAH, et les invités présents ont constitué tacitement le comité d'évaluation de l'appel à manifestation d'intérêt des communes à travailler avec le projet RANO WASH Vakinankaratra.

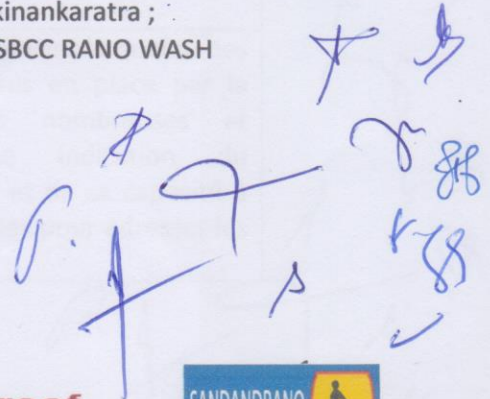
Les entités sollicitées à être présent à cette réunion sont le District d'Antsirabe II, la DREAH, la DREN, la DRSP, la CARITAS Diocésain d'Antsirabe, le PCT RANO WASH et l'équipe régional de RANO WASH Vakinankaratra.

### **1. Le comité d'évaluation**

A l'appel du projet RANO WASH Vakinankaratra, le comité qui ont répondu présent a constitué le comité d'évaluation composé de treize (13) membres. Le PCT RANO WASH a envoyé Mr RASANDIMANANA Falihery pour diriger la réunion suite à ses expériences récente sur le sujet dans la région de Vatovavy fitovinany.

Ci-après sont les noms et les responsabilités des personnes membres de la commission :

- RAKOTONIRINA Rijavola Ramah, Directeur DREAH de Vakinankaratra ;
- RAHARIVOLA Lanto Mirisoa, Chef de service Planification et SE DREAH de Vakinankaratra ;
- RABEHARISOA Ranto, Chef de service Technique DREAH de Vakinankaratra ;
- IASINIRINALINERA RAKOTONIRAINY Olivia Jusette, Chef de service de l'éducation fondamentale DREN de Vakinankaratra ;
- HARIVONY Perle Andrée, responsable sante environnementale la DRSP de Vakinankaratra ;
- RATOVONJANAHARY S. Eddy, Chef de service SMGSSE la DRSP de Vakinankaratra ;
- Mahisoky Reveka, Adjoint du chef de District d'Antsirabe II, chargé de l'appui aux communes et aux développements locaux ;
- Père RANAIVOMANANA Justin, Directeur de la Caritas Antsirabe ;
- RAKOTOZAFY Lazasoa Edouard, Contrôleur de gestion de la Caritas Antsirabe ;
- RAKOTONDRAAIVO Charles, Responsable agro-pastorale nutrition et assainissement Caritas Antsirabe ;
- RASANDIMANANA Falihery, Coordonnateur du projet RANO WASH Vatovavy Fitovinany ;
- RASAONINA Hery Lanto, Coordonnateur du projet RANO WASH Vakinankaratra ;
- ANDRIANANDRASANA Mihoby Clara, responsable Gouvernance et SBCC RANO WASH Vakinankaratra .





## 2. Généralité sur les dossiers de manifestations d'intérêts reçues

La sensibilisation et l'information pour les communes de la District d'Antsirabe II sur le projet RANO WASH a été lancé le 03 décembre 2018 lors de la réunion des communes à l'espace Rojo. Ce même jour, les fiches questionnaires à remplir ont été distribués aux représentants des communes du district Antsirabe II tous présents. Par la suite, durant la visite de courtoisie du chef de district d'Antsirabe II, le 14 décembre 2018, les contacts des communes du district Antsirabe II ont été demandé et obtenu pour rappeler les maires concernant le projet RANO WASH. Des fiches questionnaires à remplir pour l'appel à manifestation d'intérêt a été encore déposée au district d'Antsirabe II pour leur réunion mensuelle du 27 décembre 2018 afin que les retardataires puissent encore répondre.

La date limite pour le retour des fiches questionnaire a été fixé le 4 janvier 2019, au bureau du district Antsirabe II ou DREAH Vakinankaratra.

### a. Règle pour les sélections des communes partenaires de RANO WASH

A défaut de cahier de charge définissant les règles de recevabilité des dossiers, les membres de la commission ont fixé les critères suivant avant de procéder aux analyses :

*Seuls les dossiers sans le cachet de la commune et de la signature du maire sont irrecevables.*

### b. Dossiers reçus

Nombre total de dossiers reçus	14
Nombre de dossiers jugés irrecevables	1
Nombre de dossiers évalués	13

## 3. Analyse effectuée par le comité

Les questions dans le document de manifestation d'intérêt peuvent être classées en cinq types. Ainsi, l'analyse et la notation des réponses fournies à chaque question en tient compte.

Type d'informations demandées	Analyses effectuées
Informations au niveau commune	Cohérence, sincérité des informations fournies ainsi que la connaissance de la Commune par les responsables communaux. Ces parties permettent aussi de donner une indication aux membres de comité d'évaluation de la mobilisation des différents acteurs pour répondre aux questions posées.
Objectifs de la commune	Ces parties permettent d'évaluer si la Commune dispose d'une vision précise et d'objectifs définis dans les domaines demandés.
Actions et initiatives déjà entreprises	Ces parties permettent d'apprécier la qualité des actions et initiatives déjà mis en place par la Commune. Les initiatives nombreuses et diversifiées donnent une indication du dynamisme de la Commune et de sa capacité à mobiliser les ressources locales pour adresser les problèmes vécus.



Opportunités existantes	Ces parties permettent d'apprécier si la Commune arrive à identifier les différentes opportunités qui existent
Motivation	Ces parties permettent d'apprécier le niveau de motivation de la Commune à soutenir le changement que le projet voudrait apporter. La motivation a aussi été appréciée à travers la qualité des réponses fournies et le soin apporté pendant le remplissage du questionnaire.

Les critères d'appréciation entrant dans les analyses tiennent aussi compte :

- Le classement des communes dans le BPPOR ;
- La présence des autres intervenants déjà dans les communes communiquées par la DREAH ;
- L'appréciation et l'expérience de la DREAH selon la réalité actuelle des communes d'intervention ;
- La situation géographique de regroupement des communes d'intervention.

#### 4. Grille d'évaluation utilisée

Sur la base des éléments d'analyse cités précédemment, la grille suivante a été utilisée par le comité d'évaluation :

Masontsivana	Naoty avo indrindra
1. Fampahafantarana ankapobeny mikasika ny Kaominina  Ny mponina ao aminy = 3 Olona manana fahasembanana = 1 Karazana fahasembanana = 1	5
2. Zava-misy ara-pahasalamana  Olona ara-pahasalamana = 2 Antontan'isa sy loharanon-kevitra = 2 Zava-misy azo trandrahina = 1	5
3. Ny kaominina dia vonona handray andraikitra hanatsarana ny tolotra mikasika ny Rano fisotro madio, fanadiovana ary fidiovana  Andraikitra efa raisin'ny Kaomina = 4 Tompon'andraikitra = 2 Fivoarana heverina hisy = 2 Ezaka efa eo ampelatanana = 2	10

Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, including a large signature and several smaller initials and marks.



<p>4. Ny kaominina dia vonona hanome sehatra ny vahoaka sy hifanakalo hevitra amin'izy ireo hanatsarana ny tolotra mikasika ny Rano fisotro madio, fanadiovana ary fidiovana</p> <p>Zava-misy entina hifanakalozan-kevitra = 4          Tompon'andraikitra = 2          Fivoarana heverina = 2          Rafitra na zavatra azo trandrahina = 2</p>	10
<p>5. Ny kaominina dia vonona hanatsara ny tolotra mikasika ny Rano fisotro madio ho an'ny mponina amin'ny tolotra misy sarany sy fiaraha-miasa amin'ireo sehatra tsy miankina</p> <p>Toerana fakana rano sy fotodrafitr'asa efa misy = 2          Tanjon'ny Kaomina = 2          Ezaka efa tanterahan'ny kaomina = 2          Loharano azo trandrahana = 2          Rahitra azo trandrahina = 1          Fahavononam-piaraha-miasa = 1</p>	10
<p>6. Ny kaominina dia vonona hiady tanteraka amin'ny fangerena ankalamanjana</p> <p>Toerana fangerena, fampiasana lava-piringa = 2          Tanjon'ny kaomina = 2          Ezaka efa tanterahan'ny kaomina = 2          Zavatra na rafitra azo trandrahina = 2          Fahavononam-piaraha-miasa = 2</p>	10
<p>7. Ny kaominina dia vonona hanohana ny mponina hampihatra ireo fihetsika ara-pahasalamana mikasika ny fidiovana</p> <p>Toerana fidiovan'ny mponina = 2          Zavatra atao hananana fokontany, kaomina madio = 2          Olana iainan'ny ankizivavy sy ny vehivavy mandritra ny fadimbolana = 2          Tanjon'ny kaomina = 2          Ezaka efa ataon'ny kaomina = 2          Zavatra na rafitra azo trandrahina = 2          Fahavononam-piaraha-miasa = 2</p>	14
<b>TOTALINY</b>	<b>64</b>

Handwritten signatures and marks in blue ink, including a large signature and several smaller initials and checkmarks.



## 5. Description du processus d'évaluation

A partir des éléments d'analyse et de la grille de notation, le comité a procédé à l'évaluation de toutes les manifestations d'intérêt reçues. La notation attribuée à chaque question varie de 0 à 4. Les quatorze (14) Commune ayant manifesté leur intérêt à collaborer avec le projet RANO WASH ont ainsi été classé selon les notes obtenues.

## 6. Résultat de l'évaluation des dossiers

Le tableau suivant classe les 14 Communes selon leur note d'évaluation maximale :

Commune	Note obtenu AMI (note max 64)	Commentaires sur l'engagement et situation actuelle	Rang BPPOR
Vinanikarena	57	Zone d'intervention du projet ANJOU	86
Antsoatany	55	Lettre d'engagement de la commune	31
Sahanivotry/Mdona	53	Zone d'intervention d'un projet	8
Antanimandry	52,5		50
Ambohindranandriana	49,5		71
Soanindrarinny	46		89
Ambano	44,5	Intense appuie du projet Medea	5
Ambohimiarivo	43		26
Mandrosohasina	42,5	Isolée par rapport aux autres communes	3
Alakamisy	41,5	Intense appuie du projet Medea	80
Andranomanelatra	38,5		73
Ambatomena	36		30
Ambohitsimanova	32,5		12
Ambohibary	0	Irrecevable: absence de cachet et signature	33

## 7. Priorisation des Communes

Pour l'efficience et l'efficacité du projet RANO WASH Vakinankaratra, ce classement a été de nouveau discute par le comité d'évaluation en considérant les remarques en marge et leur classement dans le BPPOR.

Dans ce sens, l'analyse de priorisation des Communes ont plus considéré les critères suivants :

- Regroupement géographique des Communes : le projet ne pourrait pas intervenir au niveau



de Communes trop éparpillées, car cela poserait un problème de coût-efficacité et ne serait pas une gestion rationnelle des ressources. Cette stratégie contribuera aussi à la promotion du PPP par la concentration géographique de leurs investissements.

- Priorisation BPPOR
- Note obtenue dans l'AMI
- L'importance des activités du secteur WASH déjà réalisées dans la commune
- Présence d'autres acteurs : les Communes dans lesquels il n'y a encore aucun acteur ou intervenant ont été prioritaires ;
- Et aussi la projection d'intervention dans d'autres le district.

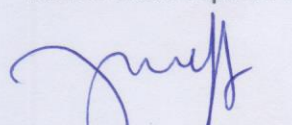
Pour la simulation des zones d'intervention, le comité d'évaluation a procédé à la projection sur video projecteur la carte de localisation des Communes classées meilleures. Ainsi, les discussions de leur pertinence par rapport aux critères ci-dessus ont été bien appréciées.

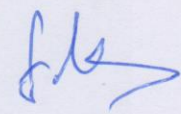
Après discussions, le comité d'évaluation propose donc les 08 Communes suivantes comme liste des premières vagues de Communes d'intervention du Projet RANO WASH Vakinankaratra.

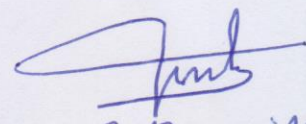
Du nord au sud, les communes rurales sélectionnées sont : Antsoantany, Andranomanelatra, Antanimandry, Ambohimiarivo, Ambatomena, Soanindrariny, Ambohidranandriana, Ambohitsimanova.


Etant tout dit et la séance a été levée à 19h30.

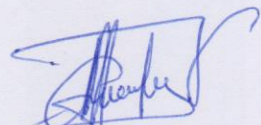
Fait et valoir à qui de droit

  
RASAMONINA  
Hery Lanto

  
RASANDI NANAFA Fely

  
P. Ranaivosoa Justin

  
ANDRIANANDRASANA  
Mihoby Clare

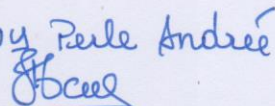
  
RAKOTO RAO Laza

  
PAR DELEGATION L'ADJOINT AU CHEF DE DISTRICT  
CHARGE DE L'APPUI AU  
COMMUNE ET DEVELOPPEMENT LOCAL  
BEVEKA Mahisokey  
Adjoint d'Administration

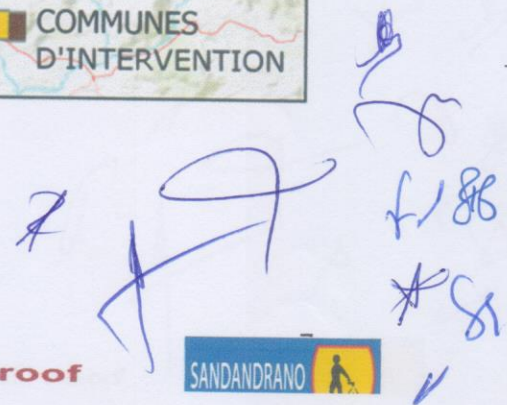
  
LE DIRECTEUR REGIONAL  
RAHARIVOLA Lanto Minisoa

  
RAHARIVOLA Lanto Minisoa

  
LE DIRECTEUR REGIONAL  
RAHARIVOLA Lanto Minisoa

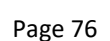
  
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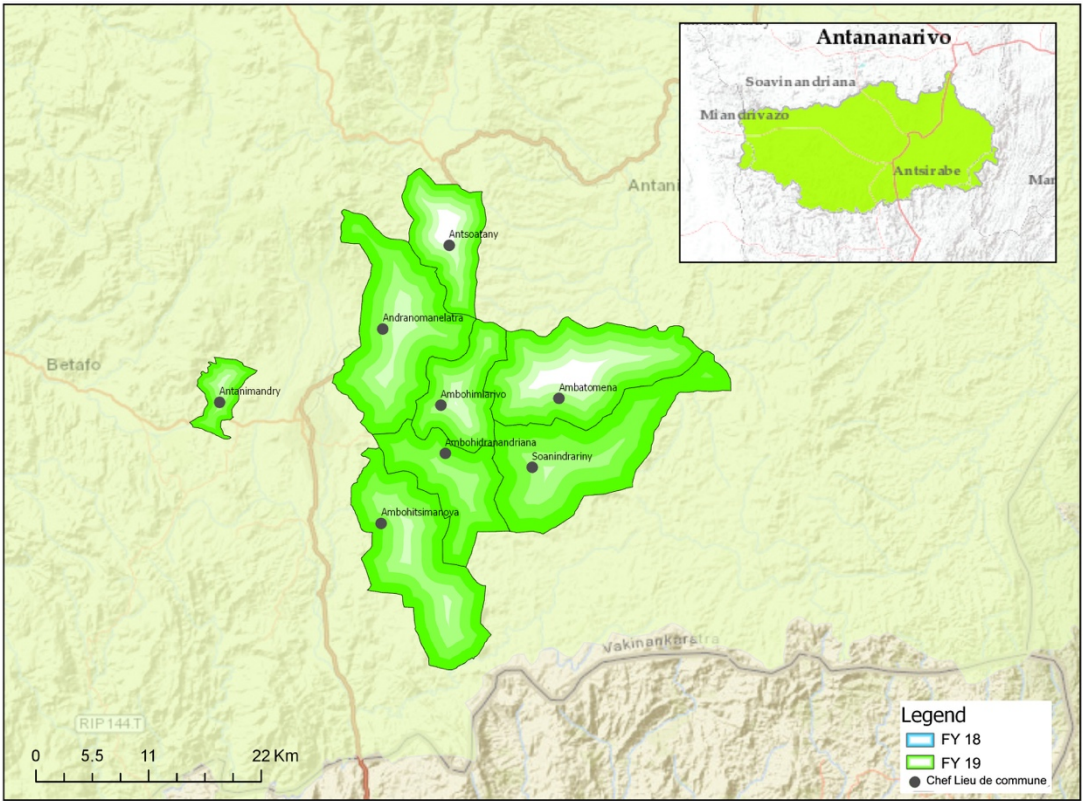






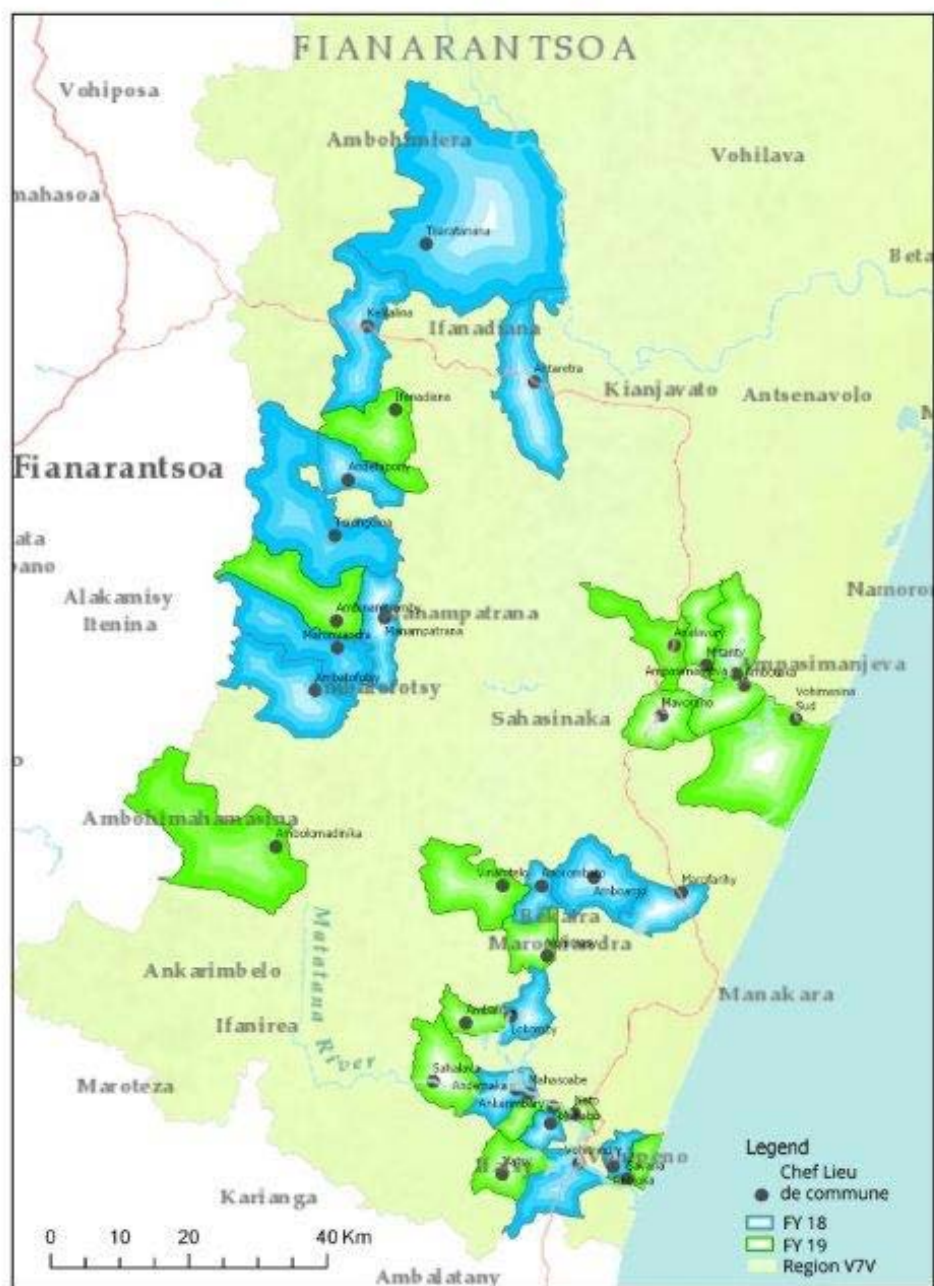


Intervention areas in the Vakinankaratra region





### Intervention areas in the Vavovavy fitovinany region





## ANNEX 7. ODF VILLAGE IN PICTURES



Pictures 1 and 2. The population in Manampandra, a very proud ODF village, is undertaking a community cleaning to prevent open defecation by visitors. Maromiandra Commune, Vatovavy Fitovinany Region, Credit: Ny Tanintsika



Picture 3. A model of a handwashing device in Voamangatelo Ampasimbola, Ambohitsilaozana Commune, Alaotra Mangoro Region



Picture 4. Dojean is a natural leader and a role model in his community.

## ANNEX 8. SO3 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE INNOVATIONS - PRELIMINARY RESEARCH PROTOCOLS (LSHTM)

### I. Community Health Volunteers (Behavior Science Research)

**Research question:** How effective are community health volunteers in the implementation of behavior change activities in Madagascar?

**Overview:** There is increasing evidence that community health workers (CHWs) can be effective in improving access to primary health care (Rosenthal EL, 2010), especially in contexts where services are unavailable. Due to their local knowledge, and relationships with communities, CHWs have been increasingly tasked with delivering behavior change interventions. Despite this increase, few studies have examined the CHWs capacity to deliver these behavior change interventions.

In Madagascar, government community health volunteers (*Agents communautaires*) are often simultaneously engaged by many organizations simultaneously. This research will explore the role and responsibilities of CHVs, their current capacity to implement behavior change strategies effectively, and identify opportunities to improve their reach and effectiveness in behavior change intervention delivery.

**Methods:** This mixed-methods study will include observations, and interviews with CHVs currently conducting behavior change activities for one or more organizations in rural Madagascar.

**Observations:** CHV will be observed for one or more day when conducting routine responsibilities in their assigned areas. The data collector will meet the CHV in the morning and follow them throughout the day to observe all of their activities. Enumerators will collect data on contact time with households, types of activities completed, nature of interactions with community members, and other activities completed during the day. These activities should be the normal activities that a CHV conducts during the day and should not be specifically organized just for the research.

**Interviews:** Interviews will be conducted with CHV's to understand their capacity for delivering behavior change activities, the training they received to do so, and how they view their roles. Questions may include:

1. Training and capacity development
2. Roles and responsibilities and organizations there are affiliated with
3. Organizational support
4. Understanding of and views on behavior change
5. Views on encouraging effective behavior change in local communities
6. Skills and capacity

**Analysis:** Findings will be compared against the COM-B Framework (Capability, Opportunity, Motivation – Behavior) and used to understand the individual and organizational barriers and enablers to effective Behavior Change interventions (Michie et al., 2011).

**Research Outcomes:** CHWs are a key component of the national health strategy in Madagascar and are increasingly involved in the delivery of behavior change interventions at the community and household level. Understanding their current roles and responsibilities will enable more effective utilization of this valuable health resource. Research will identify training gaps / needs and more effective organizational systems that can support behavior change initiative.



## **2. Oral Exposure Pathways (WASHNUT research / Animal Exposures)**

**Research Question:** What are the primary pathways for oral exposures to enteric pathogens?

**Overview:** Both symptomatic and asymptomatic enteric infections are a major contributor to global morbidity and mortality. (Baker et al., 2016) Diarrhea attributed to enteric infections remains one of the leading causes of death for children under the age of five (Kassebaum et al., 2017).

Enteric pathogen infections are associated with growth faltering, anaemia, and reduced cognitive development. Enteric infections are of particular concern among infants and younger children – early life exposures to enteric pathogens are associated with both the onset and acceleration of stunting, potentially through environmental enteric dysfunction (EED) (Mbuya and Humphrey, 2016).

Ingestion remains the primary route of exposure to enteric pathogens. Traditional water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions attempt to interrupt the transmission of enteric pathogens in the environment from one host to another through targeted improvements in water quality, faecal containment, and hand and food hygiene (Mbuya and Humphrey, 2016).

However, these traditional intervention models may not adequately interrupt the key transmission pathways that result in Infants and Young children (IYC) ingestion of faecal pathogens (Mbuya and Humphrey, 2016). Lack of consistent impact of traditional WASH interventions on IYC health and development may be attributable to routes of exposure that are not addressed by standard intervention models – direct ingestion of animal faeces found in the child’s immediate environment (George et al., 2015, Ngunjiri et al., 2013), oral contact with contaminated surfaces or objects, and weaning food hygiene (Walker et al., 2013).

Efforts to develop nutrition sensitive WASH must address these critical pathways in order to improve child health (Cumming and Curtis, 2018).

In order to effectively interrupt exposure pathways, they must first be adequately documented and understood within the local context. This involves quantifying potential routes of exposures in context and understanding the emotional, environmental, and social drivers of these behaviors.

**Methods:** This mixed methods study will combine quantitative observations of infant oral contact behaviors with in-depth interviews and focus groups on caregiving practices related to behaviors of interest.

**Observations:** Structured household observations will be used to determine child oral contact events (geophagy, feeding, mouthing behavior), child-minding habits, and child playing areas. Sample will be stratified by age and geographic region, with sample size adjusted for

**Interviews:** Interviews will be conducted with infant-caregivers and animal caregivers to understand caring practices for infants and animals.

**Focus Group Discussions:** Focus groups will be used to understand local norms related to child rearing, and caregiving for animals.

- How are children/infants normally cared for in your community?
- Are infants often left outside to play on the ground? How often?
- Have you noticed infants in your community eating dirt? How often? Is anything done about this?
- How are animals cared for in your community?
- Are they often in contact with humans?

**Optional:** Observational data will be combined with material and surface microbiological sampling. This will include food samples collected from all food and water served to children and surface swabs

from all surfaces with observed oral contact. Samples will be cultured for appropriate indicator organisms indicative of enteric pathogen contamination (i.e. *Enterococci*)

**Analysis:** Analysis be iterative through the research period. Key behaviors identified in observations will become the focus of subsequent qualitative studies.

**Results:** Findings will help identify the key exposure pathways that link child exposures to enteric exposures. This information will inform the development of new nutrition-sensitive WASH targets that can be incorporated into existing RANO WASH behavior change strategies.

### **3. CLTS Behavior Change Sustainability in Madagascar**

**Research Question:** Have CLTS interventions in rural Madagascar resulted in sustainable changes in improved sanitation practices amongst the target population?

**Overview:** Globally 2.4 billion people lack access to improved sanitation, and 946 million people practice open defecation (UNICEF and WHO, 2015). The Sustainable Development Goals have reiterated the importance of sanitation by calling for universal access to equitable sanitation through implementation strategies that include participation, and capacity development of local communities (UN Water, 2018). Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) is an approach to addressing open defecation, which may have a role to play in reaching the SDG's as it is participatory in nature and includes capacity building of local communities. Although there is evidence to suggest that CLTS works best in certain contexts, there is currently very little evidence on the sustainability of CLTS interventions (Crocker et al., 2017).

CLTS has been widely implemented in Madagascar, and the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) / FAA supported programs have utilized CLTS approaches to increase sanitation coverage in Madagascar. GSF/FAA-supported interventions have also expanded on traditional CLTS approaches and included activities such as institutional strengthening and triggering and integrating local commercial partners.

However, there has been limited assessments of the sustainability of CLTS programs in Madagascar. Documenting the extent to which communities have maintained ODF status and the extent to which individual households have sustained improvements in sanitation behaviors and hardware remains a research priority in Madagascar and the world. Sustainable Development Goal indicators for water and sanitation also have seen new sanitation service ladders, and it is unknown if current CLTS programming leads to changes in improved or limited sanitation coverage (vs. basic sanitation coverage).

**Methods:** The proposed study will build on tools and methodologies development by University of Buffalo in partnership with GSF / WSSCC. These include: household observation protocols, household survey protocols, and community observations. Existing tools include a range of measures at the household level, including: defecation/latrine use norms, habits, and behaviors; WASH access indicators; and exposure and participation measures for CLTS programs. Utilizing these tools will ensure that data collected in Madagascar is comparable to previous and on-going research on GSF-supported programs.

The proposed research will be implemented in a number of specific stages:

**Tool development and piloting:** We will conduct rapid qualitative research to refine and develop appropriate tools.

**Survey:** In each, we will follow revised protocols to assess the sustainability of CLTS programs in local communities, which includes:

- Community-level observations

- Household surveys on defecation practices, norms, and habits
- Structured observations in a sub-set of households

Protocols will be revised to reflect Madagascar specific areas of interest and may include:

- Key informant interviews with local leaders / decision makers
- Adapted sample strategies to measure intra-household variation
- Adapted sampling strategies to measure gender-specific outcomes.

*Analysis:* Analysis will compare the probability that a village will remain open-defecation free against time since local CLTS intervention. At the individual-level, we will compare rates of current open defecation against various individual and household-level characteristics, norms around defecation, habit formation, and other key determinants of interest.

*Results:* Results will provide much needed information on the sustainability of behavior change interventions – specifically the sustainability of CLTS interventions in Madagascar. Efforts will provide targets for improved sustainability, population groups that required targeted interventions, and strategies for improving the long-term sustainability of behavior change. Findings will help inform broader GSF-supported initiatives to explore the sustainability of current CLTS initiatives.

### **Sample and Sample Strategy:**

Sample and sampling strategy will be adapted based on discussions with RANO WASH and FAA/GSF. Sampling will occur at two stages – village selection and household selection.

*Village selection:* There are multiple options for sample selection, each of which can be modified pending further discussion:

Option 1: ODF communities only: We will identify a selection of villages that have been declared open defecation free. This can be done randomly or stratified in a manner to reflect various times since CLTS interventions.

Option 2: Previous CLTS communities: We will identify a selection of villages where CLTS programs have been implemented that may or may not have reached ODF status. This approach would allow for comparisons between communities that have reached ODF status and those that have not in order to better understand the conditions that foster community-level behavior change.

Option 3: Previous and Future CLTS communities: All previous assessments of CLTS coverage and reach have focused on communities where programs have been implemented. Because of this, differences in norms around open defecation and sanitation use, defecation behaviors, and sanitation coverage between CLTS communities and “baseline” conditions often remain unknown. Incorporating communities where future CLTS intervention will occur will provide a baseline measure against which future programs can be compared as well as provide an estimate of coverage and behavioral determinants in the absence of programs.

*Household and respondent selection:* Based on existing protocols, household and respondent selection can be modified to address key questions. This includes understanding variation in sanitation use or program participation within the household (by surveying multiple individuals in the same household) or by deliberately selecting a range of primary respondents.

*Sample size:* Sample size can be scaled appropriate once detailed learning objectives are decided. We assume that between 25 and 75 villages are required for data collection and 15 to 25 households per village. More specific and detailed research questions and desired variation in respondents will require larger sample sizes.

## **4. Handwashing in Schools: Nudging and Intervention Sustainability**

**Research Question:** What is the individual and combined impact of a nudge-based handwashing intervention and the WASH Friendly Schools intervention on student handwashing with soap?

**Background:** Improving handwashing at school is associated with a range of health and development outcomes for school aged children (Watson et al., 2017). Multiple intervention strategies for improving hygiene behaviors among school aged children exist (Watson et al., 2017). However, studies to date have focused on the behavioral impact of a specific intervention strategy or directly compared the impact of one intervention model to another (Grover et al., 2018, Pickering et al., 2013). No studies to date have assessed the combined or additive impact of multiple school-based hygiene interventions. OD

**Methods:** We will identify 15 – 30 schools scheduled to receive the WASH Friendly Schools intervention over the next year. These schools will be randomly assigned to one of three intervention groups:

1. WASH Friendly Schools
2. WASH Friendly Schools + Nudges
3. Round 2 intervention Schools

For the purposes of the proposed research, Round 2 intervention schools will serve as the control for the proposed study.

We will complete direct observation of pupil handwashing after toilet use and before eating at all schools prior to any intervention activities. After implementation, we will conduct routine direct observations of pupil handwashing and complete facility-level assessments. Frequency of follow-up and length of follow up periods will be determined based on budget availability.

**Analysis:** Analysis will compare rates of handwashing after using the toilet at baseline compared to the follow-up period for schools in each intervention group. Changes in handwashing behavior between intervention schools will also be compared in order to determine the combined and individual impact of intervention strategies on behavioral outcomes.

School-level assessments will be used to determine the sustainability of school-level hygiene interventions.

**Results:** Findings will help inform the development of more effective and sustainable school-level hygiene interventions

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