



## **RANO WASH**

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

# Quarterly Report

2nd Quarter – January 1 to March 31, 2019

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## **DISCLAIMER**

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FRONT PICTURE : USAID Monitoring visit in Atsinanana region. Photo Credit CRS / ODDIT

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	ii
1 Project Overview/Summary.....	1
1.1 Project Description/Introduction.....	1
2 Activity Implementation Progress.....	2
2.1 Implementation Status.....	2
2.1.1 Strategic Objective 1: Governance and monitoring of water and sanitation strengthened for sustainable and equitable WASH service delivery.....	2
2.1.2 Strategic Objective 2: Increasing engagement of the private sector in the delivery of WASH services.....	11
2.1.3 Strategic Objective 3: Accelerating adoption of health behaviors and use of WASH services	17
2.2 Gender Mainstreaming.....	24
2.3 Implementation Challenges and Modifications Made/Issues Addressed from Last Quarterly Report.....	26
3 Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL).....	27
3.1 Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) Update.....	27
3.2 MEAL System Update.....	27
3.3 Accountability.....	28
3.4 Activities planned for next quarter.....	28
4 Management and Administrative issues.....	28
Activities planned for next quarter.....	29
5 Financial management.....	30
List of Annexes.....	30

## 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
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
DREEH	Direction Régionale de l’Energie, de l’Eau et des Hydrocarbures (Regional Direction of Energy, Water, and Hydrocarbon)
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

KRFF	Local committees at Fokontany level
LDP WASH	Local Development WASH Plan
LSHTM	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
MCSP	Maternal and Child Survival Program
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 Decentralization
MoNE	Ministry of National Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoWEH	Ministry of Water, Energy and Hydrocarbon
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPP-WASH	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 Dialogue 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
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
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

## 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, Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Interior and Decentralization, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Environment, Ecology, and Forests; Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research; Ministry of Finance and Budget; Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Woman Promotion; 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>	January 1 to March 31, 2019

### 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.

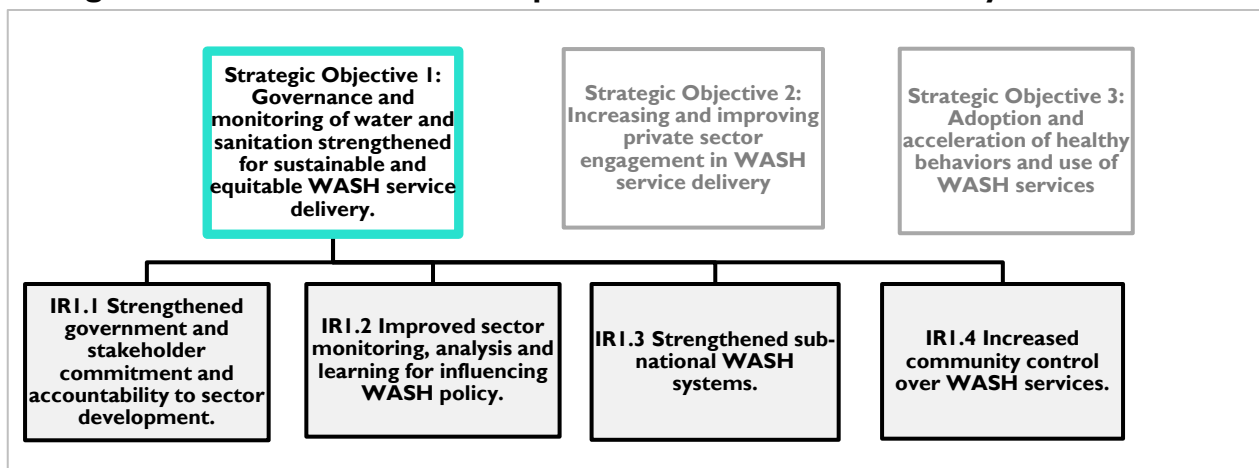
This report covers the period from January to March 2019, which corresponds to the second quarter of the fiscal year and the second reporting quarter of the RANO WASH project.

## ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

### Implementation Status

The RANO WASH team made good progress against the project objectives and the respective FY19 targets this quarter. Some overall highlights are provided below; implementation challenges and remedial actions are described in section 2.4.

#### Strategic Objective 1: Governance and monitoring of water and sanitation strengthened for sustainable and equitable WASH service delivery.



#### Key achievements

Represented the Government of Madagascar’s Ministry of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbon (MEEH) during the 2019 AfricaSan Conference in South Africa, which aims to generate political momentum for sanitation and hygiene in Africa and showcase best practices and problem-solving for the region;

Organized and participated in the MEEH’s 2019 WASH week in Antananarivo, which marked the official launch of “Clean Madagascar 2025,” a national strategy to end open defecation and to align with SDG;

Trained 30 civil society organizations in the Atsinanana on advocacy skills region to increase their effectiveness of their advocacy for WASH services in their region;

Officially launched the Water and Sanitation Monitoring system (SE&AM) in the Vakinankaratra region, in collaboration with the national and regional representatives of the MEEH;

Supported the MEEH in aligning regional and national plans (BPOR and BPON) with its performance contract, as part of a public sector reform designed to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the management of WASH services;

Trained RANO WASH field agents (TA) to support communes in developing local development WASH plans (LDP WASH) in the four intervention regions; and

Organized learning workshop for the project’s governance officers to strengthen local governance for WASH services.



**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

During Q2, RANO WASH actively participated in and mobilized actors to prepare and implement event and technical meetings in response to MEEH’s initiatives **to encourage collaboration between sector actors and the Ministry**. We noted the Ministry's willingness to consult stakeholders on sector issues and the commitment of WASH stakeholders to respond positively to the Ministry’s initiatives, such as Madagascar WASH week, Clean Madagascar 2025, etc.

Despite the ongoing changes within the Ministry’s team following the November 2018 elections, which have taken almost three months, these dynamics and willingness to collaborate have encouraged continuous support of RANO WASH activities.



Picture 1. During the Water Week organized by the MEEH, Dr. Alain Randriamaherisoa, RANO WASH Chief of Party, presents the business model for ensuring water service delivery to the Minister of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons. Photo credit: RANO WASH PCT

On the one hand, RANO WASH initiated activities highlighting the importance of **engaging the private sector in WASH service delivery**:

Focusing the RANO WASH exhibition during WASH Week (March 4-7) on the project’s interventions related to private sector engagement and its added value for WASH service delivery; meeting with the Association of Private Operators for Water Services (AOPDEM) to identify what supports they need in order to continue promoting an environment that encourages private sector investment; and

mobilizing regional private operators in Atsinanana and Vatovavy Fitovinany regions to create a discussion group on WASH market development.



Picture 2. Sandandranono director presents RANO WASH PPP model "Build - Invest – Operate" during the WASH week. Photo credit: PCT RANO WASH

On the other hand, RANO WASH continues to **strengthen WASH-civil society organization (WASH-CSO) networks** by: (1) advocating the CSO-WASH network visibility during WASH week from March 4-7; (2) providing technical support to the national network office to help them finalize their rapid WASH advocacy training module and test it on network members in the Atsinanana region.

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

This quarter was marked by the publication of the Minister's (of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons) performance contract. This Ministry's commitments will guide the sector planning documents and efforts to be undertaken in the coming years.

RANO WASH provided technical support to the MEEH to align the coverage and cost projection in the BPON tool with the Ministry's commitments. The Minister is using this tool to estimate the financial costs of achieving SDG 6. This will be shared with sector ministers as part of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) meeting in Costa Rica in April 2019.

The Government will launch the *Initiative Emergence Madagascar*<sup>1</sup> (IEM) plan in June 2019. The MEEH plans to finalize the WASH sector plan (PSEAH) and its costs so the plan can be included into the IEM's implementation plan. This will mark an important benchmark in incorporating evidence-led WASH priorities and targets into national development plans.

RANO WASH is part of the national technical committee to develop and cost a WASH sector plan (PSEAH). In Q2, technical committee members reviewed an interim report and first draft of the PSEAH, submitted by a consultant contracted by UNICEF. The technical committee recommended greater precision in defining sector issues considering the country's political climate, and will review a subsequent version of the draft in Q3.

Events such as the AfricaSan Conference and the SWA sector ministers' global sector meeting have allowed the new Ministry to renew Madagascar's former commitments and pushed it to evaluate the country's progress toward these. RANO WASH was among the representatives of the Ministry in charge of WASH and its partners at the AfricaSan 2019. The Madagascar delegation chose two commitments of the Ngor Declaration: "Progressively eliminate inequalities in access and use" (Commitment 1) and "Ensure inclusive, safely managed facilities in public institutions and spaces" (Commitment 6). Delegation members also shared key initiatives contributing to these engagements, the most important of which is the "Clean Madagascar 2025" program.

#### Activities planned for next quarter

Participate in the definition of the next steps to develop PSEAH as a key member of the technical committee;

Undertake a study to identify PSEAH's costing and financing gaps, and use the results to inform the investment plan for the MEEH;

Continue to mobilize private sector groups to discuss and advocate for their key needs regarding WASH sector development, as well as to organize learning events for regional MEEH representatives (DREEH) and other WASH actors about WASH market best practices and lessons learned;

Assess opportunities to support national private sector groups;

#### Box1. MEEH Performance Contract

The Minister's performance contract highlights his commitment to work toward achieving SDG 6. It essentially updates the national objectives, some of which are out of date or not ambitious enough, as follows:

- 1 90 percent of Malagasy people live in ODF areas by 2025 instead of « Madagascar ODF in 2019 ».
- 2 It also sets a more ambitious goal that 70 percent of the Malagasy

<sup>1</sup> IEM: A social contract developed by Madagascar's new president, who aims to make Madagascar an emerging country in five years.

Continue to strengthen the WASH-CSO network in order to effectively represent its members’ interests in decision-making bodies at the regional and national levels;

Provide training to regional and commune-level WASH-CSO groups to improve advocacy skills and planning; and

Organize exchange workshops between regional WASH-CSO groups to improve their advocacy tools.

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

**Output 1.2.1 SE&AM strengthened and extended**

**Using SE&AM in the Vakinankaratra region to reach 4 out of 6 regions planned for FY19**

RANO WASH organized a workshop with the DREEH and regional technical and financial partners (TFPs) in the Vakinankaratra region to present the SE&AM tool and to evaluate the system using the DiMat tool (District Monitoring Assessment tools). The latter assesses a monitoring system’s gaps and areas for improvement. Following the presentation, the project delivered training for the TFP technicians on the use of SE&AM and BPOR.

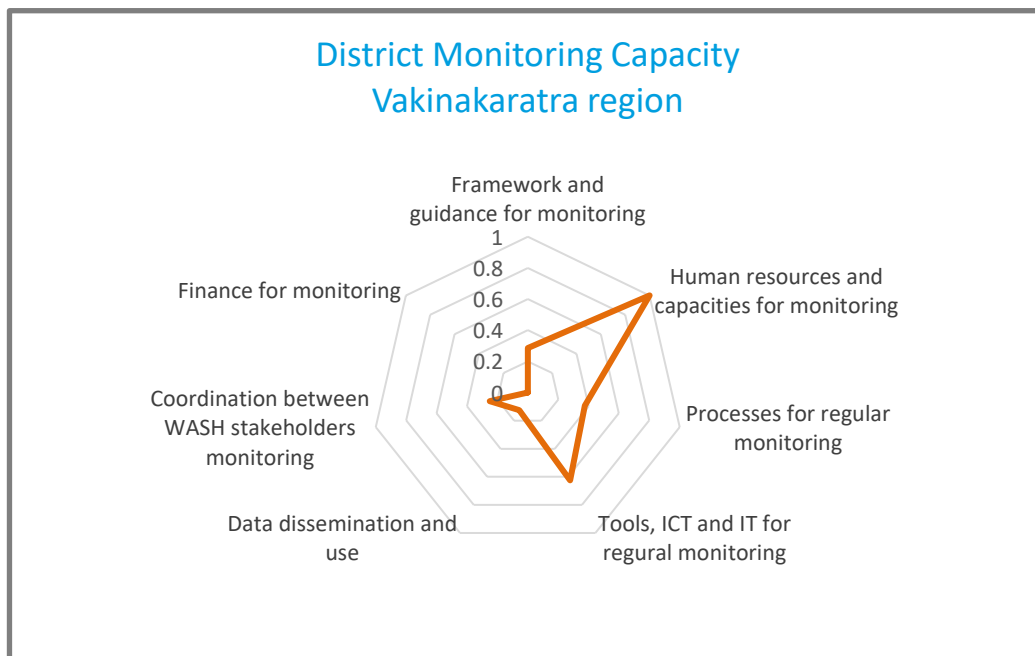


Figure 1 DiMat results in Vakinankaratra, illustrating the strengths and weaknesses of the Vakinankaratra DREEH on the monitoring system

Results from the workshop will inform the SE&AM improvement plan for the Vakinankaratra region. TFPs, water service providers and communes have committed to providing timely data for the SE&AM update in the next quarter. The DREEH team has also committed to working with the seven district chiefs in the Vakinankaratra region to obtain quarterly data updates from communes there. This will strengthen the capacity of the SE&AM to provide ongoing and reliable data for the region.

**Quarterly update of the SE&AM**

In March, the DREEH teams in Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro and Vatovavy Fitovinany submitted commune and TFPs data collected in Q1 to the MEEH. The delay was due in part to challenges with data entry and quality control. MEEH issued a clear order to undertake SE&AM quarterly updates and to send regular reminders to DREEH, strengthening accountability for timely data submission.

RANO WASH continued to support communes and TFPs in all its intervention regions in providing data updates to the SE&AM on a regular basis. The TFPs in these regions will hold a meeting in May

to update the system with Q2 data. This is later than planned, as the MEEH is still updating the system with Q1 data submitted by DREEHs.

### **Discussion opened about SE&AM and data related to gender and inequality**

Two MEEH agents from the database and hygiene teams received training to act as gender focal points. The agents will be tasked to revise SE&AM indicators to track gender-sensitive data and look for ways to integrate gender into hygiene promotion.

### **First phase of ICT4D SE&AM training for 6 pilot communes**

RANO WASH selected six pilot communes to train on the use of ICT4D digital technology to update the SE&AM. The first phase of training for STEAH and RANO WASH field agents (TA) included training on the mWater platform, which will be used to test the system and enhance monitoring of water services in the communes.

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

Continue to assess regional WASH monitoring systems and develop any needed action plan to improve the SE&AM system;

Provide technical support for the DREEH in its SE&AM quarterly update;

Launch SE&AM in Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra;

Provide training to DREEH, district, communes and TFPs on the update process and the use of SE&AM data for Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra; and

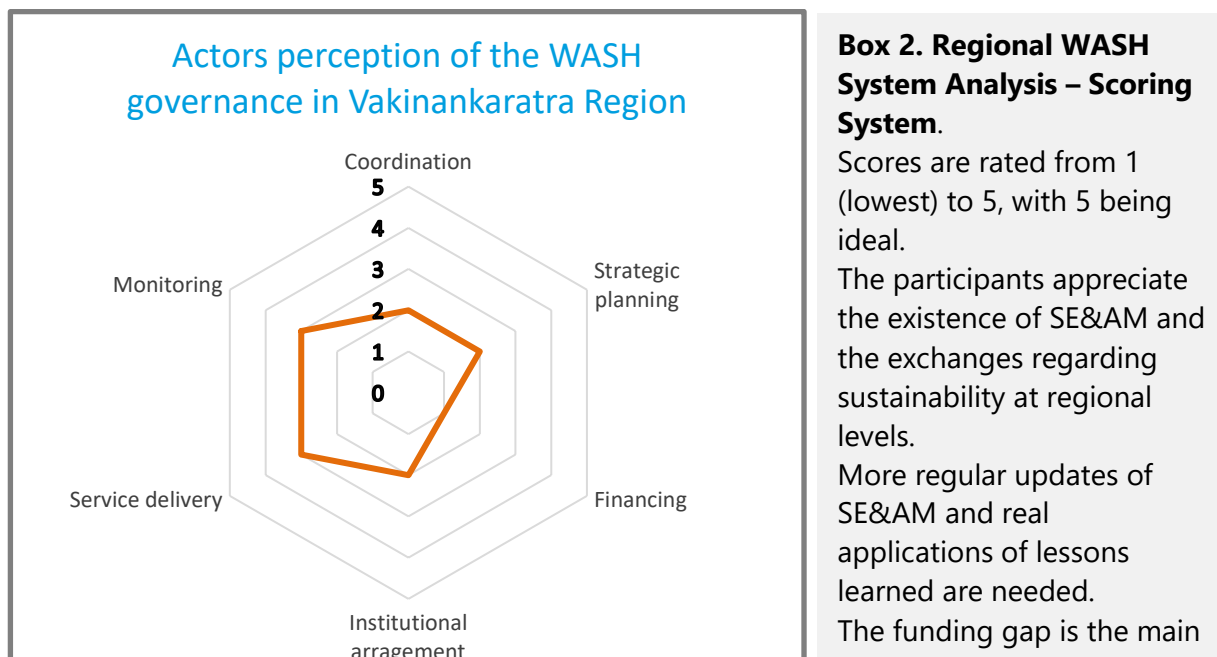
Work with the DREEHs on the idea of a learning agenda for WASH services at the regional level that capitalizes on experiences from the private sector.

## **IRI.3 Strengthened sub-national systems**

Output 1.3.1 Decentralized resources available for sustained WASH service delivery

### **Mobilization of DREEH teams using the BPOR to reach 4 out of 6 regions planned for FY19**

As part of the SE&AM launch mentioned above, RANO WASH also mobilized support for use of the BPOR, discussed improvements needed in the WASH sector at the regional level, and provided a training session on BPOR data and regional projections to reach the Ministry's commitment to universal access by 2030. The MEEH and regional actors performed a rapid analysis of progress against WASH targets and improvement plans developed this year to help meet those targets.



**Box 2. Regional WASH System Analysis – Scoring System.**

Scores are rated from 1 (lowest) to 5, with 5 being ideal. The participants appreciate the existence of SE&AM and the exchanges regarding sustainability at regional levels. More regular updates of SE&AM and real applications of lessons learned are needed. The funding gap is the main

Figure 2 Quick analysis result of the regional WASH system progress in Vakinankaratra

**Support DREEH for monitoring STEAH**

The DREEH and the RANO WASH team tested the STEAH monitoring tools in 11 communes in Vatovavy Fitovinany, Alaotra Mangoro and Atsinanana. Of these, six commune STEAHs showed progress and five communes requested additional technical support to operationalize their STEAH. Regional RANO WASH and DREEH teams will develop a joint planning to support these 5 STEAH in early Q3.

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

**On-the-job training for STEAH on construction supervision**

RANO WASH continued to conduct follow up visits to provide coaching for STEAH in communes benefiting from water supply systems and to strengthen capacity to oversee construction works, as well as to manage and monitor water supply infrastructure.

RANO WASH trained 20 project field agents, 7 DREEH agents and 2 MEEH agents to support communes in elaborating local WASH plans (LDP-WASH). Regional action plans were developed to coach 110 communes to produce LDP-WASH. The project intends to support another 59 communes in finalizing its LDP-WASH by the end of FY19.

In Q2, RANO WASH finished the initial phase of training for six communes in Vatovavy Fitovinany.



**Commune “Infrastructure Owner”**

RANO WASH has identified eight additional communes that will benefit from water infrastructures. While the detailed technical studies are ongoing, the project began training the Amparafaravola Commune team on public-private partnerships (PPPs). The mayor, his advisors, and STEAH, as well as several influential stakeholders, benefited from this training. Its objectives were to raise awareness of PPP and to ensure ownership of the project management and WASH infrastructure. As a result, the participants could explain the value added by PPP and its capacity to ensure quality WASH service delivery.



Picture 3. Regional WASH Director during the PPP Training in Amparafaravola. Photo credit: WaterAid / SAF FJKM Moramanga

**Activities planned for next quarter**

Conduct i) post-training monitoring with DREEH to support STEAHs in implementing their actions plans and ii) STEAH performance evaluations;

Provide technical assistance to communes to enable delivery of their communal WASH development plan (LDP-WASH);

Continue on-job-training for STEAHs overseeing the water system construction in communes currently under development;

Provide training on municipal project management (MOC) for the new communes;

Develop approach and tools to assess regional progress on BPOR;

Share BPOR/BPON with regional stakeholders to promote its use in Haute Matsiatra and Amoron’i Mania;

Organize PPP- and MOC-oriented exchange visits for communes; and

Support DREEH in monitoring of STEAHs.



Picture 4. The mayor of Anosibe Ifody with the Communal WASH CSO, which built two waste dumps near the market. Photo credit: WaterAid / SAF FJKM Moramanga

**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

RANO WASH organized a workshop for an internal *review of the project’s approach to supporting WASH-CSOs*. As result of the learning session<sup>2</sup>, RANO WASH will concentrate efforts on supporting and expanding the role of WASH-CSOs in influencing more local authorities in making decisions that

<sup>2</sup> See Annex 4. SO1 RANO WASH Technical Support to CSOs  
QR2 04/30/19

improve the quality of and access to WASH services, in addition to coordinating community efforts such as collective cleaning, etc.

RANO WASH started mapping CSOs<sup>3</sup> for the 59 new communes; 7 communes are already finalized.

*“The advantage of “quick-win advocacy” lies in “focusing energy and attention on opportunities for action that have the highest potential impact in the near term.” The political or funding decisions obtained at the local level in the short term are the “quick wins” of advocacy action.”*

Arsene RAVELOSON, President of National WASH CSO Association

RANO WASH (C) *provided technical assistance to the national WASH-CSO* office to finalize the design of the Quick Win Advocacy Training. With the support of RANO WASH, the CSO National Office trained the regional WASH-CSO teams in Atsinanana and representatives of the 17 communal CSO groups in the region. These participants will mentor their respective WASH-CSO groups in Q3 to improve their advocacy plans.

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

SLC members, RANO WASH agents and Ministry of Interior and Decentralization (MID) agents organized a series of meetings during Q2 to improve the approach to

supporting the SLCs (local dialogue structures) in addressing challenges in focusing dialogue among members. There is a need to focus on specific topics that have high impacts on improved access to and quality of WASH services and, in turn, to outline concrete measure to address root causes. The project will also work closely with the DREEH and communes to move community issues/priorities to a higher level.

RANO WASH team began evaluating the status of SLCs in the 59 new communes. In Q3, the project will begin commune mobilization and training to set up SLCs and to support them in developing and implementing their action plans.



Since the beginning of the project, 51 communes have been trained on the accountability mechanism, and 6 communes have applied the Community Score Card for water services.

Picture 5. Meeting at the local cooperation structure (SLC), Sahamatevina Commune, February 2019. Photo credit: CRS / ODDIT

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 4. SO1 RANO WASH Technical Support to CSOs  
QR2 04/30/19



Picture 6 & 7.. Advocacy for the construction of 8 public toilets with private operator Sylvain Palmarium, February 2019. Photo credit: CRS / ODDIT.

**Box 3. Example of accountability mechanism in Ambinaninony Commune, Atsinanana Region.**

Dialogue at the SLC of the Ambinaninony communes has highlighted the high rate of open defecation on the banks of the Pangalane Canal in the Ampahatany fokontany.

As the Palmarium hotel is the only economic operator in the village at the banks of the Pangalane River, most local inhabitants are working for the hotel. Convinced that the environmental improvement of the Pangalane River would interest the hotel's owner, Mr. Sylvain Palarium, the SLC proposed that the commune ask him to fund the construction of community latrines.

The commune designated the fokontany chief and CSOs that already have good relations with the owner, to meet with him about the issue. Following the meeting, the operator promised to construct eight blocks of two-compartment latrines (one

**Activities planned for next quarter**

Continue to coach national CSOs to support regional/commune CSOs;

Begin CSO mapping within the newly selected communes;

Mobilize new communes to set up SLCs;

Continue to coach communes and SLCs to systematize WASH discussion at the local level;

Continue supporting communes in establishing accountability mechanisms;

Document and share the results of accountability mechanisms at the communal level in order to share them with WASH actors at the regional and national levels and thus influence strategies and policies;

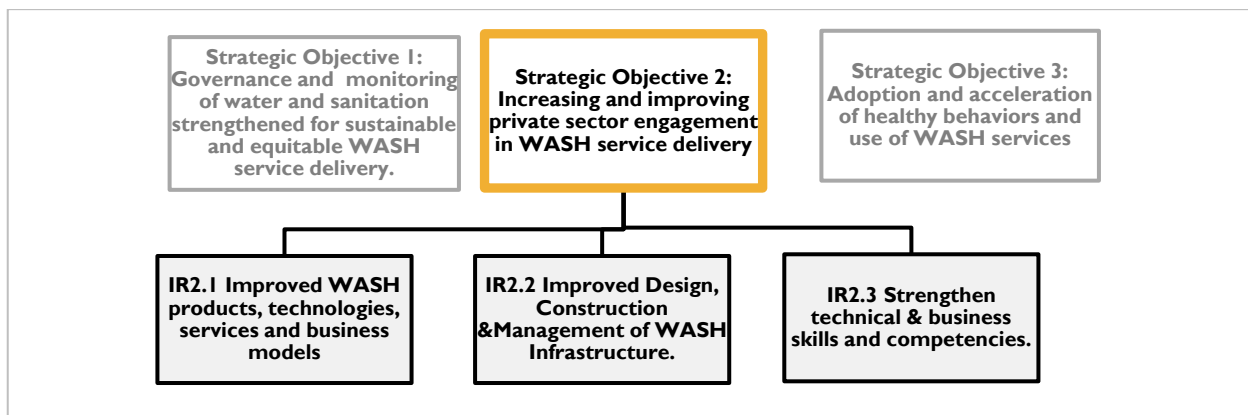
Support the regional CSO in holding its general assembly, planned for Q3;

Update CSO action plans; and

Support communes in using accountability mechanism tools to evaluate WASH services.



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



**Key achievements**

Collected data relating to the WASH Market Assessments (WMAs) for the three new regions (Vakinankaratra, Amoron’i Mania and Haute Matsiatra);

Engaged DREEH, WASH service providers and financial institutions in discussions on the WASH market developments in Vatovavy Fitovinany and Atsinanana; and

Construction on 12 water supply systems on an invest-build-operate contract is quite advanced, with 9 out of 12 more than 95% complete and the remaining 3 systems more than 60% complete.

**IR2.1 Strategic development and innovation for private sector engagement in WASH service provision**

**Output 2.1.1 Development of a comprehensive WASH Market Assessment (WMA) methodology**

In Q2, RANO WASH worked with the national consulting firm Hermes Conseils to conduct WASH market assessments (WMAs) for Vakinankaratra, Amoron’i Mania, and Haute Matsiatra. Data collection was completed in Q2, and recommendations will be finalized in Q3.

**Output 2.1.2 Regional WASH market development plans drafted**

Following the Q1 pilot workshop in Atsinanana, RANO WASH staff led a group discussion of WASH stakeholders in Q2. The discussion included government partners, private sector providers, and IMF/World Bank representatives. Its goal was to identify and fill information gaps related to sanitation and hygiene markets. Stakeholders then established an action plan for advancing regional WASH market development plan.

Building on the lessons learned from Atsinanana, the project launched the process in Vatovavy Fitovinany.

In Q2, RANO WASH organized workshops with different stakeholders, including DREEH, WASH service providers in the region, NGOs working on WASH, banks and MFIs, to: i) identify and assess potential WASH services and products in the region and potential actors available to complete value chains; and ii) analyze the business environment, including barriers to scale and a Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) assessment of service providers. WASH stakeholders prioritized WASH products and services that serve local contexts and the address objectives defined in the BPOR and regional development plans. Options of business models were drafted according to the action plan below. A summary of the process is annexed to the report. (Annex 6. SO2 WMA Summary)

An outline of the WASH market development plan (WMDP) was developed with the stakeholders. The main components of the WMDP are:

- Background
- Description of the region (demography, socio-economic situation, access to WASH services)
- Operators working in the WASH sector and existing products / services
- Prioritized products and services (water services, latrine product ranges, sanitary pad options) and their respective business models
- Plan and budget

The RANO WASH team will work on the development of WMDP in Q3, and will have a dissemination session with WASH stakeholders to review the plan.

#### **Output 2.1.3 Type and range of financial products for WASH services and products available and accessible increased**

To increase the availability of a range of financial products to small and medium-scale WASH entrepreneurs, RANO WASH visited MFIs in Atsinanana and Vatovavy Fitovinany to discuss developing financial services adapted to WASH service providers. The project then invited these MFIs<sup>4</sup> to the WMDP workshop to involve them in the discussion regarding potential businesses and financial needs in the WASH sector. OTIV-ZL in Atsinanana and CECAM in Vatovavy Fitovinany participated actively during the workshops. They were very interested in understanding more about the business opportunity presented by rural WASH services. They have mainly been active in semi-urban areas, but showed interest in extending services to rural areas.

As part of its market development strategy, the project seeks to increase the range of financial products suitable to medium businesses (e.g. available loans for water service providers) and smaller businesses (e.g. local masons or sanitary pads producers). Access to a range of financial products is key in creating an enabling environment for small and mid-level enterprises, and allowing them to access the right type of financing as they scale.

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<sup>4</sup> OTIV-ZL in Atsinanana and CECAM in Vatovavy Fitovinany

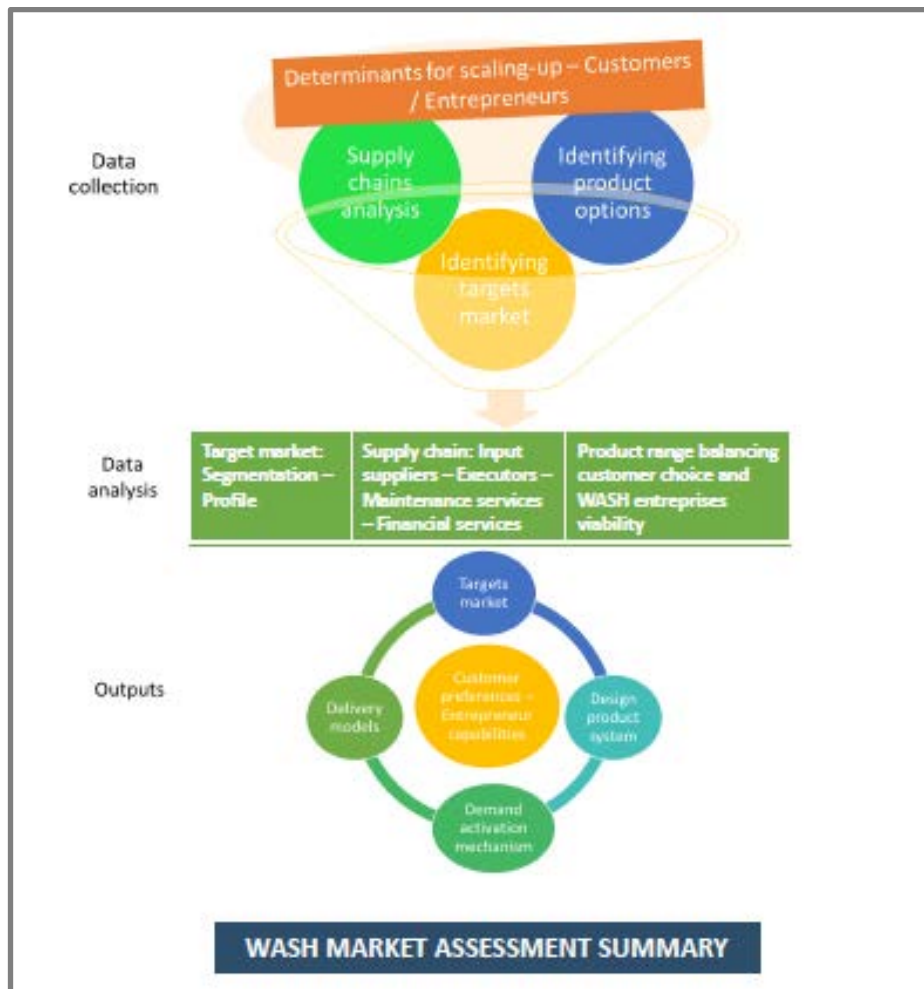


Figure 3. WASH Market Assessment Summary

**Activities planned for next quarter**

Finalize the WMA report for Atsinanana, Vatovavy Fitovinany, Alaotra Mangoro regions;

Finalize the WMDP for Atsinanana and Vatovavy Fitovinany;

Start the WMDP process in Alaotra Mangoro; and

Support private operators in developing and implementing one sanitation pilot project proposed in the WASH market development plan. Include a range of products, delivery models, and marketing campaigns.

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

**Construction works**

Of the 20 water supply systems planned for FY19, construction for 12 is in its final stages (see table 1). A total of six have received technical acceptance by the DREEH and the Communal authorities, and provisional acceptance will be complete in April 2019. The remaining water systems will receive technical and provisional acceptance in Q3. Construction for the remaining eight water supply systems is planned for Q3 and Q4.

Water quality testing (physical and chemical) from the APD studies informed the design of the water treatment facilities for the 12 ongoing water supply system constructions. In Q2, BushProof and Villanova University monitored water quality in Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana, and Alaotra Mangoro. The results of the water quality testing are annexed to this report. (Annex 5. SO2 Water Quality Testing Report).



Picture 8. Villanova University team collecting water for the quality testing. Photo credit : CRS

Certification of the result of bacteriological and physico-chemical analysis is planned for before the initial startup of the water system. A field visit with Institut Pasteur is planned for two sites in Alaotra Mangoro on April 11, with others in mid-May for five sites in Atsinanana and two sites in Vatovavy Fitovinany. The project will work with private operators to take measures according to the results of the water quality testing before delivering water services to households. The water services providers are required to test water quality twice a year, and to report the results and the measures taken to the commune and the community.

Table 1. Construction status of the 12 water systems (FY18)

Construction Works	Status	% completion	Planned date for completion	Remarks
Ilaka Est - LOVA VELU	Completed	100%	11 April 2019	Provisional acceptance is scheduled
Ambila Lemaitso - ATTR	Completed	100%	10 April 2019	Provisional acceptance is scheduled
Foulpointe Lot 01 - Sandandrano	Completed	100%	9 April 2019	Provisional acceptance is scheduled
Foulpointe Lot 02 - ACOGEMA	Completed	100%	9 April 2019	Provisional acceptance is scheduled
Ranomafana Est - LOVA VELU	Delayed	97%	7 May 2019	Waiting for technical acceptance
Ampasimbe Onibe - CREAT BTP	Delayed	80%	7 May 2019	Additional needed works were identified during construction and are in progress
Beforona - ACOGEMA	Completed	100%	31 May 2019	Provisional acceptance is scheduled
Sabotsy Anjiro - RPIJ	Completed	100%	31 May 2019	Provisional acceptance is scheduled
Andemaka Lot 01 - BushProof	Delayed	97%	7 May 2019	Waiting for technical acceptance
Andemaka Lot 02 - Ny Irintsoa	Delayed	80%	31 May 2019	Additional works implementation in progress
Kianjanomby - MICKAEL	Completed	98%	7 May 2019	Waiting for technical acceptance
Ambatofotsy x3 systems - MICKAEL	In progress	60%	31 May 2019	In progress



Picture 9. Water supply system in Ambila Lemaitso. Photo credit: CRS

### Technical feasibility studies

In Q2, the project, together with the DREEH, validated the list of communes benefiting from the eight remaining water supply systems to be constructed by the end of FY2019. RANO WASH consulted the selected communes and they expressed their willingness to work with private operators to deliver water services.

Table 2. List of communes benefiting from RANO WASH water systems by the end of September 2019

Region	District	Communes
ATSINANANA	Vatomandry	Niarovana Caroline
	Toamasina II	Ampasimadinika
	Brickaville	Mahatsara
VATOVAVY 7 VINANY	Manakara	Lokomby
	Ikongo	Manapatrana
	Ifanadiana	Antaretra
ALAOTRA	Moramanga	Anosibe Ifody
MANGORO	Amparafaravola	Amparafaravola

The project’s revised demand-led approach and joint criteria with the DREEH balanced the selection of communes prioritized by the BPOR and those committed to improving WASH services for their population and by adopting PPP mechanisms to deliver water services. Selection of communes via the demand-led approach includes the following steps:

RANO WASH issues a call for expressions of interest (EOIs) from communes;

An evaluation committee made up of representatives from RANO WASH, regional departments of MEEH, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Education scores each of the EOI according to a set of qualitative criteria (Box 4);

Scored communes are then assessed for alignment with BPOR data and adjustments are made as necessary to align with established MEEH priorities; and

MEEH approves the final selection.

However, the project recognizes that we will need to reflect on ways to ensure services reach rural and dispersed communities, and that poorer households can connect to newly constructed water supply systems. These include testing and strengthening categories of service provision, pricing and payment models, and increasing access to financial services.

### **Procurement process to select operators for the 8 construction works**

In Q1, a call for expressions of interest was launched by the project. A list of 68 enterprises has been established, and RANO WASH will hold a training workshop in April 2019 to prepare these enterprises to submit relevant offers and business plans. Need for the training workshop was a lesson learned from the procurement process launched in FY18; advent of this training also aims to develop new operators for water service delivery.

As soon as the eight *Avant Projet Détaillés* (APDs, or Detailed Project Design) are finalized in Q3, the project will launch the procurement process to select enterprises for construction works by the end of FY19.

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

Technical and provisional acceptance of all 12 water systems under construction;

Monitor the water quality testing for the 12 ongoing construction works;

Finalize eight APDs and develop the Environmental Screening Forms (ESF) for the eight construction works to be achieved by the end of FY19;

Launch the procurement process for the eight construction initiatives;

Conduct 30 APS in the 4 regions, to facilitate selection of communes and construction in FY20.

### **Box 4 Demand-led Approach: criteria for selection of communes benefiting from RANO WASH water systems**

- Willingness/readiness of commune gov to work with private sector to manage services
- Commitment to ODF
- Capacity to mobilize civil society organization, schools, health centers, etc.
- Absence of organizations providing WASH services
- Commune-level WASH needs assessment (conducted by commune gov)



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

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

In Q2, to push ODF villages to move up the sanitation ladder and compliment demand-creating activities, RANO WASH trained 12 masons in 4 Alaotra Mangoro communes on SanPlat slab production and construction of improved latrines, as well as in how to conduct marketing campaigns in communities.

The RANO WASH team also developed a water supply system training package for private sectors in Q2. The package addressed the “build – invest – operate” contract model and business plan development.

#### Output 2.3.2 Development of professional associations

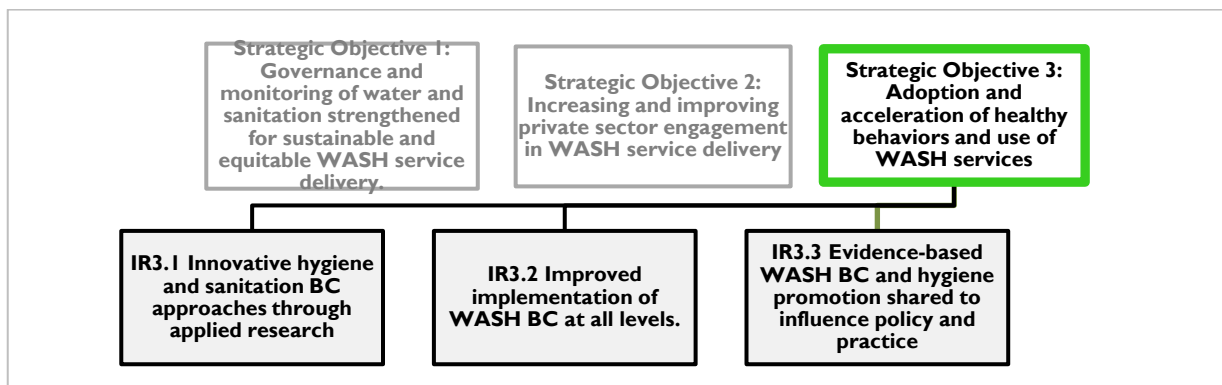
In Q2, the project organized the first meeting with the National Association of Private Water Providers (AOPDEM) to learn more about its objectives and mission, and to assess a potential partnership to increase private sector engagement for the WASH service delivery.

Ten members of AOPDEM attended the meeting and shared their mission and objectives, as well as their main challenges, which are outlined in Box 5.

#### Box 5. Main challenges mentioned by the AOPDEM

- The main concern of private water operators is the security of their investment. Frequent changes in the government make their business unstable and unsafe.
- Private sector and government need to reinforce their partnership to improve water service delivery. Mechanisms should be set up to reduce taxes on equipment relating to water services.
- To improve water services, water operators are required to master innovative techniques relating to water

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



### Key achievements

Developed the second iteration of the behavior change (BC) strategy using the Behavior Centered Design (BCD) framework and identified 769 local promoters. The strategy is centered around a “leading household” that practices RANO-WASH’s key target behaviors;

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and sanitation strategy refined;

Two hundred and sixty-four CLTS events were triggered, along with 227 follow-up Mandona visits, which helped establish 49 new Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities and 293 self-proclaimed ODF communities, and resulted in 4,397 people gaining access to limited sanitation services and 619 people gaining access to basic sanitation services;

Nine hundred and twenty-eight VSLA/SILC investments were made in WASH services (improved latrines and reusable sanitary pads);

Six hundred and sixty-nine sanitary pads were sold by seamstresses trained by the project; and

Seven out of 20 supported schools achieved level 1 WASH-friendly school designations.

### **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 Q2, RANO WASH and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) identified a first set of psycho-social drivers for RANO WASH's five key target behaviors:

use of improved latrines;

handwashing with soap in five key moments;

use of safe water by all household members, either through water system constructed by the project, or by promoting boiling water;

food hygiene; and

menstrual hygiene.

Psychosocial drivers touch on potential cognitive, emotional, reactive and habitual determinants and were categorized according to the BCD framework: brain, body, and behavior settings and environmental aspects. The table below provides an example of how the project used the BCD framework to categorize the determinants that shape household latrine use.

From the identified psychosocial drivers, the RANO WASH team chose to focus on positive motivators and developed the concept of the "Grow Up: A Leading Household" campaign to tap into the importance of status, self-esteem and pride among households and communities. Delivery modalities include interactive group dialogues, theatre and puppet activities, VSLA contests, and radio campaigns.

Activities focus on household, community and mass touchpoints to improve social norms around WASH practices. CLTS creates a first wave of demand, while follow-up Mandona (FUM), household visits and community-level activities continue to engage households and communities in interactive ways to adopt and maintain behaviors.

This is complemented by ongoing coaching and supervision of the local promoters conducting the household visits. Increased access to safe water and sanitation products and services works to address some of the environmental and physical determinants. The strategy also incorporates a reward system to support incremental improvement and maintenance of behavior. Once the community agents verify sustained behavior over two visits, a household is awarded with a sticker corresponding to that key behavior. The goal is to complete the "Leading Household" flower with the sticker petals that are displayed on a home's outside. The project will train local promoters in Q3 and roll out these modified tools in late Q3.

The summary of the behavior change strategy can be viewed in Annex 8. As the strategy is rolled out in Q3, the project will re-evaluate the formative research or modifications to methods and tools of the BC approach as necessary.

The project also started the preparation of a study on CLTS/ODF sustainability and consulted FAA and UNICEF, as they have also ongoing research on efficient strategies to achieve ODF status. As the FAA and UNICEF have moved forward with their own research on CLTS's effectiveness, RANO WASH will conduct a parallel, complimentary study on CLTS/ODF sustainability in RANO WASH regions, ensuring no duplication and high complementarity with existing efforts by FAA and UNICEF. With support from LSHTM, RANO WASH expects to conduct research in Q3-4 to explore factors that lead to progressive and sustained ODF status.



Figure 4 Use of latrines case: determinants categorized using BCD framework, from RANO WASH and LSHTM’s study

<b>Key behavior: Use of an improved latrine</b>		
<b>Target: All household's members</b>		
<b>Behavioral determinants defined by the BCD framework</b>		
<b>Brain</b>	Positive (incentive towards the desired/defined behavior)	Health benefits knowledge (low) Disgust, shame Affiliation, civic pride, nurture Competition Desire for comfort Fear of sexual violence
	Negative (disincentivizes desired/defined behavior)	Desire for comfort Time consuming maintenance
<b>Body</b>	Positive	
	Negative	Bad smell (very high driver) Wealth, Education
<b>Behavior settings</b>	Positive	Latrine that ensures privacy and safety Latrine that is functional, regularly well maintained, accessible and frequently cleaned Ventilated latrine
	Negative	Open defecation as a social norm
<b>Environment</b>	Positive	
	Negative	Containment of faeces is taboo Separate latrine for men and women Lack of control over the land for building latrine

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

During Q2, the project developed a five-year plan for how PHE study will be undertaken in RANO WASH, including a list of potential geographical areas on which the project will focus. The project will start to implement the plan in Q3.

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

In Q2, the project finalized the summary of the WASH-Nutrition desk review results. The learning event planned for Q2 will be held in Q3 to give enough time for preparations.

**Activities planned for next quarter**

Finalize research protocol with LSHTM and roll out data collection for the CLTS/ODF sustainability study;

Conduct the PHE desk review and stakeholder analysis; and

Organize a learning event with WASH stakeholders on WASH and nutrition

## **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**

In Q2, RANO WASH and FAA organized a joint mission to FAA's sites to discuss how CLTS can be used and improved, and how activities can be better coordinated at the local level. During the mission, RANO WASH saw the importance of the role of natural leaders in ODF sustainability, learned strategies to ensure the CLTS model is inclusive and benefits vulnerable populations, and gained an appreciation for the importance of high-quality facilitation in obtaining better results. The project also learned that FAA invests heavily in human resources to support this process, which will be considered in future reflection on RANO WASH team management. Similar joint visits will be conducted regularly to improve coordination.

RANO WASH teams also worked closely with DREAH and other partners to increase coordination in BC activity implementation. As an example, in Vatovavy Fitovinany, the regional RANO WASH team held discussions with the Inter Aide NGO on how to improve coordination at local and regional levels.

### **Output 3.2.2: Innovative CLTS and WASH BC implementation activities**

#### **Community mobilization**

The project continued supporting the creation of local and commune-level committees to facilitate community members' participation and ownership of WASH issues and activities. In Atsinanana, the team continued support to 170 committees at the fokontany level (KRFF), focusing on strengthening the KRFFs engagement with communal structures and platforms, and especially accountability mechanisms. In Alaotra Mangoro, 35 local committees were set up at Fokontany level. In Vatovavy Fitovinany, the team chose to set up committees at the communal level with representatives from the fokontany to avoid having too many committees, which might cause sustainability issue in the future. Those committees are very active in CLTS efforts, and they are mostly involved in making their commune or fokontany open-defecation-free. The institutional triggering process also helps in engaging these local actors to facilitate ODF status at multiple levels.

#### **Sanitation**

**Forty-nine new communities were verified as ODF.** The project conducted 264 triggering and 227 Follow-up Mandona visits. A total of 293 communities proclaimed themselves as ODF, including communities triggered in late Q1. A total of 4,397 people gained access to limited sanitation services, and 619 people gained access to basic sanitation services resulting from the project sanitation activities in Q2. Currently, it takes about one month for a triggered community to become ODF, while the verification process can take up to three months because it requires the involvement of the local verification committee with third party members.

During Q2, the project also started to create a ripple effect with other local actors working with project staff. In Alaotra Mangoro, in the Ambohibary Commune, CSO members decided to trigger their own villages to facilitate ODF status at fokontany level. In the Ambohijanahary Commune, community health volunteers (CHVs) also decided to lead CLTS triggering.

RANO WASH also refined its CLTS and sanitation strategy, which aims to achieve more sustainable results and impacts. See Annex 9 for the CLTS and sanitation strategy.



Picture 10. Triggering of the Analatelo Ouest village in Ampasimanjeva Commune, Photo credit: Ny Tanintsika / CARE

## Hygiene activities

The project continued to work with Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) to scale sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. A total of 15,360 people benefited from household visits, 14,488 people attended group discussions, and 33,161 people were reached through mass campaigns.

The project identified 769 local promoters and natural leaders to conduct WASH BC activities within communities. The criteria for WASH local promoters are detailed in Box 6. Some of these local promoters are already CHVs, while others are new people identified during the CLTS triggering process as natural leaders. Still others are local service providers who would like to promote their products, as well as healthy behaviors in general. The local promoters specifically conduct community campaigns, discussions groups and household visits. The main objective for a local promoter is to accompany a household to complete the full “Leading Household” flower and stickers for the newest iteration of the BC strategy.

RANO WASH will continue to work and support CHVs to realize their health-related activities, with a particular focus on those planned with the healthcare centers engaging in the WASH-friendly process. Moreover, RANO WASH will develop a partnership with the new health project ACCESS to see how the two can complement each other and introduce more consistent behavior change activities in the field.

### Box 6: Criteria for WASH local promoters

- Committed to working voluntarily to help others during their spare time;
- Know how to read and write;
- Male or female aged 18 and over;
- Accepted by the community;
- Agree to become WASH promoter of the village;
- Able to get around the remote villages of the fokontany.

## Promotion of WASH-friendly institutions

The project continued to provide guidance and support to health centers and schools during the certification process for WASH-friendly status by relevant government line ministries. In Q2, RANO WASH coached 7 health centers and 20 schools to implement action plans developed during the training and to build or rehabilitate WASH infrastructure (water point, latrines and shower).

These schools include seven new ones that attained Level 1 WASH-friendly status from the Ministry of Education (*Division Santé Scolaire*).

These institutions, however, face challenges to attaining this status due to the difficulties of maintaining and operating of WASH infrastructure. Indeed, these public institutions do not have incomes that they can use to pay for operations and maintenance, as access to their services is free for the public. Current laws and regulations do not allow them to collect fees from pupils and patients. RANO WASH will facilitate discussions with the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Interior and Decentralization in Q3 to discuss these challenges and propose next steps.



Picture 11. WASH behavior campaign promoting involving Scouts.  
Photo credit: Ny Tanintsika / CARE

## VSLA activities

During Q2, the project continued to support and encourage VSLA members to invest in WASH products and services. A total of 928 VSLA/SILC members invested in WASH products, with improved latrines (local materials or SanPlat slabs with superstructure made with local materials) and reusable sanitary pads constituting most of these purchases. In Ampasimbe Onibe, a commune in Atsinanana, VSLA members make up 20% of the demand for water service connections.

In Q2, RANO WASH set up 23 new VSLA groups in areas where financial means can limit access to WASH services and products.

The project also developed a concept to promote contests among VSLA members to boost their investment in WASH services and products. The contest will be launched in Q3, and will focus on obtaining ideal kitchens, latrines, and showers.

## WASH services marketing campaigns

During this quarter, the project continued its support for local service providers to organize marketing campaigns and boost the use of WASH services in their communities during community, regional and national events, like World Women's Day celebrations, to capitalize on the large audiences.

In Ilaka Est (Atsinanana region), local seamstresses trained by the project had a weekly booth to sell sanitary pads on the premises of the public middle school, an initiative that was also part of the WASH-friendly process. In Ranomafana Est, during regional celebrations of World Women's Day, the RANO WASH team advocated for space for WASH service providers to conduct awareness campaigns about their products (latrines, sanitary pads and water connections) and to sell them. In Vatovavy Fitovinany, the 7 trained local masons sold 100 SanPlat slabs.





Picture 12. Onja, a new seamstress trained by Mrs. Adèle, Commune Ambohijanahary, Alaotra Mangoro. Photo credit: WaterAid / SAF FJKM Moramanga

The project continued to promote washable sanitary pads. A total of 669 sanitary pads were sold by the 37 seamstresses working with the project in three regions. In the Ambohijanahary Commune, Alaotra Mangoro region, the seamstress trained by the project, Mrs. Adèle, trained 4 new seamstresses. She already runs her own sanitary pad production and sales business.

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

CLTS training for new technical agents in new intervention communes;  
 Rollout of the most recent BC strategy and continued implementation of CLTS and FUM activities;  
 Contests and event organizations to accelerate behavior change: VSLA groups and households;  
 Exchanges between WASH service providers regarding marketing campaigns; and  
 Continued support for WASH-friendly institutions

### **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**

In Q2, RANO WASH participated in the Madagasikara Madio Initiative and the WASH Week organized by the MEEH, contributing knowledge and experience regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs) and presenting the project's behavior change and gender strategies.

For the behavior change strategy, the project participated as a panelist during the session "Hygiene: Key steps for sustainable and significant behavior change." It was an occasion to present the latest discoveries about behavior change science to the public and to reveal the basis of RANO WASH behavior change strategy. The project also participated as a panelist during the session on "Universal rights to WASH: How to ensure an integrated social service," focusing on how gender and social inclusion mainstreaming is a powerful tool to make sure everyone can access to WASH services. The public showed genuine interest in both presentations. It was also an opportunity for RANO WASH to take a lead position in both issues, a position that will be leveraged to influence policy in the near future.

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

Organize a learning event on WASH and nutrition;  
 Organize a learning and sharing session on BC strategy with MEAH;  
 Continue partnership and sharing sessions with FAA and UNICEF, as part of policy influence; and  
 Participate in all events and celebrations organized by the MEAH, and present BC strategy.

## Gender Mainstreaming



Picture 13 & 14. Focus group with women and girls at school during community analysis in Antanimandry Ambohidrano Commune, Vakinankaratra Region. Photo credit: CRS / Caritas Antsirabe

### Community mobilization integrating the gender and social inclusion dimensions in new communes of Vakinankaratra and Atsinanana regions

In Q2, the RANO WASH regional staff and field agents supported communes in undertaking a community gender analysis, which involved women, men and youth groups from multiple villages. Community analysis provides information to better understand the social dynamism within the community, social norms and cultures, community access, and control of resources, as well as perceptions of community on wealth, status and decision-making mechanisms at household and community levels. Using these data, the RANO WASH field agents collaborated with the communes to set up or to reinforce community structures (SLC, CSOs and local promoters) and produce a list of strategic villages for triggering. (see Annex 11. Gender Analysis).



Picture 15 & 16. Results of two focus groups in Atsinanana Region: i) Community institutional mapping to identify and to represent the perceptions of institutions and individuals (man and woman) inside a community, their relationship and influence, ii) Decision making mechanism at household level.

**Setup of RANO WASH gender focal points**

RANO WASH conducted a work session with gender focal points in February 2019 to jointly define the mission of the groups, to identify the capacity building needs of its members, to share CARE’s tools to promote gender (VSLA and engaging men to empower women), and to encourage focal points to contribute to the development of RANO WASH’s gender strategy. The gender focal points will have a quarterly meeting at the national level to allow for learning exchange.

Key topics discussed by the gender working groups included:

- Groups needs analysis in capacity building;
- Groups’ mandates;
- Timeline for gender mainstreaming activities for RANO WASH, at community and programmatic levels;
- RANO WASH’ gender and social strategy consolidation; and
- Organization of the gender group.

**Development of the RANO WASH Gender and social inclusion strategy**

RANO WASH has conducted a consultative process, including several meetings and dialogues with stakeholders, to mainstream gender and social inclusion in programmatic activities. Its gender and social inclusion strategy is under finalization, and will be incorporated into program activities by the implementation team in early Q3. The strategy will be a tool for the project technical team to initiate gender transformative activities, such as setting up new VSLA groups and the “Engaging men to empower women” approach.

**Participation of RANO WASH in World Women’s Day celebration**

RANO WASH provided support to the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Women's Promotion to celebrate World Women's Day at the national level in Mahajanga and at the regional level with the Partnership of Social Affairs of the Presidency in Analamanga. The four top successful seamstresses trained by RANO WASH shared their experiences on sanitary pads production during the two events. Not only did these seamstresses sell more than 50 sanitary pads per day, but they also had opportunities to develop partnerships with other women’s associations. They were very proud of their expertise and activities because visitors during the events were very impressed with the sanitary pads’ quality.

**Activities planned for next quarter**

- Hold exchange visits for gender focal points;
- Develop a communication tool on the gender transformative approach;
- Support the technical team in initiating gender transformative activities;



Figure 5. RANO WASH poster describes rights and duties related to water, sanitation and hygiene. The poster is displayed in the intervention regions and during RANO WASH events.



Work with the MEEH gender focal points session to improve SE&AM indicators for tracking gender-sensitive data

Start implementing the “engaging men for women’s empowerment” approach

Participate in the Menstrual Hygiene Day celebration in May; and

Hold a learning session for RANO WASH team on gender: WASH products and services accessible for all.

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

To address **capacity gaps** in the coaching of STEAHs and Communes, in Q2, RANO WASH mobilized District Chiefs to support the DREEH in WASH data collection from communes. The model will be duplicated in the new Regions

Having a **strong STEAH for each municipality** is a significant change to ensure that WASH service quality meets standards. Despite the commitment of DREEH to supervise STEAH to ensure better WASH service delivery, the capacity of communes to pay the STEAH is low. However, the stronger the STEAH is, the better the quality of WASH services delivered by the communes, and the more likely that communes can pay STEAHs from taxes to water services. WASH actors, especially UNICEF and RANO WASH are working with the MEEH and the MoID to develop a model to support communes in setting up a sustainable mechanism to pay for STEAH services.

**WASH service delivery in schools and health centers:** laws relating to the payment of WASH services in school and health center are not consistent. These institutions face challenges to deliver appropriate services to their clients due to a lack of funding. RANO WASH has already begun to discuss with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and Ministry of National Education (MoNE) regarding the issue. Municipalities are also responsible for delivering WASH services to public institutions. RANO WASH will facilitate a gathering of the MEEH, MoPH, MoNE and the Ministry of Interior and Decentralization (MoID) to discuss and design a model to pilot in RANO WASH sites to ensure water service payment in schools and health centers.

**Linking the use of WASH services to behavior change:** The project intends to use local promoters as both behavior change influencers and community vendors of WASH products. This is intended to fold existing local WASH service providers into behavior change activities and explore the potential of these local promoters to become WASH service providers themselves. This strategy seeks to address motivation issues in volunteers, who stay dependent projects, as well as the work burden on Community Health Volunteers. However, as the project is still developing WASH markets, local WASH service providers are few. The project has begun to strengthen the capacity of local masons and seamstresses to produce and promote quality products and services. Currently, some local promoters are focusing simply on influencing behaviors, and sell products whenever possible. The project will continue to strengthen and reinforce these local promotion models.

While adopting the model “engaging private sector for water service delivery”, the main challenge is ensuring **access to water services for the most vulnerable**. Experience from RANO WASH consortium members in pro poor approaches in food security programs will generate some lessons learned on integrating poorer households into markets. Lessons learned and recommendations will be shared in early Q3 to water service providers and communes benefiting from water supply systems. The project plans to initiate a dialogue between communes, water service providers and CSOs to identify ways for communities to support vulnerable households in accessing water services.



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

### Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) Update

In Q2, following feedback from USAID and an analysis of ongoing project activities, RANO WASH updated the project PMP and PIRS. Overly complex or extraneous indicators were removed, while other indicators were updated to provide additional clarity and better reflect project activities. The revised PMP was submitted to USAID on April 7, and the Performance Monitoring Schedule, with a full list of indicators and targets, is presented in Annex 12. Future modifications to indicator definitions will be submitted in annexes to quarterly reports.

### MEAL System Update

In Q2, RANO WASH completed the development of remaining routine project data collection forms in CommCare. Data collection tools will be updated in Q3, following changes made to the PMP. The project has decided that the use of DHIS2 and Microsoft Azure software packages are redundant, considering the project is already using CommCare and PowerBi for data collection and visualization. Although included in the FY 19 DIP, these software will no longer be considered in the project ICT4D design solution this year and will be removed from future DIP updates.

All new field agents have received tablets and training on the project MEAL system. RANO WASH trained new field agents in Vatovavy Fitovinany and Vakinankaratra at regional SMILER workshops in February and March, respectively, while field agents in Alaotra Mangoro were trained the first week of April.

These workshops focused on practical applications of the MEAL system, with training on data collection forms, use of tablets and best practices for mobile data collection, project beneficiary censuses, and accountability mechanisms. Participants included field agents, zone supervisors, regional MEAL officers, and subgrantee project coordinators.

To receive practical experience, agents field tested data collection forms in project communities under supervision of MEAL staff. Atsinanana did not recruit new field agents in FY19, but existing field agents received refresher training on the data collection system.



Picture 17 & 18. Field agents in Vatovavy Fitovinany practice entering data in tablets (left) and field-test the census questionnaire at a home in Vakinankaratra (right) during the SMILER workshops.

## Accountability

Considering the importance of mechanisms for project accountability, RANO WASH continued promoting the Green Line/“*ligne verte*” in Atsinanana and updated the awareness poster in response to community feedback. This free line allows project beneficiaries and community members to share complaints, questions, and other feedback anonymously.

RANO WASH uses a simple guide for field technicians and project staff to facilitate use of the line and outline appropriate protocols for responding to sensitive calls. All new field agents were trained on the Green Line and other accountability mechanisms during regional MEAL system (SMILER) trainings.

In Q3, RANO WASH will print additional posters to expand the Green Line into communes in the regions of Alaotra Mangoro, Vatovavy Fitovinany, and Vakinankaratra. Promotion activities will continue to expand awareness of feedback mechanisms.

### Activities planned for next quarter

Finalization of MEAL Operating Manual;

Training of field enumerators and data collection for baseline study and WASH infrastructure inventory in new regions;

Expansion of Green Line into Alaotra Mangoro, Vatovavy Fitovinany, and Vakinankaratra;

ICT4D/Database development:

Updating of data collection forms in CommCare;

Updating of dashboard to display real-time data for strategic objectives;

Preparations for internal data quality assessment to be conducted in Q4;

Field supervision of regional MEAL activities; and

Completing the recruitment of a Knowledge Management Officer.

## MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

### Personnel

In February 2019, RANO-WASH has received approval from USAID for Mr. Sebastien Fesneau to join the project as Deputy Chief of Party.

### Startup in Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra

CARE is preparing the structure, operations and staffing plan for Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra regions, to be launched in Q3. A call for expressions of interest by potential implementation partners has been launched this quarter.

### RANO WASH Semi Annual Review

A semi-annual review meeting was held on March 25-27 with all regional coordinators, implementing partner representatives, and the Antananarivo-based program coordination team. The meetings involved a strategic review of the FY19 Annual Plan implementation, discussion of ongoing strategies (SO1, SO2 QR2 04/30/19



Figure 6. Updated poster promoting the RANO WASH Green Line

water access, SO2 CLTS and BC), and identification of opportunities to more efficiently and effectively achieve results.

### **Communication**

RANO WASH seized some important opportunities during this quarter, with support from USAID and WASH partners:

**Chez Moi.** The most important was the filming of a video as part of "Chez Moi," a series of programs between USAID and TVM. The 51-minute video was shot in Foulpointe and based on a scenario developed by the Chief of Party (CoP), with technical support from USAID. The video presented the WASH situation of the population and RANO WASH accomplishments in this area. The video will be broadcast on TVM's "Chez Moi" show at the beginning of Q3.

**USAID field monitoring visit** from Amy Fowler and Catherine Korona of Global Health USAID headquarters in the USA to Sabotsy Anjiro in the Alaotra Mangoro region, which resulted in a story being published on the USAID website (<https://usaidpubs.exposure.co/water-works>)

**AfricaSan** is the largest event on sanitation in Africa. RANO WASH CoP was part of a delegation with representatives of WASH partners in Madagascar (including UNICEF, FAA-WSSCC, Loowat, Protos and MEEEF), to present the situation, the challenges and the commitments of Madagascar in the field of sanitation during the political dialogues and round tables of the representatives of governments of AMCOW. This has been an opportunity not only to learn and follow the political, strategic, programmatic, technical, technological and scientific trends of sanitation, but also to communicate and discuss our respective projects and activities.

The **Malagasy Water Week** and the celebration of **International Women's Day** and **International Water's Day** were important occasions for RANO WASH to communicate on the foundation, the results and the impacts of the project through stands and exhibitions, animations and competitions, conferences and panels, press interviews and direct contacts. These events presented opportunities for direct engagement and advocacy with GoM partners and the public, as well as for and concrete follow-up actions.

See Annex 14 Communication and Media - Q2 Update

The RANO WASH consortium logo has been refreshed, as WaterAid launched their new visual identity early April and SANDANDRANO also refreshed their logo.

### **Coordination**

RANO WASH routinely engages with USAID, as well as with GoM partners at the regional, communal and national levels.

Regular communications are held with consortium partners, regional teams, through periodic conferences calls, field visits, and other meetings as necessary.

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

Completion of the recruitment of a Communication and Media officer;

Finalization and launch of the RANOWASH website;

Startup in Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra; and

Continue production of videos of project locations.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

### Financial Reports.

Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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: Jan 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019

PS FC: USIYR

Line Item Description	Previous FYs Cummulative	Current FY, FY19 (October 1,2018 to September 30,2019)						Current Cummulative	Percent of FY19 Expense vs Budget
		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	111 208	-	-	247 925	601 270	56%
Allowances/Benefits	70 844	115 210	19 706	49 985	-	-	69 691	140 535	35%
Consultant Costs	5 400	80 340	-	921	-	-	921	6 321	0%
Travel Costs	49 804	75 311	3 768	9 475	-	-	13 243	63 047	14%
Equipment and Supplies	182 584	96 878	835	(970)	-	-	(135)	182 449	0%
Program Cost	494 877	1 341 083	56 012	134 681	-	-	190 693	685 570	14%
Sub-awards	1 542 816	4 002 561	590 737	623 646	-	-	1 214 382	2 757 198	30%
Other Direct Costs	108 360	188 786	24 044	39 061	-	-	63 105	171 465	36%
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>2 808 031</b>	<b>6 392 519</b>	<b>831 818</b>	<b>968 006</b>	-	-	<b>1 799 824</b>	<b>4 607 855</b>	<b>28%</b>
Indirect Costs	338 930	771 577	100 400	116 838	-	-	217 239	556 169	28%
<b>Total USAID Costs</b>	<b>3 146 961</b>	<b>7 164 096</b>	<b>932 219</b>	<b>1 084 844</b>	-	-	<b>2 017 063</b>	<b>5 164 023</b>	<b>28%</b>
Cost Share	154 783	654 910	31 906	56 220	-	-	88 126	242 909	11%
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>3 301 743</b>	<b>7 819 006</b>	<b>964 125</b>	<b>1 141 064</b>	-	-	<b>2 105 189</b>	<b>5 406 932</b>	<b>27%</b>

The project’s expenses of \$1,084,844 during the second quarter of the 2019 Fiscal Year (FY19 Q2) represent a rate of 15 percent of the annual FY19 budget, compared with the forecasted accrual of \$1,821,034, and correspond to a cumulative burn rate of 28 percent against the FY19 budget. The major variance between actual compared with the Q2 forecasts is on SO2.

During this quarter the PCT’s finance and administration team held meetings with the project subgrantees counterparts to review cost share to date and to present cost share tracking and reporting tools. Fraud awareness sessions were also held with regional teams and will continue in the next quarter.

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 Q2.FY19
- Annex 3. FY19 Program Implementation Plan – Q2 Update
- Annex 4. SO1 RANO WASH Technical Support to CSOs
- Annex 5. SO2 Water Quality Testing Report
- Annex 6. SO2 WMA Summary
- Annex 7. SO3 WASH Friendly Institutions
- Annex 8. SO3 Behavior Change Strategy
- Annex 9. SO3 CLTS and Sanitation Strategy
- Annex 10. SO3 PHE Research Plan
- Annex 11. RANO WASH Gender Analysis
- Annex 12. Performance Monitoring Schedule
- Annex 13. Measles & Plague Situation Report
- Annex 14. Communication and Media - Q2 Update



## ANNEX 1: SUCCESS STORIES

### The rehab of ‘Zappy’: Community dialogue leads to impactful change

In the village of Vohilava in Mahabo Commune, a water pump nicknamed “Zappy” by the community members had not been operating properly for several years. The flow had become so slow, villagers had to spend 45 minutes filling one bucket. A local study identified three obstacles preventing the repair of the well and access to clean water: 1) the cost of repair equipment, 2) non-payment of salaries of repair technicians, and 3) unpaid debts to technicians and local suppliers.

RANO WASH conducted a Community Score Card dialogue in March 2019 related to water services and developed an action plan with community members. The plan included the revitalization of water services management committees, and updating and enforcement of water fees – 500 ariary (~0.15 USD) per month per household for permanent community members and 1,000 ariary for short-term visitors. Field agents in Mahabo and neighboring Mahasoabe Commune hired a

technician to repair the pump, and in one day, the pump was returned to full functionality.

Ralimanana Jean Novin, a resident of Vohilava, expressed the gratitude of many: “The training provided by RANO WASH, particularly on the theme of municipal project management, has expanded our way of thinking. We were able to pay to repair our water point ourselves. Without the support of the project, our pump would still be broken. Now, we are happy to drink and use clean water. Women no longer have to spend time searching for water.”



*Community members lend a hand with the repair of their shared water pump.*

## Engaging Peace Corps Volunteers in RANO WASH communities

The Public Primary School (EPP) of Ambila Lemaitso is an example of how a partnership with Peace Corps is using fun and creative methods to make life-changing improvements in healthy water, sanitation and hygiene behaviors in schools. In January 2019, the RANO WASH project recommended some fundamental changes in this community, including the installation of hand-washing stations (known as tippy-taps), covered latrines and sufficient garbage pits.

Alias, a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer in Andovoranto Commune, accompanied the RANO WASH project team in follow-up visits, bringing her passion for community mobilization to efforts to help the school become WASH-friendly. She led activities that

got everybody in the school and wider community involved in decorating latrines and using local materials to install tippy-taps, latrine lids and garbage pits for waste management. School staff members and students were excited to contribute their artistic talents, and everyone took pride in their accomplishments.

Volunteer Alias established such a good relationship with community members, her efforts extended beyond the school WASH improvements. She mobilized members of the local village savings

and loan association (VSLA) to adopt key WASH behaviors so they could become role models. Alias also encouraged community members to apply for a water connection, taking advantage of services provided by private enterprises.

Other communes in Atsinanana, including Mahatsara and Nierenana, also have Peace Corps volunteers collaborating with RANO WASH team members, especially for activities at health centers. This strong partnership between Peace Corps and RANO WASH, along with the community-level collaboration between field agents and volunteers, deepen the impact and ensure the sustainability of improvements in the communities we serve.



*Alias (left), a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer, uses fun activities to make the primary school of Ambila Lemaitso WASH-friendly.*

## Honorine, a woman following her dream in Foulpointe

Honorine Vavisoa is a village agent who promotes and supervises village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) until they achieve self-sufficiency. In that role, she supports 32 VSLA groups. Honorine has a disability, but her dream has always been to contribute to the development of her community. Previously, she served as a community agent for CARE, and then a member of the local Disaster Risk Management Committee.

RANO WASH works with VSLA groups to mobilize them to become vehicles of behavioral change at the community level. In November 2018, three VSLA groups in Foulpointe Commune were triggered through Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). Triggering persuades community members to end open defecation, use improved latrines and practice good hygiene. After triggering, Honorine, with the support of project technicians, closely followed VSLA members to see if they honored their commitment to use hygienic latrines and showers. Honorine made home visits, gave demonstrations, and provided reminders during VSLA group meetings.

In the first month after triggering, 35 latrines with showers were built and were being used. Honorine's own latrine and shower that she installed at her home served as a model in her village. Her challenge for the months ahead, she says, is to duplicate these achievements by mobilizing all the VSLAs she serves, "helping each member and their families to improve their quality of life."



*Honorine Vavisoa leads by example, installing a covered latrine and shower at her home.*



## ANNEX 2. RANO WASH COST SHARE QUARTERLY UPDATE Q2.19

RANO WASH project has identified three potential sources of cost sharing:

- Cash contributions,
- Donated goods and services, and
- In kind contributions.

During this quarter, RANO WASH continued to record donated goods and services as a cost-share contribution in Q2.19 that represent 8% of the total 5 years' budget. Getting accurate and complete backup documentation on cost sharing from water services providers was part of the point raised by consortium members during the meeting organized by the RANO WASH Program Coordination Team on April, 18.

RANO WASH team and providers were supported on how to present with accuracy backup documentation as per the Cost sharing guidelines; \$51,605 was the total in kind contribution from water services providers related to the payment already made in Q1 and Q2.19 that represent 21% in total compared to the budget FY19 vs 13% as per the actual, this contribution will be recorded into individual consortium book in Q3.19. In addition, RANO WASH will start to record users for basic improved latrines and connecting to private and social water.

As regards the matching on cash contributions for FY19, CARE has a proposal pending with Xylem (a water technology company<sup>5</sup>) that would secure about \$80,000 in cash contribution for RANO WASH. Funds are to be used as cash match to the construction of water system infrastructure in CARE managed regions, as well as support to SO3 sanitation and hygiene components.

The following table present the source of matching, consolidated actual as of Q2.19 and forecasts from Q3.19 (amount in \$USD).

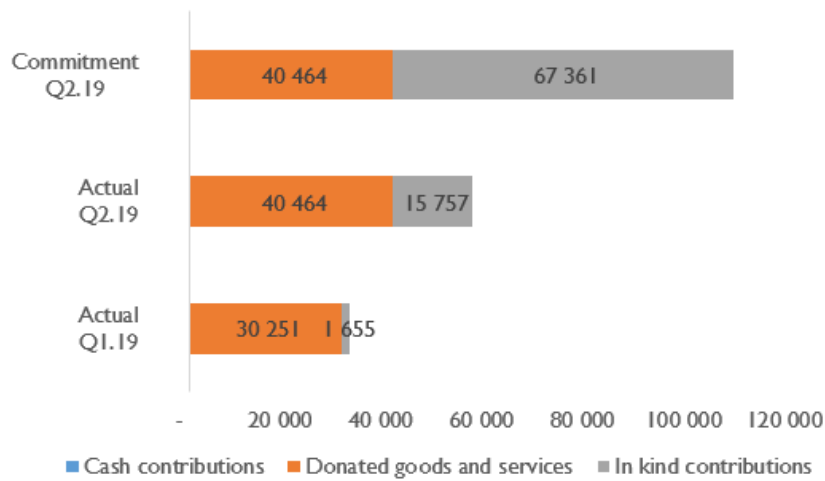
Consortium members	Budget FY19	Actual FY18	Actual Q1.19	Actual Q2.19	Forecast Q3.19 - Q4.19	Percent FY19 Expense /Forecast vs Budget
<b><u>Cash Contribution</u></b>	-	-	-	-	125 000	0%
<b><u>Donated goods and services</u></b>	<b>373 816</b>	<b>154 784</b>	<b>30 251</b>	<b>40 464</b>	<b>178 101</b>	67%
Operating costs	176 918	138 040	18 732	39 404	118 782	100%
Program costs	196 898	16 744	11 519	1 060	59 318	37%
<b><u>In Kind Contributions</u></b>	<b>281 094</b>	-	<b>1 655</b>	<b>15 757</b>	<b>252 618</b>	<b>96%</b>
Water Service Providers	187 960	-	-	2 772	108 800	59%
Water Users	34 500	-	-	-	82 938	240%
Basic sanitation users	4 500	-	-	-	10 800	240%
Indirect costs	54 134	-	1 655	12 984	50 080	120%
	<b>654 910</b>	<b>154 784</b>	<b>31 906</b>	<b>56 220</b>	<b>555 718</b>	<b>98%</b>
<b>FY19 Percent (Actual vs Budget)</b>			5%	13%		

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.xylem.com/en-us/>



Consortium members	Budget FY19	Actual FY18	Actual Q1.19	Actual Q2.19	Forecast Q3.19 - Q4.19	Percent FY19 Expense /Forecast vs Budget
<b>Cumulated cost share % vs \$3,000,000 (5yrs budget)</b>		154 784	186 691	242 911	798 629	
		5%	6%	8%	27%	

Illustrative Cost sharing commitment in Q1 and Q2.19 not yet recorded (amount in \$USD).



## ANNEX 3 DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN QUARTERLY UPDATE Q2.19

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	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>														
	<b>Program Coordination Team</b>													
National / Regional	Regional Launching in Vakinankaratra	On Track												
National / Regional	Courtesy visit in Vakinankaratra	Completed												
National / Regional	Workshop with Ministries to define methodology on selection of the interventions communes (Demand led approach)	Completed												
National	RANO WASH Visibility package production	On Track												
National / Regional	Courtesy visit in the FY2020 two intervention regions (Haute Matsiatra and Amoron'I Mania)	Potential Risks / Delays												
National	Recruitment of sub-grantees in the FY2020 two intervention regions (Haute Matsiatra and Amoron'I Mania)	Potential Risks / Delays												
National / Regional	Recruitment Subgrantees staff	On Track												
National	Selection of interventions communes in the FY2020 two intervention regions (Demand led approach)	On Track												

Activity Description		Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
National and Regional	Office space and equipment for FY2020 two new regional offices	On Track													
	<b>Finance and Administration</b>														
National	A-133 Audit (KPMG)	On Track													
National	Statutory Audit (E&Y)	On Track													
National	Financial Management / compliance Refresher Training Sessions (Subgrantees and regions)	On Track													
National	Recruitment of regional teams for FY20	On Track													
National	Completion of recruitment of regional teams for FY20	On Track													
	<b>Communication and Reporting, Leadership Program Planning and Review</b>														
National / Regional	Monthly narrative report	On Track													
National / Regional	Bi-annual meeting for the whole project staff	Completed													
National / Regional	Communicate quarterly report planning schedule to partners	On Track													
National / Regional	Quarterly report (financial and technical)	On Track													
National / Regional	Quarterly newsletter														

Activity Description		Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
National / Regional	FY2018 Annual report	Completed		█											
National / Regional	Quarterly plan (financial and technical)	Completed			█		█	█		█			█		
National / Regional	FY2020 implementation plan (financial and technical)	Not Started	To be started in Q3									█	█		
Regional	FY 20 planning for Regions	Not Started	To be started in Q4									█			
National	Communicate FY planning schedule to partners	Not Started	To be started in Q5								█				
National	Monthly COP Communication to staff	On Track		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
National	Senior Leadership Team weekly meetings	On Track		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
CARE, CRS, & WA	<b>Regional Level</b>														
Regional	Call for interest to select new communes in FY2019 intervention communes	Completed		█	█	█									
Regional	Call for interest to select new communes in FY2020 intervention communes	Not Started						█	█	█	█				
Regional	Information meetings on RANO WASH project for FY2019 new intervention communes	Completed		█	█										
Regional	Regional quarterly workshop	Completed			█			█			█			█	
	<b>MONITORING EVALUATION &amp; LEARNING</b>														

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
<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	<b>Completed</b>												
National	Production of brochures for the dissemination of baseline results - French version	<b>Completed</b>												
National	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the national level	<b>On Hold</b>												
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)	<b>On Hold</b>												
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)	<b>On Hold</b>												
National / Regional	Workshop the promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level by the PCT and regional offices - Alaotra Mangoro region (half-day)	<b>On Hold</b>												
	<b>Annual beneficiary-based survey</b>													
National	Recruitment of surveyors	<b>Not Started</b>												
National / Regional	Training of surveyors	<b>Not Started</b>												
National / Regional	Field data collection	<b>Not Started</b>												

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Baseline survey and WASH infrastructure inventory in the 3 new regions (Vakinankaratra, Amoron'I Mania, Upper Matsiatra)														
National	Call for offer of interest	Completed		W2										
National	Selection of research firm	Potential Risks / Delays			W1									
National	Signing of contract	Potential Risks / Delays			W2									
National	Validation of start-up report	Potential Risks / Delays			W4									
National	Training of surveyors and enumerators, pre-test	Potential Risks / Delays				W3								
National / Regional	Field data collection	Potential Risks / Delays					W1 -3							
National	Validation of final report	Potential Risks / Delays						W4						
	Promotion of the use of baseline survey data in the 3 new regions of RANO WASH													
National	Duplication of leaflets / brochures for the dissemination of baseline results - Malagasy version	Not Started												
National	Duplication of leaflets / brochures for the dissemination of baseline results - French version	Not Started												

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
National	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the national level	Not Started												
National / Regional	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level -Vakinankaratra region	Not Started												
National / Regional	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level - Amoron'I Mania region	Not Started												
National / Regional	Workshop to promote the use of baseline survey data at the regional level - Haute Matsiatra region	Not Started												
	<b>Census of project beneficiaries</b>													
National / Regional	Training for new TAs with sub-grantees - Vakinankaratra region	Completed												
	<b>SMILER workshop for 3 new regions</b>													
National / Regional	Regional SMILER workshop: Vakinankaratra region	Completed												
	<b>ICT4D Platform</b>													
National	Development and routine updating of data collection forms within CommCare	On Track												
National	Installation of DHIS2 development/test instance	Canceled												
National	Hosting of DHIS2 development/test instance	Canceled												
National	Installation of DHIS2 production instance	Canceled												



Activity Description		Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
National	Hosting of DHIS2 production instance	Canceled													
National	Installation of AirWatch application for Android tablet management	Completed													
National	Reservation of project website domain name (www.ranowash.org)	Completed													
National	SSL securitization of project website domain name	Completed													
National	Development and routine updating of forms within DHIS2	Canceled													
National	Development and periodic updating of results-monitoring dashboards within DHIS2	Canceled													
National	Periodic updating of mapping (GIS) database	On Track													
	<b>Evaluation of data quality</b>														
National	Data Quality Assessment	Not Started	To be completed in Q4												
	<b>RANO WASH MEAL annual review</b>														
	Annual review with MEAL regional teams and MEAL PCT team	Not Started	To be completed in Q4												
	<b>Field visit to support the operationalization of the M &amp; E system</b>														
National / Regional	Field visit - Atsinanana region	On Track													
National / Regional	Field visit - Vatovavy Fitovinany region	On Track													

Activity Description		Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
National / Regional	Field visit - Alaotra Mangoro region	On Track													
National / Regional	Field visit - Vakinankaratra	Not Started	To be completed in Q3												
	<b>MEAL team training</b>														
National	Results-Based Management (RBM) and M&E training (PCT)	Not Started													
National	Statistical analysis training (MEAL team)	Not Started													
National	Advanced ICT4D training	Not Started													
National	Participation in international ICT4D conference	Canceled	Participation of other RANO WASH staff												
	<b>Database management</b>														
National	Development of xls frameworks for data extraction from new CommCare forms	On Track													
National	Modification of database tables according to new data collection forms	On Track													
National	Deployment of MS Azure for online data consultation	Canceled	Deemed unnecessary for operationalization of database/ICT4D platform												
National	Updating database after CommCare data extraction	On Track													

Activity Description		Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
National	Creation of dashboard to display real-time data for strategic objectives	Potential Risks / Delays	Ongoing in Q3												
<b>SOI. Governance and monitoring of water and sanitation strengthened for sustainable and equitable WASH services</b>															
<b>IRI.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	Discussions between thematic groups to document best practices and lessons learned of the WASH sector	Not Started													
Act 1.1.1.2	Capacity building and mobilizing of private sector groups to discuss key needs for the WASH private sector development	On Track													
Act 1.1.1.3	Capacity building and mobilization of WASH CSOs to discuss their key priorities	On Track													
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)	On Track													
Act 1.1.2.2	Study/workshop to develop costing of PS-EAH	Rescheduled	Q3&Q4												
Act 1.1.2.3	Study/workshop for the development National Plan for Investment	Rescheduled	Q4												
<b>IRI.2 Improved sector monitoring, analysis and learning, influencing policy</b>															
Output 1.2.1.	SE&AM strengthened and extended														
Act 1.2.1.1	Meeting with DREAH on activities for the regional SE&AM														

Activity Description		Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
	Refresher training for regional team of DiMat	Potential Risks / Delays	will be completed in Q3												
	Update DiMat at the regional level (supervision and coaching)	Potential Risks / Delays	will be completed in Q3												
Act 1.2.1.2	Regional support to DREAH to be operational for the SE&AM process	On Track													
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	On Track													
	SE&AM/BPOR launching workshop	On Track													
Act 1.2.1.4	Coaching sessions for Commune/District/DREAH to update data														
	Work with DREAH to mobilize WASH actors to update SE&AM data	Potential Risks / Delays													
	Coaching to RANO WASH team to update quarterly data in the SE&AM system	On Track													
	Quarterly review and coaching sessions with actors	Potential Risks / Delays													
Act 1.2.1.5	Training for Communes to pilot the SE&AM ICT4D platform	Potential Risks / Delays	will be completed in Q4												
Act 1.2.1.6	Working with the MoWASH to assess the sectorial review performance	On Hold	Waiting for the finalization of WASH sector program (PSEAH) expected in Q3												

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act 1.2.1.7	Rescheduled	will be conducted in FY20												
Act 1.2.1.8	Rescheduled	will be conducted in FY20												
<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												
	Potential Risks / Delays	<i>Inventory of potential actors at national and regional levels</i>												
	Rescheduled	Organize learning events at regional level												
		will be completed in Q4												
Act 1.2.2.2	Rescheduled	Work with the DREAH to feed the digital library with the learning events deliverables												
		will be completed in Q4												
Act 1.2.2.3	Rescheduled	Facilitate learning events for the RANO WASH project on PPP												
		will be completed in Q4												
<b>IRI.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	On Hold	Mobilize WASH actors at regional level to assess the progress achieved against BPOR/BPON and to define strategy to move forward												
		Waiting for the finalization of WASH sector program (PSEAH) expected in Q3												

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	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	On Track												
Act 1.3.1.3	Working session with the MoWASH on Communes' capacity building to set up and to coach STEAH	Rescheduled				will be completed in Q4								
Act 1.3.1.2	Conduct capacity building of the STEAH	On Track												
<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)													
	Training for RANO WASH regional team on PCDEAH	Completed												
	Working sessions with communes to develop with them PCDEAH	Potential Risks / Delays				will be completed in Q4								
Act: 1.3.2.2	Training of 8 communes on their roles relating to WASH service delivery	On Track												
Act: 1.3.2.3	Training for communal CAO (tender evaluation committees)	Potential Risks / Delays				will be completed in Q4								
Act: 1.3.2.4	Setting-up tax payment mechanism	Not Started												
	Develop tools to ensure tax recovery and management	Potential Risks / Delays				will be completed in Q4								
	Training for 20 communes on tax recovery and management	Not Started												
Act: 1.3.2.5	Field visit for communes benefiting water supply systems construction	Not Started												
<b>IR1.4 Increased community control over WASH services</b>														



Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
<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	Completed												
Act: 1.4.1.2	Training for Regional CSO	Potential Risks / Delays												
Act: 1.4.1.3	CSO Mapping at communal level	On Track												
Act: 1.4.1.4	Training and coaching for CSO at communal to develop advocacy plan and networking	On Track												
Act: 1.4.1.5	Coach and Follow up CSO at communal level to implement their advocacy plan	On Track												
<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	Completed												
	Training of trainers or refresher for RANO WASH technicians staff	Not Started												
Act: 1.4.2.2	Training and coaching for SLC to be operational (dialogue sessions agenda)	On Track												
Act: 1.4.2.3	Facilitate working sessions with District and Communes to implement SLCs' recommendations	On Track												

Activity Description		Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act: 1.4.2.4	Conduct national learning event on social accountability mechanism	Not Started													
Act: 1.4.2.5	Training and coaching for communes to implement social accountability mechanism	Potential Risks / Delays													
<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	On Track													
<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	Canceled													
Act 2.1.2.2	Develop WASH marketing plan per region	On Track													
Act 2.1.2.3	Training and coaching for private sector actors to implement WMDP and marketing plan	Not Started													
<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	On Track													

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act: 2.1.3.2 Invite financial institutions to participate in the Regional WMDP presentation to engage them in the potential WASH market	On Track													
Act: 2.1.3.3 Organize an "open house" to connect financial institutions and WASH service providers at the national level	Potential Risks / Delays													
Act: 2.1.3.4 Support VSLA loans to initiate WASH small business i.e. hygiene product and sanitation marketing	Not Started													
Act: 2.1.3.5 Develop communication materials related to new loan products	Not Started													
<b>IR 2.2 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	Complete			14 APS delivered by Bus hPr oof		19 APS reports provided by San dan dra no								
Produce at least 30 APS reports for FY19	Potential Risks / Delays													New forecast

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
3 APD reports pending for FY18 planned technical study	Completed													
Produce at least 20 APD reports for FY19	On Track							3 V7V						
Validation meetings for APD at each commune	On Track							3 V7V						
Act 2.2.1.2 Select short list of enterprises for construction and investment-management	Not Started									5 in ALM &ATS				
Launch call for interest at regional and national level	Completed									V7V		ATS, ALM A		
Develop 20 DAO (tender documents) from APDs in FY19	Not Started												6 DAO	12 DAO for FY20 const

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019																
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4							
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept					
<i>Training and coaching for communes / evaluation committee for tenders on procurement and the water supply system management contract</i>	<b>Not Started</b>																		
<i>Launch the tender procedure</i>	<b>Not Started</b>																		
<i>Visit the sites construction with potential WSP</i>	<b>Not Started</b>																		
<i>Evaluation of the tenders received</i>	<b>Not Started</b>																		
Act 2.2.1.3 Develop ESF and monitor its implementation in the construction sites	<b>On Hold</b>																		



Activity Description		Status	Remarks	FY 2019													
				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4				
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept		
	Develop ESF	Potential Risks / Delays		3 FY18								03 V7V	05 ATS & ALM A	USAID Approval of the new submitted ESFs			
	Monitor ESF implementation for the 12 construction	On Track								Expected end for the last construction among the first 12							
	Monitor ESF implementation	Not Started															New forecast for

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
													the 08 remain ing constr uction	
Act 2.2.1.4	Contract and Monitor water infrastructures construction and management													
	<i>Contract water infrastructures construction and management</i>	<b>On Hold</b>												
	<i>Monitor water infrastructures construction and management</i>	<b>On Hold</b>											New foreca st for the 08 remain ing constr uction	
<b>IR 2.3 Strengthened technical &amp; business skills and competencies</b>														
<b>Output 2.3.1</b>	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	<b>Complete</b>											New foreca st for the 08 remain ing constr uction	
<b>Output 2.3.2</b>	Professional Associations Development													

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	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	Potential Risks / Delays													
Act 2.3.2.2 Develop and implement a capacity building plan to the WASH private sector institution	On Track									New forecast				
<b>SO3. Adoption of healthy behaviors and use of WASH services accelerated</b>														
<b>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	On Track												
Act: 3.1.1.2	Develop 4 action-research protocols	On Track												
Act: 3.1.1.3	Implement BCD strategy for 3 regions (V7V, ALM, ATS)	Not Started												
	<i>Research and analysis for gaps in knowledge/research</i>													
	<i>Design strategies to address key behaviors</i>	Not Started												
	<i>Conceptualization of materials adapted according to the strategy and validation</i>	Not Started												
	<i>Tools production</i>	Not Started												
	<i>Implementation and evaluation of the BCD strategy</i>	Not Started												
<b>Output 3.1.2</b>	Studies of integrated population, health and environment (PHE) programming models stimulating cross-sectoral collaboration													

Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act 3.1.2.1														
<b>Output 3.1.3</b>														
Act 3.1.3.1														
<b>Output 3.2.1</b>														
Act 3.2.1.1														
Act 3.2.1.2														
<b>Output 3.2.2</b>														
Act 3.2.2.1	On Track													
Act 3.2.2.2	Completed													
Act 3.2.2.3	On Track													
Act 3.2.2.4	Not Started													

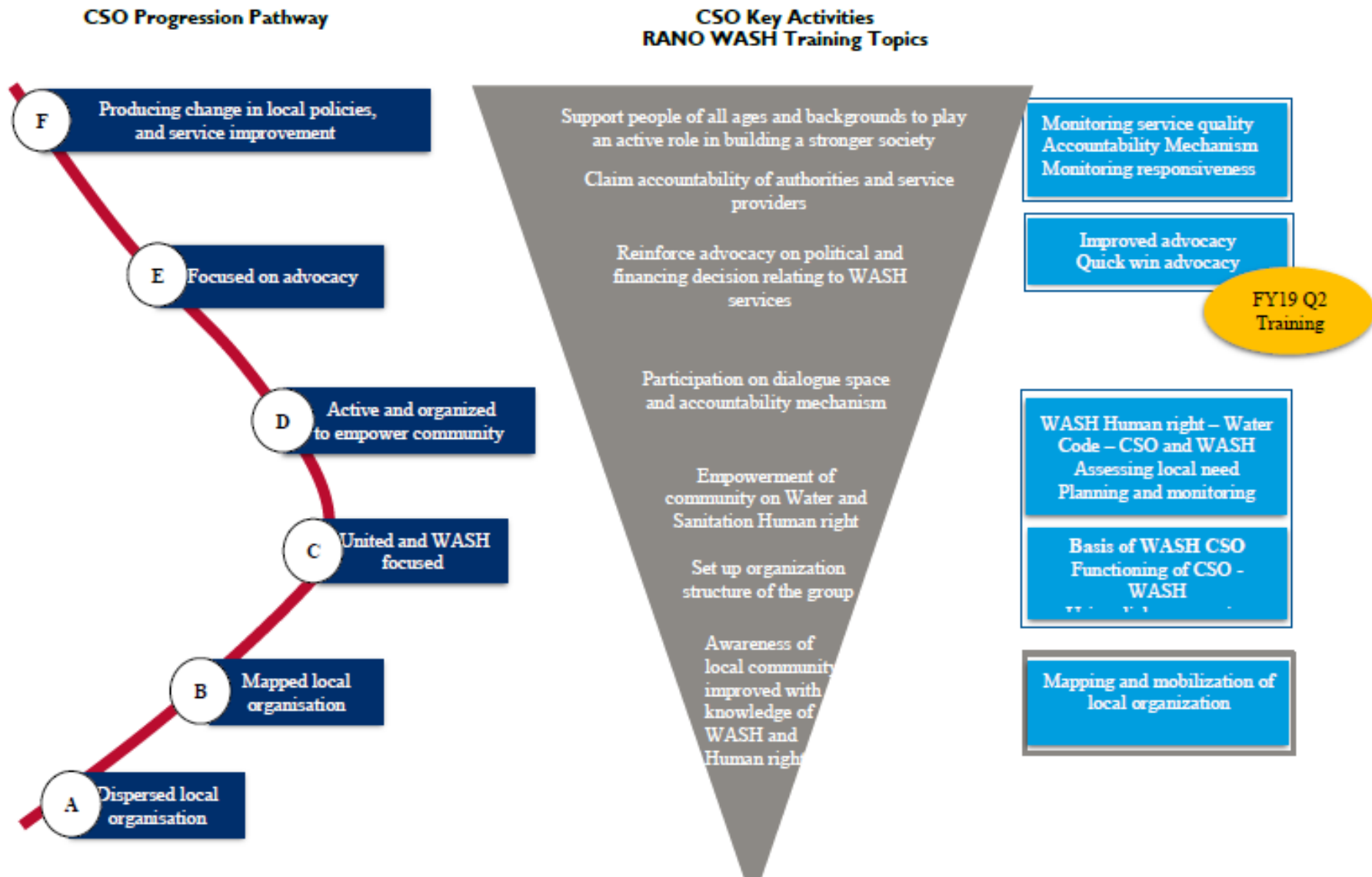
Activity Description	Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
<i>FY18 assessment in the field with FAA by organizing joint mission and discussion</i>														
<i>Periodical meeting with FAA</i>														
<i>Conduct CLTS training</i>														
Act 3.2.2.5 Training and coaching on VSLA for RANO WASH staff	On Track													
Act 3.2.2.6 Training on training techniques for RANO WASH staff	On Track													
Act 3.2.2.7 Identification and training - coaching for local promoters at communal level in the 110 intervention communes	On Track													
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)	On Track													
Act 3.2.2.10 Establish WASH committees to strengthen community participation and coordination	Not Started													
Subgrantee <i>Setting up of WASH committee in all communes</i>	On Track													
Subgrantee <i>Training and coaching for WASH committees</i>	On Track													
Act 3.2.2.11 Establish new VSLA groups and coaching for previous VSLA	On Track													
Act 3.2.2.12 Encourage VSLA members to invest in WASH products/services	Not Started													
Act 3.2.2.13 CLTS Triggering and FUM activities at village/fokontany level	On Track													
Act 3.2.2.14 Train and coach health facilities and schools in the WASH friendly	On Track													



Activity Description		Status	Remarks	FY 2019											
				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Act 3.2.2.15	BC activities specific to MHM at WASH friendly schools	On Track													
Act 3.2.2.16	Celebrate and mobilize communities to create movements for change during world days	On Track													
<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	On Track													
Act 3.2.3.2	Promote WASH products and services through local medias	On Track													
<b>IR3.3 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	Not Started													
	<i>Develop the workshop TOR</i>														
	<i>Hold the quarterly learning events</i>	Rescheduled													
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	On Track													

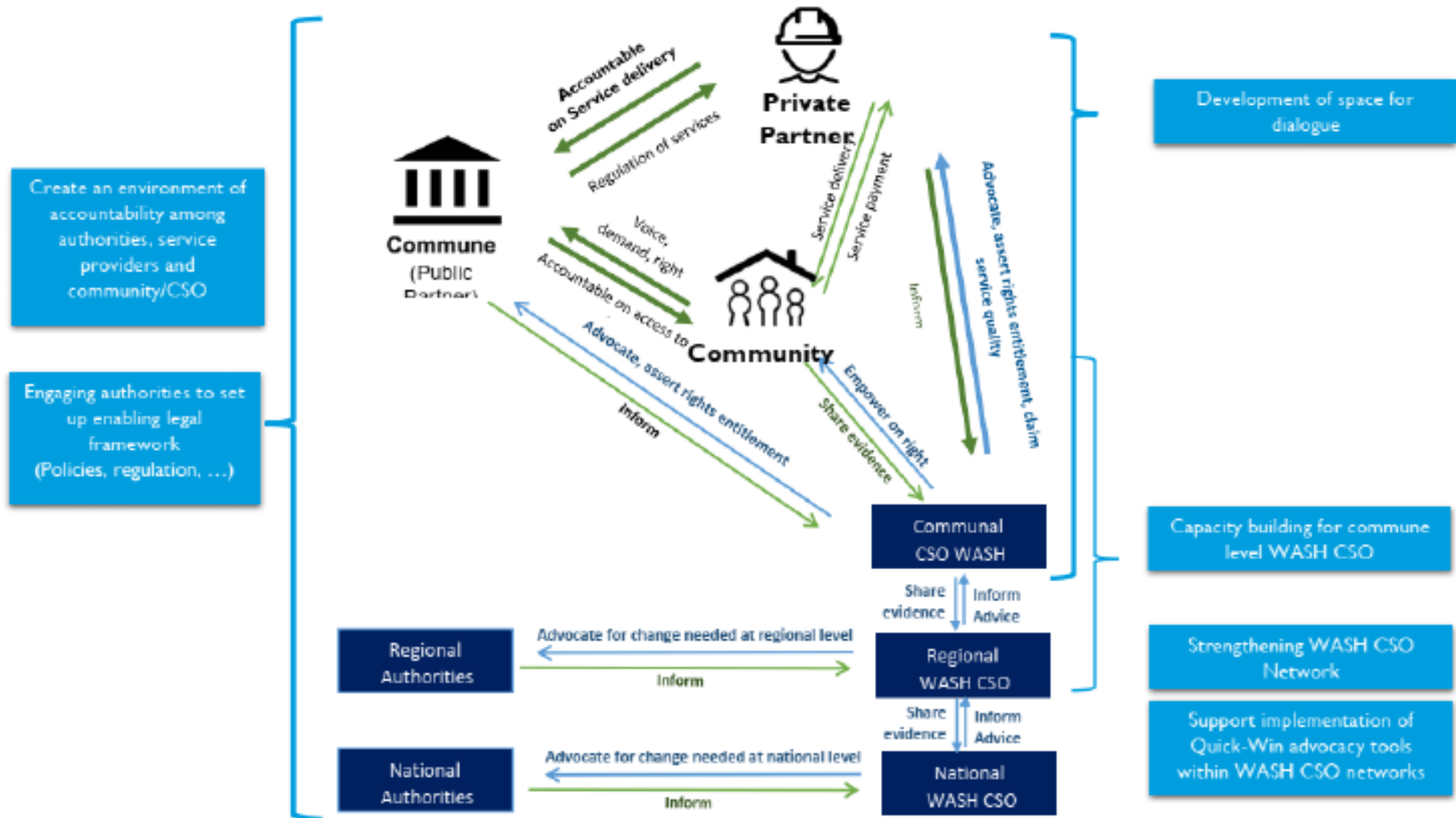
## ANNEX 4. SOI TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO CSOS

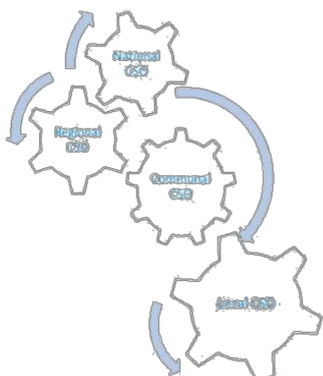
### Training for Communal level WASH CSOs



## RANO WASH Technical Support to CSOs in FY19

### Building an Enabling Environment





## RANO WASH technical support to CSOs in FY19

### Desired changes expressed by Commune-level CSOs:

- (1) to have an action plan focused on annual, measurable improvement of WASH services in coverage and quality at communal level;
- (2) to have a consensus-driven list of decisions they want to be made by authorities as a result of advocacy activities, in order to catalyze change and optimize the project's local results;
- (3) to monitor and ensure responsiveness of authorities and service providers to feedback from citizens through established accountability mechanisms;
- (4) to reduce the implementation cycle of the action plan.

### To support CSOs at Communal and local levels, RANO WASH focuses its support on:

- Strengthening WASH-CSO Networks to link SLCs (Structure Locale de Concertation or Local Dialogue structure) at all levels
- Providing capacity building to Commune-level CSOs
- Supporting CSO networks to develop advocacy plans

#### Strengthening WASH-CSO works

At the national level, RANO WASH advocates for the visibility of the CSO-WASH network. A seminar “The Human Right to Water and Sanitation, how to ensure integrated social services” was held during WASH week from March 4-7. During the seminar, the RANO WASH team shared case studies on using a gender approach in the WASH Sector, and CSO-WASH network presented the concept of the human right to Water and Sanitation and their activities to promote and protect these rights. Commune levels related to these rights, (3) roles and responsibilities of RANO WASH provided technical support to the national network office CSOs regarding human water and sanitation. (4) to finalize their rapid WASH advocacy training module. The National CSO network will subsequently improve the advocacy skills of their regional and

#### Net- Capacity building for level CSOs

WASH-CSO groups at the commune level will be one of the project's local allies to (1) mobilize the community to identify and highlight local challenges in WASH, (2) raise awareness amongst authorities and service providers of complaints from communities, (3) monitor and report authorities' responsiveness to the grievances. RANO WASH trains these WASH-CSO groups on (1) human rights to water and sanitation, (2) compliance assessment at local and commune levels, (3) WASH-rights to implementation of action plans to improve the realization of these rights, (5) community mobilization to raise citizen voice through ro-

#### “Quick win advocacy”, as an advocacy tool for CSOs

The national WASH-CSO adopted the “Quick win advocacy” approach after receiving training from the HP+ project. The national office needed to train their regional and communal offices but lacked tools and a qualified trainer. RANO WASH coaches the national WASH-CSO to refine tools, to strengthen capacity of their trainer, and to organize trainings for WASH-CSO in the RANO WASH intervention areas. This training is important for RANO WASH because it improves the effectiveness of regional and commune level WASH-CSOs. Indeed, RANO WASH relies on these structures to amplify the mobilization of authorities to make appropriate decisions to promote the improvement of access to WASH in their respective constituencies. The advantage of “Quick win advocacy” is summarized in the following sentences: “focus our energy and attention on opportunities for action that have the highest potential for impact in the near term.” The political or funding decisions obtained at the local level in the short term are then called the “quick wins” of advocacy action.



Communal CSO in Mitaty, Vatovavy Fitovinany, mobilizing community to discuss on sanitation issues. Photo credit: Ny Tanintsika / CARE

## ANNEX 5. WATER QUALITY TESTING REPORT

Région	District	Commune	Lieu	Date	Type	Longitude E [DD]	Latitude S [DD]	Altitude [m]	Debit [L/s]	pH	Conductivity [µS/cm]	Mineralization [ppm]	Temperature [°C]	Turbidite [NTU]	HCO3 [mg/L]	CO3 [mg/L]	K [mg/L]	Ca [mg/L]	OH [mg/L]	F [mg/L]	Na [mg/L]	Cl [mg/L]	Mn [mg/L]	SO4 [mg/L]	Mg [mg/L]	Fe [mg/L]	As [mg/L]
Atsinanana	Tamatave II	Ampasimbe Onibe	Ampasimbe Onibe	3/9/2018	Source	49.38122	17.63308	54	0.2	4.9	70	36	26	<5	100	50	1.3	32.04	0	0	0.59	0.9	0.003	8	24	0.23	0
Atsinanana	Tamatave II	Ampasimbe Onibe	Ampasimbe	3/21/2018	Ruisseau	49.35467	17.63561	156	3	8.2	70	35	19.8	<5	45	20	1.3	0	10	0	2.28	8.1	0.003	6	28	0.52	0
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Vohipeno	Andemaka	Andemaka	3/9/2018	Captage busé	47.756050	22.278033	16	n.c	6.7	532	267	26.1	7.5	40	20	3	12	0	0	6.698	10.5	0.091	25	500	0.37	0
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Vohipeno	Andemaka	Andemaka	3/9/2018	Captage busé	47.750583	22.277983	15	n.c	6.4	382	192	26.1	<5	95	45	3.2	32	10	0	6.107	9.4	0.012	24	90	0.12	0
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Vohipeno	Andemaka	Andemaka	2/14/2019	Captage S04	47.758330	22.278353	10	4.2	7	92.4	65.8	24.7	<5	110	55	2.3	3	10	0.25	6.7	10	0.017	6	12	0.18	<0.01

Région	District	Commune	Lieu	Date	Type	Longitude E [DD]	Latitude S [DD]	Altitude [m]	Debit [L/s]	pH	Conductivity [µS/cm]	Mineralization [ppm]	Temperature [°C]	Turbidite [NTU]	HCO3 [mg/L]	CO3 [mg/L]	K [mg/L]	Ca [mg/L]	OH [mg/L]	F [mg/L]	Na [mg/L]	Cl [mg/L]	Mn [mg/L]	SO4 [mg/L]	Mg [mg/L]	Fe [mg/L]	As [mg/L]
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Vohipeno	Andemaka	Andemaka	2/14/2019	Captage S05	47.758338	22.278417	10	2.8	7.2	95.6	65.8	24.6	<5	95	45	2.3	2	0	0.3	5.9	9	0.02	11	12	0.18	<0.01
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Ifanadiana	Kelilalina	Kianjanomby	3/23/2018	Source	47.570728	21.228306	690	1.59	6.2	26	13	22.2	<5	45	20	0.7	14	5	0	0	0	0.006	1	13	0.12	0
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Ikongo	Ambatofotsy	Ambalatenina	6/20/2018	Source	47.475333	21.800222	390	2.45	5.3	50	30	17.9	<5	50	25	0.8	13	5	0.1	7.29	11	0	23	1	0.69	0
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Ikongo	Ambatofotsy	Ambatofotsy	6/19/2018	Source captée	47.496167	21.772444	393	0.51	5.2	80	40	20.4	<5	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Ikongo	Ambatofotsy	Ambatofotsy	6/19/2018	Source	47.499361	21.769167	389	1.31	5.1	30	15	19.2	<5	30	15	1.2	1	5	0.11	6.03	9.3	0.012	13	4	0.09	0
Vatovavy Fitovinany	Ikongo	Ambatofotsy	Ambodihara Sacory	6/20/2018	Source	47.495778	21.791083	379	0.86	5.3	70	35	19.2	<5	40	20	1.4	26	5	0.2	5.59	8.6	0.001	21	4	0.13	0



**Legend**

- Value exceeding WQAP guidelines
- Test performed during APD studies
- Test performed during construction phase

WQAP_Guidelines	Region	District	Commune	Test date	Sample taking Site	Longitude [D D]	Latitude [D D]	Altitude [m]	Debit	Water identity			Water Facies							Related to health					Tested by					
										pH	Electric Conductivity (EC)	TDS (Total dissolved substance)	Temperature	Turbidity	*Bicarbonate - HC O <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonate - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (form Ca CO <sub>3</sub> )	Potassium - K <sup>+</sup>	Calcium - Ca <sup>++</sup>	*Sodium - Na <sup>++</sup>	Chlorine - Cl <sup>-</sup>	Sulfate - SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Magnesium - Mg <sup>+</sup>	Total Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> + & Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fluoride - F <sup>-</sup>		Arsenic	Nitrite - NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate - NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Coliforme (TTC)	Escherichia Coli
									Between 6.5 and 8.5 S.U.	≤ 1600 μS/cm	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 15°C	≤ 5 NTU	Between 10 and 350 mg/l	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 12 mg/l	≤ 200 mg/l	< 20 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 50	≤ 0.3 mg/l	≤ 1.5 mg/l	≤ 0.01 mg/l	≤ 0.1 mg/l	≤ 50 mg/l	0/100ml	0/100ml		
During APD study	ATS	Ampasimbe Onibe	Ampasimbe	3/27/2018	Ruisseau					8.22	70	35	19.8	<5	45	20	1.3	<<	5.28	8.1	6	28	0.52		0	0.01	2.144	--		BushProof
	ATS	Ampasimbe Onibe	Ampasimbe	3/21/2018	Ruisseau	49.35467	17.63561	156	3	8.22	70	35	19.8	<5	45	20	1.3	0	2.28	8.1	6	28	0.52	0	0					BushProof

WQAP_Guidelines		Water identity											Water Facies							Related to health					Tested by					
		Region	District	Commune	Test date	Sample taking Site	Longitude [D D]	Latitude [D D]	Altitude [m]	Depth	pH	Electric Conductivity (EC)	TDS (Total de solide disout)	Temperature	Turbidity	*Bicarbonate - HC O <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonate - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (form Ca CO <sub>3</sub> )	Potassium - K <sup>+</sup>	Calcium - Ca <sup>++</sup>	*Sodium - Na <sup>++</sup>	Chlorine - Cl <sup>-</sup>	Sulfate - SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Magnesium - Mg <sup>+</sup>	Total Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> + & Fe <sup>3+</sup>		Fluorine - F <sup>-</sup>	Arsenic	Nitrite - NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate - NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Coliforme (TTC)
									Between 6.5 et 8.5 S. U.	≤ 1600 μS/cm	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 15°C	≤ 5 NTU	Between 10 and 350 mg/l	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 12 mg/l	≤ 200 mg/l	< 20 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 50	≤ 0.3 mg/l	≤ 1.5 mg/l	≤ 0.01 mg/l	≤ 0.1 mg/l	≤ 50 mg/l	0/100ml	0/100ml		
	ATS	Ampasimbe Onibe	Ampasimbe Onibe	3/9/2018	Source	49.38122	17.63308	54	0.2	4.9	70	36	26	<5	100	50	1.3	32.04	0.59	0.9	8	24	0.23	0	0					BushProof
During	V7V	Andemaka	Andemaka	2/14/2019	Captage S04	47.758330	22.278353	10	4.2	6.97	92.4	65.8	24.7	<5	110	55	2.3	3	6.7	10	6	12	0.18	0.25	<0.01					BushProof
	V7V	Andemaka	Andemaka	2/14/2019	Captage S05	47.758338	22.278417	10	2.8	7.18	95.6	65.8	24.6	<5	95	45	2.3	2	5.91	9	11	12	0.18	0.3	<0.01					BushProof
During APDs	V7V	Andemaka	Andemaka	4/1/2018	Puits 01					5.07			22.2		40	20	3	14	6.698	10.5	25	500	0.37	0						BushProof
	V7V	Andemaka	Andemaka	4/1/2018	Puits 05					6.65			22		95	45	3.2	7	6.107	9.4	24	90	0.12	0						BushProof

WQAP_Guidelines	Region	District	Commune	Test date	Sample taking Site	Longitude [D D]	Latitude [D D]	Altitude [m]	Debit	Water identity				Water Facies							Related to health					Tested by				
										pH	Electric Conductivity (EC)	TDS (Total de solide disout)	Temperature	Turbidity	*Bicarbonate - HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonate - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (form CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Potassium - K <sup>+</sup>	Calcium - Ca <sup>++</sup>	*Sodium - Na <sup>++</sup>	Chlorine - Cl <sup>-</sup>	Sulfate - SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Magnesium - Mg <sup>+</sup>	Total Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> + & Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fluorine - F <sup>-</sup>	Arsenic		Nitrite - NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate - NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Coliforme (TTC)	Escherichia Coli
									Between 6.5 et 8.5 S.U.	≤ 1600 μS/cm	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 15°C	≤ 5 NTU	Between 10 and 350 mg/l	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 12 mg/l	≤ 200 mg/l	< 20 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 50	≤ 0.3 mg/l	≤ 1.5 mg/l	≤ 0.01 mg/l	≤ 0.1 mg/l	≤ 50 mg/l	0/100ml	0/100ml		
V7V	Andemaka	Andemaka	3/9/2018	Water Catchment	47.756050	22.278033	16	n.c	6.67	532	267	26.1	7.5	40	20	3	12	6.698	10.5	25	500	0.37	0	0					BushProof	
V7V	Andemaka	Andemaka	3/9/2018	Captage busé	47.750583	22.277983	15	n.c	6.42	382	192	26.1	<5	95	45	3.2	32	6.107	9.4	24	90	0.12	0	0					BushProof	
V7V	Andemaka	Andemaka	4/8/2018	Water Catchment 35m (Borehole)					6.21	101	86		<5						7.45		2.92	0.5+	0	0	0	0.84				BushProof
V7V	Andemaka	Andemaka	3/7/2018	River					6.03	86	60		<25						n.c		n.c	1+	n.c	n.c	0.066	4.4				BushProof

WQAP_Guidelines	Region	District	Commune	Test date	Sample taking Site	Longitude [D D]	Latitude [D D]	Altitude [m]	Debit	Water identity				Water Facies							Related to health					Tested by				
										pH	Electric Conductivity (EC)	TDS (Total de solide disout)	Temperature	Turbidity	*Bicarbonate - HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonate - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (form CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Potassium - K <sup>+</sup>	Calcium - Ca <sup>++</sup>	*Sodium - Na <sup>++</sup>	Chlorine - Cl <sup>-</sup>	Sulfate - SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Magnesium - Mg <sup>+</sup>	Total Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> & Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fluor - F <sup>-</sup>	Arsenic		Nitrite - NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate - NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Coliforme (TTC)	Escherichia Coli
									Between 6.5 et 8.5 S. U.	≤ 1600 μS/cm	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 15°C	≤ 5 NTU	Between 10 and 350 mg/l	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 12 mg/l	≤ 200 mg/l	< 20 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 50	≤ 0.3 mg/l	≤ 1.5 mg/l	≤ 0.01 mg/l	≤ 0.1 mg/l	≤ 50 mg/l	0/100ml	0/100ml		
During APDs studies	V7 V	Kelilalina	Kianjano mby	3/23/2018	Source	47.570728	21.228306	690	1.59	6.2	26	13	22.2	<5	45	20	0.7	14	0	0	1	13	0.12	0	0					BushProof
	V7 V	Ambatofotsy	Ambalatinina	6/20/2018	Source	47.475333	21.800222	390	2.45	5.3	50	30	17.9	<5	50	25	0.8	13	7.29	11	23	1	0.69	0.1	0					BushProof
	V7 V	Ambatofotsy	Ambatofotsy	6/19/2018	Source	47.496167	21.772444	393	0.51	5.23	80	40	20.4	<5	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c					BushProof
	V7 V	Ambatofotsy	Ambatofotsy	6/19/2018	Source	47.499361	21.769167	389	1.31	5.05	30	15	19.2	<5	30	15	1.2	1	6.03	9.3	13	4	0.09	0.11	0					BushProof
	V7 V	Ambatofotsy	Ambodihara Sako rihy	6/20/2018	Source	47.495778	21.791083	379	0.86	5.28	70	35	19.2	<5	40	20	1.4	26	5.59	8.6	21	4	0.13	0.2	0					BushProof

WQAP_Guidelines	Region	District	Commune	Test date	Sample taking Site	Longitude [D D]	Latitude [D D]	Altitude [m]	Debit	Water identity				Water Facies						Related to health					Tested by					
										pH	Electric Conductivity (EC)	TDS (Total de solide disout)	Temperature	Turbidity	*Bicarbonate - HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonate - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (form CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Potassium - K <sup>+</sup>	Calcium - Ca <sup>++</sup>	*Sodium - Na <sup>++</sup>	Chlorine - Cl <sup>-</sup>	Sulfate - SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Magnesium - Mg <sup>+</sup>	Total Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> & Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fluor - F <sup>-</sup>		Arsenic	Nitrite - NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate - NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Coliforme (TTC)	Escherichia Coli
									Between 6.5 et 8.5 S.U.	≤ 1600 μS/cm	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 15°C	≤ 5 NTU	Between 10 and 350 mg/l	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 12 mg/l	≤ 200 mg/l	< 20 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 50	≤ 0.3 mg/l	≤ 1.5 mg/l	≤ 0.01 mg/l	≤ 0.1 mg/l	≤ 50 mg/l	0/100ml	0/100ml		
During	ATS	Foul pointe	Foul pointe	3/4/2019	Water catchment					6.5	59.7	38.6	34.7	<10		Low														Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH
	ATS	Foul pointe	Foul pointe	3/4/2019	Water Tank/Chlorination point					6.6	150	104	31.6	<5		Low														Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH
	ATS	Foul pointe	Foul pointe	3/4/2019	Monobloc					7.1	150																			Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH

WQAP_Guidelines		Water identity											Water Facies						Related to health					Tested by						
		Region	District	Commune	Test date	Sample taking Site	Longitude [D D]	Latitude [D D]	Altitude [m]	Debit	pH	Electric Conductivity (EC)	TDS (Total de solide disout)	Temperature	Turbidity	*Bicarbonate - HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonate - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (form CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Potassium - K <sup>+</sup>	Calcium - Ca <sup>++</sup>	*Sodium - Na <sup>++</sup>	Chlorine - Cl <sup>-</sup>	Sulfate - SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Magnesium - Mg <sup>+</sup>		Total Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> & Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fluor - F <sup>-</sup>	Arsenic	Nitrite - NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate - NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Coliforme (TTC)
									Between 6.5 et 8.5 S. U.	≤ 1600 μS/cm	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 15°C	≤ 5 NTU	Between 10 and 350 mg/l	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 12 mg/l	≤ 200 mg/l	< 20 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 50	≤ 0.3 mg/l	≤ 1.5 mg/l	≤ 0.01 mg/l	≤ 0.1 mg/l	≤ 50 mg/l	0/100ml	0/100ml		
APD	ATS	Foul pointe	Foul pointe	4/10/2018	Barrage Ranoainty				7.2	37	37	27											0.05			0	0.474			Sandano
During	ATS	Ilaka-Est	Ilaka-Est	3/6/2019	Water Tank /Chlorination point				8.4	150	70.4				0															Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH
	ATS	Ilaka-Est	Ilaka-Est	3/6/2019	Monobloc				6.5	167	79.4	27.8	<8		0											Low	Low			Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH



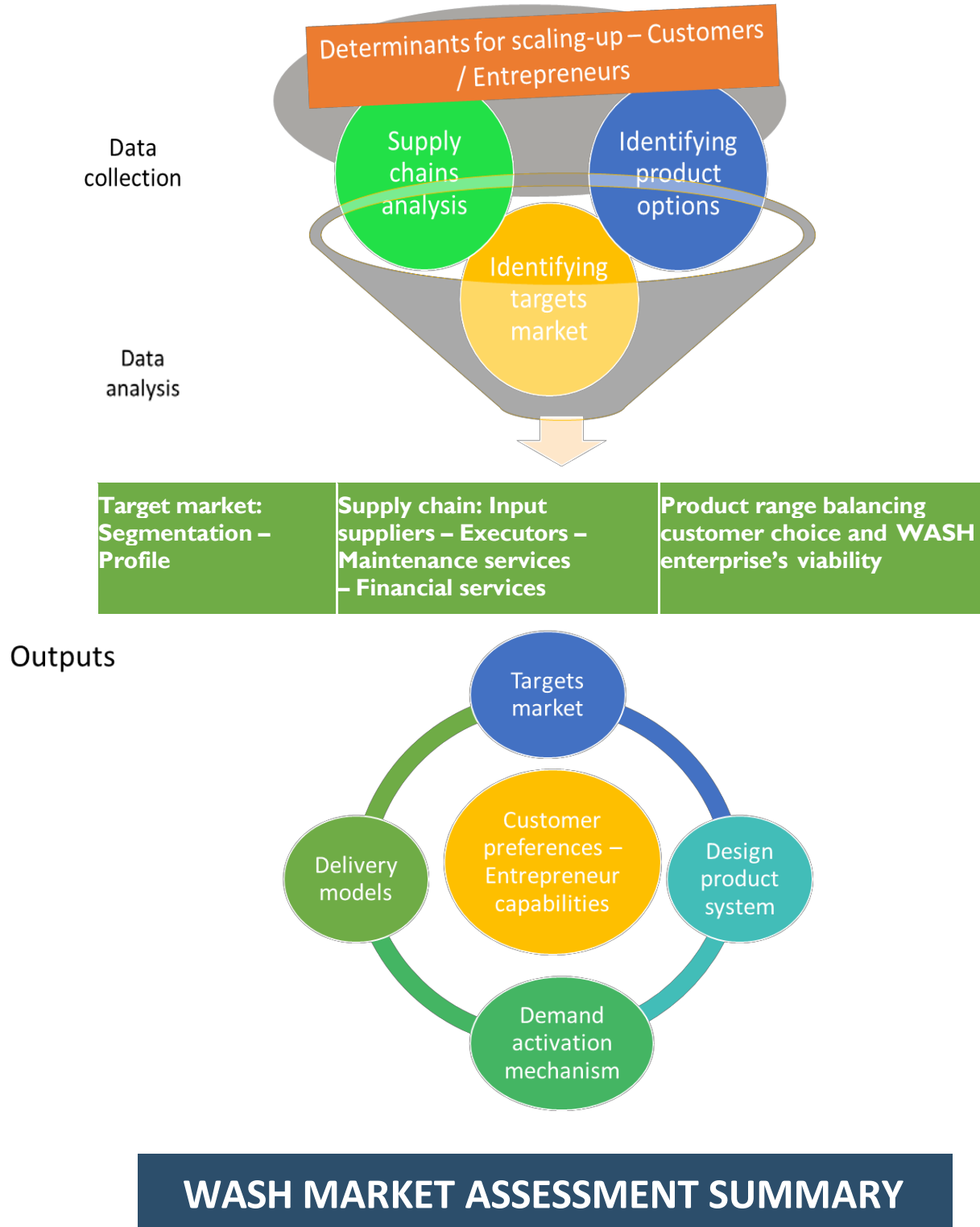
WQAP_Guidelines		Water identity											Water Facies						Related to health					Tested by						
		Region	District	Commune	Test date	Sample taking Site	Longitude [D D]	Latitude [D D]	Altitude [m]	Debit	pH	Electric Conductivity (EC)	TDS (Total de solide disout)	Temperature	Turbidity	*Bicarbonate - HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonate - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (form CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Potassium - K <sup>+</sup>	Calcium - Ca <sup>++</sup>	*Sodium - Na <sup>++</sup>	Chlorine - Cl <sup>-</sup>	Sulfate - SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Magnesium - Mg <sup>+</sup>		Total Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> & Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fluorine - F <sup>-</sup>	Arsenic	Nitrite - NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate - NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Coliforme (TTC)
									Between 6.5 et 8.5 S. U.	≤ 1600 μS/cm	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 15°C	≤ 5 NTU	Between 10 and 350 mg/l	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 12 mg/l	≤ 200 mg/l	< 20 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 50	≤ 0.3 mg/l	≤ 1.5 mg/l	≤ 0.01 mg/l	≤ 0.1 mg/l	≤ 50 mg/l	0/100ml	0/100ml		
During	ATS	Ambila Lemaitso	Ambila Lemaitso	3/5/2019	Water catchment					<6,8	33	26.2	<7																	Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH
	ATS	Ambila Lemaitso	Ambila Lemaitso	3/5/2019	Water Tank/Chlorination point					6	402	27.2	29.8	<5											Low	3.75				Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH
	ATS	Ambila Lemaitso	Ambila Lemaitso	3/5/2019	Monobloc						370	24.7	31.3													Low				Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH
During	ATS	Ranofana-Est		3/3/2019	Multi PEC					7.58	23.6	16.5	28.9	<5											Low					Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH

WQAP_Guidelines	Region	District	Commune	Test date	Sample taking Site	Longitude [DD]	Latitude [DD]	Altitude [m]	Debit	Water identity				Water Facies						Related to health					Tested by					
										pH	Electric Conductivity (EC)	TDS (Total de solide dissout)	Temperature	Turbidity	*Bicarbonate - HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonate - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (form CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Potassium - K <sup>+</sup>	Calcium - Ca <sup>++</sup>	*Sodium - Na <sup>++</sup>	Chlorine - Cl <sup>-</sup>	Sulfate - SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Magnesium - Mg <sup>+</sup>	Total Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> + & Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fluorine - F <sup>-</sup>		Arsenic	Nitrite - NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate - NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Coliforme (TTC)	Escherichia Coli
									Between 6.5 et 8.5 S.U.	≤ 1600 μS/cm	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 15°C	≤ 5 NTU	Between 10 and 350 mg/l	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 12 mg/l	≤ 200 mg/l	< 20 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 50	≤ 0.3 mg/l	≤ 1.5 mg/l	≤ 0.01 mg/l	≤ 0.1 mg/l	≤ 50 mg/l	0/100ml	0/100ml		
	ATS	Ranomafana-Est		3/3/2019	Réserve avant distribution					6.9	26.5	17	29.6	<10																Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH
	ALM	Beforona																												
During	ALM	Sabotsy Anjiroro	Sabotsy Anjiroro	3/7/2019	Before treatment					6.7	27.5	12.6	26.7	<10											Low	Low				Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH
	ALM	Sabotsy Anjiroro	Sabotsy Anjiroro	3/7/2019	Water tank /Chlorin					6.4	50.9	36.5	23.3	<10												Low	Low			

WQAP_Guidelines		Water identity											Water Facies						Related to health					Tested by						
		Region	District	Commune	Test date	Sample taking Site	Longitude [D D]	Latitude [D D]	Altitude [m]	Debit	pH	Electric Conductivity (EC)	TDS (Total de solide disout)	Temperature	Turbidity	*Bicarbonate - HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Carbonate - CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (form CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Potassium - K <sup>+</sup>	Calcium - Ca <sup>++</sup>	*Sodium - Na <sup>++</sup>	Chlorine - Cl <sup>-</sup>	Sulfate - SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Magnesium - Mg <sup>+</sup>		Total Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> & Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fluorine - F <sup>-</sup>	Arsenic	Nitrite - NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate - NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Coliforme (TTC)
									Between 6.5 et 8.5 S.U.	≤ 1600 μS/cm	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 15°C	≤ 5 NTU	Between 10 and 350 mg/l	≤ 500 mg/l	≤ 12 mg/l	≤ 200 mg/l	< 20 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 250 mg/l	≤ 50	≤ 0.3 mg/l	≤ 1.5 mg/l	≤ 0.01 mg/l	≤ 0.1 mg/l	≤ 50 mg/l	0/100ml	0/100ml		
					ation point																									
ALM	Sabotsy Anjiro	Sabotsy Anjiro	3/7/2019	Social connection					6.9	34.9	16.2	26.7	10<												Low	Low			Villanova/CRS/RANO WASH	

## ANNEX 6. WASH MARKET ASSESSMENT Q2.19

### ANNEX 6.1 WASH MARKET ASSESSMENT SUMMARY



## Data Collection

The WASH Market Assessment (WMA) involved collecting **supply chain** data on existing WASH products and services, i.e. the flow of products and information from purchase of raw materials to delivery of finished products to consumers. The supply chain includes identification of service providers and actors involved in production of various elements of the products / services and the financial actors that facilitate access of consumers and service providers to financial services (loans, payment facility, etc.).

To sell WASH products and services, it is important to understand **the market** to determine current and potential **customers**. The assessment therefore involved collecting data on household perceptions, desires and practices in project areas with and without WASH services and products, **and** with and without Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA).

## Data Analysis

### Market Targeting: Profile Segmentation

Analyzing the needs of each target or prioritized consumer, according to their willingness and ability to pay, aspirations, location and current practices

Analyzing the availability of loans or payment facilities and the available desired product range

### Supply Chain: Input Suppliers, Executors, Maintenance and Financial Services

Analyzing direct, indirect and potential actors in the supply chain, their relationship, promotional activities, quality standards for existing products and services, constraints and opportunities, including means of transport and potential financial services for WASH service providers and users.

### Product Range Balancing Customer Choice and Enterprise Viability

Identifying appropriate range of WASH products that balance customer choice, simplicity of purchase process, and viability of sanitation enterprises.

## Outputs

The WMA guides RANO WASH and WASH stakeholders in designing WASH market development plans and WASH business models. Outputs of the WMA include:

**Target markets** with its profiles, key statistics, purchasing decisions and substitutes / foregoing, ii) **Product design** including innovations or incremental improvements to respond to consumers' desires or preferences or price point and service provider capacity, iii) A range of **delivery models** adapted to simplify customers' purchasing experience and ability (i.e. access), and iv) **Demand creation mechanisms** used by service providers to market products and increase demand.

## PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE WASH MARKET ASSESSMENT IN VAKINAKARATRA, AMORON'I MANIA AND HAUTE MATSIATRA 2019

<b>Water sub-sector</b>	<p>The topographic conditions of the three regions are favorable for gravity-fed water systems. In addition, investment and operating costs represent an overall cost savings relative to pumping systems, and 79% of the drinking water market is still available. Private management is viable if the government and technical and financial partners bear the cost of investment, renovation and extension, since the population's capacity to pay is 0.4 Ar / L (\$0.001 USD), enabling water operators only to cover the costs to maintain the system and treat water.</p> <p>Some topline results include overall low access rates and deterioration of water supply systems. Results also indicate low allocation of household expenses to water services. On customer preferences, people reported high satisfaction levels for private connections, with 80% satisfied vs 41% satisfaction with other types of connection, but most people don't have domestic connections. Proximity was one of the main preference of households. There is also a high demand for water storage products across all income levels among households. Data from the WMA will be further analyzed and disaggregated to determine target customer profiles.</p>
<b>Sanitation sub-sector</b>	<p>SANPLAT slab latrines connected to pit latrines or dry pits are suitable for rural areas in the three regions. These are easy to adapt and are especially suitable for low-income populations.</p> <p>Some topline results include: i) open defecation as a social norm and ii) low buy-in from local authorities to improve sanitation. Households report being satisfied with their latrines, but most of these household latrines do not meet JMP improved standards. However, households reported wanting clean toilets with adequate disposal/ removal, near their homes. This indicates the existence of non-users and users wishing to improve could be a ready market. Households reported using local materials for latrine superstructures. On the SANPLAT slabs, households reported these were easy to clean and move. Data from the WMA will be further analyzed and disaggregated to determine target customer profiles.</p> <p>The <b>average</b> cost of building a SANPLAT slab latrine is 289,000 Ar (\$79 USD). Local raw materials, often available for free, can be used for the superstructure and households can contribute to the construction. Labor can be provided by households, which significantly reduces the cost. It will only be necessary to pay for inputs such as the 30,000 Ar (\$8.23 USD) slabs and possibly the cement and some materials depending on the desired superstructure. 90% of users reported building their own latrines and not paying over 100,000 Ar (\$27 USD) for construction costs. 60% of users are willing to pay up to 50,000 Ar (\$13 USD) for latrine maintenance.</p>
<b>Hygiene sub-sector</b>	<p>There is a potential market for reusable menstrual pads to be marketed in maternity wards, among working women, among female students and among women already accustomed to using rags. Based on findings, the study proposes marketing menstrual kits consisting of two underwear and four pads at a price not exceeding 9,600 Ar (\$2.63 USD).</p>












### ANNEX 6.2 SUMMARY RESULTS OF PDMW WORKSHOP IN ATSIANANA (FRENCH) Q2.19

AMÉLIORATION DE L'ACCÈS À L'EAU POTABLE POUR TOUS À TRAVERS DES SERVICES ET DES INFRASTRUCTURES ADÉQUATES ET UNE GESTION DURABLE	MARCHES A DEVELOPPER	ASSAINISSEMENT : AMÉLIORATION DU SYSTÈME D'ASSAINISSEMENT AMÉLIORATION DE LA GESTION ET LA TRANSFORMATION DES DÉCHETS SOLIDES ET LIQUIDES	MARCHES A DEVELOPPER	HYGIENE: AMÉLIORATION DE LA PROMOTION DE L'HYGIENE	MARCHES A DEVELOPPER
<p><b>Action 1</b> : Protéger et restaurer les écosystèmes liés à l'eau comme les montagnes, les bassins-versants et les zones humides tels qu'il est recommandé par l'analyse de la vulnérabilité de la région face au changement climatique ;</p> <p><b>Action 2</b> : Professionnaliser les structures de gestion de l'eau ;</p> <p><b>Action 3</b> : Construire des infrastructures d'adduction d'eau dans chaque localité, tout en assurant que son extraction soit en accord avec son approvisionnement durable ;</p> <p><b>Action 4</b> : Renouveler les conduites d'eau vétustes et en construire des nouvelles suivant les besoins ;</p> <p><b>Action 5</b> : Sensibiliser la population et les sociétés sur la gravité de la pollution de l'air et de l'eau et de la rareté de cette dernière ;</p> <p><b>Action 6</b> : Développer des formations professionnelles liées à l'eau et à l'assainissement à divers niveaux (professionnels, responsables, grand public) ;</p>	<p>1. Production de jeunes plants adaptés à la protection de l'écosystème,</p> <p>2. Conduite Études APS et APD,</p> <p>3. Construction- Investissement et Gestion des infrastructures AEP (Service/Produit RANO WASH),</p> <p>4. Vulgarisation des textes réglementaires liés au secteur et</p> <p>5. Actions de sensibiliser la population et les sociétés sur la gravité de la pollution de l'air et de l'eau et de la rareté de cette dernière,</p>	<p><b>Action 1</b> : Construire, réhabiliter et entretenir le réseau d'assainissement (drainage des zones inondables et évacuation des eaux usées) ;</p> <p><b>Action 2</b> : Faire l'inventaire des sources de pollutions majeures dans la région ;</p> <p><b>Action 3</b> : Faire le suivi strict du respect des réglementations en matière d'assainissement et d'évacuation d'eau ;</p> <p><b>Action 4</b> : Promouvoir l'utilisation de latrines moderne (sensibiliser la population et les responsables, doter les sites les plus exposés à la défécation à l'aire libre en équipements, diffuser les technologies à travers des formations, adopter les mesures qui facilitent les fabrications et ses entretiens des latrines) ;</p> <p><b>Action 5</b> : Produire du biogaz et de l'engrais biologique par le compostage de 50 % de la quantité de déchets des ordures ménagères (cf. Contribution Prévue Déterminée Nationale au titre des efforts sur le changement climatique, Madagascar) ;</p> <p><b>Action 6</b> : Mettre en place des systèmes de traitement des déchets liquide industriels et médicaux ;</p>	<p>8. Promotion de latrines (Service/produits RANO WASH),</p> <p>9. Valorisation des déchets solides,</p>	<p><b>Action 1</b> : Sensibilisation sur la Veille sanitaire pour le changement de comportement pour la promotion de l'hygiène : Utilisation de savon – gestion menstruelle ...</p> <p><b>Action 2</b> : Vulgarisation de serviettes hygiénique lavable (90% des filles et femmes utilisent du tissu pendant l'hygiène menstruelle)</p> <p><b>Action 3</b> : L'intégration des serviettes hygiéniques aux produits gérés par les agents communautaires pourrait être intéressant dans la mesure où ils(elles) sont en contact direct avec les mères/filles.</p> <p><b>Action 4</b> : Marketing Social continu pour les produits en hygiène avec Communication pour le Changement de comportement</p> <p><b>Action 5</b> : Sensibilisation de jeunes locales pour développer les marches</p> <p><b>Action 6</b> : Ouverture de boutique d'hygiènes</p>	<p>15. Communication en hygiène pour le Changement de comportement,</p> <p>16. Serviette hygiénique lavable (Production locaux, ...),</p> <p>17. Hygiène domestique,</p>

AMÉLIORATION DE L'ACCÈS À L'EAU POTABLE POUR TOUS À TRAVERS DES SERVICES ET DES INFRASTRUCTURES ADÉQUATES ET UNE GESTION DURABLE	MARCHES A DEVELOPPER	ASSAINISSEMENT : AMÉLIORATION DU SYSTÈME D'ASSAINISSEMENT AMÉLIORATION DE LA GESTION ET LA TRANSFORMATION DES DÉCHETS SOLIDES ET LIQUIDES	MARCHES A DEVELOPPER	HYGIENE: AMÉLIORATION DE LA PROMOTION DE L'HYGIENE	MARCHES A DEVELOPPER
<p><b>Action 7 :</b> Effectuer des actions de contrôle périodique de la qualité de l'eau de la nappe phréatique des villes et en informer la population (notamment à Tamatave où le risque de pollution est particulièrement élevé) ;</p> <p><b>Action 8 :</b> Respect et contrôle pour l'application des normes relatif aux produits</p> <p><b>Action 9 :</b> Recensement fiscale pour chaque commune pour connaître sa population et les habitations (Action ajoutée a Foulpointe)</p> <p><b>Action 10 :</b> Amélioration des pompes « tany » pour le traitement de l'eau fournie (Action ajoutée a Foulpointe)</p> <p><b>Action 11 :</b> Vulgarisation des recherches sur le « pompe tany » améliorés</p>	<p>6. Analyse et traitement de l'eau,</p> <p>7. Production d'eau potable dans différents récipients,</p>	<p><b>Action 7 :</b> Mettre en place des projets de transformation et de purification des huiles de vidange pour leur réutilisation.</p> <p><b>Action 8 :</b> Mettre en place des projets de transformation et de purification des boues de vidange pour leur réutilisation.</p> <p><b>Action 9 :</b> Créer des parcs à résidus respectant les normes strictes d'assainissement ;</p> <p><b>Action 10 :</b> Développer des formations professionnelles liées à l'assainissement à divers niveaux (professionnels, responsables, public) ;</p> <p><b>Action 11 :</b> Appuyer les instituts sur les recherches dans les technologies de collecte et de traitement de l'eau et des déchets</p>	<p>10. Valorisation des déchets liquides, 11. Production de biogaz, 12. Installation de petite unité de production de biogaz (type familial), 13. Le marché de Transport relatif aux collectes des ordures et déchets liquide,</p>		










## BUSINESS MODEL- ENVIRONNEMENT D'AFFAIRES – SWOT DES MARCHE PRIORITAIRES DANS LA REGION ATSINANANA (Février 2019)

Marché (EAU):		Études, Construction, Investissement et Gestion des infrastructures AEP		
 Partenaires clés	 Activités clés	 Proposition de valeur	 Relation Client	 Segments clients
Prestataires d'études Prestataires en construction d'infrastructure d'eau potable Fournisseurs de matériaux de construction et d'équipements Hydraulique Communes – District – Régions Usagers Ministères en charge de l'Eau, de l'Environnement, de la Décentralisation Partenaires financiers : bailleurs, IMF, Banques primaires,...	Etudes de faisabilité technique (Identification de sites - APS – APD – Etude environnementale) avec validation pour la mise en place d'infrastructure d'AEP - Construction d'infrastructure d'eau potable suivant les normes Apport d'investissement - Gestion et exploitation d'infrastructure d'eau potable : Branchements Particulier et Social MultiPEC Production et mise d'hypochlorite de sodium	Présentation d'expériences, de matériels et technologie adaptée Guide, référence, garantie pour la réalisation du projet Présentation d'innovation dans le secteur Présentation de capacité financière Présentation de capacité technique	Étude – Construction : qualité de la prestation et de la réalisation Respect des délais Eau de qualité et en quantité suffisante fournis Professionnalisme dans la gestion Sécurisation/mise en confiance sur les propositions techniques du gestionnaire Conseil clients Facilité de paiement sous condition pour branchement Transparence	Étude et construction, Client de niche : CTD – SDE - PTF Besoin des clients : Infrastructure durable résiliente Gestion Client de masse : population Besoin de client : eau potable à la portée de tous
 Ressources clés		 Canaux		
- Etudes : Ressources humaines (techniciens spécialisés), Moyen matériel : topographique, GPS, drones, matériels roulants, etc. Moyen financier : bailleurs/clients - Construction : Ressources humaines (techniciens expérimentés dans le secteur) Moyens matériels de constructions Moyen financier : IMF, banque primaire, PTF, investissement (propre ou non)		Communication (affichage – Brochure – pub- réseaux sociaux...) Réunions communautaires Organisation de journée de présentation de l'entreprise • Participations aux événements du secteur : stands, conférences, ...		
- Gestion : Ressources humaines qualifiées et compétentes Moyens matériels : matériel nécessaire pour le bon fonctionnement du système Moyen financier : IMF, banque primaire, PTF, investissement (propre ou non), clients				
 Coûts (Structure de coûts)		 Revenus (Flux de revenus)		
- Études : Rémunération du personnel qualifié, • Études topographiques, géophysique - Construction : Achat et approvisionnement de Matériaux de construction et équipements hydrauliques Personnel qualifié		Etudes : prestation Construction : marche/contrat Gestion : facturation, vente de produit des clients		
Environnement d'affaires pour le développement du marché	FORCE	FAIBLESSE	OPPORTUNITE	MENACE
Obligation d'étude APS et APD précédant les travaux de construction d'AEP,	Volonté à payer de la population, Adoption de la gestion privée par les Communes	Faible capacité technique des entreprises pour la réponse aux	Existence de financement de construction des AEP par	Sécurité des investissements réalisés par les acteurs privés face aux changements des

<b>Marché (EAU):</b>		<b>Études, Construction, Investissement et Gestion des infrastructures AEP</b>		
<p>Volume important du marché : 5000 points d'eau à construire dans la Région Atsinanana (BPOR)</p> <p>Promotion et application des textes réglementaires sur la Maitrise d'ouvrage, Promotion du modèle PPP par les porteurs de projet AEP</p> <p>Priorisation des mises en place des infrastructures d'eau dans les politiques, plans de développement locaux</p> <p>Implication de la commune pour ces responsabilités selon le close contractuel, (Art 123, du loi 66-003 LTGO du 02 juillet 1966)</p>	<p>Volonté et implication du Ministère en charge de l'eau pour la promotion de PPP</p>	<p>appels d'offres, la réalisation des études et travaux de construction</p> <p>Faible offre de produits financiers pour faciliter l'engagement du secteur privé à s'investir dans la construction des infrastructures d'AEP</p> <p>Faible capacité à payer des ménages pour accéder aux branchements en eau</p>	<p>l'intermédiaires des projet ou promoteurs du secteur,</p> <p>Adoption du modèle gestion-investissement- construction-exploitation, par les porteurs du projet AEP</p> <p>Application de périmètre d'exploitation du système selon l'Article 43 du code de l'eau, permettant le développement du secteur</p>	<p>dirigeants (effectivité de la mise en œuvre des contrats de délégation de gestion)</p>

<b>Marché (ASSAINISSEMENT):</b>		<b>Promotion de latrines</b>										
<p>• Types de marche : Sani-marché et Kit latrine</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Actions</th> <th>Types de marches</th> <th>Produits</th> <th>Services</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Promotion de Latrine hygiénique</td> <td>Sanimarket Kit latrine</td> <td>DSP, ECOSAN, DLM, Jerricane (Tsamoka), brosse hygiénique, poubelle, buse, (collaboration avec quincaillerie), superstructure</td> <td>Vente, transport, Installation, SAV,</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Actions	Types de marches	Produits	Services	Promotion de Latrine hygiénique	Sanimarket Kit latrine	DSP, ECOSAN, DLM, Jerricane (Tsamoka), brosse hygiénique, poubelle, buse, (collaboration avec quincaillerie), superstructure	Vente, transport, Installation, SAV,
Actions	Types de marches	Produits	Services									
Promotion de Latrine hygiénique	Sanimarket Kit latrine	DSP, ECOSAN, DLM, Jerricane (Tsamoka), brosse hygiénique, poubelle, buse, (collaboration avec quincaillerie), superstructure	Vente, transport, Installation, SAV,									
<b>Partenaires clés</b>	<b>Activités clés</b>	<b>Proposition de valeur</b>	<b>Relation Client</b>	<b>Segments clients</b>								
<p>Coopération décentralisée, Agence de communication (Besoin de tarif préférentielle), Il peut s'agir de fournisseurs ( , de sous-traitants, de coproducteurs (artisans, maçons locaux) , d'intégrateurs, d'experts, etc.</p>	<p>Préparation ressources (humains, logistiques, Financière), Acquisition d'équipements, matériels de production Achat matière première, Production proprement dite, Marketing Ce sont les activités indispensables au fonctionnement de l'entreprise</p>	<p><b>Élément déclencheur des clients :</b> latrine durable, durable robuste, réponse à une épidémie, latrine hygiénique, sécurité, aisance en cas de besoin, disponibilité, prestige sociale, dignité, fierté, une latrine plus abordable respectueux de l'environnement</p> <p><b>À quels besoins ils répondent en consommant notre solution ? Quelle est ma valeur ajoutée par rapport à la concurrence ? Quels sont les facteurs qui vont déclencher l'acte d'achat ?</b></p> <p>Plus abordable, varie, moderne, adaptable suivant les besoins,</p>	<p>SAV, Garantie, Service de vidange, Conseil – orientation (counseling)</p>	<p>Profil de la clientèle : Ménage, particulier, société, bâtiments administratifs - Marches : Marche de masse, de niche (hôteliers, restaurateurs, hôpital, société, Entreprise</p>								
<b>Ressources clés</b>		<b>Canaux</b>										
<p>Il s'agit de tous les moyens matériels : (Local y compris le bureau, point de vente, moyens de transport, fourniture de bureau, équipement de bureau, outils de gestion (logiciel de gestion, application), matériels de communication (téléphone), Immatériels (humains : Technicien, gérant, personnel d'appui : gardien, agent commercial), et financiers (capital, fonds de roulement, avance, que l'entreprise doit réunir pour produire une offre répondant aux attentes de ses clients. Les compétences techniques à renforcer : Marketing du produit, techniciens locaux Formation dernière technologie</p>		<p>Communication interpersonnelle Utilisation du WEB Radio, mass media, Tam Tam (sono mobile) Réunion communautaire Marché ambulant, Leaders d'opinion, les RAD</p>										
<b>Coûts (Structure de coûts)</b>		<b>Revenus (Flux de revenus)</b>										
<p>- Matières premières (ciment, fer, sable, gravillon, graviers, - Charges personnelles</p>		<p>Recettes directes des ventes, Recette des ventes indirectes Revenus pendant campagne de produits agricoles (exemple letchis) : point de collecte de letchis, (WC mobile), WC préfabriqué,</p>										
<b>Environnement d'affaires pour le développement du marché</b>	FORCE	FAIBLESSE	OPPORTUNITE	MENACE								

<b>Marché (ASSAINISSEMENT): Promotion de latrines</b>				
<p>Conditions d'investissements Partenariat avec IMF (OTIV : crédit madio) voire la convention entre IMF et entreprise, fonds de garantie, Longue histoire de subvention réduisant la demande Mauvaise état et insuffisance des infrastructures (routes) Dispersion géographique de la population, pas de masse critique suffisante <b>CADRE INSTITUTIONNELLE :</b> Offres produits financiers au niveau IMF, pour la promotion des produits latrines <b>CADRE LEGAL :</b> Agreement au niveau de la région pour les entreprises, Application du code de l'habitat et d'urbanisme et code d'hygiène</p>	<p>Mise en œuvre des approches ATPC par les ONG de développement Implication des autorités locales dans la sensibilisation d'utilisation des latrines Volonté à payer des ménages pour accéder aux latrines Disponibilité de service de proximité fourni par les artisans locaux (Dio Tontolo, autre acteurs privés)</p>	<p>Difficulté d'accès aux offres de produits financiers () pour les fournisseurs de service Manque de capital pour une grande couverture d'action Faible pouvoir d'achats des ménages Produit latrine n'est pas considéré comme priorité par les ménages Manque de capacité technique pour les technologies de construction des latrines adaptées. Coût de transport élevé pour les matières premières Absence de stratégie de marketing de vente</p>	<p>Disponibilité des projets de développement WASH Volume élevé du marché Disponibilité des matériaux locaux</p>	<p>Nombre insuffisant de la demande pour une rentabilité du business Existence de projets octroyant des subventions pour la construction des latrines Faible rentabilité par rapport aux autres business</p>

<b>Marché (HYGIENE):</b>		<b>Serviette hygiénique lavable</b>		
		<b>MARCHE</b>	<b>Sous PRODUIT/SERVICE</b>	
		Serviette hygiénique lavable	Producteur, Grossiste, Distributeur, Concepteur de spot, Agence de communication,	
 <b>Partenaires clés</b>	 <b>Activités clés</b>	 <b>Proposition de valeur</b>	 <b>Relation Client</b>	 <b>Segments clients</b>
- <i>Partenaires Stratégiques</i> : Fournisseur de matière première, Distributeur, Projet WASH , Etablissement sanitaire, Etablissement scolaire, Association de femme, ... Etablissement sanitaire, établissement scolaire, association de femme, ... Relation avec les partenaires stratégiques, Relation avec les points de vente	Ce qu'on doit faire pour produire. Approvisionnement des matières premières Confection de serviette Conditionnement - Activités indispensables au fonctionnement de l'entreprise : Mise à la disposition des ressources disponibles : Financière, personnels, matériels et intrant, temps Recherche des ressources non disponibles : Financière, personnels, matériels et intrant, Temps	Élément déclencheur des clients : Durabilité du produit - Confort - Coûts accessible et réduction de dépense Respect de l'environnement - Intimité atténuée au niveau de la société A quels besoins ils répondent en consommant notre solution ? Quelle est la valeur ajoutée par rapport à la concurrence ? Quels sont les facteurs qui vont déclencher l'acte d'achat ? Durabilité du produit - (Réutilisable) - Efficacités : Adaptabilité a la peau Importance capitale de la gestion hygiène-menstruelle	Promotion : remise, carte de fidélité... Service Apres Vente Suivi et maintien de norme et qualité de prédéfini Accompagnement : sensibilisation, éducation... Offre spéciale selon les cibles Feedback par rapport au produit (Mise en confiance par rapport au producteur)	Profil de client Femmes de 10 à 50 ans Marche niche  Besoins : Confort pendant la période menstruelle Coût abordable Esthétique Respect l'environnement extérieur (non-source de déchet, non gênant au niveau de la société...)
 <b>Ressources clés</b>		 <b>Canaux</b>		
- Les compétences techniques à renforcer : Moyens matériels : matériel performant Moyens immatériels : connaissance des nouvelles technologies Moyens humains : spécialiste Moyens financiers : offre spécifique des IMF et banque,		Canaux de proposition de valeur : Media audiovisuel - Flyers, affiche, dépliant -Participation à des événements officiels Collaboration aux établissements scolaire et sanitaire : Sensibilisation Canaux de distribution - Remise directe par Point de vente - Détaillant,		
 <b>Coûts (Structure de coûts)</b>		 <b>Revenus (Flux de revenus)</b>		
Coût importante : Coût des ressources humaines - Coût de production Activités couteuses -Couture -Achat de matière première. Ressources les plus couteuses : Matière première, Énergie et machine		Revenus ponctuels ou récurrents, fixes ou variables :Revenus récurrents - Revenus variables en fonction de l'offre Mode de paiement par le client : Paiement par chèque - Paiement par virement - Une partie à la signature de contrat, une partie à la réception du produit		
<b>Obstacles sur les environnements d'affaires</b> : Indisponibilité de matière première à proximité (tissu en coton), Us et coutumes, Vulgarisation de planning familiale				
• Indisponibilité de matière premier (tissu) a proximité – Us et coutumes (scepticisme sur le sujet menstruation en milieu rural) – Réticence des intellectuels sur l'efficacité du produits – Vulgarisation de planning familiale, capacité de vulgarisation en dehors de chefs-lieux des régions.				
<b>Environnement d'affaires pour le développement du marché</b>	<b>FORCE</b>	<b>FAIBLESSE</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITE</b>	<b>MENACE</b>
Présence des Projets qui véhicule le message d'hygiène menstruel - Cadre institutionnel disponible (texte en vigueur...) - Protection des œuvres : OMAPI,	Demande en augmentation Début d'ouverture sur le sujet menstruation au niveau de la société	Faible pouvoir d'achat des femmes et filles Produit non disponible auprès du fournisseur habituel (serviettes lavables) Sensibilisation insuffisante sur l'utilisation et la commercialisation des serviettes hygiéniques Faible capacité de production pour rentabiliser le business	Existence des Projets qui véhicule le message d'hygiène menstruel  Priorité accordée par les Ministères pour la promotion de l'hygiène menstruelle Emergence des petits producteurs de serviettes hygiéniques lavables	Tabou/ us et coutumes <b>vs.</b> Sensibilisation en matière de l'hygiène menstruelle



## ANNEX 7. RANO WASH - CRITERIA TO BECOME WASH FRIENDLY INSTITUTIONS

### WASH-Friendly Health Centers: RANO WASH process

The WASH-Friendly health centers process is informed by UNICEF and WHO global recommendations and defined as a national standard by the Government of Madagascar.

RANO WASH uses the national guide for WASH-Friendly health centers and is working in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health for the implementation of the guide.

#### What is a WASH-Friendly health center?

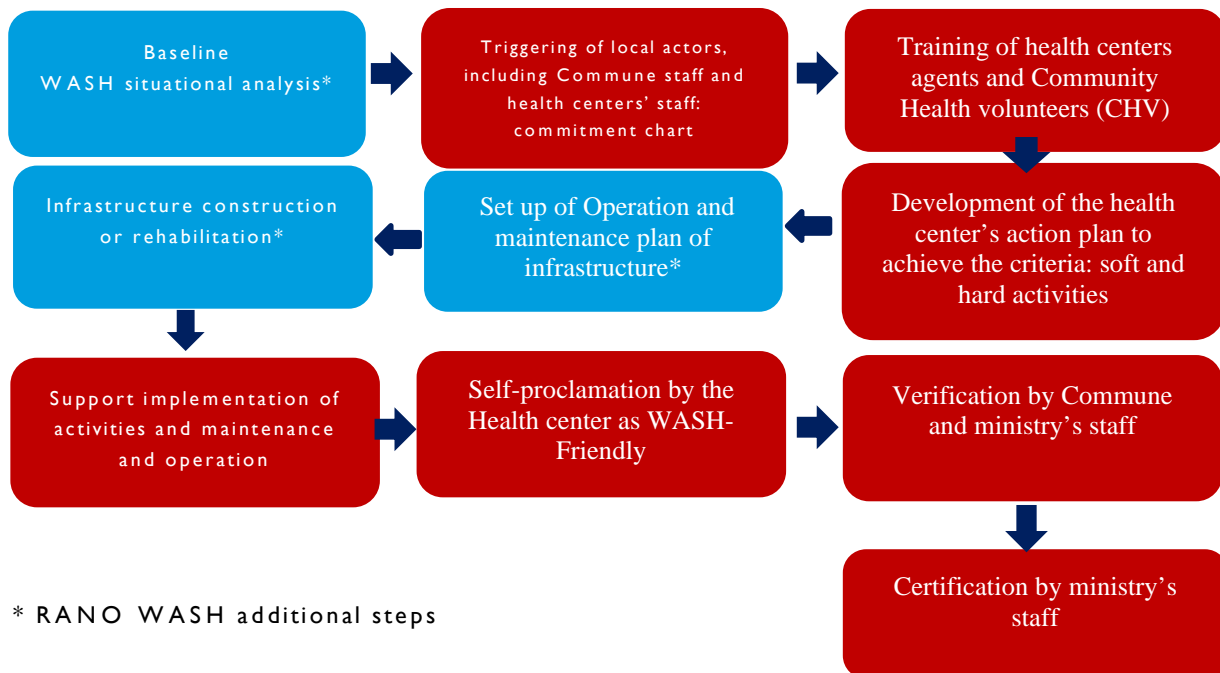
- A health center is classified as a “WASH-Friendly Health Center” (WFHC) when the 6 key WASH behaviors, listed below, are implemented by its health workers, its CHV as well as its users:
- Preserving the potability of water from collection to consumption;
- Effective use of hygienic latrines;
- Washing hands with soap;
- Maintaining good menstrual hygiene;
- Managing medical waste appropriately; and
- Cleaning and Disinfecting.

A WFHC must ensure adequate water and sanitation service, in a clean and hygienic environment.

#### How is a health center chosen to be WASH-Friendly?

For now, all health-centers in the Communes where RANO WASH is constructing infrastructure have been selected to become WASH-Friendly health centers. In these communes, the project delivers a complete intervention package, and the health centers are connected to the constructed water system.

#### How does a health center become WASH-Friendly?



### WASH-Friendly Schools: RANO WASH process

The WASH-Friendly health centers process is informed by UNICEF and WHO global recommendations and defined as a national standard by the Government of Madagascar.

RANO WASH uses the national guide for WASH-Friendly health centers and is working in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health for the implementation of the guide.

### What is a WASH-Friendly school?

A school is classified as “WASH-Friendly” when the following WASH criteria are achieved:

Teachers are trained on how to integrate WASH in their daily teaching activities and on how their school can be labelled as “WASH-Friendly”

There is a functional School WASH Committee

Sanitation and hygiene activities take place within and outside the school

Teachers and pupils practice key WASH behaviors, which are:

Preserving the potability of water from collection to consumption

Effective use of hygienic latrines

Washing hands with soap or ash

Managing menstrual hygiene

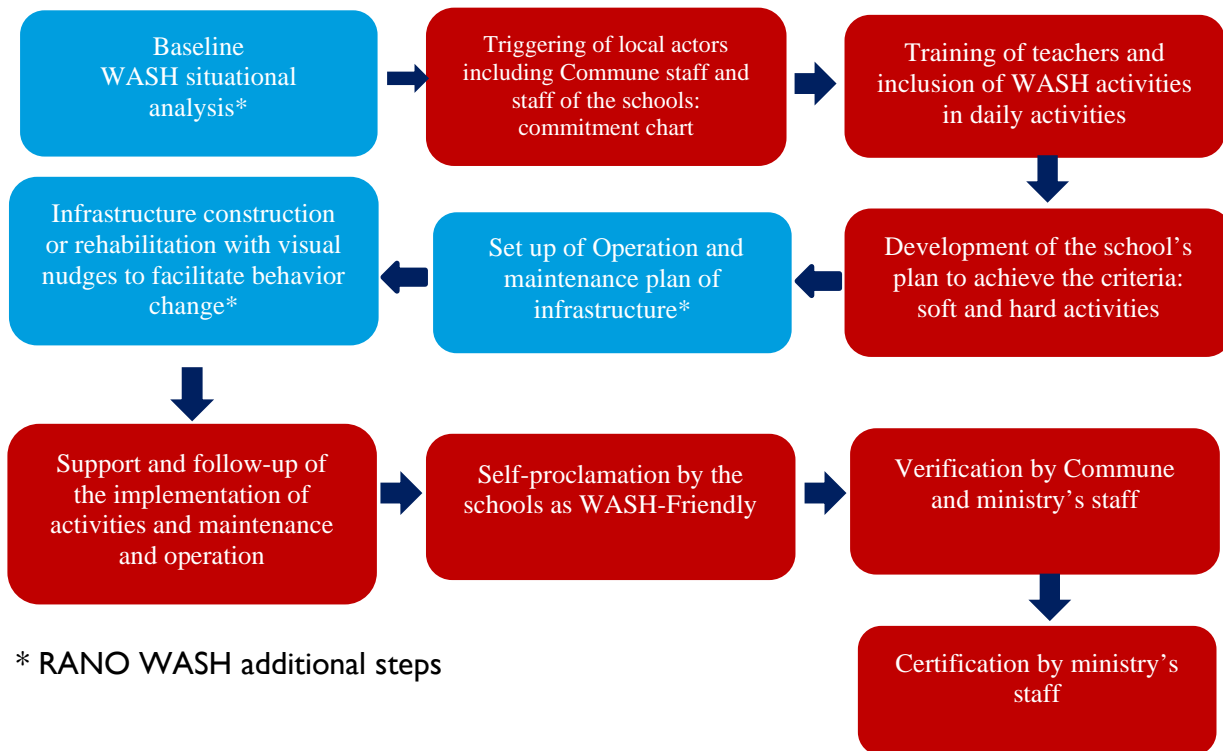
There are three levels of WASH-Friendly Schools in Madagascar and the differences lie on the quality of infrastructure and mechanism that they have to sustain the cited behaviors above. For RANO WASH, the objective is to support the school to become a Level 3 WASH-Friendly school while taking into account the progress each school makes towards this goal.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
School has improved latrines, safe water, handwashing system with soap and trash bins available.	School has improved latrines, sufficient quantity of safe water (1.5 L per student per day), at least 3 handwashing systems with soap per class, garbage pits for safe waste management.  School has a private space for girls to practice menstrual hygiene management.  School WASH Committee is functional and has financial means to fund its action plan.	School has improved latrines, one compartment per 50 to 100 students with separate compartment for boys and girls; basic provisions of WASH services in school, including showers.  School WASH committee is functional and has a sustainability plan.  School staff and students organize behavior change campaigns related to WASH within their communities.

### How is a school chosen to be WASH-Friendly?

Primary and secondary schools that are close to the water system constructed by the project are chosen to become WASH-Friendly. The choice is validated with the Ministry of National Education. The project mainly works with public primary schools but also with a few secondary school, to be able to address the menstrual hygiene issue with teenager students.

## How does a school become WASH-Friendly?



## ANNEX 8. BEHAVIOR CHANGE STRATEGY

# Behavior Change in Madagascar

**OVERVIEW** The RANO WASH program aims to promote the adoption, practice and sustained use of WASH products and services to decrease incidence and prevalence of childhood diarrhea, exposure to environment enteropathy and under five mortality rates. RANO WASH's behavior change strategy is grounded in determinants of behavior identified with the Behavior Centered Design framework (BCD)\* to inform tools and methods for a community-centered BC package. The strategy builds on successes of consortium members and previous USAID-funded projects.

### Targeted Key Behaviors

In collaboration with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, RANO WASH conducted formative research to identify target behaviors and practices that the intervention will promote:



**All household members**, including members with disabilities, use improved latrine (pit latrines that are flyproof, washable and ventilated) with an available handwashing system with soap



**The household member** in charge of food cleans uncooked fruits and vegetables with safe water and ensures that the food is properly and well-cooked prior to consumption; and a covered receptacle is used for proper food storage between consumption



**Household members** are regularly washing their hands with soap in three key moments: (i) before food preparation, (ii) before eating, (iii) after going to the toilet



**Girls and women** that are menstruating change their sanitary napkins and wash themselves at least twice a day with clean water



**Household members** use safe water from the water supply system funded by RANO WASH or boil water before consumption, and store it in a clean and covered container

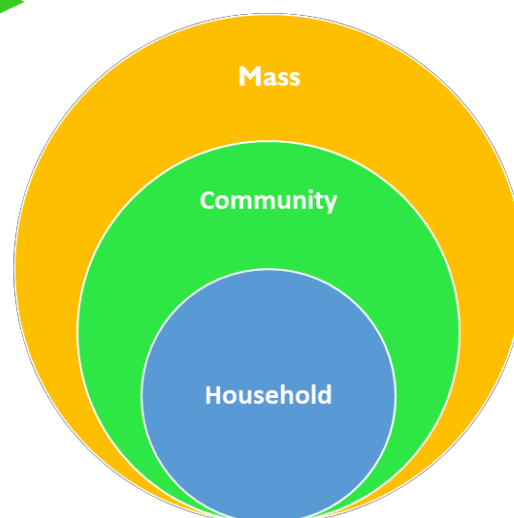


**Men and women** make decisions together on matters and issues related to access and use of WASH services and products

### A Community-Centered Approach

**Community-based motivators** RANO-WASH's strategy focuses on community and household-level drivers and motivators for the 6 targeted key behaviors. The approach promotes communities as the most influential unit at which to (catalyzing factor to) change norms and practices related to WASH behaviors, as many social norms are reinforced at the community level.

**Enabling environment in the community** To facilitate access to and adoption of WASH behaviors, practices, and products, the program: 1) increases access to WASH products and services through the private sector, and strengthens institutional WASH in schools and health facilities; 2) facilitates household access to financial and loan products; and 3) strengthens governance of WASH services to ensure durability and quality.



\* Aunger, R. and Curtis, V. (2016) Behaviour Centred Design: towards an applied science of BC, *Journal of Health Psychology Review*

## Multi-level Behavior Change Intervention

The RANO-WASH BC strategy is delivered at three levels: household touchpoints, community touchpoints, and mass touchpoints that influence cognitive, emotional, reactive and habitual drivers of the 6 key behaviors. Activities are delivered in an interactive and participatory manner that seeks to move away from one-sided delivery of messages. Key activities include:

Level	Key Activities
<b>Mass</b>	Local Radio Campaigns Service and product ads on mass media Messaging using mobile-based platforms
<b>Community</b>	Community Led Total Sanitation and Follow up Mandona Participatory community theatre Contests and rewards focused on incremental progress for Village Savings and Loans groups and households Community marketing campaigns for targeted WASH products Community mobilization events Household visits to accompany households through the BC process and provide follow up Interactive Group dialogues to generate discussion
<b>Household</b>	Visits and household monthly follow up are conducted by <b>Community Health Volunteers (CHVs)</b> and <b>Local Promoters</b> that receive training on gender approaches to ensure representation and participation of different groups in the community, especially women, girls, and other vulnerable populations.

The use of Local Promoters aims to reduce the workload on CHVs and explore the possibility of using Local Promoters and natural leaders as community sales agents for WASH products and services.

The use of Local Promoters aims to reduce the workload on CHVs and explore the possibility of using Local Promoters and natural leaders as community sales agents for WASH products and services.

**An iterative process** As part of the BCD process, the team will evaluate BC tools and methods every 6 months. This process will also identify the need for any additional research on behavioral determinants and inform the development of specific research questions to explore within the context of the RANO-WASH behavior change approach.

## CONCEPT CASE STUDY

### Grow Up: A Leading Household

To tap into positive motivators of **pride, status and self-esteem** among women and households, the program developed the reward concept of a **“Leading Household.”** Households earn a sticker when they practice and sustain one of RANO-WASH’s six key behaviors. Local promoters and CHVs verify behavior practice over 06 household visits. Households seek to earn all 6 stickers and complete the Leading Household “flower,” which is displayed outside their home.

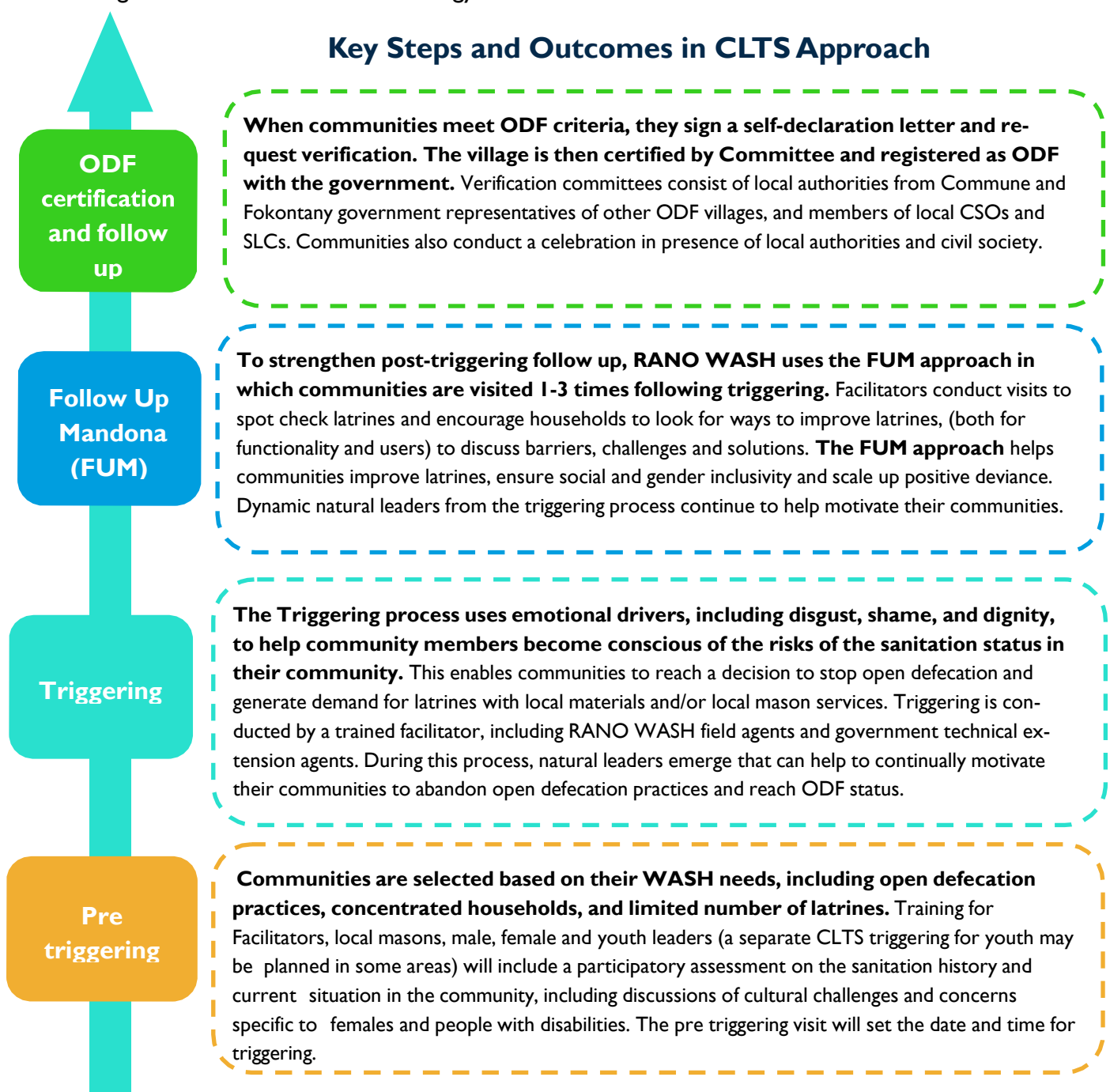


## ANNEX 9. CLTS AND SANITATION STRATEGY

### Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

**OVERVIEW** CLTS is a key intervention within RANO WASH and is used to target two major behaviors directly linked to the project’s overall objective : **use of an improved latrine and hand-washing with soap**. CLTS is the starting point for sanitation and hygiene behavior change (BC) activities. The CLTS process generates demand for improved sanitation and hygiene, and for eliminating open defecation (OD). RANO WASH’s parallel **market-based approaches** enable house- holds to purchase, and private sector actors to provide, appropriate and affordable sanitation and hygiene services and products. Our CLTS approach is informed by coordination, learning and partnership with the Global Sanitation Fund in Madagascar (FAA) and is aligned to the Government of Madagascar’s national sanitation strategy.

#### Key Steps and Outcomes in CLTS Approach



## 1. RANO WASH Criteria for Open Defecation Free Status



**Handwashing with soap after defecation**

**Use of flyproof latrines by all community members, including children, elderly people and people with disabilities**

**Elimination and transformation of all previous open defecation areas**

**Basic principles: zero subsidies, community mobilization approach, natural leader ownership**

*\*These criteria are in line with the Government of Madagascar’s national sanitation policy*

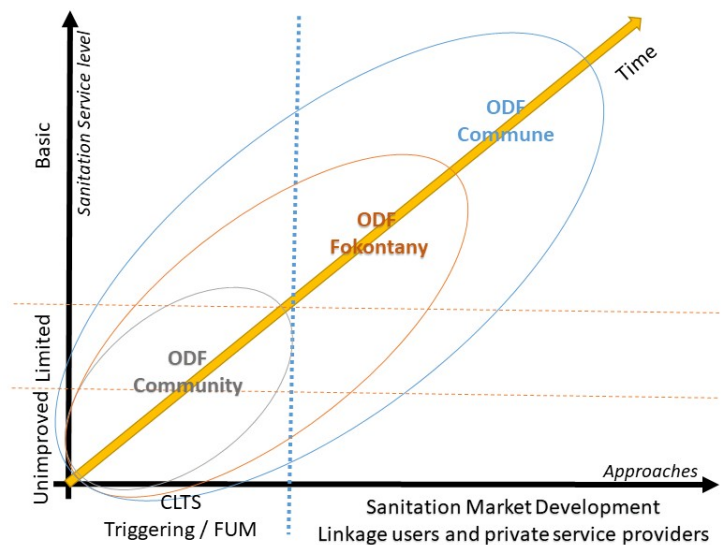
## 2. Increasing Impact: Combined CLTS and Market-Based Approaches

To reach 100% sanitation coverage at the Fokontany and commune levels, RANO WASH will complement CLTS activities by engaging in market based approaches to ensure a range of affordable and appropriate sanitation and hygiene products and services are available to meet demand generated from CLTS. This integration will help households to maintain improved sanitation services over time, and thus maintain ODF status and practice of good hygiene behaviors. RANO WASH will test two models of integrating market-based approaches with CLTS:

**1. Engage market-based approaches once communities reach ODF status.**

**2. Start market-based approaches in tandem with CLTS triggering, to boost households’ ability to build more durable latrines, as materials are available during the triggering process.**

This will help households to adopt and maintain use of improved sanitation services, ODF status and practice of good hygiene behaviors.



## 3. Integration with other activities

RANO WASH’s CLTS approach is also informed by and integrated with its behavior change, gender and governance approaches. These ensure effective community mobilization for CLTS and complementary activities that aim to sustain the achievements and progress started with CLTS. These include:

4. Ensuring that different groups, including men, women, girls and vulnerable populations are represented in community mobilization for CLTS, including community assessments, and promote social and gender inclusivity in FUM



5. To reinforce achievements and maintenance of latrines and good hygiene practices, households benefit from other behavior change (BC) interventions that include household visits and interactive community activities that are designed to address key behavioral determinants.
6. Using Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) to not only act as a possible sources of financing and products for households, but also as agents and promoters of change within and parallel to CLTS activities
7. Strengthened governance structures to catalyze community and leadership buy-in and involvement in monitoring and follow up and pooling efforts to support the whole community reaching ODF.

# ANNEX 10. RANO WASH POPULATION – HEALTH – ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH

## CONCEPT NOTE

30 April 2019

### 1. WHAT IS PHE?<sup>1</sup>

The "Population – Health – Environment" or "PHE" approach is a term that describes a holistic approach to sustainable development that reflects the connections between people, their health and the environment. PHE initiatives are designed to address the multi-dimensional challenges faced by rural communities living in highly biodiverse and natural resource-reliant areas with limited access to health services.

In general, PHE initiatives integrate **voluntary family planning** and **other health services** into **community-based natural resource management** activities. PHE initiatives may also include biodiversity conservation and alternative livelihoods initiatives, as well as measures to improve water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and/or nutrition.

PHE initiatives should be designed to promote human rights, including the reproductive rights of all individuals to freely choose the number of children and spacing of births desired, as well as the rights of communities to manage their natural resources. PHE initiatives seek to promote gender equality by engaging men in family health discussions and involving women in natural resource management decision-making.

Although PHE initiatives usually incorporate the following core elements - voluntary family planning with at least one other health service/initiative, combined with at least one environmental initiative - they should be tailored to the priorities of local communities and can vary greatly depending on the context.

### 2. PHE WITHIN RANO WASH

#### - **What does our technical proposal say?**

In the technical proposal submitted to USAID, we committed to collaborating with the USAID Mikajy Project and other USAID health and food security projects to produce a full body of knowledge on the PHE approach, particularly tools and methods that consider the costs and added value of PHE integration into programming. A learning mechanism will enable national ministries in charge of WASH, Health, and the National Office of Nutrition to discuss the design, results and policy implications of PHE research, stimulating demand for increased intersectoral collaboration.

The key points here are **generation of knowledge** on PHE, and **shared learning** through a Learning Center to generate demand for intersectoral collaboration.

#### - **What does our Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) say?**

The project will take stock of the PHE approach to analyze and bring together stakeholders and determine how to improve this approach in intervention areas of RANO WASH and other related USAID-funded programs, such as Mahefa Miaraka and projects with an environmental component. The project will determine if these projects are already using PHE partnerships and identify ways to make RANO WASH complementary to other interventions.

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<sup>1</sup> Robson, L. (2017) Guide des partenariats SPE. Londres, Royaume-Uni / Antananarivo, Madagascar : Blue Ventures Conservation.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### **STEP 1: REVIEW OF DOCUMENTATION ON THE PHE APPROACH IN MADAGASCAR.**

This document review will focus on the following topics:

- Overview of the PHE approach
- Review of existing analysis/evaluations/documentation of the PHE approach, comparing advantages of intersectoral collaboration
- PHE approach in Madagascar
- Fact sheets on USAID-funded organizations/projects/interventions in the following areas: Health, Sexual & Reproductive Health, Environment, Biodiversity, Food Security
- Fact sheets on organizations/projects/interventions in Health, Sexual & Reproductive Health, Environment, Biodiversity, Food Security in RANO WASH intervention areas (other than USAID funded)
- Landscape/mapping of existing PHE partnerships in Madagascar: between who? where? how?

*Period:* FY19

#### **STEP 2: ANALYSIS OF EXISTING LITERATURE ON PHE INITIATIVES**

Analysis of existing literature on PHE initiatives in Madagascar, especially those funded by USAID, and those located in RANO WASH intervention areas. This analysis will highlight the following elements:

- Experiences of actors using PHE approach: their results, challenges, difficulties, and the added value of PHE
- Experiences of actors using sectoral approach: their interests for intersectoral collaboration, the challenges and limits of the sectoral approach, their expectations for successful intersectoral collaboration

This analysis will be based on semi-structured interviews with stakeholders mentioned in Step 1. The following non-exhaustive list of actors will be contacted: the PHE network in Madagascar, the Hay Tao Project, the Mikajy Project, the Mahefa Miraka Project, the ACCESS Project, the NGO Pivot, the NGO Ny Tanintsika, and others to be identified.

*Period:* FY19

#### **STEP 3: DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS ON PHE APPROACH IN MADAGASCAR**

This step will be completed during a partner's workshop and offer the opportunity to different actors interested in the PHE approach to reflect on the approach and determine actions to be taken to stimulate new partnership opportunities. This workshop can be organized during regular working sessions held by the PHE network in Madagascar, with RANO WASH providing financial support. Additionally, RANO WASH will present the results of its analysis, which can serve as a starting point to stimulate discussions around PHE.

*Period:* FY19

#### **STEP 4: IDENTIFICATION OF ENTRY POINTS FOR NEW PHE INITIATIVES IN RANO WASH INTERVENTION ZONES**

This step will allow RANO WASH to identify some possible ways to foster intersectoral collaboration in project intervention areas. This will result in the identification of potential partners in the health and environmental fields and the exploration of the establishment of partnerships in certain intervention areas, if possible. Focusing on the Environment sector, potential locations for these future RANO WASH PHE partnerships are:

- Around Ranomafana National Park (Regions of V7V and Haute Matsiatra)
- Around Andasibe National Park (Moramanga District/Region of Alaotra Mangoro)
- Andringitra National Park (Region of Haute Matsiatra)
- Around the Ivohibe Special Reserve (Region of Haute Matsiatra)
- Around Marolambo National Park (straddling the Regions of Atsinanana, Vakinankaratra, Amoron'i Mania, V7V)

This list remains illustrative and will be expanded with the advancement of PHE research and learning in Madagascar

*Period:* FY20

#### **STEP 5: ESTABLISHMENT OF PHE PARTNERSHIPS WITH IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL PARTNERS**

This step will allow RANO WASH to initiate partnerships in potential areas identified through the signing of partnership agreements. The PHE partnership agreement will clarify the roles of each stakeholder. As RANO WASH is already involved in WASH, the partnership will ideally be with organizations and projects involved in the environment, health, and family planning sectors.

*Period:* FY20 – FY21

#### **STEP 6: EVALUATION, LEARNING, AND CAPITALIZING ON PHE PARTNERSHIPS**

This step will allow RANO WASH to collaborate with partners to learn from experiences and achievements in the field of PHE. It will involve organizing learning sessions including site visits and exchange workshops, as well as the production of knowledge products, such as documentary films and study reports.

*Period:* FY22

In addition to these different steps, RANO WASH will actively participate in Madagascar's PHE network to learn, share and reflect with other network members throughout the life of the project.

## **4. PHE RESEARCH IMPLEMENTATION**

For FY19, RANO WASH will hire a Research Assistant intern who will assist the team in conducting research activities (desk review, analysis of existing research). The research assistant will have the following profile:

- Environmental Studies research student (Master, Doctoral level), preferably specializing in Natural Resources Management and Development Studies
- Strong analytical skills
- Excellent writer
- Ability to travel to the field and work in difficult conditions

The duration of the internship will be six months (06 months), which can be renewed once according to the needs and advancement of the research process.

For FY20, RANO WASH may consider recruiting a consultant for the implementation of PHE initiatives in intervention zones, who will provide the project with skills in organization, planning and implementation of mechanisms for collaboration and coordination, as well as the tools needed to operationalize the approach at the local level and implement the evaluation protocol. The actual implementation will be carried out by the RANO WASH team.

# ANNEX I I. GENDER ANALYSIS



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# Gender Analysis



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

April 2019

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by .RANO WASH Program Coordination Team

## DISCLAIMER

This document is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of the Cooperative Agreement AID-687-A-17-00002 (RANO WASH), managed by Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere Inc (CARE). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the RANO WASH consortium and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



# TABLE OF CONTENT

I.	Executive Summary.....	4
	Major Findings .....	4
	Recommendations.....	5
II.	Background.....	6
2.1.	Main Objectives of RANO WASH Gender Analysis.....	6
III.	Methods .....	8
3.1.	Site Selection.....	8
3.2.	Site Accessibility .....	8
3.3.	Enumerator Training .....	9
3.4.	Data Collection and Analysis.....	9
3.5.	Tools and Organization of Data Collection.....	9
IV.	Results .....	11
4.1.	Laws, Legal Rights, Policies, and Institutions.....	11
4.2.	Social norms.....	13
	General responsibilities .....	13
	Water and sanitation responsibilities .....	13
	Ideal traits of different genders.....	14
	Gender Based Violence .....	14
4.3.	Household Decision-Making.....	15
4.4.	Access to and Use of WASH, Health and Nutrition Services.....	15
	School WASH.....	16
4.5.	Access to and Control over Assets and Resources (Access to and use of WASH, health and nutrition services).....	16
	Involvement of women .....	16
	Barriers to involvement and leadership of women.....	16
	Increasing inclusion.....	17
	Leadership .....	17
	Youth Participation in community groups.....	17
	Aspirations for the future and for RANO WASH .....	18
V.	Conclusions.....	20
VI.	Recommendations .....	21
VII.	References .....	23

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under RANO WASH, CARE led a gender analysis in Madagascar in 2018 to identify and explore gender inequalities and their impacts. Research was conducted in 20 sites across two regions (Alaotra Mangoro and Vatovavy Fitovinany) and employed multiple discussion and participatory tools. In total over 600 men and women contributed to the exercise.

The analysis used five key areas for addressing and analyzing inequalities:

- 1) Laws and policies;
- 2) Social norms (including Gender Based Violence);
- 3) Household decision-making;
- 4) Access and use of services (including health clinics and schools) and
- 5) Leadership and community participation.

## MAJOR FINDINGS

- 1) **Laws and official policies in Madagascar are reflective of gender equity.** The challenge is that many policies are not yet finalized, not fully disseminated, and not implemented. At the community level there is a lot of injustice for women, people with disabilities and those who are not heterosexual.
- 2) **Women are responsible for maintaining the home.** Women have less time than men due to expectations of running the household and contributing to working in the field. Women are expected to be flexible, clean, work hard and respect men. The equality of women is now more openly discussed, and is increasing in some areas.
- 3) **Violence and harassment, although illegal, is rarely reported or punished.** Fear or risk of violence against women increases during times of stress. Women may fear retaliation if they contribute opinions on decisions.
- 4) **Household level decision-making. Major decisions are made by the man in terms of selling, purchasing, and constructing.** Women may be able to influence their husband's decisions, but he has the final say. In Vatovavy Fitovinany women were discussed as being "obedient" and silent. This was not discussed as often in the Alaotra Mangoro region. People with disabilities are also expected to be silent and not contribute to conversations.
- 5) **Access to services: Access to education, healthcare and water has improved in recent years.** Now nearly all kids go to school, regardless of income. Health facilities and hospitals are now accessible and utilized.
- 6) **People and children with disabilities are at a greater disadvantage due to difficulties in physically reaching institutions such as hospitals and schools.** People living with disabilities described difficulty accessing water from public taps. Few had toilets, but there is concern that (new) sanitation facilities, like water facilities, would not cater to the needs of people with disabilities.
- 7) **Leadership and Community participation: Men and boys are much more likely to participate in community committees and community decisions.** Women and girls face several obstacles to their involvement. Although they want to participate, they rarely find the time due to meetings being outside their village, and the expectations to be near home and to fulfil domestic duties. Additionally, there is evidence from men and women, that women's low educational achievement limits their participation in decision-making at household and community levels due to less experience expressing thoughts or speaking publicly than men.

- 8) **Field research shows that almost all WASH activities are dedicated to women and girls, and often do not integrate men and boys** due to the “home, hygiene and nutrition” focus associated with a female domestic role.
- 9) **Women of all ages want latrines at their household.** The challenge is convincing the man of the household that it is worth the time, effort and space. Men were reported to contribute money for soap and water treatment products, demonstrating their commitment to health in the family.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Enable women the freedom and opportunity to be involved.** Women want to be more involved in community decisions and village development activities. This can be done through working with men and boys to assist women in household duties, to have meetings or other trainings closer to home and during hours where travel is easier.
2. **Promote women’s skills and leadership.** The project must ensure that women’s skills and leadership is promoted, not only with new skills, but highlighting their existing strengths so that other women have the desire and courage to join community groups. RANO WASH should work with women on describing their needs, aspirations and improving preparation (literacy, speaking skills) for more meaningful participation in community decision-making.
3. **Expanding the role of men and boys.** Ensure that men and boys are invited and involved in WASH activities and trainings. Men care about their kids’ health, strength, education, progress, future incomes – using those angles increases the attraction of WASH trainings beyond “child handwashing.” Men contribute to the purchase of soap and water treatment – RANO WASH needs to help men see that building a latrine is another way of demonstrating care and ensuring the health and dignity of their family.
4. **Understand schedules.** This may seem simple, but many development programs do not consider the days during the week, month or year when different categories of the community are available for participation in activities (meetings, trainings, labor and/or financial contributions).
5. **Promote collaborative design.** RANO WASH should incorporate the opinions of women, girls and the vulnerable (and men and boys) into program and infrastructure designs, including menstrual hygiene facilities for girls in school, and facilities for females and people with disabilities in homes and health centers.
6. **Establish/strengthen feedback mechanisms.** RANO WASH should develop a feedback mechanism so that program participants can easily share opinions and feedback on the program; a system for inquiring about unintended consequences or unforeseen risks to participants could support better programming for voices normally left behind and not heard.
7. **Understand signs of Gender Based Violence.** RANO WASH should collaborate with anti-violence against women organizations and understand the risks, signs and protocols for referring victims of violence to (external) services.
8. **Streamline gender equality.** RANO WASH should consider holding capacity building sessions for local partners to understand the importance, meaning and real-life application of gender equality so that all actors are using the same language and working towards similar goals.

9. **Intentionally inclusive.** RANO WASH needs to collaborate with and learn from People living with disabilities and other minority organizations to ensure programming is intentionally inclusive to diverse needs and perspectives.

## II. BACKGROUND

Today, development programs are working together to achieve equality and equity for men and women. The RANO WASH project, funded by USAID, works to improve equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services with the goal of “ensuring human health and nutrition while preserving the environment through sustainable access for all to professional and equitable water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH) in rural areas.” This gender analysis was conducted to help identify the specific needs of the community in relation to equal access to the components of the RANO WASH project. It has identified gaps that need to be addressed and identifies relevant opportunities for promoting gender equality.

The RANO WASH Project aims to improve the health of households in target rural communities of Madagascar by increasing access for all to water, hygiene and sanitation services. The projects objectives are:

1. Strengthening the governance and monitoring system of the water, sanitation and hygiene sector
2. Increasing Private Sector commitment to the provision Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services; and
3. Adoption of healthy behaviors and the use of water, sanitation and hygiene services.

### 2.1. MAIN OBJECTIVES OF RANO WASH GENDER ANALYSIS

A gender analysis was conducted in 2018 to identify and explore the inequalities that exist between men and women in sample, representative communities within the RANO target area. A gender analysis allows us to understand gender relations, the norms and factors of influence and the community’s perceptions about notions of power. Specifically, the RANO WASH gender analysis objectives were as follows:

- Describe gender gaps in the status and anticipated levels of participation of women and men (including age, ethnicity, disability, location, etc.) that could hinder overall project outcomes;
- Understand the status of men and women, including risk and prevalence of gender- based violence (GBV), leadership roles in society and the gender norms and differences in women and men (e.g., economic, political, etc.) that could be addressed as a result of the project;
- Consider possible differential effects the project might have on men and women.

In order to address these objectives, the gender analysis utilized CARE’s Women’s Empowerment Framework, and focused on five main areas of inquiry:

- 1) Laws and policies;

- 2) Social norms (including GBV);
- 3) Household decision-making;
- 4) Access and use of services (including health clinics and schools);
- 5) Leadership and community participation.



WOMEN'S FOCUS GROUP DOING THE 24 HOUR TOOL IN ALAOTRA MANGORO

CARE's Women's Empowerment Framework states that in order to achieve change and achieve women's empowerment, it is necessary to address three main domains. These are: Agency (issues related to individual capacity, self-confidence), Structures (institutions, organizations, laws, norms), and Relationships (power relationship within the household and within the community). These domains and areas of inquiry were used to organize research methods and analysis.

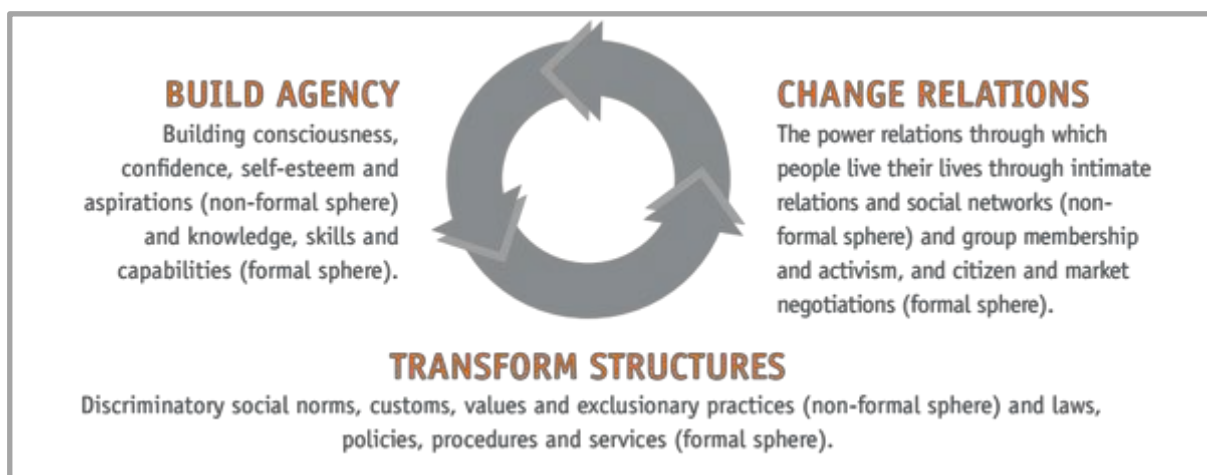


Figure 1. CARE Women's Empowerment Framework

## III. METHODS

### 3.1. SITE SELECTION

Two different regions were selected for the gender analysis due to cultural and geographical differences. The RANO WASH team worked with the NGO Ny Tanintsika to select villages in Vatovavy Fitovinany region, and the NGO SAF FJKM to select villages in Alaotra Mangoro. The choice was based on the following criteria:

- The areas rural specificity
- Presence of dominant ethnic group (Betsimisaraka and Bezanozano for Alaotra Mangoro region, and Antemoro for Vatovavy Fitovinany)
- Project involvement

### 3.2. SITE ACCESSIBILITY

In Vatovavy Fitovinany region, the RANO WASH gender analysis was carried out in twelve Fokontany<sup>1</sup> sites including Fokontany of Mahabo and Vohipatsy in Mahabo commune, Fokontany of Mahasoabe East and Mahasoabe West, in the municipality of Mahasoabe and in the Fokontany of Vohitromby and Marohanka I in the municipality of Andemaka. For the Alaotra Mangoro region, the gender analysis was carried out in eight Fokontany, including the two Fokontany of Beforona commune, including Beforona and Marozevo, in the Fokontany of Befotsy and Ampitambe for the commune of Beforona. Ambohivary in the Fokontany of Manankasina and Mahazina in the commune of Sabotsy Anjiro.

The methodology includes: review of secondary data, semi-structured interviews with key informants, focus group discussions, and the MARP (*Méthode Accélérée de Recherche Participative*) or "Accelerated Methods of Participatory Research."

<sup>1</sup> Fokontany is administrative subdivision composing the municipality. One commune can have five to ten Fokontany. One Fokontany includes five to ten villages.



### 3.3. ENUMERATOR TRAINING

A five day training was organized by RANO WASH and led by the project's Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor. The training focused on gender-sensitive issues: introduction to key gender concepts, the RANO WASH gender analysis methodology, gender-based violence awareness, participatory research methods, focus group discussion methods and interview techniques. In Vatovavy Fitovinany, (VF) the analysis was led by Marie Angélique Yandé Faye, the International Gender Consultant, member of the CARE International Gender cohort. In Alaotra Mangoro (AM) region the analysis was led by the project's Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor.

### 3.4. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

In VF, the RANO WASH project provided a staff of twenty-four investigators including ten women and fourteen men. They were composed of the members of the coordination team, the regional project team, the field team of the NGO Ny Tanintsika and regional representatives of the RANO WASH partner ministries, including the Ministry of Population and Women's Protection, the Ministry of Water, Energy and Hydrocarbons, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.

The investigators were divided into three teams based on the three planned analysis communes (Mahabo, Mahasoabe and Andemaka). The RANO WASH project conducted sixteen focus groups, and nine interviews. The research learned from 189 women and 118 men.

In AM, the RANO WASH project provided a staff of twenty-six investigators including twelve women and fourteen men. They are made up of members of the coordination team, the regional project team, the field team working in the SAF FJKM NGO area and regional representatives of the RANO WASH partner ministries, including the Ministry of Population and Women's Protection, the Ministry of Water, Energy and Hydrocarbons, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.

The investigators were divided into three teams according to the three planned analysis communes (Sabotsy Anjiro, Beforona, and Ambohibary). The RANO WASH project conducted twenty focus groups, and eight interviews. The research team learned from 188 women and 121 men.

Each day was assigned a specific theme or area of inquiry: social norms, household decision-making, access to and use of WASH, health and nutrition services, and leadership and community participation.

In addition to collection days, four days of analysis and transcription of audio interviews were integrated for each region.

### 3.5. TOOLS AND ORGANIZATION OF DATA COLLECTION

To explore the different survey areas mentioned at the level of the objectives, interview and focus group discussions guides were developed, using the following tools:

- **Local history.** This traces the main changes over the last 10-15 years in terms of social norms.



- **Ideal man/Ideal women.** This captures group and community perceptions of the ideal man and the ideal women. With adolescents the exercise focused on the and the happy adolescent. This exercise recorded the status, roles and responsibilities of the women, girls, men and boys.
- **Social mapping.** This activity identifies the availability, access and use of WASH services as well as WASH experiences, management and perceptions.
- **Resource map.** This engages participants to map the different resources in the communities: what are they, who has access and how they are managed.
- **Seasonal calendar.** This reflects on the year -- indicating how men and women are affected differently by similar events; the lean period; the busy period; availability throughout the year.
- **24-hour day.** This interactive and popular activity refers to the way time is used by women and men in a typically day.
- **Venn Diagram.** This exercise makes it possible to understand the involvement of men, women and young people in community institutions, in development organizations and other groups where they have influence and voice.

# IV. RESULTS

## 4.1. LAWS, LEGAL RIGHTS, POLICIES, AND INSTITUTIONS

The Constitution and laws in Madagascar do not restrict women in political and public participation. Legally, women have the same status and rights as men, with some exceptions. There are a few specific jobs that cannot be held by women because they are seen as positions which may endanger women's health or morals.<sup>2</sup> Women do not have the right to inherit land or wealth directly, and they face difficulties accessing the means of production (land, livestock) to thrive independent of men.<sup>2</sup> Sexual harassment, domestic violence and extra-marital rape is illegal, but these are rarely enforced or reported.<sup>3</sup> There is evidence that families and friends of victims discourage reporting due to gender expectations, embarrassment, or belief that it will not be worth the risks.<sup>3,4</sup>

Although there is a law that marriage between a man and a woman is legal at 18, marriage can be conducted legally at 16 with parental consent. There are reports that marriage is common with girls as young as 12, particularly in remote areas where the bride's family is given oxen in exchange for a young bride.<sup>4</sup> Sex with the same-sex is not illegal as long as all individuals are over 21,5 – however there are no laws against the discrimination of lesbian, gay, bi-sexual or transsexuals.

The Constitution prohibits “all forms” of discrimination (no mention of sexual orientation), however there are no official government structures to enforce claims of discrimination – no matter what form the discrimination takes. In 2015, Madagascar formally ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, however accommodations for individuals with disabilities are uncommon in public spaces.<sup>6</sup>

Currently, the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women is drafting the National Policy of Gender Equality in Madagascar. This will govern all actions and interventions within the country, to better define and work towards gender equality. Additionally, Madagascar ratified National Gender and Development Conventions and Action Plans, which have references to promote human rights and gender equality. The Government of Madagascar is developing a strategic code for the integration of the gender dimension in the projects and programs of each institution. Strategies to improve the status of women, increase their participation in community life, and promote and protect the rights of women have been developed.

It is clear that the Government of Madagascar is integrating strategies to achieve gender equality and social inclusion in policies. What remains challenging is that many of the policies that speak to gender equality are not yet finalized, and dissemination and infiltration into traditional cultures needs additional time and effort. For this reason, RANO WASH

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2 World Bank Group. 2018. Women, Business and the Law 2018. Washington, DC: World Bank. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO. 3 US Dept of State. 2018. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2017. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. Accessed March 2019 :

<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/277261.pdf>

4 US Dept of State. 2018. Madagascar 2018 Crime & Safety Report. Accessed March 2019:

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5 Archer, Rhiannon. Madagascar LGBTI Resources. Accessed online March 2019: <http://www.refugeelaidinformation.org/madagascar-lgbti-resources> 6 United

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works on gender equality and inclusion from the individual and community level, as well as support and advocate for progress on national laws, policies and strategies.

## 4.2. SOCIAL NORMS

### GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Women are the main caretakers of the home. Women collect water, firewood, shop for food, cook, clean, wash clothes, take care of the children, and work in the fields. Mothers ensure food hygiene and housekeeping, help their husbands work in the field, find food when fathers do not have money and ensure the health of the family. Men generally spend the day working in the (rice) field. Fathers, most of whom are farmers combine other "small livelihoods," give money for medication, keep part of the income from the wife (according to a respondent, aged 62), and guarantees the household's food. Grandmothers give advice but are not expected to contribute to physical tasks. Sons and daughters shell rice, wash the dishes and the laundry, and help collect water.

### WATER AND SANITATION RESPONSIBILITIES

Men provide the physical labor and technical skills of latrine construction, and women support them in transporting small local materials. A 37-year-old man pointed out that: "hard work, like digging the pit and carpentry, is assigned to men." For water, the fathers dig wells and carry out all required installations: setting up the pit cover, making the brick masonry for the inner wall of the well, and setting up the pulleys facilitating water-drawing activities.

Referring to sanitation, the father digs the latrine pits and the mother provides cleaning and maintenance activities.

"Women who live alone, like widows or women heads of families, seek support from men who are paid during the "fady" days" said the 54-year-old widowed woman. "Tuesday and Thursday people do not have to work in the fields, and the men and women of the village are available to help others," reported a man, 65. A 70-year-old grandmother said that the men are lazy and that is why they do not build latrines. Another explanation provided by multiple women is that latrine construction requires physical strength and they do not have it; it is a man's job.

However, most families do not have latrines - but defecate in the open air. Many people gave "lack of space for latrines" as the main reason why they didn't have one. Other women had a different experience, saying that people openly defecate due to bad habits or laziness to build a latrine, "not lack of land." A 41-year-old widower agreed saying that it is not the lack of land that is problematic but that many people, like her, are too busy to spend time building a latrine.

Another challenge discussed was that mothers are involved in trainings and "become aware of the problems" such as "risk of diseases, air pollution, and water pollution." These women want to build latrines for their families, but this often leads to conflict with their husbands who do not agree that there is a need to build a latrine. A 60-year-old respondent said, "more than men, women really want latrines, but we cannot build them." According to an 18-year-old female, the poor condition and lack of maintenance of the latrines lead to land-related tensions and the neighborhood opposes the construction of latrines because of the odors.

She recommends the construction of latrines by the "State."

A married 35-year-old female respondent with three children says that her husband has dug and built a water well. Most mothers reported that advice on maintenance and water use is the father's role, but that water maintenance itself belongs to women. It is the responsibility of women to treat water (by adding "Sur'eau"- a chlorine solution, or boiling it), protect it, and monitor its quality by covering it. However, a 32-year-old pregnant female respondent, said that at home, they have never treated water, and they only drink "rice water." The children

fetch water, especially girls, who often support their mothers to treat (or boil) water. Boys participate more in cleaning the house and the compound.

As for hygiene, fathers encourage their children to wash themselves, to wash their clothes and to wash their hands before meals. According to two respondents (aged 64 and 63), school plays an important role in raising children's awareness of hygiene, especially as children are increasingly educated. A 36-year-old married female respondent said her husband gives money to buy soap and water treatment products.

## IDEAL TRAITS OF DIFFERENT GENDERS

Men discussed features of the "ideal man." The ideal man is one who is able to collaborate with his wife, sociable, help his wife in domestic activities and feed his family. He must not commit violence against his wife, is clean, and should not be drunk all the time.

The ideal woman must be flexible, know how to talk to her husband and other family members, share her experiences on hygiene, she must "stand in her place" as a woman in the society, respect men, work hard and contribute to the family. She should "know where she belongs." An ideal woman should not argue, and cannot be dirty.

Cleanliness and clear communication skills were consistent characteristics for ideal men and women. The role of women seems to be much more limited in Vatovavy Fitovinany, where there was more emphasis on female silence in public and "obedience" in general. There was discussion from men and women that women should not speak out or contribute during community meetings, but only listen (and report back to her husband if he was not present).

For adolescent boys, they discuss helping their parents with chores, wanting to get married and having a modern life. Adolescent girls can be happy when they have an education, health and solve challenges together with friends.

## GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Valuing the male, or rather, de-valuing the female, is on the decline, according to respondents in both areas. There has also been reduced acts of violence against women due to the increase gendarmerie (rural police) presence, and following community conventions or "dina" against violence against women.

A 28-year-old man said that "an ideal man should not commit violence against women, they must be respected" a 40-year-old man added: "husband and wife must understand each other and know how to tolerate." A 38-year-old man added that "the constraints or barriers [of limiting violence] are agricultural insufficiency, natural disasters, climate change." Men may have a higher tendency to commit acts of violence or verbal abuse during times of stress. Additionally, women pointed out that there is usually violence "when the husband is alcoholic" or has been drinking.

Women also discussed that risk or fear of violence affected their contributions to decision-making. Women and men both reported that risk or fear of violence may reduce the tendency of a female to "interfere" in decision-making, depending on the topic.

One member of a VSLA described: "There is violence, but the female victims remain silent without asking for justice or telling someone what they have suffered. Women victims are used to hiding the violence they endure." Another women, 58, from a different VSLA

A 38-year-old man responded, "An ideal man is one who is able to collaborate with a woman."

A 40-year-old man adds: "An ideal man is one who tries to identify problems and solve them."

described "even if the women around the victim are eyewitnesses to this violence, for fear of reprisals from men they fear to ask for justice."

### 4.3. HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING

Decision-making regarding financial resources is generally assigned to the man. Decision-making on family expenses goes to the woman for less expensive items such as spoons or cups. There are decisions made by mutual agreement between the man and the woman about the education of the children (in some places) and extended spousal trips. The decision to visit relatives requires a common agreement between the woman and her husband since women have "no money for a visit" without contributions from her husband. It was reported that women have the ability to influence the decisions made by their husbands, but that women rarely "disobey their husbands."

However, when it comes to seeking health services, the majority of respondents believe that men are the main decision-makers. Usually, the woman has no power concerning the care of a sick family member. Her role is limited to inform the head of household and to take the child to the health facility. Men are responsible for making decision on savings, major sales (land or furniture) and child marriage. Women seem to have some decision-making power in selling of agricultural crops. In AM there was greater acceptability of women to contribute to decisions and for men and women to make decisions together. In VF there was a stronger notion of the man making the ultimate decision on everything.

It is worth noting that there was discussion about how "decision" and "allocations" were influenced by discussions at community meetings – where men have the loudest voices.

### 4.4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF WASH, HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES

As discussed above in the section on water, sanitation and hygiene roles – there are conflicts between men and women on the necessity of building a latrine for the home. According to a 76-year-old woman, "sometimes the conflict is about building latrines. Men do not accept the construction. They do not like defecating in a latrine because they are used to defecating in the open." A 57-year-old woman explains that culturally there are people who do not imagine spending the night with feces in the same house. Another 60-year-old added, "in our case, we are women heads of household, we want to have a latrine but we cannot build any."

Most women (about 80%) in the VF study area are heads of households (single mother, widow, divorced). They do not have the financial resources to pay for the construction of latrines and they also do not have land that can accommodate a latrine, since women do not inherit lands.

In some villages, the closest water collection point is more than 30 minutes from the village, making water collection an onerous task. Girls report being busy with households chores, such as washing and water collection. They have less time than their male counterparts to be with their friends.

Health facilities are more accessible than they were previously, and therefore families go to health facilities when they are sick or need treatment, unlike before when there were no close-by facilities or hospitals. "Today, parents are already bringing children to be weighed;

sick children are being taken to the health center. In the Fokontany of Vohitromby, in the past, women did not like giving birth in the hospital, but nowadays, pregnant women go there for antenatal consultation and delivery" (woman, 45). During the same interview, she described "before, children did not attend school because of their parents' low standard of living. And now the children are all at school."

## **SCHOOL WASH**

A 19-year-old grade 12 student mentioned, "in the primary school, there are toilets but they are not functional and very dirty." Although some students report separate toilets at high schools, a female student, 16, said, "there are toilets in the school, but the toilets of girls and boys are not separate, no shower, or handwashing device." Some schools also do not have a water source. In one school a student discussed drinking dirty water from the pond near to the school.

Due to the lack of water at school, girls leave school for home to change their sanitary pads during their menstruation. "If there were water and a shower at school, I would not have to go home" (girl, 16). According to reported data, girls in these areas often miss class due to menstruation because of the lack of facilities at school. There was also discussion about period-related pain. "For example, girls who have painful periods are usually absent on the first day of their menses" (girl, 12). Girls most frequently used cloth (reusable) sanitary pads, though there is concern about others seeing their used cloths for fear of witchcraft. Girls report (sometimes) getting money for soap and cloth from their mothers.

Boys described that they would like to master and practice the four key WASH messages. Health centers must also have toilets and people drink safe water for to reduce waterborne diseases.

Although it is not customary to share opinions (for example on building a household latrine) with older people, some are starting to listen to the ideas of the younger, educated generation. "Young schoolgirls are not listened to by older people because they consider them impolite" (girl, 12), but another girl, 13 says, "young people are beginning to be heard in our society."

## **4.5. ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OVER ASSETS AND RESOURCES (ACCESS TO AND USE OF WASH, HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES)**

### **INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN**

At the community level, topics on safety and water management for crop fields had more men attend the meeting, whereas topics on family health women mainly attend. Across multiple discussions it came out that women and those with disabilities may attend community meetings – if the topic is applicable to health, hygiene or education. In VF particularly, women were left out entirely from community decisions. "Elder's House," is an example of where community issues are discussed, and no women are allowed entrance.

### **BARRIERS TO INVOLVEMENT AND LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN**

Men and women alike express views on limited participation of women in community and committee meetings. The reasons given by men for prioritizing male voices were that men have studied more than women, women ramble too much, and that men have more thoughtful ideas. For women the main reasons for limited participation is lack of confidence and experience in public speaking, difficulty communicating openly and cultural expectations



not to share their thoughts publicly. A man of 59 specified, "the involvement of women in the Fokontany, for example, does not exist, only men are involved, the women only listen."

Regarding the things that discourage young women from becoming more involved, a 62-year-old woman mentioned, "women are not motivated to get involved because sometimes joining groups requires time for meetings, sometimes we have to leave the village for work sessions outside the village, although the woman has to keep the house, and ensure the care and upbringing of the children." Participation in associations can disrupt the lives of household members because women first have to care for the children and the husband.

Travel to meetings outside of the village, as well as time spent away from the home (household work, children, husband), limits women's participation. A young woman, 15, affirms, "Young women are discouraged to get involved in associations because sometimes the time and place of the meeting are far from the village. They do not want to go far from home."

### **INCREASING INCLUSION**

We need to raise the awareness of other people who are not yet in the group," according to the opinion of a 40-year-old woman: "but once men and women are in the same organization, it is better to listen to each other and to value everyone's opinions." A 53-year-old woman said: "women are less involved in groups, however, their small presence brings significant value to the group."

Acceptance of women's role in community groups is changing. In the opinion of a 75-year-old woman, women's right to speak and to express themselves was limited, and now there is a change. "There was a "valahy" [a "man's mouth"], but today, it is an elected woman who is responsible for speaking in a discussion and in a community meeting, it is a woman accepted by men."

### **LEADERSHIP**

When asked about the barriers to leadership roles for young men and women, an adult man said, "women's knowledge is limited." The lack of knowledge of certain communication techniques is perceived by some as an obstacle to leadership. A 25-year-old mentions, "when you do not have communication skills, you do not become a leader." In addition, if a family is not well known or popular, this can negatively affect leadership, "a young person born in an unknown family will not become a leader" (girl, 17). Minority religious group membership can also be a detrimental factor, "belonging to a religion other than most young people in the village means you will not become a leader" (boy, 19).

Regarding the skills to acquire to take responsibilities, an adult male said, "you have to know how to live with others. You must be related to the Ampanjaka (local kings). It requires authority and power." A young respondent said, "you need to develop skills in collaboration with different types of people" (boy, 15) and "the leader must be persuasive to attract others" (girl, 15).

### **YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY GROUPS**

In terms of how parents encourage or discourage participation of young people (girls and boys), an adult said, "young men are encouraged to join associations. They are easily grouped together by sports activities, or by actions organized at community level. Young women are more discouraged by the fact that they are busier with household chores. "It is mostly young boys who are encouraged to participate in groups and not young girls, lest girls be confused." A 25-year-old male stated, "authorities themselves do not consider young people."

When asked how they would like to see the world change for girls in the next ten years, a 14-year-old said, "young girls have become able to look for work. I want to succeed in my studies and become a senior civil servant. I want to have a latrine in my own home." The same girl answered about the changes that could occur in the next ten years, "the community needs cleanliness. Having pumps too is important to our society because drinking potable water makes us healthy. If we can finish our studies, we can help our community."

## **ASPIRATIONS FOR THE FUTURE AND FOR RANO WASH**

The aspirations of development of their school and community, according to girls and boys are summarized below:

### **Girls:**

- to have sanitary pads available at school so that they do not have to go home to change and that the fear of someone seeing a stain of blood is decreased
- have water taps at school
- have showers cabins equipped with soap and cups
- have latrines separated by gender

At village level, they dream of having water taps, latrines, large and clean streets.

### **Boys:**

- latrines and a water point at school
- a football pitch
- an increased enrollment rate (referring to the high rates of orphans or out of school kids)

Respondents were additionally asked about their expectations of the RANO WASH program. Answers were similar across all groups, but details expressed by women respondents were more detailed and are summarized below:

- Women involvement in village development activities
- Consultation with women as much as with males
- Accessible, affordable and quality drinking water
- Cyclone resistant latrines
- Income generating activities (for women)
- Sanitary pads for girls and women
- Public lighting
- Community-wide benefit

- Strengthened capacity of community groups
- Rights of women and youth upheld and protected

## V. CONCLUSIONS

The activities of RANO WASH need to align with, and support policies at the national level to reinforce improvement of gender equality goals. By aligning with national policies and policies in-progress, RANO WASH can justify and promote its work on improving gender equality through increasing access to WASH facilities. Access to WASH facilities is not a service provided to participants – but a chorus of activities done in collaboration with the women, men, youth and people with disabilities that compose the participants.

The major gaps in rights between men and women are not according to the law, but in tradition, customs and social norms about gendered roles and expectations.

**Social Norms.** Women are responsible for maintaining the home: taking care of the children, home and husband. Women have less time than men due to expectations of running the household and contributing to working in the field. Women are expected to be flexible, clean, work hard and respect men. The equality of women is now more openly discussed, and is increasing in some areas.

**Violence and harassment,** although illegal, is rarely reported or punished. Fear or risk of violence against women increases during times of stress. Women may fear retaliation if they contribute opinions on decisions. Although not explicitly mentioned, distant water sources is likely a risk of GBV for women and girls in many of these communities.

**Household level decision-making.** Major decisions are made by the man in terms of selling, purchasing, and constructing. Women may be able to influence their husband's decisions, but he has the final say. Often women do not speak out or share opinions about decisions because of social norms, according to respondents "the ideal woman must remain silent." People with disabilities are also expected to be silent and not contribute to conversations.

**Access to services.** Access to education, healthcare and water has improved in recent years. Now nearly all kids go to school, regardless of income. Health facilities and hospitals are now accessible and utilized. Although there is increased knowledge of safe water and of using improved water sources, surface water is still used if it is closer to homes and schools. Latrine coverage and use at homes is low. Toilets at schools are inconsistently functional, dirty and not separated by gender in all settings. Resources for menstrual hygiene management at schools is challenging for girls as young as 12. People and children with disabilities are at a greater disadvantage due to difficulties in physically reaching institutions such as hospitals and schools.

**Leadership and Community participation.** Men and boys are much more likely to participate in community committees and community decisions. Women and girls face several obstacles to their involvement. Although they want to participate, they rarely find the time due to meetings being outside their village, and the expectations to be near home and to fulfil domestic duties. Additionally, there is evidence from men and women, that women's low educational achievement limits their participation in decision-making at household and community levels due to less experience expressing thoughts or speaking publicly than men.

It is essential to note that although there were reports of "increasing" openness to gender equality, parents are encouraging boys, not girls, to be involved in community groups and committees. Girls are expected to stay home and help with housework instead of socializing

and participating in groups, reinforcing the inequalities between males and females. While boys are more encouraged to participate in community groups than girls, there is limited space for youth to contribute to community decisions and priorities.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene implications:** Field research shows that almost all WASH activities are dedicated to women and girls, and often do not integrate men and boys due to the “home, hygiene and nutrition” focus associated with a female domestic role.

**Women of all ages want latrines at their household.** The challenge is convincing the man of the household that it is worth the time, effort and space. Men were reported to contribute money for soap and water treatment products, demonstrating their commitment to health in the family.

**People living with disabilities** described difficulty accessing water from public taps. Few had toilets, but there is concern that (new) sanitation facilities, like water facilities, would not cater to the needs of people with disabilities.

## VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

In re-visiting the CARE Women’s Empowerment Framework, the RANO WASH program should intervene at agency level to build women’s self-confidence, knowledge and literacy to allow them to meaningfully participate in community decision-making. In terms of structure and relations, it will also be necessary to work with men, and community leaders, especially with the Tranobe (entity) so that they understand that women should be allowed and encouraged to participate in community decisions. The gender strategy, to follow, will more fully define and describe how RANO activities address inequalities for women, girls, people with disabilities and minority groups. However, a brief summary of most of activities can be seen in [Table I](#). In Table I we have mapped where RANO activities address the three key outcomes of the USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy.

Here we insert specific recommendations that should span all RANO activities to make the program gender transformative. There is some evidence that involving women, girls and other vulnerable groups in WASH programming will support sustainability of the program – in addition to a more relevant and equitable service for all.

1. **Enable women the freedom and opportunity to be involved.** Women want to be more involved in community decisions and village development activities. This can be done through working with men and boys to assist women in household duties, to have meetings or other trainings closer to home and during hours where travel is easier.
2. **Promote women’s skills and leadership.** The project must ensure that women’s skills and leadership is promoted, not only with new skills, but highlighting their existing strengths so that other women have the desire and courage to join community groups. RANO WASH should work with women on describing their needs, aspirations and improving preparation (literacy, speaking skills) for more meaningful participation in community decision-making.
3. **Expand the role of men and boys.** Ensure that men and boys are invited and involved in WASH activities and trainings. Men care about their kids’ health, strength, education, progress, future incomes – using those angles increases the

attraction of WASH trainings beyond “child handwashing.” Men contribute to the purchase of soap and water treatment – RANO WASH needs to help men see that building a latrine is another way of demonstrating care and ensuring the health and dignity of their family.

4. **Understand schedules.** This may seem simple, but many development programs do not consider the days during the week, month or year when different categories of the community are available for participation in activities (meetings, trainings, labor and/or financial contributions).
5. **Promote collaborative design.** RANO WASH should incorporate the opinions of women, girls and the vulnerable (and men and boys) into program and infrastructure designs, including menstrual hygiene facilities for girls in school, and facilities for females and people with disabilities in homes and health centers.
6. **Establish/Strengthen feedback mechanisms.** RANO WASH should develop a feedback mechanism so that program participants can easily share opinions and feedback on the program; a system for inquiring about unintended consequences or unforeseen risks to participants could support better programming for voices normally left behind and not heard.
7. **Understand signs of Gender Based Violence.** RANO WASH should collaborate with anti-violence against women organizations and understand the risks, signs and protocols for referring victims of violence to (external) services.
8. **Streamline gender equality.** RANO WASH should consider holding capacity building sessions for local partners to understand the importance, meaning and real-life application of gender equality so that all actors are using the same language and working towards similar goals.
9. **Be intentionally inclusive.** RANO WASH needs to collaborate with and learn from People living with disabilities and other minority organizations to ensure programming is intentionally inclusive to diverse needs and perspectives.

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Table I: Integrating RANO WASH Activities into USAID gender equality and female empowerment policy

OUTCOMES OF USAID GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT POLICY	RANO ACTIVITIES UNDER OBJ. 1: STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING SYSTEM OF THE WASH SECTOR	RANO ACTIVITIES UNDER OBJ. 2: INCREASING PRIVATE SECTOR COMMITMENT TO THE PROVISION OF WASH SERVICES	RANO ACTIVITIES UNDER OBJ. 3: ADOPTION OF HEALTHY BEHAVIORS AND THE USE OF WASH SERVICES
REDUCTIONS IN GAPS BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES IN ACCESS TO/CONTROL OVER ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Set-up a local structure of consultation at the municipal level, including (men, women, young people, people with disabilities)</li> <li>* Strengthen communication on the rights of all related to WASH and citizenship</li> <li>* Strengthen the capacities of partners (civil society, authority) to take gender and social inclusion into account through their actions</li> <li>* Support the Ministry of WASH's Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate to adjust WASH sector monitoring indicators to be gender sensitive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Develop accessible, comfortable and suitable WASH service models that are sensitive to the needs of men, women, young people, children, and people with disability in homes, communities, schools and health centers</li> <li>* Establish a social connection for vulnerable households for water supply</li> <li>* Set up a private water connection for HHs that can afford it</li> <li>* Promote local talent for making and producing WASH infrastructure and services</li> <li>* Adopt a market-based WASH approach with procedures for reaching the underserved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Adopt 3 levels to influence change: HH, community and mass media by using leaflets, radio, street drama, puppets, SMS, etc.</li> <li>* Broad communication on "easy" options for challenging harmful social norms</li> <li>* Adopt peer to peer sharing and learning</li> <li>* Use male champions, small doable actions and gender model (using grow-up stickers tool)</li> <li>* Involve local groups, local leaders as promoters of gender equality and agents of change; partner &amp; learn from existing groups</li> <li>* Adopt models for WASH friendly schools and health facilities (including nudges)</li> </ul>
REDUCTIONS IN THE PREVALENCE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Strengthen the communication of the rights of women and girls, WASH and beyond</li> <li>* Use and continually improve reporting mechanisms for people, particularly promoting women, youth, the elderly and the illiterate people to share feedback</li> <li>* Conduct mobilization of women and young people to bring their voices to the different structures, i.e. starting with small groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Develop MOUs/training with WASH service providers on non-discriminatory policies</li> <li>* Organize technical trainings for the production and supply of WASH services and products (manufacture of SanPlat slab, manufacture of sanitary napkins)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Co-design infrastructure with access for women, children and people with disability</li> <li>* Strengthen link between VSLA and WASH</li> <li>* Promote messages against GBV – collaborate with local anti-violence groups and efforts</li> <li>* Conduct training sessions near communes to facilitate women's mobility and availability</li> <li>* Understand local schedules so people are available for behavior change activities (see daily used time and seasonal availability)</li> </ul>

Table I: Integrating RANO WASH Activities into USAID gender equality and female empowerment policy

<b>OUTCOMES OF USAID GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT POLICY</b>	<b>RANO ACTIVITIES UNDER OBJ. 1: STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING SYSTEM OF THE WASH SECTOR</b>	<b>RANO ACTIVITIES UNDER OBJ. 2: INCREASING PRIVATE SECTOR COMMITMENT TO THE PROVISION OF WASH SERVICES</b>	<b>RANO ACTIVITIES UNDER OBJ. 3: ADOPTION OF HEALTHY BEHAVIORS AND THE USE OF WASH SERVICES</b>
<p>REDUCTIONS IN CONSTRAINTS THAT PREVENT WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM LEADING, PARTICIPATING FULLY IN, AND INFLUENCING DECISIONS IN THEIR SOCIETIES</p>	<p>* At national level support the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women to finalize the national policy related on Gender Equality Policy</p> <p><u>At local and community level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Set up civil society organizations (CSOs) to defend rights of customers in WASH services</li> <li>* Strengthen the capacity of women in CSOs to promoting their leadership (e.g. public speaking, negotiation, conflict management)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Facilitate the link between WASH service providers with financial services and consulting services</li> <li>* Facilitate the link between WASH service providers and local community groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <u>At the national level:</u> hold discussion sessions for women leaders to discuss their challenges to exercise their position and power and share</li> </ul> <p>At local and community level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <u>Promote VSLA group membership</u> and strengthen engagement and transparency</li> <li>* Conduct interactive discussions at the using the men's engagement tool</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 12. RANO WASH IPTT Q2.19 UPDATE

#	Reference Indicator	Indicator Title	Indicator Type	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Baseline	Revised Target LoP	Year 1 (FY 18)		Year 2 (FY 19)		Year 3 (FY 20)	Year 4 (FY 21)	Year 5 (FY 22)
								Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
<b>Goal: Increase equitable and sustainable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to maximize their impact on human health and nutrition and the preserve environment in 250 rural communes in Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana, Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra, Vakinankaratra, and Alaotra Mangoro regions in Madagascar.</b>														
0.1		% of people in intervention communes with access to basic drinking water services	Impact	Baseline/Endline survey	Baseline / Endline	10.38% (FY18 regions)	30%							30%
0.2		% of people in intervention communes with access to a basic sanitation service	Impact	Baseline/Endline survey	Baseline / Endline	0.23% (FY18 regions)	5%							5%
0.3		% of households in intervention communes with children under age 5 reporting an incidence of diarrhea within last two weeks	Impact	Baseline/Endline survey	Baseline / Endline	7.25% (FY18 regions)	5%							5%
<b>SO 1: Governance and monitoring of water and sanitation strengthened for delivering sustainable WASH services</b>														
1.1		# of intervention communes increasing WASH budget	Outcome	Communal budget	Annual	TBD	80 (cumulative)	NA	NA	NA		15	45	80
1.2	HL.8.4-1	Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	Commune-level survey/verification	Annual	NA	\$1,338,710	NA	NA	\$248,710		\$500,000	\$480,000	\$110,000

#	Reference Indicator	Indicator Title	Indicator Type	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Baseline	Revised Target LoP	Year 1 (FY 18)		Year 2 (FY 19)		Year 3 (FY 20)	Year 4 (FY 21)	Year 5 (FY 22)
								Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
<b>IRI.1 Strengthened government and stakeholder commitment and accountability to sector development</b>														
I.1.1		National Sector Development Action Plan implemented	Outcome	MoWASH	Annual	Red	Green	NA	NA	Red		Yellow	Yellow	Green
OP 1.1.1 Sector coordination and learning mechanisms operating effectively under strong national leadership														
I.1.1.1		National body for WASH sector coordination operational	Outcome	MoWASH, DREAH	Annual	Red	Green	Red	Red	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	Green
OP 1.1.2 MoWEH institutional capacity developed to meet strategic needs														
<b>IRI.2 Improved sector monitoring, analysis and learning, influencing policy</b>														
I.2.1		% of intervention communes reporting in the national WASH monitoring system (SE&AM)	Outcome	Commune-level SE&AM report	Annual	0%	86%	NA	NA	39%		52%	80%	86%
OP 1.2.1 SE&AM strengthened and extended														
I.2.1.1		National WASH monitoring system (SE&AM) tracks gender-sensitive data and quality of WASH service provision	Output	SE&AM/MEEH	Annual	Red	Green	NA	NA	Red		Yellow	Yellow	Green
OP 1.2.2 Learning agenda implemented to increase and better regulate private sector engagement in WASH														
<b>IRI.3 Strengthened sub-national systems</b>														
I.3.1	HL.8.3-3	# of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and	Outcome	Multi-level institutional assessment	Annual	ND	686	NA	NA	64		158	210	254

#	Reference Indicator	Indicator Title	Indicator Type	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Baseline	Revised Target LoP	Year 1 (FY 18)		Year 2 (FY 19)		Year 3 (FY 20)	Year 4 (FY 21)	Year 5 (FY 22)
								Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
		sanitation services as a result of USG assistance												
OP 1.3.1 Decentralized resources available for sustained WASH service delivery														
OP 1.3.2 Commune management capacities strengthened for WASH service delivery														
1.3.2.1		# of intervention communes engaging with private sector to provide WASH services	Outcome	Commune-level survey/verification	Annual	TBD	105 (cumulative)	NA	NA	18		75	95	105
<b>IRI.4 Increased community control over WASH services</b>														
1.4.1		# of WASH users groups operational in intervention communes	Outcome	Annual survey	Annual	TBD	200 (cumulative)	NA	NA	70		100	150	200
OP 1.4.1 Communes and communities with an active civil society, aware of and organized to claim their right to water and sanitation														
OP 1.4.2 Communes have functional WASH accountability mechanisms														
1.4.2.1		# of intervention communes with functional WASH accountability mechanisms	Output	Annual survey / Community Scorecard	Annual	TBD	200 (cumulative)	NA	NA	70	34	100	150	200
<b>SO 2: Private sector engagement in WASH service delivery increased and improved</b>														
<b>IR2.1 Improved WASH products, technologies, services and business models</b>														
2.1.1		# of new/improved WASH products and technologies implemented with	Outcome	Annual survey	Annual	NA	10	NA	NA	4		4	2	0

#	Reference Indicator	Indicator Title	Indicator Type	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Baseline	Revised Target LoP	Year 1 (FY 18)		Year 2 (FY 19)		Year 3 (FY 20)	Year 4 (FY 21)	Year 5 (FY 22)
								Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
		RANO WASH support												
2.1.2		# of new water and sanitation services provided with RANO WASH support	Outcome	Annual survey	Annual	NA	170	NA	NA	20		58	82	20
OP 2.1.1 A comprehensive WASH market assessment strategy developed														
OP 2.1.2 Regional WASH market development plans drafted														
OP 2.1.3 Type and range of financial products for WASH services and products available and accessible increased														
2.1.3.1		# of WSP/artisans/vendors issued loan products for investment in WASH systems	Output	Bank/MFI reports, VSLA records	Quarterly	NA	100	NA	NA	20	0	30	40	10
<b>IR2.2 Improved design, construction and management of WASH infrastructure</b>														
2.2.1	HL.8.1-1	# of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	Observations of water services, direct count of beneficiaries	Quarterly	NA	300000	22000	0	60100	224	120000	103900	16000
2.2.2	HL.8.1-2	# of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	Observations of water services, direct count of beneficiaries	Quarterly	NA	90000	16500	0	18030	24	36000	31170	4800

#	Reference Indicator	Indicator Title	Indicator Type	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Baseline	Revised Target LoP	Year 1 (FY 18)		Year 2 (FY 19)		Year 3 (FY 20)	Year 4 (FY 21)	Year 5 (FY 22)
								Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
2.2.3	HL.8.2-2	# of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	Observations of sanitation facility, direct count of beneficiaries	Quarterly	NA	94500	45000	0	4500	976	15000	30000	45000
2.2.4		# of people gaining access to a <i>limited</i> sanitation service as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	Observations of sanitation facility, direct count of beneficiaries	Quarterly	NA	375000	ND	NA	30000	13734	100000	150000	95000
2.2.5	HL.8.5-1	# of people benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	Annual survey	Annual	NA	300000	ND	NA	60100	3474	120000	103900	16000
OP 2.2.1 Design and construction of sustainable WASH infrastructure improved														
2.2.1.1		# of infrastructure feasibility studies (APD and APDS reports) completed	Output	APS/APD studies	Quarterly	NA	APS: 250 APD: 140	APS: 50 APD: 12	APS: 17 APD: 12	APS: 30 APD: 20	APS: 33 APD: 4	APS: 90 APD: 62	APS: 80 APD: 46	APS: 0 APD: 0
2.2.1.2	HL.8.1-4	# of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	Output	Design, tender, & reception documents	Quarterly	NA	265	20	0	25	0	96	124	20



#	Reference Indicator	Indicator Title	Indicator Type	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Baseline	Revised Target LoP	Year 1 (FY 18)		Year 2 (FY 19)		Year 3 (FY 20)	Year 4 (FY 21)	Year 5 (FY 22)
								Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
2.2.1.3	HL.8.2-4	# of basic sanitation facilities provided in institutional settings as a result of USG assistance	Output	Design, tender, & reception documents	Quarterly	NA	530	20	0	50	0	192	248	40
<b>IR.2.3 Strengthened technical &amp; business skills and competencies</b>														
2.3.1		# of business plans developed for offering consumer WASH products and/or services	Output	Business plan validation	Annual	NA	140	12	0	8		48	62	10
2.3.2		% increase in sales for RANO WASH-supported enterprises (average % increase in net sales for enterprises following business training)	Outcome	Routine monitoring of enterprises reports	Annual	NA	25%	NA	NA	NA		15%	20%	25%
<b>OP 2.3.1 Capacity building for private sector in business systems and technical operations strengthened</b>														
2.3.1.1		# of WSP/commune staff trained in improved WASH service provision	Output	Training reports	Quarterly	NA	667	NA	50	244	155	257	154	12
<b>OP 2.3.2 Development of professional associations</b>														
2.3.2.1		# of national professional associations / local cooperatives developed with RANO WASH support	Output	Training reports	Annual	NA	13 (cumulative)	NA	NA	1		7	13	13
<b>SO 3 : Adoption of healthy behaviors and use of WASH services accelerated</b>														

#	Reference Indicator	Indicator Title	Indicator Type	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Baseline	Revised Target LoP	Year 1 (FY 18)		Year 2 (FY 19)		Year 3 (FY 20)	Year 4 (FY 21)	Year 5 (FY 22)
								Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
3.1	HL.8.2-5	% of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	Outcome	Annual survey	Annual	16% (at regional level)	35%	18%	16%	22%		26%	30%	35%
3.2	HL.8.2-1	# of communities verified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	ODF verification report	Quarterly	NA	2500	150	56	600	192	1250	650	0
<b>IR3.1 Improved hygiene and sanitation BC solutions through applied research</b>														
3.1.1		# knowledge products documenting learning produced and disseminated	Output	Knowledge products	Annual	NA	20	NA	NA	2		6	6	6
3.1.2		# intended organizations reporting applying knowledge gained from a knowledge product to improve program, service delivery, training/education, or research practice	Outcome	Sector review reports	Annual	NA	15/25	NA	NA	NA		5/25	10/25	15/25
OP 3.1.1 Behavioral science innovations for WASH BC explored, iterated, evaluated														
OP 3.1.2 Studies of integrated population, health and environment (PHE) programming models stimulating cross-sectoral collaboration														
OP 3.1.3 WASH-Nutrition linkages researched														
<b>IR3.2 Improved implementation of WASH BC at all levels: communities, government and private sector</b>														
3.2.1		% communities verified ODF that	Outcome	Continuous monitoring	Quarterly	73%	75%	NA	NA	75%		75%	75%	75%

#	Reference Indicator	Indicator Title	Indicator Type	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Baseline	Revised Target LoP	Year 1 (FY 18)		Year 2 (FY 19)		Year 3 (FY 20)	Year 4 (FY 21)	Year 5 (FY 22)
								Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
		remain ODF following verification		ng reports/S E&AM										
OP 3.2.1 WASH BC program coordination improved in RANO WASH regions														
OP 3.2.2 Innovative CLTS and WASH BC implementation														
3.2.2.1		# of VSLA members who reported investing in WASH services or products (latrine, water connection, etc.)	Output	VLSA survey	Quarterly	0	22400	NA	NA	3200	1226	6400	6400	6400
3.2.2.2		# of institutions achieving WASH-friendly status with RANO WASH support	Outcome	WASH-friendly verification report	Quarterly	NA	265	HF: 8 Schools: 12	HF: 0 Schools: 0	HF: 10 Schools: 15	HF: 0 Schools: 0	HF: 48 Schools: 48	HF: 62 Schools: 62	HF: 10 Schools: 10
3.2.2.3		% intervention communities triggered through CLTS which become verified ODF	Output	ODF verification report	Quarterly	NA	90%	ND	NA	70%	63%	75%	80%	90%
OP 3.2.3 Marketing communications developed for WASH products and services														
<b>IR 3.3 Evidence-based WASH BC and hygiene promotion shared to influence policy and practice</b>														
OP 3.3.1 National-level networks, policies and programs engaged for sustainable WASH BC														

## ANNEX 13. MEASLES & PLAGUE SITUATION REPORT



### Madagascar Plague and Measles SITUATION REPORT September 2018-April 2019

A USAID Supported plague sensitization in Commune Ambohidranandriana-District Ambatolampy -Region Vakinankaratra

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### PLAGUE PREPAREDNESS

- RANO WASH supported the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) with organizational and logistic support for national, regional and local staff in activities related to plague detection and screening in hotspot sites at the onset of the outbreaks.
- RANO WASH provided trainings and tools for communication, sensitization to support plague prevention activities in RANO WASH intervention regions.
- RANO WASH participated in meetings and events organized at the national level for the coordination and collaboration on plague response and prevention.

#### MEASLES RESPONSE

- In collaboration with health Partners and USAID’s projects, RANOWASH supported three vaccination campaigns in 67 districts.
- Through direct supporting the supervision of Vaccination campaigns in 12 Districts of its regions, RANO WASH contributed to the success of the Measles prevention by guarantying vaccination quality and the respect of protocols standards.
- RANO WASH trained regional and field agents and participated in meeting and action on coordination and communication.

The status of the Measles outbreak in Madagascar is summarized as follows

- 135,067 registered cases;
- 884 deaths reported by health facilities. Of these, 693 deaths occurred at the health center and 191 deaths at the community.
- 105 districts involved and distributed over 22 regions

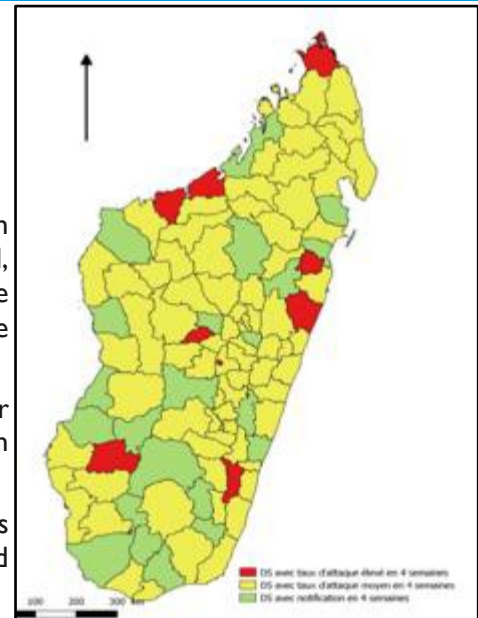


Figure 1. Measles attack rate per district (April 2019) Source : Commission Nationale de la lutte contre la Rougeole

The Measles outbreak occurred due to low performance in routine vaccination. According to WHO and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the

estimated measles immunization coverage in Madagascar was 58% in 2017 . Sixty seven percent reported during the current outbreak have not been vaccinated or have unknown immunization status.

As a result, the country organized several vaccination campaigns in many phases depending on resources availability. The first phase implemented in January in 25 districts targeted 2 110 610 children from 9 months to 9 years old. The second phase covered 1 184 450 children from 6 months to 9 years old in 22 districts and the third phase concerns 67 districts of 19 regions for 3 935 700 children.

## 1. BACKGROUND

USAID provided RANO WASH with an initial funding allocation of \$80,000 to support plague preparedness activities from August to December 2018 and has approved an extension period until the end of the plague season (April 2019).

The main objective of RANO WASH's plague preparedness and outbreak prevention is to support and strengthen the surveillance system and to sensitize at all levels, especially at the community level, to prevent outbreaks of plague during its transmission season in the 6 regions identified for RANO WASH: Haute Matsiatra, Amoron'i Mania, Vakinankaratra, Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro and Vatovavy Fitovinany.

Moreover, USAID allowed RANO WASH to use the fund for supporting MoPH in its response to the unprecedented large Measles outbreak that began in week 35 of 2018 in the Antananarivo-Renivohitra. Indeed, from December 2018, while activities on plague slowed down, RANO WASH responded to requests for support in the up-surging Measles outbreak. From September 3, 2018, to April 15, 2019, the MoPH recorded 135 067 registered cases; 884 deaths in health facilities and 107 districts touched within 22 regions.

One of the strategies for responding to the measles epidemic is the interruption of virus transmission. The MoPH and health partners organized vaccination campaigns among children aged 6 months to 9 years in 114 districts. The main factors of success of this campaign were the quality of the implementation and more particularly the strict application of the directives, the supervision, the monitoring, the rapid evaluation, and the post-campaign investigation by MoPH technicians. Thus, campaign supervision by MoPH's central technicians in collaboration with the technical and financial partners was necessary.

Taking into account the specific skillset needed for dealing with outbreaks, RANO WASH integrated a public health doctor into the team on a consultant basis. The doctor is specialized in communication, training, and supervision of community health interventions, including during outbreaks. In addition, this consultant worked previously for a USAID community health funded project and thus had a long experience on working on the field with community health volunteers (CHV), commune health centers (CSB) and the MoPH decentralized structures and staffs.

## 2. PLAGUE PREPAREDNESS

RANO WASH plague preparedness activities provided supports to the national surveillance system and knowledge awareness at regional, communal and community levels. Main activities included CHV and RANO WASH staff mobilization and trainings, participation in coordination meetings, contribution to the development, reproduction and distribution of communication and sensitization tools and materials.

### a. Trainings on Plague cause, appearance, transmission and reaction

- Training of 144 CHV from 110 Fokontany and 15 CSB of Ambatolampy District (Oct 2018);
- Training of 142 CHV from 72 Fokontany and 10 CSB of Antsirabe II District (Nov 2018);
- Training of trainers for 66 Technicians of NGOs working with RANO WASH and 15 RANO WASH regional staffs in Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana and Alaotra Mangoro who will train more than 600 CHVs during their monthly reviews (Sept-Oct 2018);
- Training of 365 CHV from 20 CSB Districts of Manakara, Vohipeno, Ifanadiana and Ikongo;
- Refreshing former trainings (Oct 2018);

### b. Technical and financial support to Plague detection and screening in red spot sites and to Plague surveillance

- Recruitment of Former Mikolo Doctor specialized on Public Health communication, sensitization and reaction against outbreaks to assist RANO WASH as consultant.
- Organizational and logistical support to the staffs of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) at Central, Regional, District, Commune and CHV (Community Health Volunteers) levels during their missions in Ambalavao, Fianarantsoa, Fandriana, Ambositra and Ambatofinandrahana (Sept – Nov 2018)
- RANO WASH responded to the request of Moramanga SDSPP for the Investigation of a suspected case in Mandialaza by providing supports on communication and on the expedition of suspected case's samples to Institut Pasteur (Dec 2018)
- The last case of Plague was detected in March 2019 in Tsiazopody village of Ampasimpotsy Gara commune - Alaotra Mangoro region for which RANOWASH supported the MoPH's staff transportation for detection on the field (March 2019).

### c. Continuous and Active participation in Meetings on Plague

- Meetings within the Communication commissions (Sept 2018- Jan 2019) for:
  - grouped messages validation (prevention, preparation, riposte, EDS (Secured & Dignified Interment);
  - Audiovisual communication media (posters, spots).
- Meeting with WASH Cluster on Contingence Plan (Sept 2018 – Jan 2019)
- Sharing workshop with professionals and measles' and plague's Partners (Dec 2018)

#### **d. Support to provide accurate and updated communication**

- Developing Key Plague Points for Advocacy Door-to-Door to Chief of Media Editors of Antsiva, RVM, Akon'I Madagascar, RTA, Gazetiko, Citizen, Depeche, Radio Fahazavana, ACCEM, OASIS, Free News, InoVaovao, Madagascar Morning weekly (Nov 2018)
- Reproduction and broadcast of 4 Radio spots of Plague Prevention Sensitization for Behavior Change broadcasted twice a day by 2 different stations respectively in Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, Vatovavy Fitovinany (Nov2018- April 2019)

#### **e. Reproduction, delivering to MoPH and distribution at communes and community levels of tools for Behavior Change sensitization (Sept 2018):**

- 45 000 A2 colored Plague-prevention poster for MoPH
- 3 000 A2 colored Plague-transmission poster for the CHV trained by RANO WASH
- 3 000 A2 colored Plague-appearance poster for the CHV trained by RANO WASH

### **3. MEASLES RESPONSE**

#### **a. Support to the Ministry of Public Health during Measles Vaccination Campaigns**

Under the coordination of USAID, RANO WASH integrated contribution to the measles campaigns by supporting the MoPH central staff for the supervision of the vaccination campaigns. There were three Measles campaigns organized by the MoPH and health Technical and Financial Partners.

- The first phase was from 14 to 18 January 2019, in 25 epidemic districts. RANOWASH took in charge the transport of 4 central supervisors from Immunization Directorate for the Measles campaign supervision in 3 districts of Alaotra Mangoro Region (Moramanga, Ambatondrazaka and Amparafaravola) and 1 district of Vakinankaratra region (Antsirabe 2).
- The second phase of the measles campaign from 25 February to 1 March 2019 concerned 19 epidemic districts of DIANA and SAVA regions. RANOWASH did not participate.
- The third phase was from 25 March to 5 April in 67 districts. RANOWASH took in charge the transport of 8 central supervisors from Immunization Directorate for the Measles campaign supervision in 8 districts of Alaotra Mangoro Region (Andilamena , AnosibeAnala), Vatovavy Fitovinany Region (Manakara, Vohipeno, Mananjary) and Vakinankaratra Region (Mandoto, Betafo, Faratsiho).

Through support from RANO WASH, the measles vaccination campaigns were able to meet the rigorous protocols and standards due to the assistance and control by MoPH supported by RANO WASH. This was especially notable in areas with difficult access, like Anosibe Anala and Andilamena. Through the Supervisors intervention, data were collected and transferred at all levels; the campaigns were well supervised and monitored especially on protocols and standards; households' surveys were done; and the systematic vaccination was verified.



### **b. Training on Measles Management**

- Training on Measles and Plague of technicians of CARITAS NGO in charge of the field implementation of RANO WASH in Vakinankaratra and RANOWASH regional team in Vakinankaratra.

### **c. Participation at Measles coordination and communication Meetings and committees**

- Meeting with the central supervisors of the immunization directorate (Jan 2019- Mar 2019)
- Meeting with the financial partners on the measles response for the preparation of all vaccination campaigns (Dec 2018 - Jan 2019-Feb 2019 and March 2019)
- Coordination committee meetings on :
  - ✓ Coordination of the response under the umbrella of the General Secretariat with regular meetings of the National Coordinating Committee for the response
  - ✓ Weekly meeting of all Commissions and QGO (Operational Headquarters)
  - ✓ Finalization of the update of the partners for financing.
- Meetings of Committee of Epidemiological Surveillance & Laboratories on:
  - ✓ Continued updating of the database;
  - ✓ Further monitoring of 19 high-impact health districts;
  - ✓ Development of the SitRep and the weekly bulletin by the DVSSER with the support of the partners
  - ✓ Continued monitoring activities at epidemic sources;
  - ✓ Support for active case finding in prioritized districts.

### **d. Contribution to Communication and procurement of communication materials**

- Confection and production of communication media of Measles Prevention for RANO WASH intervention regions
  - ✓ 12 000 Flyers
  - ✓ 600 Posters on Measles
  - ✓ 1200 Guide for VSC
- Confection of tools concerning Routine Immunization and Sensitization of Diseases prevented by vaccination for validation during meeting of revitalization of routine immunization May 6 to 8, 2019; including Posters, Guide and Stickers.
- Reproduction and broadcast of 6 Radio spots of Measles Prevention Sensitization for Behavior Change twice a day by 2 different stations respectively in Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, Vatovavy Fitovinany (10 080 diffusions) on:
  - ✓ Routine immunization,
  - ✓ Nutrition Vitamin A supplementation
  - ✓ Spot on how to cope with the signs of measles
  - ✓ In case of question call 910

**e. Other different activities**

- Case management:
  - ✓ Continuation of the supervision mission in the health facilities;
  - ✓ Continued dissemination of care protocols;
  - ✓ Training of CSB managers on care protocols during microplanning meetings.
  
- Logistics:
  - ✓ Carry support kits to 81 districts with reception already confirmed in 22 districts and 5 university hospitals;
  - ✓ Receipt of all syringes for the third phase of the vaccine response;
  - ✓ Continued implementation of vaccines for the third phase of vaccination in the regions and districts.

# I ANNEX I- PLAGUE AND MEASLES EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STATUS

Plague (Source Ministry Of Public Health)



## VAOVAO MAHAKASIKA NY ARETINA PESTA ETO MADAGASIKARA NANOMBOKA NY 01 AOGOSITRA HATRAMIN'NY 15 MARSA 2019

Districts	PB (n <sub>c</sub> =93)		PP (n <sub>c</sub> =14)		Total cas confirmés
	Vivant	Décédé	Vivant	Décédé	
Manandriana	19	1		2	22
Tsiroanomandidy	9	6	1	4	20
Ambositra	8	5			13
Midongy Atsimo	9	1		1	11
Ambalavao	7			1	8
Befotaka	6				6
Ambatofinandrahana	4	1			5
Miarinarivo	1			3	4
Anjozorobe	2	1			3
Faratsiho	3				3
Manjakandriana		3			3
Moramanga	3				3
Ankazobe	1	1			2
Arivonimamo			1	1	2
Betafo	1				1
Mandoto	1				1
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>107</b>

Measles (Source SIT REP number I6)

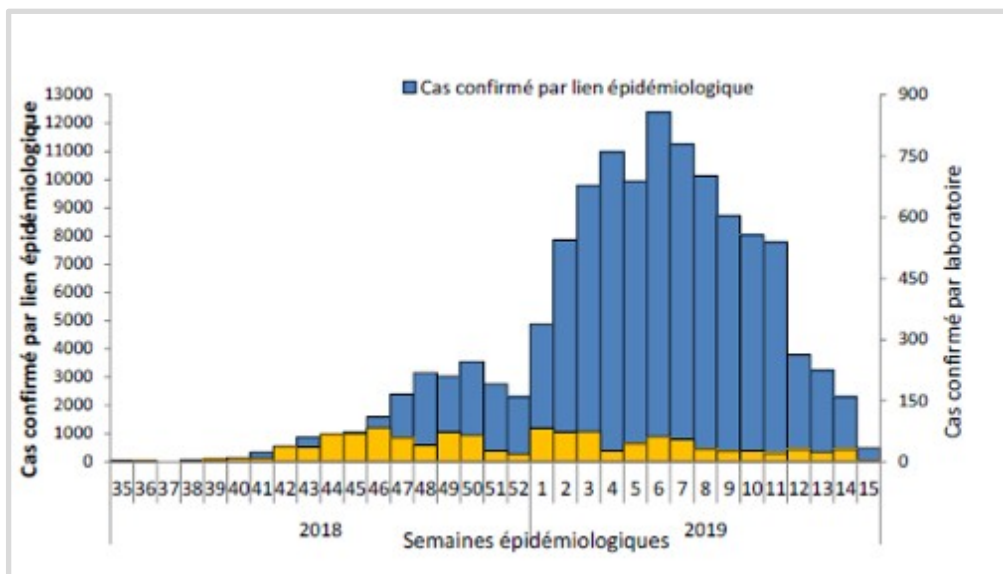


Figure 2. Weekly evolution of measles cases, Madagascar, 03 Sept 18 – 14 Apr 19

**Tableau 1** : Premier quintile des districts ayant les plus forts taux d'attaque de rougeole pour chacune des 4 dernières semaines.

Madagascar, S12 à S15, 2019 Régions	Districts	Nombre de cas par districts					Taux d'attaque au cours des 4 dernières semaines			
		S12	S13	S14	S15	Total	S12	S13	S14	S15
ATSINANANA	MAHANORO	758	487	335	12	1592	273	175	121	4
ANALANJIROFO	VAVATENINA	190	191	182	72	635	86	87	83	33
ALAOIRA	MANGORO	174	258	37	31	500	153	227	32	27
VAKINANKARATRA	MANDOTO	61	184	174	16	435	27	81	77	7
BOENY	Mahajanga II	169	118	119	10	416	222	155	156	13
SUD-EST	BEFOTAKA	148	155	41	22	366	241	252	67	36
ITASY	SOAVINANDRIANA	129	97	66	20	312	57	43	29	9
ATSINANANA	VATOMANDRY	69	139	81	14	303	38	77	45	8
VAKINANKARATRA	Antsirabe I	109	81	73	22	285	47	35	32	10
BOENY	MITSINJO	111	68	69	10	258	131	80	81	12
DIANA	AMBANJA	66	99	74	9	248	30	45	34	4
SUD-OUEST	BENENITRA	17	19	15	3	54	34	38	30	6
ANALANJIROFO	Nosy-Boraha (Sainte Marie)	7	15	18	4	44	27	57	69	15
<b>Total</b>		2008	1911	1284	245	5448				

13 districts dans 9 régions notifient 55% du total des cas rapportés de ces quatre dernières semaines au niveau national. Par conséquent, une intensification des interventions dans ces districts est nécessaire.

Parmi ces 13 districts, Antsirabe I a déjà bénéficié de la riposte vaccinale en janvier.

Source: Sitrep Rougeole # 15 of April 15 April 2019 – MoPH

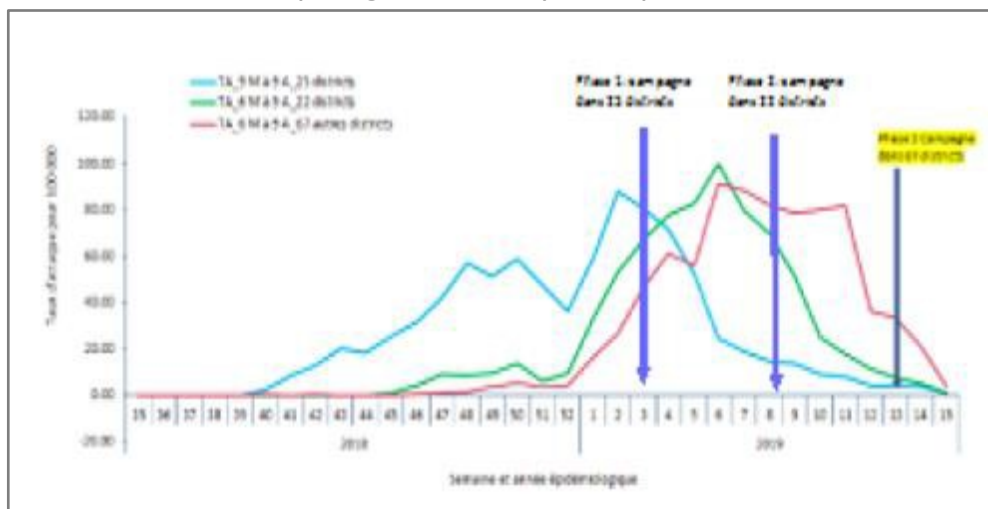


Figure 3. comparative weekly evolution of measles attack rates by age group 03 Sept 18- 14 Apr 19

Figures show that the trends from Week 6 of the cases reported decreased which confirm that vaccination campaigns provide the expected results already after the first campaign (of Week

3) especially for the ages targeted (6 months to 9 years old)

## ANNEX 2 - PICTURES

### Plague preparedness



Community officer with posters after plague training



Collaboration with the Medical Inspector of SDSP Moramanga



Plague Awareness Practice Exercise



Supervision with the Central Supervisor and the responsible for measles Immunization of SDSP Mandoto



↑ Vaccination site at a FJKM school in Mandoto RANO WASH field Technical Assistant participates in a vaccination launch →







Supervision of a vaccination campaign in Mandoto District - Collaboration between RANOWASH, the MoPH and WHO



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## ANNEX 15. COMMUNICATION & MEDIA UPDATE Q2

RANO WASH seized some important opportunities during this quarter with support from USAID and WASH partners.

### CHEZ MOI



Picture 2. Chez Moi, Community mobilization



Picture 1. Filming of « Chez Moi », interview on the dam, Foulpointe, Atsinanana

The most important is the filming of a video as part of "Chez Moi", a series of programs between USAID and TVM. RANO WASH COP proposed a scenario presenting the different stages leading to the promotion of drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene products and services up to the level of rural households on the basis of which the TVM director, in collaboration with audiovisual professionals was inspired by "WASH Chez Moi".

The 51-minute video was shot in Foulpointe and devoted, in addition to the general presentation of the site's particularity as a place of relaxation and tourism, to the reality of the WASH situation of the population of the Rural Commune of Foulpointe.

The social connection to serve 5 modest families and the private branching of a household as well as the improvement of their toilet and shower were at the heart of the show by retracing all the necessary steps of the promotion of WASH including the mobilization sensitization approaches, connection formalities, improvements and the use of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructures at the household level.

RANO WASH facilitated the filming through the COP, some members of the regional team

Atsinanana resulting from CRS and the team of the NGO ODDIT





in charge of the implementation of the project in the Atsinanana region, the rural commune of Foulpointe and Sandandrano Enterprise.

A USAID team including the Director of HPN, the AOR, the WASH Technical Advisor and the Communications Officer, assisted with the filming and led the celebration of these first connections as part of the funded RANO WASH Project. The video will be broadcast on TVM's "Chez Moi" show at the beginning of quarter Q3.

## USAID FIELD MONITORING VISIT

An important communication on the RANO WASH project was also posted by USAID following a mission to Sabotsy Anjiro in the Alaotra Mangoro region of Amy Fowler and Catherine Korona of Global Health USAID headquarters in the USA. RANO WASH, through COP, some members of the RANO WASH Regional Team from WaterAid, some members of the NGO SAF FJKM team in charge of the implementation of RANO WASH in the Alaotra Mangoro region, organized and facilitated the mission in close collaboration with the Communications Officer and the USAID WASH Technical Advisor of Antananarivo.

The mission, the interviews and the communication focused mainly on the impacts on the life, the health and the well-being of the population after the activities of RANO WASH notably the Drinking Water Adduction, the promotion of the latrines, household financial facilitation through the VSLA system, mobilization of the local CSO and intervention against the plague and measles epidemic.

## AFRICANSAN



Picture 4. RANO WASH CoP and Madagascar representatives of WASH partners in Madagascar

AfricaSan, the largest event on sanitation in Africa, has been an opportunity not only to learn and follow the political, strategic, programmatic, technical, technological and scientific trends of sanitation for COP and representatives of WASH partners in Madagascar including UNICEF, FAA-WSSCC, Loowat, Protos and MEEEF, but also to communicate and discuss our respective projects and activities. In addition, the delegation led by the RANO WASH COP was officially mandated by the MEEH to present on behalf of the Ministry the situation, the

challenges and the commitments of Madagascar in the field of sanitation during the political dialogues and round tables of the representatives of governments of AMCOW. Like a few African countries, the "Madagascar Madio" commitment caught the attention of participants who expressed their interest in asking for details and contacts.

Madagascar's experience in WASH friendly schools and CSBs has also been the subject of a request for information sharing. RANO WASH's experience in engaging private sectors in rural WASH has also attracted some representatives from West African countries. On the other hand, cases of financing systems and organizations like the National Sanitation Authority of some countries like Ethiopia, or Gabon show successful experiences in the promotion and coordination of sanitation and should serve as a reference for Madagascar. The use of ICT4D in the RANO WASH monitoring-evaluation system would be a significant improvement by referring to very advanced cases presented by some countries such as Benin and Sudan initiated by Giz-funded projects.

And finally, some events such as The **Malagasy Water Week** and the celebration of **International Women's Day** and **International Water's Day** were important occasions for RANO WASH to communicate on the foundation, the results and the impacts of the Project through stands and exhibitions, animations and competitions, conferences and panels, press interviews and direct contacts with partners, the population, visitors coming from different horizons and high personalities like the Madagascar



Picture 5. Contact and discussion with the First Lady

First Lady, some women Ministers with interests of collaboration with RANO WASH<sup>1</sup>. RANO WASH held discussions on potential collaborations in the approach gender, social activities in rural areas and the promotion of WASH in schools and in research.

Some concretely actions can be envisaged and organized as

- (i) the concretization of previous discussions with the Minister of the population on the organization of the joint missions and the competitions of the cleanest villages in the Atsinanana region;
- (ii) the strengthening of the RANO WASH initiatives to increase the WASH-friendly CPE with an increased commitment of men,
- (iii) the meeting with the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research on the implementation tracks of the planned Learning Hub by RANO WASH,
- (iv) a discussion with the Ministry of Culture on the relationship between WASH and culture regarding the habits and customs of the RANO WASH intervention regions, and

<sup>1</sup> Such as the Minister of National Education, Minister of Culture, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Minister of the population

- (v) the possibility of High-level advocacy by the First Lady on rural WASH by collaborating in her social activities.

RANO WASH is working on the development for Q3 broadcasts of some communications such as one-pager newsletters on gender and baseline analysis and activities, communications on social networks and website.



Picture 6. USAID AOR, Ms Azzah Al-Rashid, RANO WASH CoP , Dr Alain Randriamaherisoa with HE Vonjy Andramanga, Minister of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbon at Masindray Commune during the Water World Day 2019.

During his visit to the RANO WASH stand, with the presence of the AOR from USAID, the Minister of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbon's (MEEH) insisted on the importance of communicating on the project's results and WASH impacts in the life of the rural population, taking evidence-based approaches and reaching a wider audience across the country :

***“make the promotion of WASH a priority!”***





Pictures 7 & 8 International Women's Day event in Vatohary, Région Atsinanana, Photo Credit: CRS/ODDI