



## **RANO WASH**

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

# Quarterly Report

3rd Quarter—1 April to 30 June 2020

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## **DISCLAIMER**

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FRONT PICTURE: RAHARINIRINA Oliva and Tsiory with their water connection in an ODF village in Mangabe, Sabotsy Anjiro, Alaotra Mangoro (Photo credit: RANO WASH)

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

<b>SWA</b>	Sanitation and Water for All
<b>SWAp</b>	Sector Wide Approach
<b>TDY</b>	Temporary Duty
<b>TFP</b>	Technical and Financial Partner
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of reference
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USG</b>	United States Government
<b>VAT</b>	Value Added Tax
<b>VSLA</b>	Village Savings and Loan Association
<b>WALIS</b>	Water for Africa through Leadership Institutional Support
<b>WASH</b>	Water And Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WASH-BAT</b>	WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WMA</b>	WASH Market Assessment
<b>WMDP</b>	WASH Market Development Plan
<b>WQAP</b>	Water Quality Assurance Plan
<b>WSP</b>	WASH Service Provider

## I PROJECT OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene, Madagascar (RANO WASH)
<b>Activity Start Date and End Date:</b>	15 June 2017—15 June 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> Alaotra Mangoro, Amoron'i Mania, Atsinanana, Haute Matsiatra Vakinankaratra, and Vatovavy Fitovinany regions, Madagascar
<b>Geographic Coverage in FY 2020</b>	<u>250 communes in 6 regions:</u> Alaotra Mangoro, Amoron'i Mania, Atsinanana, Haute Matsiatra Vakinankaratra, and Vatovavy Fitovinany regions, Madagascar
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	I April to 30 June 2020

### I.1 Project Description/Introduction

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

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

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

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

This report covers the period from [April to June](#) 2020, which corresponds to the [third](#) quarter of the FY20 fiscal year and the [third](#) reporting quarter of the RANO WASH project.

## 2 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

### 2.1 Implementation Status

#### Context

The following contextual events marked the Q3 reporting period:

- **Appointment of two Directors out of the seven key Director positions within the MEAH.** During this quarter, the MEAH focused on the COVID-19 response at national and regional levels. The government, however, further delayed the appointment of key members of the Minister's office due to COVID-19. Only the Director of Drinking Water Supply and the Director of Sanitation and Hygiene were officially appointed on 27 May. Five key directors, the Director General and the Director of Communication, the Director of Information System and Monitoring and Evaluation, the Director of Good Governance, and the Director of Research and Development, were not appointed by the end of Q3. This delay has had an impact on the leadership of the Minister and her General Secretary and their ability to move key activities forward, despite their collaborative efforts with partners in the sector.
- **Significant increase in confirmed cases of COVID-19 and deaths, especially during June.** Madagascar officially experienced its first 3 cases of coronavirus on 20 March 2020, in Antananarivo. Since then, the situation has continued to worsen: as of 22 April, Madagascar had reported 121 cases but no deaths; as of 5 May, a total of 149 cases but no deaths; however, by mid-May, the first death was recorded. As of 30 June, the country recorded 20 deaths and a total of 2,214 cases and 994 recoveries. The situation is worsening and difficult to predict. RANO WASH and the consortium members have taken all measures to ensure the continuity of project activities by ensuring protective measures for staff and all stakeholders involved in implementation. Internal communication has been strengthened through weekly meetings with regional teams. Restricted travel between the Analamanga region and other regions led to limited activities intended to accelerate access to WASH services, such as technical studies, supervision of construction works, and coaching for private service providers such as water operators, local masons, and local seamstresses. All activities requiring clustering or gathering of community members and other stakeholders have been adapted or postponed.
- **Approval of redirection fund under COVID-19.** To anticipate the possible impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the project, RANO WASH prioritized supporting the MEAH in coordinating sector interventions, accelerating access to water services, and promoting key WASH behaviors. The project also submitted a proposal to USAID for a COVID-19 response intervention, which received approval in early May 2020. The activities planned will contribute to the objectives of the project while seeking to adapt strategies to both ensure continuity of activities during the crisis and accelerate access to WASH services that strengthen the resilience of communities in the face of diseases like COVID-19.



**OVERALL INDICATOR PROGRESS**

The table below summarizes the evolution of the indicators from Q1, Q2, and Q3.

Table I. Summary progress toward key indicators Q3.20 Update

Key Indicators	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	FY20	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Actual
# of people gaining access to basic drinking water services	7,049	192	9,176	10,280	2,000	5,210	34,275	52,500	15,682
# of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services	1,038	601	3,712	5,821	4,750	2,223	10,500	20,000	8,645
# of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service	2,592	2,370	3,045	5,076	7,750	15,339	11,613	25,000	22,785
# of people gaining access to a limited sanitation service	11,512	1,351	12,760	4,130	21,358	36,499	24,370	70,000	41,980
# of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services	2	2	2	5	18	16	54	76	22
# of communities verified as ODF	36	40	206	144	475	395	333	1,050	579

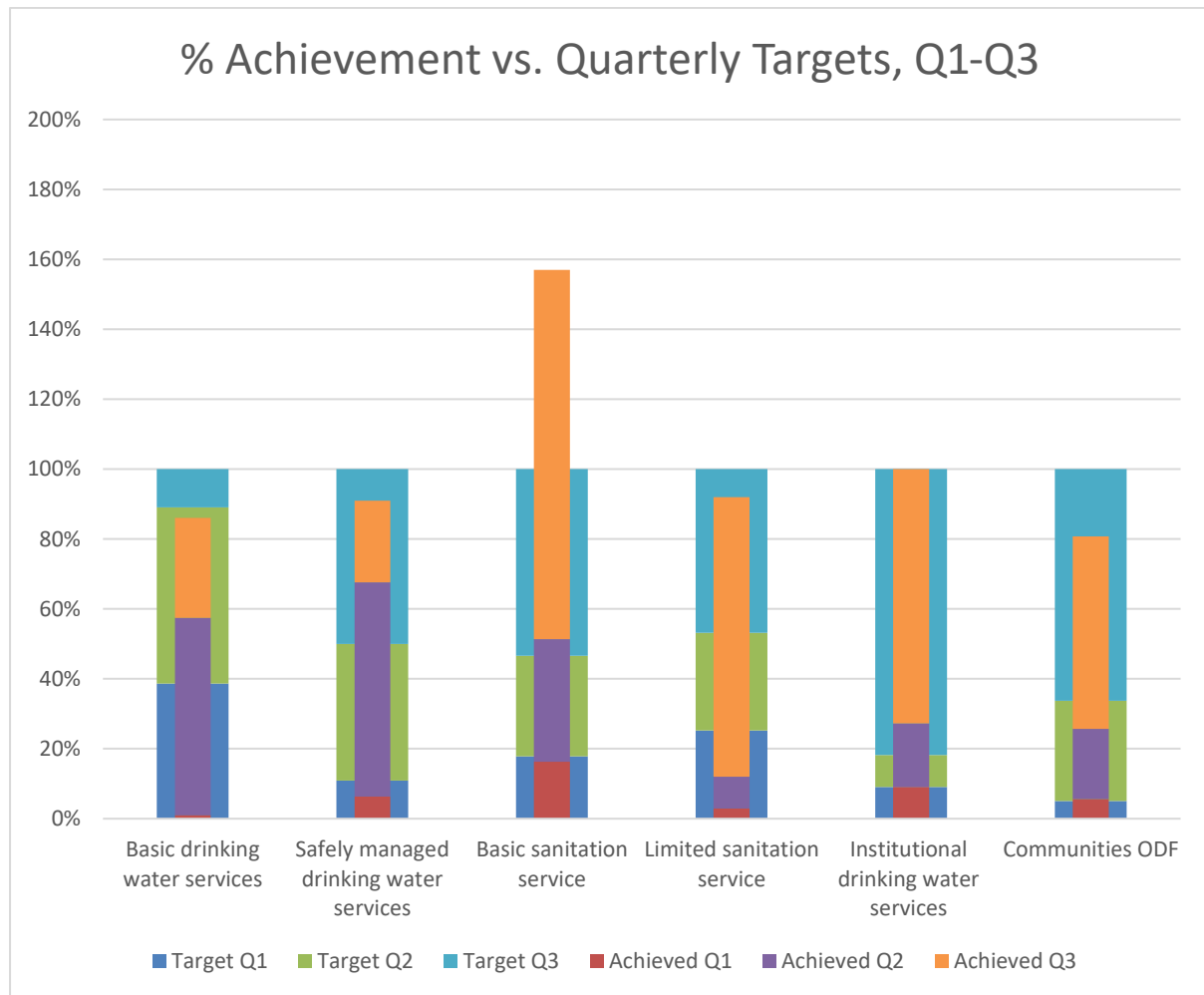
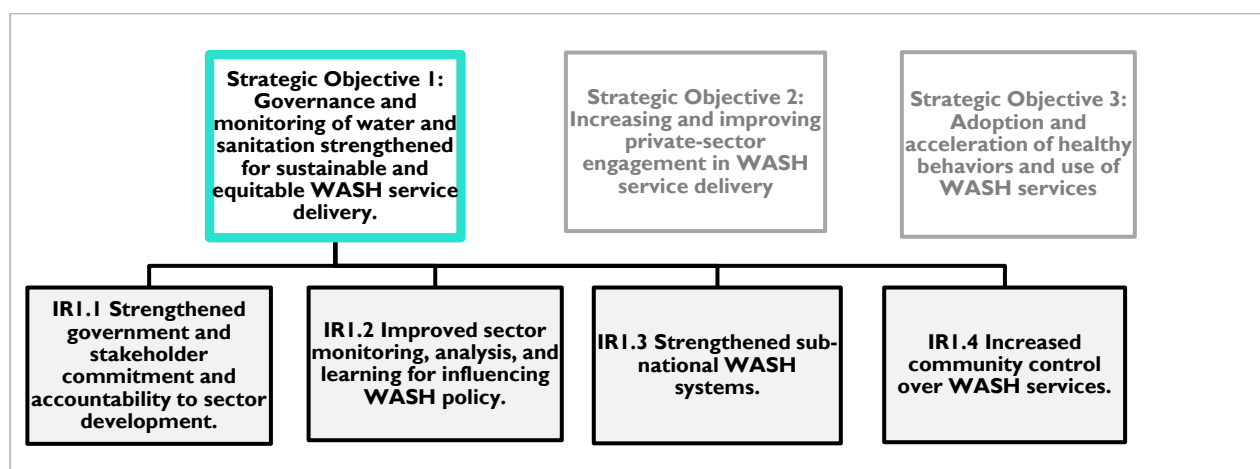


Figure 1. Q1, Q2, Q3 Targets vs. Achievements for Key Indicators

## 2.1.1 Strategic Objective I: Governance and Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Strengthened for Sustainable and Equitable WASH Service Delivery.



### Key Achievements

- The regional coordination unit (SRMO) and the Regional WASH Cluster developed six regional WASH-COVID-19 response plans;
- The MEAH and WASH sector actors validated the WASH sector policy, which includes key topics advocated by RANO WASH;
- Forty-nine percent (122/250) of our intervention communes updated the SE&AM this quarter. The project aims to reach a 52 percent completion rate at the end of this fiscal year;
- This quarter, 56 new STEAHs received Phase I training, which covers the legal framework in Madagascar as well as the roles and responsibilities of the municipality and the STEAH. This year, RANO WASH will train 30 new STEAHs on Phase I and Phase II topics (monitoring and oversight).
- Of 250 communes, 129 collected community feedback using the suggestion boxes and conducted public community meetings and forums, which exceeded our goal of 100 municipalities implementing at least one accountability mechanism.

Table 2. Summary of progress toward key SOI indicators Q3.20 update

Key Indicator	Q3 Target	Q3 Actual	FY20 Target	FY20 Actual
<b>Progress on the pathways to set up regional coordination*</b>	Phase 4 to 5	Between 3 and 4	Phase 5	Between 3 and 4
<b>% communes reporting in SE&amp;AM</b> (out of 250 communes)	44%	49%	52%	49% (122/250 communes)
<b>Progress of capacity of DREAHs to train and coach communes</b>	6 DREAHs conduct the training of STEAHs Step I	3 DREAHs conduct the training of STEAHs Step I	6 DREAHs have finalized the training of their STEAHs (Step I and II)	3 DREAH conduct training of STEAHs in their region (Step I)
<b># new communes trained on MOC</b>	140	119	140	119

Key Indicator	Q3 Target	Q3 Actual	FY20 Target	FY20 Actual
# new STEAH trained	30 STEAH trained for step I	45 trained for Step I and other 88 STEAHs identified at the communes	30 trained	45 trained for step I and other 88 STEAHs identified at communes
# communes with WASH-CSOs operational	100	100	110	101 operational
# communes with operational accountability mechanisms	71	129	100	129 operational

**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

The COVID-19 health emergency and lockdown of four intervention regions required the coordination of WASH actors to implement a comprehensive response. As the pandemic is an unforeseen event, our indicator "progress on the pathway to set up regional coordination" is not sensitive to these efforts, but the organization of responses during emergency management is one of the key features of sector coordination. RANO WASH also supported the UNICEF initiative to activate and refresh the WASH Cluster at the national level.



Picture 1. SRMO meeting on establishment of COVID19 response plan at Amoron'i Mania Region.

As part of the regional COVID-19 response, the SRMOs mobilized all WASH actors, which resulted in: (a) response plans for COVID-19 in the six intervention regions; (b) weekly

regional COVID-19 data transferred to the national WASH Cluster; (c) DREAH communications with the national WASH Cluster on the regional situation, challenges, and requests for support; and (d) mobilization and coordination of COVID-19 response activities at the regional level. The project also strengthened the leadership of the Ministry team, which contributed actively to put the Ministry as the leader of the sector in coordinating the WASH sector's response to COVID-19.

Despite restrictions, the following regions were able to organize a non-specific COVID-19 SRMO meeting, with the coaching of RANO WASH: (a) SRMO Atsinanana met with the Minister to share the WASH regional action plan and the Ministry's orientations for the development of the sector; (b) SRMO Haute Matsiatra shared the experiences of its members on integrated water resources management; (c) the SRMO of Amoron'i Mania reminded its members of the role and responsibility of the SRMO, introduced the system approach to strengthening the regional sector, and reminded the actors of the importance of participating in updating and using SE&AM (the national WASH monitoring system).

[Mobilization and capacity building activities of WASH private sector groups on key needs of private sector development have been postponed to the first quarter of FY21, due to logistical constraints and prioritized activities related to COVID-19.](#)

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

As part of the COVID-19 response, the team supported the MEAH/DREAH to 1) strengthen capacity to implement telework and mobilize stakeholders for the WASH Cluster activities<sup>1</sup>; 2) train DREAHs to mobilize WASH Clusters to develop regional COVID-19 response plans; and 3) advocate for the leadership of the MEAH/DREAH in the coordination of actors, as described in Output 1.1.1. The goal of this support is to ensure that we build the "new normal" with the leadership of the MEAH and build long-term resilience at the sector level based on the lessons learned from this exceptional experience.

The WASH sector policy (PNEAH) has been validated this quarter. The Ministry organized a series of internal discussions to develop the sector strategy for the implementation of the policy, which should subsequently lead to the development of the WASH sector plan (PSEAH). The aim is to be ready for the national level budget discussions in October 2020. As a result of RANO WASH advocacy, 1) the human right to water and sanitation was highlighted in the PNEAH; 2) the private sector became part of the policy's guiding principles; and (3) the sector adopted a costing method to reach the SDGs that considers the sustainability and equity of services.

The MEAH is in the process of developing the PNEAH implementation strategy. RANO WASH organized periodic check-in meetings with the Secretary-General of the MEAH and will continue to advocate for a consultative process with the regional directorates (DREAH) and stakeholders to ensure endorsement of the document by all stakeholders. The Ministry is currently compiling the results of its internal concertation.

To ensure we finalize the PSEAH process, RANO WASH continues to advocate that the MEAH team take into account the recommendations made in the analysis conducted on the cost model for universal access of WASH in 2030 in Madagascar within their internal discussions about sector strategy development. We are waiting for MEAH to support these

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<sup>1</sup> Lead the weekly meetings of the WASH cluster, the communication working group, and the information management working group.

recommendations as well as giving RANO WASH the green light to coach the MEAH staff. Their reply has been delayed due to the urgency of the COVID-19 response.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions around group gathering and local travels, RANO WASH is postponing to FY21 the workshop to refine and apply regional and national planning tools, resource analysis, and financing strategies, and sector performance monitoring

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

- Continue to strengthen the COVID-19 response activities of the SRMO and the WASH cluster;
- Relaunch the activities of the SRMO for the sector coordination to move towards the "new normal";
- Support the MEAH to finalize the WASH strategic plan;
- Coach the Ministry of WASH to implement the recommendations to improve the costing of universal access to WASH in 2030.

## **IRI.2 Improved Sector Monitoring, Analysis, and Learning, Influencing Policy**

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

This quarter the sector monitoring effort was redirected toward (1) monitoring WASH interventions for COVID-19 and (2) maintaining the update frequency of the SE&AM at the regional level.

The WASH Cluster Information Management Working Group demonstrated to the MEAH that a light database could provide information to help decision making in the emergency. The MEAH actively participated in the WASH Cluster Information Management Group for the collection, processing, and dissemination of information related to COVID-19 in Madagascar. This ensured the completion of the weekly update and related reporting, and integration of data processing flows presented weekly to the WASH Cluster and the Presidency (by the Minister).

RANO WASH, UNICEF, and MEAH worked together within the information management group of the WASH Cluster to provide on-the-job training by sharing experiences and resources: RANO WASH for data processing and enhancement through Power-BI, UNICEF to ensure a good understanding of the data to be processed, and DSI/MEAH for information flow at the regional level and mapping resources and capacities. RANO WASH observed the need to strengthen the Director of Information Systems (DIS) team's capacity to use Power-BI (software, hardware, and technical expertise) and the need for incentives to take the lead in presenting the results.

The SE&AM quarterly data update rate was maintained: 122 of the 250 of our intervention communes updated the SE&AM despite COVID-19, compared to 106 in the previous quarter. This represents a 49 percent completion rate for Q3, compared to the annual target of 52 percent. The DREAH of Haute Matsiatra and Amoron'i Mania improved the data framework to facilitate data collection and processing, while field agents supported new communes to carry out field inventories. In Q3, we trained 50 of the 130 new municipalities in the use of SE&AM, and 16 of them have already participated in the SE&AM update. The project will work with communes to establish complete and reliable data and data systems in Q4.

The MEAH plans to appoint a new Director of Information Systems in July to support the SE&AM upgrade process. The MEAH suspended the process due to COVID-19 restrictions, which prevented candidates from applying and interviewing.

Due to the ministry team organization and the difficulties in meetings during COVID's response, we are forced to defer to FY21 the SE&AM upgrade process and discussion to improve the sector review performance.

#### Output 1.2.2 Implementation of the learning agenda to increase and better regulate private-sector engagement in WASH

RANO WASH focused on mobilizing the MEAH/DREAH to increase the use of the digital library. We facilitated five online meetings between the MEAH and DREAH and monitored the progress of DREAH from seven<sup>2</sup> regional directorates. Each regional directorate committed to uploading physical and digital documents to the digital library. So far, the Alaotra Mangoro, Vakinakaratra, and Haute Matsiatra regions have already done so.

Key learning about optimizing users this quarter was the need to improve the system's interface and work with the digital library team to promote the proactive collection of key documents from the different learning events conducted by sector actors.

#### Activities planned for the next quarter

- Support the MEAH in restarting the SE&AM upgrade process, considering the lessons learned from information management during COVID-19;
- Continue to support the communes in updating SE&AM; and
- Continue to support the MEAH and the DREAHs to feed the digital library and mobilize stakeholders to use the tool.

### IRI.3 Strengthened Subnational Systems

#### Output 1.3.1 Decentralized resources available for sustained WASH service delivery

This quarter, RANO WASH provided the DREAH with support to maintain regional functions during COVID-19 and ensure they provided an effective support system to target communes.

- 3 of the 6 DREAHs in intervention regions implemented the first phase<sup>3</sup> of the training curriculum for 56 new STEAHs (Vatovavy Fitovinany, Vakinakaratra, and Haute Matsiatra). The STEAH training with the remaining DREAHs is delayed due to COVID-19;
- 4 of the 6 DREAHs conducted trainings for local actors on commune project management (MOC) (Amoron'i Mania, Vatovavy Fitovinany, Vakinakaratra, and Haute Matsiatra);
- The DREAH of Vatovavy Fitovinany supported RANO WASH intervention communes in the development of their commune development plans (PCDEAH); and
- The DREAH of Amoron'i Mania presented the benefits of a systems approach through the SRMO to regional actors.

RANO WASH provided logistic and technical support to these activities, including coaching during the STEAH training.

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<sup>2</sup> RANO WASH's six regions of intervention and Analamanga, a region where WaterAid intervenes.

<sup>3</sup> STEAH training phase I covers the legal framework in Madagascar as well as roles and responsibilities of the municipality and the STEAH.



### Output I.3.2 Communes' management capacities strengthened for WASH service delivery

RANO WASH also developed training modules for project field agents on the systems approach and a governance analysis tool to strengthen local support systems for communes. A training module on communal project management is being developed.

In Q3, a total of 70 new communes recruited STEAHs. As noted above, the DREAHs trained 56 on Phase 1, while 65 new communes are in the process of contracting STEAH. RANO WASH provided communes with training on the importance of the STEAH function and coaching during the recruitment process. RANO WASH will train 30 new STEAHs on Phase I and Phase II topics (monitoring and oversight) by the end of Q4. A summary description of the STEAH training curriculum is in box 1

#### **Box 1. STEAH training**

The STEAH training consists of two phases:

- Phase I: Legal Framework, Roles, and Responsibilities of the Municipality and the STEAH
- Phase II: Techniques for monitoring and surveillance of water supply services.

This quarter, 20 communes developed a draft PCDEAH, 14 communes are in the prioritization phase (Phase 1), and 30 communes are defining the visions and objectives for WASH services in their commune (Phase 2). The remaining communes are still diagnosing their WASH situation. The delay in mayoral staff turnover following the elections in November and restricted movement of the DREAHs due to COVID-19 resulted in sluggish progress in the development of the PCDEAH for communes.

This quarter, 50 new FY20 intervention communes benefited from MOC (communal project management) training, bringing the FY20 total to 119, compared to a target of 140. In total, 239 communes (out of the 250 communes of intervention) have now received this training. During training, DREAHs outlined the roles and responsibilities of the communes in the development and delivery of WASH services. After the training, the commune authorities established their annual plan for WASH (such as awareness-raising, education, service delivery, handwashing facilities to be set up in schools or health facilities).

The planned exchange visits, intended to strengthen the understanding of communes and key officials at the commune level about the benefits and constraints of delegating water and sanitation services to private operators, could not be organized due to COVID-19 and is postponed to FY21.

The project planned to provide training to private sector groups on accountability mechanisms, mobilize WASH actors at the regional level to assess progress against the BPOR/BPON, and define a strategy for moving forward. These activities are postponed being carried out in FY21 due to restricted meetings and travel difficulties during the responses to COVID-19.

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

- Continue to support the DREAHs and the communes to finalize the PCDEAH;
- Continue to develop tools for field agents to improve local support;
- Implement the second phase of the STEAH training and continue to support the communes with STEAH;
- Finalize MOC training for the remaining communes.

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

Output I.4.1 Communes and communities with an active civil society, aware of and organized to claim their right to water and sanitation



In Q3, 100 WASH-CSO at the communal level were operational<sup>4</sup> against an annual target of 110. RANO WASH provided coaching and demand-led local training when needed, on topics such as the set-up process, the concept of water and sanitation as a human right, and how to conduct advocacy for WASH. RANO WASH and WaterAid supported the WASH-CSO to develop messages and facilitated access to the National Assembly and the Senate to advocate for the need to increase the WASH budget allocation. 20 of 21 drinking water supply systems set up by RANO WASH now also have water user associations (ASUREPs). The ASUREPs provide advice on the service's use, protect users' rights, and help mobilize the population to access the services.

Annex 8 includes a table illustrating some quick wins as a result of CSO-WASH advocacy at the commune level in Q3, which includes the use of municipal funds for water, sanitation, and handwashing facilities in public places like markets and schools, and cleaning and waste collection in public markets.

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

RANO WASH trained 74 new communes in setting up and implementing local coordination structures (SLC). 64 SLCs are newly created, bringing the total to 174 out of the 250 intervention communes having SLCs. RANO WASH supported the prefects and district chiefs in designing the training modules, provided material support, and coached the communes to set up the SLCs and to lead the concertation within the SLCs. As an example of quick wins, two SLCs suggested that the commune should delegate the failing water supply systems to private managers. [This commune will be supported by RANO WASH and the DREAH team to undertake the process to choose the appropriate private sector that can work with them.](#)

This quarter, 129 communes collected community feedback using the idea boxes and conducted community meetings, exceeding our target of 100 communes implementing accountability mechanisms for WASH.

Annex 9 outlines examples of quick wins from the use of community-level feedback mechanisms. These include the use of CARE's community scorecard approach to facilitate public consultation and decision-making to repair a water point, the launch of village and marketing cleaning days, and conflict resolution on space available for latrines.

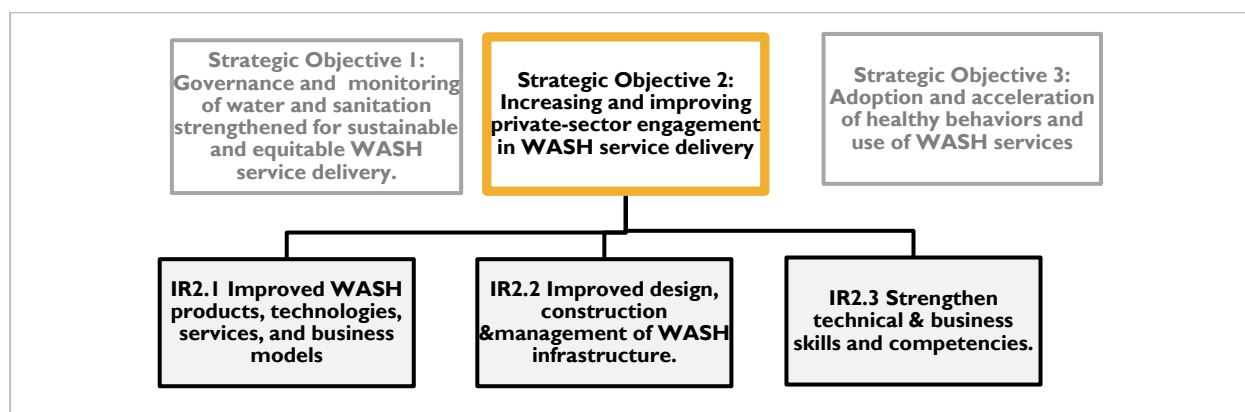
#### Activities planned for the next quarter

- Provide technical support to the national WASH-CSO to improve remote support to the regional WASH-CSO;
- Continue coaching at the local level to have a functional CSO-WASH;
- Sensitize and accompany communes to set up or maintain operational and effective accountability mechanisms;
- Follow up on and support the plan to revitalize the SLC.

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<sup>4</sup> [Annex 8 provides details on ways to assess the operability of the CSOs](#)

## 2.1.2 Strategic Objective 2: Increasing Private-Sector Engagement in Delivering WASH Services



### Key Achievements

- In Q3, 5,210 additional people gained access to basic drinking water services, and 2,223 people gained access to safely managed drinking water services.
- In Q3, 15,339 additional people gained access to basic sanitation services, and an additional 36,499 gained access to limited sanitation services.
- Of the 18 management contracts for RANO WASH's 21 water systems, four contracts are signed by the Minister of WASH; in addition to the three already signed in Q2, five are in the process of being signed with the Minister, and six are in the process of being signed at the commune level.
- Three new systems are complete and operational in Q3 in Atsinanana and Alaotra Mangoro. The water system in Ampasimadinika in Atsinanana is complete but still requires validation of water potability.
- In Q3, 18 APS in Haute Matsiatra, Amoron'i Mania, and Atsinanana 5 APDs in Haute Matsiatra and Vakinankaratra were completed.
- 157 new masons in Haute Matsiatra, Amoron'i Mania, and Vakinankaratra received training in latrine construction techniques (pit, slab, and superstructure) using local and available materials, the construction of handwashing devices with taps, as well as marketing techniques. In total, 694 local masons<sup>5</sup> are now providing sanitation services. A total of 297 households purchased 257 SanPlat slabs from these local masons in Q3.
- 115 seamstresses in Haute Matsiatra, Amoron'i Mania, and Vakinankaratra received training on washable sanitary pads and masks. 468 seamstresses are producing and selling washable sanitary towels and masks in the project's

<sup>5</sup> Masons' services may include advice on the construction of latrines adapted to local conditions (climate, soil types, local materials, etc.), construction of latrines (pit and/or slab and/or superstructure), sale of SanPlat or other innovative locally designed slabs, and sale of locally manufactured hand-washing devices.

intervention communes. A total of 2,306 sanitary towels and 4,145 masks were sold by these seamstresses this quarter.

- In order to feed the database of potential water operators and to preselect "Investor-Builder-Manager" companies for the next construction works, in Q3, RANO WASH launched a Call for Expression of Interest to companies and groups of companies interested in the PPP model.

Table 3. Summary of Progress for Key SO2 Indicators

Key Indicators	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	FY20	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Actual
# of WSP/ artisans/vendors issued loan products for investment in WASH systems	0	2	2	7	16	2	12	30	11
# of people gaining access to basic drinking water services	7,049	192	9,176	10,280	2,000	5,210	34,275	52,500	15,682
# of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services	1,038	601	3,712	5,821	4,750	2,223	10,500	20,000	8,645
# of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service	2,592	2,370	3,045	5,076	7,750	15,339	11,613	25,000	22,785
# APS/APD completed	APS: 0 APD: 6	APS: 9* APD: 10	APS: 14 APD: 1	APS: 2 APD: 0	APS: 22 APD: 10	APS: 18 APD: 5	APS: 4 APD: 9	APS: 40 APD: 26	APS: 29 APD: 15

\*Previously reported as 7 for Q1; underreporting corrected

## IR2.1 Strategic Development and Innovation for Private-Sector Engagement in WASH Service Provision

Output 2.1.2 Regional WASH market development plans drafted

The project delayed the WMDP development process this quarter, as new regions were unable to mobilize stakeholders at the regional level to continue the process of developing their WMDP, and old regions were unable to provide data needed to finalize WMDP documents.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, travel out of Analamanga has been limited for these types of activities. [The project will implement these activities in Q4 and finalize the plans in FY21.](#)

### Output 2.1.3 Increased availability and accessibility of types and range of financial products for WASH services and products

RANO WASH is conducting an information and lobbying campaign with financial institutions in order to create a long-term relationship with private individuals, particularly companies that can fulfill the role of "Managers - Investors - Builders." This quarter, the project conducted four meetings with BNI Bank, a subsidiary company of the AXIAN Group, and facilitated a meeting between water operators, AOPDEM members (private sector association), and the BNI team. The meetings discussed business opportunities in the WASH sector and enabled BNI to share their vision on how to support local entrepreneurs. As a result, the project defined an MOU with BNI. The participation of the water operators and AOPDEM allowed for meaningful dialogue and discussion of their needs and the bank's terms of service. The project team also discussed the possibility of linking RANO WASH's VSLAs with BNI's KRED services, which seek to provide financial services to small and medium-sized enterprises to extend coverage to rural areas that do not have access to MFI or banking services.

RANO WASH also met with the MCB, a Mauritian Bank focusing on supporting commercial enterprises in goods and services. The MCB agreed to develop financial products and services exclusive to water operators: (1) medium- or short-term loan-type support to help with cash flow needs; and (2) long-term support for investment needs such as network extension or acquisition of new markets.

RANO WASH conducted a comparative analysis of interest rates applied by different financial institutions to understand the different types and terms of financing available for the WASH sector. Results indicate that primary banks seem to be a more promising source of financing, particularly concerning interest rates, for private WASH operators than microfinance institutions. Moreover, they show interest in providing technical support to private operators. (See Annex 10. Comparative Analysis of Bank Interest Rates)

### Activities planned for next quarter

- Finalize WMDPs for Vatovavy Fitovinany, Alaotra Mangoro, and Atsinanana;
- Finalize the NDA between the RANO WASH project and the BNI;
- Continue to connect banks and private WASH operators, especially the companies preselected for RANO WASH's next tender

## IR 2.2 Improved Design, Construction, and Management of WASH Infrastructure

### Output 2.2.1—Improved Design and Construction of Sustainable WASH Infrastructure

#### Technical Feasibility Studies (APSS) and Detailed Designs of Construction Projects (APDs)

The table below outlines the APS and APD studies carried out in Q3 for the six intervention regions.

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Table 4.APS and APD studies Q3 Update

Region	APS		APD		R. Drilling (*)		Explanation of variances
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
<b>Atsinanana</b>	0	4	0	0	0	0	Finalization of the four APSs remaining from previous quarters.
<b>Alaotra Mangoro</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	Alaotra Mangoro region already has enough APS to follow up on potential construction and needs to focus more on APD, the next ones being planned for Q4.
<b>Amoron'i Mania</b>	9	8	2	0	0	0	The change in obtaining travel authorizations between Analamanga and the other regions prevented the completion of an APS and two APDs.
<b>Haute Matsiatra</b>	11	6	2	2	0	0	
<b>Vakinankaratra</b>	0	0	3	3	0	0	Objectives achieved.
<b>Vatovavy Fitovinany</b>	0	0	0	0	2	0	APS and APD are planned to resume on Q4. Planned reconnaissance drilling at Mahasoabe (half completed) and Marofarihy could not be completed during the third quarter due to travel restrictions on Covid-19 that limited BushProof's mobility.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	

(\*) Reconnaissance drillings are required as a follow-up to APDs proposing to use groundwater resources and as a complement to geophysical prospecting already included in the APDs.

By the end of FY20, RANO WASH plans to conduct 120 APSs and 58 APDs. To date, 94 APSs and 41 APDs have been completed. BushProof was unable to complete reconnaissance drilling in Vatovavy Fitovinany due to travel restrictions, which continues to create a challenge in meeting these targets. (Annex 11. List of Communes with APS APD and Water Systems).

As mentioned in the Q2 report, the project has revised its APS and APD targets in line with the priorities and strategies adopted to reach the 300,000 people targeted for access to water by 2022. This proposed new plan is now provided in Annex 12.2 (Access to Water Operational Plan).

In Vatovavy Fitovinany, the regional team conducted surveys on the willingness and ability to pay of communities for three potential water system sites in Mahabo, Mahasoabe, and

Marofarihy. These studies were carried out as a complement to the APD already carried out, and in parallel with the reconnaissance drilling, to design the most cost-effective business plan models for the future managers of these water systems and the activities required to activate service users' demands. As a result of the investigations conducted, the team chose to prioritize the construction of the Marofarihy system, which is slated to be started in Q4 FY20. In Mahasoabe and Mahabo, further engagement is required to strengthen community ownership of a tariff system based on volume.

In Atsinanana, the project conducted technical studies to construct network extensions and install secondary pipelines in existing systems to increase access to safe water during COVID-19 in Ampasimbe Onibe, Mahavelona Foulpointe, Ambila Lemaitso, Ranomafana East, and Ilaka East. The same studies were also conducted at Anivorano East, a former site of the RANO HP project, also managed by PPP.

### ESF, WQAP, and CRM Monitoring and Implementation

In Q3, RANO WASH resubmitted three of the seven ESFs received with feedback from USAID. All three of these ESFs were approved during this quarter, and construction will start in Q4. The processing of feedback from USAID required more information collection at the commune level, which delayed the finalization of the documents. Nine<sup>6</sup> other ESFs are being drafted and finalized, considering the Q3 approved models, and will be submitted for approval in Q4.

In Annex 13, we updated the detailed reports on environmental compliance in each ESF for the first 12 water systems, which are now fully operational. Documentation for water supply systems finalized in Q3 is still in progress and will be provided in the EMMR of the Q4 report. Challenges include a delay in the water quality analysis in Vatovavy Fitovinany<sup>7</sup> and the delay in receiving results from samples from Atsinanana due to COVID-19 backlogs at the IPM labs. The project will follow up with the MEAH to prioritize these water quality tests at the IPM. In the meantime, we will continue to have water quality testing completed with Del'Agua kits performed by the project's trained technicians, as agreed in the WQAP.

### Update on Construction Works

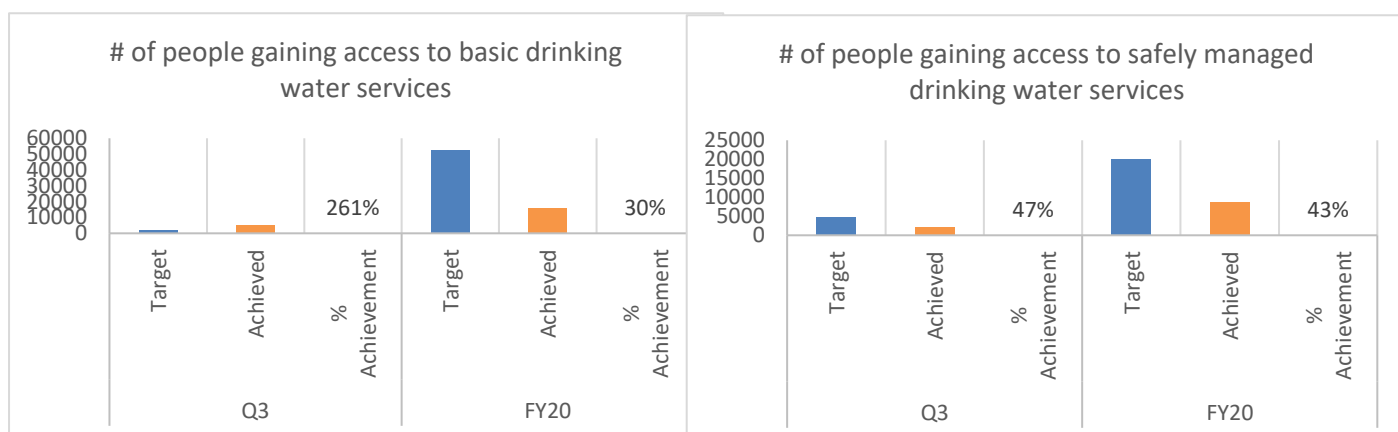
Table 5. Number of people gaining access to basic and safely managed drinking water services

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	FY20	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Actual
	Access to basic drinking water services								
Alaotra Mangoro	49	68	2,451	646	2,000	492	2,060	6,560	1,206
Atsinanana	0	92	600	1,857	0	3,504*	9,030	9,630	5,453
Vatovavy Fitovinany	7,000	32	6,125	7,777	0	1,013	0	13,125	8,822

<sup>6</sup> The nine ESFs include three ESFs for finalization after a first review by USAID, four new ESFs for water system construction works, one ESF for WASH infrastructure at schools and health centers, and one ESF on incinerators.

<sup>7</sup> According to IPM protocol, a sample must arrive at the laboratory in Antananarivo within 18 hours after collection, otherwise it will be impossible to perform a bacteriological analysis of coliforms. This limits travel options. Thus, the best solution for Vatovavy Fitovinany is still to move the mobile IPM laboratory to Antananarivo.

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	FY20	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Actual
Vakinankaratra	0	0	0	0	0	201 <sup>8</sup>	11,375	11,375	201
Amoron'i Mania	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,250	5,250	0
Haute Matsiatra	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,560	6,560	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,049</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>9,176</b>	<b>10,280</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>34,275</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>15,682</b>
Access to safely managed drinking water services									
Alaotra Mangoro	38	147	712	1,698	750	757	1,000	2,500	2,602
Atsinanana	0	445	0	1,693	3,000	668*	600	3,600	2,806
Vatovavy Fitovinany	1,000	9	3,000	2,430	1,000	798	0	5,000	3,237
Vakinankaratra	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,400	4,400	0
Amoron'i Mania	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0
Haute Matsiatra	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>5,821</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>8,645</b>



\*In Atsinanana in Q3, 2,107 beneficiaries for basic drinking water (out of 3,504) and 71 beneficiaries for safely managed drinking water (out of 668) are from CRS' Zaro Rano project cost-share

<sup>8</sup> RANO WASH supported two communes in Vakinankaratra and their STEAHs to address the needs of households that do not yet have access to water services with the existing water system managed by the Commune and communities. Through technical support and facilitation of community meetings, extension work is being carried out in these two Communes.



As outlined in Table 5 above, in Q3 we provided **5,210** people with access to basic drinking water services and an additional **2,223** people with access to safely managed water services, compared to respective targets of 2,000 and 4,750. The main causes of the gap are the ability of households to pay for connections and the ability of private individuals to advance or adopt payment terms until the water system is sufficiently functional. This is why the subsidization of connections as part of COVID-19 interventions and the extension of networks to accelerate access to water, especially during the crisis, are being implemented. However, the installation of connections was mainly delayed by the restriction on travel under COVID-19. [The project with the other stakeholders will continue to advocate for the prioritization of water services in the fight against COVID-19 to ensure the installation of connections despite the pandemic.](#)

The project also developed a GIS map to visualize the different types of water access, including private and social connections, at each water supply system site.<sup>9</sup> The GIS map is regularly updated.

As of Q3, 17 of the 21 water systems are operational. Travel restrictions due to COVID-19 delayed the installation of household connections. However, the implementation of the USAID COVID-19 redirection fund support will help increase the number of people with access to water services in Q4. Also, two communes in Atsinanana (Sahambala and Ambodirafia) supported by CRS benefited from additional water systems under the Zara Rano project, which promotes RANO WASH's PPP model.

Among the nine construction works started in Q1 and Q2, only the two Amparafaravola systems in Alaotra Mangoro (75 percent completed) and the Ampasimadinika system in Atsinanana (92 percent completed) have yet to be finalized. We are still waiting on water quality tests for Ampasimadinika, which continue to be delayed due to the COVID-19 backlog at the IPM lab. The tendering process for additional hydrogeological studies in Lokomby in the Vatovavy Fitovinany region is still ongoing, and work is expected to begin in Q4.

The project also supported water enterprises to begin monthly billing cycles in five systems. Some reluctance on the part of communes and households has had an impact on the increase in water connections and the capacity of private individuals to invest in service extensions, which affect the progress of water supply targets. The remaining 12 water systems<sup>10</sup> already apply monthly billing mechanisms.

The project continues to work with communes, especially engaging with new mayors and households around the benefits of paid services and the accountability mechanisms needed to facilitate communication with private service providers. Subscribers are beginning to adopt payment for services, which helps the private operators gain needed momentum to increase their customer base and revenue. This is an area that still needs to be strengthened in the promotion of RANO-WASH's PPP model and to meet water supply targets, however. The project is producing communication tools to help households better understand water services, including contractual arrangements for new customers. Some managers, such as RANO AN'ALA B, began billing and payment in May, and with the support of the commune government and RANO WASH, have achieved a 100 percent collection rate.

### **Call for Expression of Interest for the Promotion of Drinking Water PPPs**

RANO WASH launched its procurement process in June 2020 for the prequalification of private WASH service management enterprises. The CEI was disseminated at the national level

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<sup>9</sup> <https://crsorg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b0463f8e0b2b4aacb55acc39ae8b31a7>

<sup>10</sup> Ampasibe Onibe, Foulpointe, Ambila lemaitso, Ilaka East, Ranomafana East, Ambatofotsy, Andemaka, Sabotsy Anjiro, Beforona, Antaretra, Manampatrana, and Anosibe Ifody.



and shared by regional project teams through various communication channels, such as postings at the offices of the various partners. The objective of the prequalification is to establish a list of potential private operators likely to invest in the construction and management of drinking water supply services in the RANO WASH intervention regions.

### **Management Contracts for the Water System Set up by RANO WASH**

Out of the 18 management contracts for the 21 constructed water systems, seven are signed by the Minister of the MEAH and available to communes and private operators. Five contracts will be sent to the Minister. The delay in closing the signature of these contracts is mainly due to the installation of the new mayors and their coaching on the PPP and the water system to be put in place, as well as the restriction of movement under COVID-19.

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

- Launch the calls for tenders for the approved ESFs;
- Develop ESFs for FY20 APDs and ESFs for WASH-friendly schools and health centers and incinerators for health centers;
- Rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructures in schools and health centers that are participating in the WASH-friendly process;
- Set up and train the CAOs (tendering committees) in communes that will benefit from construction works;
- Finalize the construction in Amparafaravola, Ampasimadinika, and Lokomby;
- Continue the planned APS/APD, including the reconnaissance drilling in Vatovavy Fitovinany;
- Follow-up on the signing and handing over of management delegation contracts to communes and private operators;
- Conduct feasibility studies for private management of small drinking water supply systems in remote villages (the project will use the results of the surveyed water infrastructure and sources from Q3 to inform these studies);
- Conduct water-quality testing with Institut Pasteur de Madagascar for all completed systems in the Vatovavy Fitovinany and Alaotra Mangoro regions.

## **IR2.3 Strengthened Technical and Business Skills and Competencies**

### **Output 2.3.1 Strengthened capacity-building for the private sector in business systems and technical operations**

In Q3, RANO WASH trained 157 new masons for the 83 communes in Haute Matsiatra, Amoron'i Mania, and Vakinankaratra. In addition to latrine construction techniques adapted to rural areas and innovative handwashing with soap devices adopted in other regions, the training package also includes the establishment of a simple business plan, simple management tools, and sales techniques.

The project has also trained 115 local seamstresses in the same regions. In the context of COVID-19, following requests from the already operational seamstresses, the project added a training module on mask-making to the training package. In addition to making washable masks and sanitary napkins, the seamstresses also learned how to develop their business plan, how to use simple management tools to enable them to measure their achievements and make plans, and also simple tips on sales techniques. A video on how to make washable masks and sanitary napkins was also developed.

To accelerate access to water services in the fight against COVID-19, the project worked with water operators managing water systems and communes to launch a campaign for subsidized connections. The operators collected the applications and, with the support of project technicians, assessed the connection facilities. The operators will start the installations in July.

### Output 2.3.2 Development of professional associations

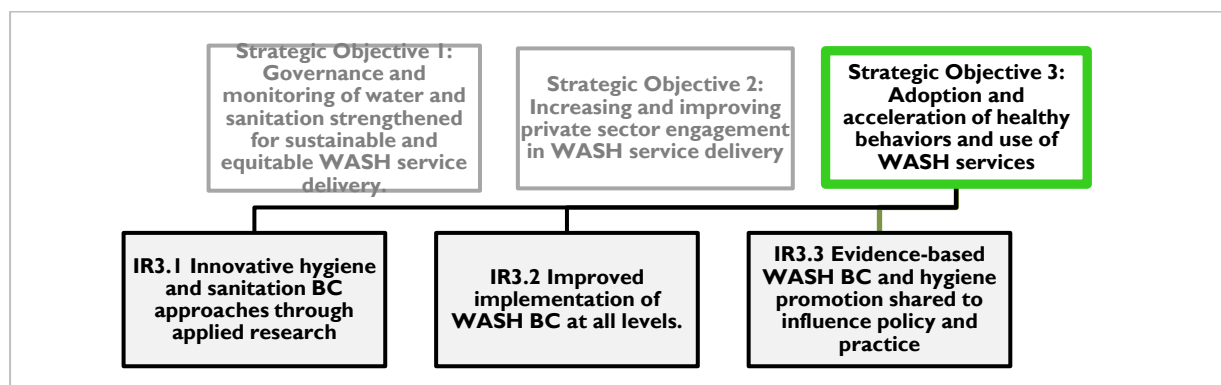
Following requests made during the biannual review of the AOPDEM, RANO WASH supported the set-up of AOPDEM regional branches in the three regions to allow companies based exclusively in regions to join the association. The AOPDEM sent representatives to each of the virtual meetings with the banks discussed in IR 2.1.

This quarter, Sandandrano facilitated linkages between AOPDEM members and suppliers of water supply connection materials to benefit from simplified payment mechanisms and/or bulk pricing. Three suppliers, SMPTP, Enterprise Malay, and GasyPlast, have expressed interest in working with AOPDEM.

### Activities planned for next quarter

- Follow up and coach water operators to increase water service subscribers;
- Follow up and coach local masons and seamstresses in their activities;
- Train private individuals preselected by the CEI on the PPP.

### 2.1.3 Strategic Objective 3: Accelerating the Adoption of Health Behaviors and Use of WASH Services



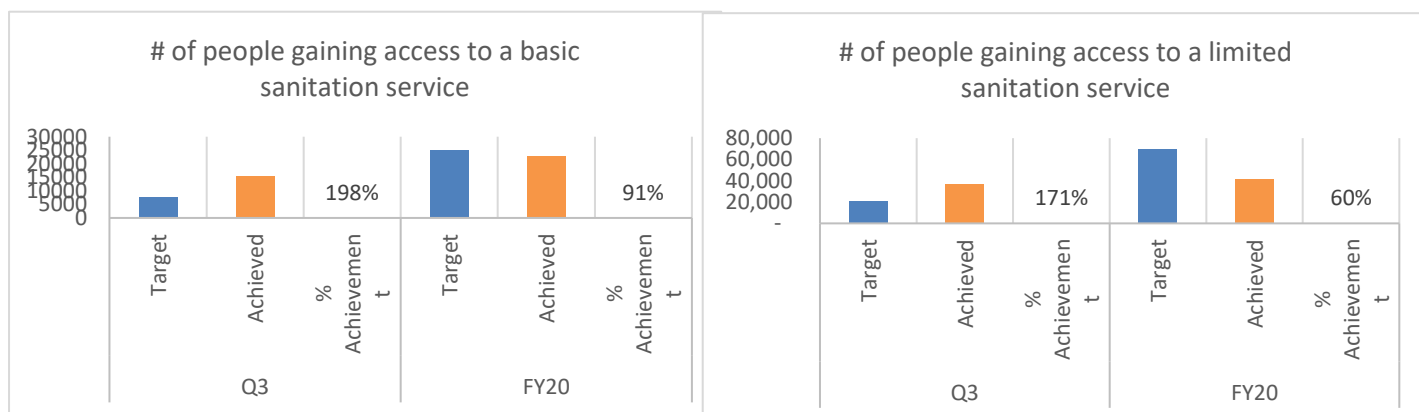
### Key Achievements

- Finalization of the new BC implementation, pretest of the new Grow-Up sticker model, and training of local promoters;
- 395 new villages verified ODF, representing improved community sanitation for 46,541 people;
- 2,370 VSLA members are investing in WASH products and services;
- 25 schools have achieved WASH-friendly status, and RANO WASH continues to support the training process for WASH-friendly health centers at national, regional, and local levels.

Table 6. Summary of Progress for Key SO3 Indicators

Key Indicators	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	FY20	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Actual
# of new communities verified as ODF	36	40	206	144	475	395	333	1,050	579
# VSLA members investing in WASH products and services	2,339	661	1,725	1,234	2,301	2,370	1,585	7,950	4,265
# of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service	2,592	2,370	3,045	5,076	7,750	15,339	11,613	25,000	22,785
# of people gaining access to a limited sanitation service	11,512	1,351	12,760	4,130	21,358	36,499	24,370	70,000	41,980
# of institutions achieving WASH-friendly status with RANO WASH support	HF: 6 Schools: 6	HF: 0 Schools: 6	HF: 0 Schools: 2	HF: 0 Schools: 4	HF: 15 Schools: 19	HF: 0 Schools: 25	HF: 27 Schools: 21	HF: 48 Schools: 48	HF: 0 Schools: 35
# of new communities verified as ODF	36	40	206	144	475	395	333	1,050	579
# VSLA members investing in WASH products and services	2,339	661	1,725	1,234	2,301	2,370	1,585	7,950	4,265

Key Indicators	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	FY20	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Actual
# of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service	2,592	2,370	3,045	5,076	7,750	15,339	11,613	25,000	22,785
# of people gaining access to a limited sanitation service	11,512	1,351	12,760	4,130	21,358	36,499	24,370	70,000	41,980
# of institutions achieving WASH-friendly status with RANO WASH support	HF: 6 Schools: 6	HF: 0 Schools: 6	HF: 0 Schools: 2	HF: 0 Schools: 4	HF: 15 Schools: 19	HF: 0 Schools: 25	HF: 27 Schools: 21	HF: 48 Schools: 48	HF: 0 Schools: 35



### IR3.1 Improved Hygiene- and Sanitation-Behavior-Change Solutions through Applied Research

The COVID-19 situation has had an impact on all community-based activities. Indeed, the lockdown measures outlined by the government include the prohibition of gatherings of more than 50 people and strict enforcement of social distancing measures. To limit the risk of exposure, the project team has limited gatherings as much as possible and has adapted its models that support the continuation of key ongoing activities at the community level. For example, the team has designed specific guidelines for supporting VSLA and CLTS in the COVID-19 context and shared them with field agents. Those guidelines have also been shared in the COVID-19 monthly reports to USAID.

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

### **Grow-Up sticker**

This third quarter focused on piloting the new Grow-Up sticker and initiating training of the local promoters who will accompany households through the change process. The Grow-Up sticker has been revised to include additional behaviors and better include local promoters in dialogue with households. The objective of the pilot was to assess whether the new Grow-Up sticker and revised implementation model is well received by household members and whether it is effective at stimulating change and signaling leadership within the community. The pilot was conducted with a random sample of 200 households in the six regions, as well as 150 local promoters. The brief report on this pilot phase can be read in Annex 15.

All documents designed to support the local promoters in leading activities were also produced during this quarter. These documents included:

- Training materials and detailed guidelines for local promoters;
- An illustrated handbook to help facilitate activities with households and groups of households;
- Hygiene promotion posters that collect the Grow-Up Sticker behaviors (see Annex 16);
- Monitoring and evaluation templates and forms.

The production of these materials took longer than expected due to the COVID-19 lockdown and the reduction of open hours for printing companies.

The training of local promoters also started during this quarter. However, due to the limitations of organizing large gatherings, trainings will take more time, and promoters will be trained in smaller groups than originally planned.

#### *Research preparation on handwashing with soap with LSHTM*

In recognition of the critical role of handwashing with soap in COVID-19 prevention, the project designed qualitative research methods to identify specific barriers to handwashing with soap in rural contexts. A structured questionnaire has been developed with LSHTM (see Annex 17) with plans to administer it remotely, in compliance with lockdown guidelines. However, we have not yet secured a partner to support remote data collection; discussions with potential partners such as VIAMO, to support data-collection via mobile platforms and interactive voice response have not yet concluded satisfactorily. [As a result, data collection is postponed to Quarter 4, and the research will be completed by the end of Q1 FY21.](#)

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

Intersectoral activities focused on supporting WASH in health centers and schools in response to COVID-19. Activities consisted of providing handwashing stations with soap and supporting hygiene promotion activities.

Output 3.1.3: WASH–nutrition linkages researched

RANO WASH participated in giving feedback on the first draft of the national WASH–Nutrition strategy. The project's suggestions included: (1) greater involvement of private sector actors to ensure the sustainability of WASH services and leverage their potential investment in the WASH-NUT sector; (2) widening behavior change and sanitation promotion beyond

CLTS, given the limitations of CLTS in achieving open defecation status in urban and semi-urban contexts, and communities where social cohesion is limited; (3) reiterating the importance of strengthening governance and coordination at different levels, as well as a more consistent involvement of the MEAH and its counterparts at the regional level. [UNICEF plans to publish the final results before the end of FY20.](#)

### Activities planned for the next quarter

- Implementation of the second iteration of the Grow-Up Sticker concept;
- Remote data collection on barriers for handwashing with soap in rural contexts;
- Implementation of intersectoral activities at field levels, especially related to environmental protection in construction sites;
- Continued participation in the revision of the national WASH-NUT policy.

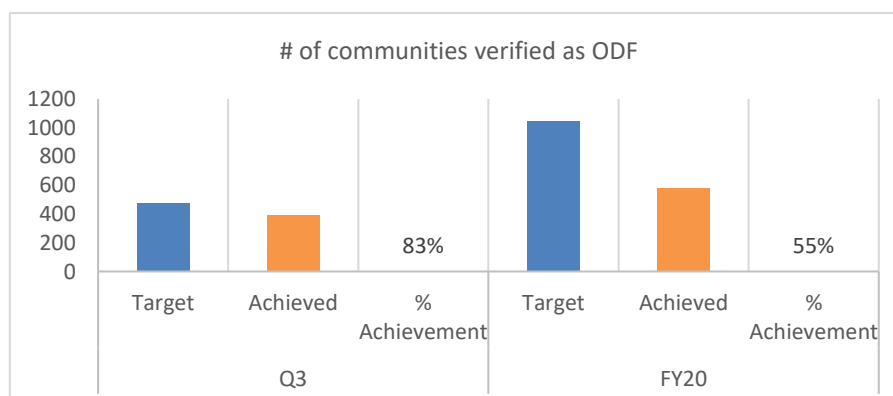
## IR3.2 Improved Implementation of WASH Behavior Change at All Levels: Communities, Government, and Private Sector

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

### CLTS and Sanitation

Table XX. Number of communities verified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance

Regions	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	FY20	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Actual
Alaotra Mangoro	20	20	95	34	95	145	45	255	199
Amoron'i Mania	0	0	10	0	40	16	37	87	16
Atsinanana	0	5	51	61	119	124	80	255	190
Haute Matsiatra	0	0	0	0	40	9	17	57	9
Vakinankaratra	6	6	29	39	31	32	30	96	77
Vatovavy Fitovinany	10	9	21	10	150	69	124	300	88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>579</b>



Out of a target of 475 for this quarter, 395 communities were verified as ODF. A total of 579 communities have been verified as ODF so far in FY20, out of a total of 639 villages that are self-proclaimed as ODF. Therefore, 60 villages are still awaiting the formal verification process at the end of June. Several favorable conditions contributed to CLTS outcomes this quarter: 1) lower rainfall resulted in more stable soils that allowed for the construction of more sustainable toilets, and 2) households had a higher income. However, there were implementation delays due to COVID. RANO WASH conducted staff trainings to make sure that our teams "do no harm" and did not spread the virus rather than slowing it. Furthermore, there was some degree of wariness from local communities to accept external visitors who were considered as potential threats - particularly when wearing masks.

Despite these barriers and fears in the first weeks of the pandemic, the project achieved significant success in CLTS, which can be further improved in the next quarter now that we have adapted community engagement models to the COVID-19 context. Because CLTS can improve hygienic behaviors, including handwashing with soap, it is considered central to COVID-19 prevention and has garnered significant support from local authorities to encourage and sustain ODF status in the COVID context. This messaging proved to be very important. In Vakinankaratra, for example, some communes have issued official statements about the necessity for each household to have a toilet. This added engagement of commune leadership was effective, in combination with traditional CLTS, and likely boosted sanitation gains during this quarter.

In Q3, 15,339 people gained access to basic sanitation services, well above the 7,750 people targeted. Another 36,499 people gained access to limited sanitation services, exceeding the 21,358 targeted. These gains demonstrate significantly increased demand for sanitation overall and indicate that households are increasingly interested in non-shared toilets. The project has always emphasized the importance of having non-shared toilets to ensure sustainability and use and has worked consistently with local masons during the CLTS and FUM processes to encourage uptake of basic sanitation services. However, at this stage, we do not have a clear understanding of why the number of people constructing and using non-shared toilets is continuing to increase. Has demand for sanitation services changed, such that households now expect and are willing to pay for higher quality services? Has demand been activated by COVID-19, increasing household desire for non-shared latrines? Is there a seasonal effect such that households are more willing to invest in individual households' latrines at certain times of the year? We will investigate and better understand this phenomenon in Q4.



Picture 2. The state of the school shower during the verification visit to Lokomby Commune, Vatovavy Fitovinany, in May.

### VSLAs

This quarter, 2,370 VSLA members have invested in WASH products, exceeding the target of 2,301. The project launched the VSLA contest and has reinforced hygiene promotion activities



within VSLA groups. Guidelines for working with VSLA groups within the COVID-19 context were shared and used by RANO WASH team members to ensure that VSLA members remained safe while convening. VSLA members invested a total of MGA 12,663,500 (\$3,260) in WASH products and services. Nearly 44 percent of this amount was used to purchase sanitation services and products, and 28 percent (a total of \$900) was used to purchase soap (equivalent to more than 4,750 soap products!). At present, only 4 percent of these investments are related to the purchase of water connections or water treatment, which suggests that we need to redouble efforts to increase VSLA investment in safe water access.

### WASH-Friendly institutions



Picture 3 . Figure 5. The improved shower in June after the school committee responded to feedback from MoNE regional teams.

Twenty-five schools out of the 19 targeted for this quarter have achieved WASH-friendly status: 6 in Alaotra Mangoro, 7 in Atsinanana, and 12 in Vatovavy Fitovinany. However, no new schools could be trained as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown and the resulting suspension of schools. The 19 schools have achieved WASH-friendly status by implementing their action plans with the continued support of the project. Most of these schools achieved WASH-friendly status in previous quarters but were not officially verified by the regional MoNE teams until this quarter due to their lack of time. The verification process allowed the MoNE regional teams to see the situation firsthand and engage more closely in supporting schools to achieve basic hygiene standards. Schools reported that it was beneficial

to receive direct feedback from the MoNE.

The process of finalizing the national training curricula in collaboration with MoPH and MoNE was suspended due to COVID-19. Both Ministries are struggling to adapt to new working conditions, and few staff members have internet access or materials while working remotely.

Of the 15 health facilities targeted, none has achieved WASH-friendly status this quarter. The MoPH team was and still is heavily involved in COVID-19 response activities, and they couldn't engage in training or follow-up activities this quarter. RANO WASH revisited discussions with the MoPH team regarding the possibility of decentralizing the WASH-friendly institutions' training process and organizing remote trainings, but the MoPH team did not believe these to be viable and effective solutions. Thus, regional trainings are delayed, which continues to delay the certification of health facilities.

### Hygiene Promotion through Mass Campaigns and Media Campaigns

#### *Menstrual hygiene activities*





Picture 5. Menstrual hygiene promotion in a classroom by a seamstress in Lokomby, Vatovavy Fitovinany.



Picture 4. Figure 7 Demonstration of the use of reusable pad by the male seamstress in Ampisokina, Atsinanana. Editor query: Is "male seamstress" correct?

This quarter marked the celebration of the Menstrual Hygiene Day on 28 May. Despite the COVID-19 context, celebrations were held throughout the six RANO WASH regions, reaching 4,145 people. Those celebrations were organized in schools and health centers, with a reduced number of attendants to respect the COVID-19 prevention protocol. In Haute Matsiatra, RANO WASH produced a 30-minute radio broadcast on six local radios to discuss menstrual hygiene. Also, 115 new seamstresses were trained, and 2,306 reusable pads were sold.

*Strengthening the promotion of handwashing with soap*



Picture 6. Social distancing during a school event promoting handwashing with soap in Vatovavy Fitovinany

The COVID-19 pandemic has created significant attention to handwashing, and an opportunity for the project to leverage this momentum. All project activities are considered an opportunity to remind participants of the importance of regular handwashing with soap to prevent disease. Guidelines for adapted CLTS and VSLA now include handwashing demonstrations at the outset of gatherings, and project teams are encouraged to start every activity with a demonstration of handwashing with soap and encourage participants to do the same. The project also continued its broadcast of radio spots dedicated to handwashing with soap. Details on those are reported as part of the COVID-19 monthly report to USAID.

### *Support for marketing activities by local private sector actors*

In Q3, the project also continued to provide support to local masons and seamstresses with a focus on improving their marketing skills and increasing sales. Activities consisted of interactive discussions on advertising products and refining a sales pitch. VSLA members are primary targets for local masons, seamstresses, and water providers, and service providers often pitch to VSLA groups.

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

- Continue implementation of CLTS;
- Start of the revised Grow-Up sticker campaign;
- Continuation of VSLA contest
- Continuation of activities in support of WASH-friendly institutions and the various officials from the two ministries at the regional or national level.



Picture 7. A local mason in Maromiandra, Vatovavy Fitovinany, presenting the poster he uses to sell his toilets.

### **IR 3.3 Evidence-based WASH behavior change and hygiene promotion shared to influence policy**

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

This quarter focused on the project's involvement in the WASH cluster, as well as collaboration with the new MEAH communication team. The results of this participation are already presented in section 3.2.1. At regional levels, the project also participated actively in coordination for COVID-19 response, particularly concerning strengthening hygiene promotion activities.

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

- Continuation of activities to support the MoNE and MoPH in improving the WASH-Friendly process, including advocacy with more involvement from the MEAH team;
- Presentation of the Grow-Up sticker concept through a webinar with WASH actors for sharing and influencing policies on behavior change activities.

## **2.2 Gender Mainstreaming**

The gender and social inclusion activities this quarter focused on the following topics.

## Celebration of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)



Figure 8: Banner used during the MHM event with

On 28 May, RANO WASH celebrated Menstrual Hygiene Day as a way to break the persistent taboos around menstruation and raise awareness of the importance of menstrual hygiene management (MHM). The theme of this year's Menstrual Hygiene Day was, "It's Time to Act," which underscored the urgency of raising MHM as a political priority.

RANO WASH collaborated with the Ministry of Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation to host a national celebration in Antananarivo, and supported regional celebrations in schools and health centers in collaboration with regional WASH partners.

Celebrations highlighted key menstrual hygiene messages, and activities included interactive discussions with young girls and boys (separately) around menstruation, including problems and challenges encountered during menstruation, examining social norms around menstruation and MHM, and behaviors of household members and communities that can better enable effective MHM. Local seamstresses promoted locally manufactured washable sanitary pads.

### Gender equality analysis of the RANO WASH team

In Q2, RANO WASH launched a gender analysis of RANO WASH staff to examine the composition of the RANO WASH team and the impact of gendered perspectives on project activities and relationships. The results of the analysis will enable the RANO WASH team to identify and address biases and improve the team's gender capacity building program. (See Annex 18: RANO WASH staff Gender Mapping.)

Overall, the RANO WASH project staff is composed of 69 percent men and 31 percent women. However, gender and age disparities widen within regional and commune teams, where 72 percent of RANO WASH staff are men, and more than 60 percent of field agents are under 30 years old.

It is essential that RANO WASH recognize the biases, barriers, and opportunities presented by its staff composition. The project will initiate discussions among the members to identify advantages and disadvantages of this parity at the team level, opportunities to be seized given the composition of staff, and the capacity building needs of the members to ensure complementarity.

### Box 2 Highlights of the analysis:

- 31 percent of RANO WASH staff are women, and 69 percent are men.
- 61 percent of field staff are under 30 years old.
- The involvement of women in the field, talking about menstrual hygiene, is a great asset for the promotion of personal hygiene for women and girls.
- Male field workers who communicate messages about menstrual hygiene are concrete examples of agents of change and help challenge harmful social norms.



### Mid-term self-evaluation of gender and social inclusion mainstreaming

CARE International has a Gender Marker Tool to assess the rigor of gender mainstreaming in programmatic activities and grade the project on a scale between "gender harmful" and "gender transformative" (right). This is an opportunity for staff to jointly assess the extent to which the project addresses gender and identify areas for improvement. The tool helps to identify best practices and program recommendations.

**Box 3 Gender marker scale:**

- Grade 0 : Harmful
- Grade 1 : Neutral
- Grade 2 : Sensitive
- Grade 3 : Responsive
- Grade 4 : Transformative

The evaluation concluded that RANO WASH is gender-responsive (grade 3) because the program 1) has a gender strategy, based on gender analysis specific to each intervention region, which supports gender mainstreaming in project interventions; 2) has emphasized and ensured social inclusion in decision-making bodies and WASH services; and 3) has included activities specifically focused on strengthening women's empowerment, such as debates between women leaders and promotion of women and youth leadership. However, there is a need to strengthen youth and women's entrepreneurship and improve monitoring and evaluation that demonstrates gender-related achievements. (See Annex 19: Gender Marker with the results of the mid-term evaluation.)

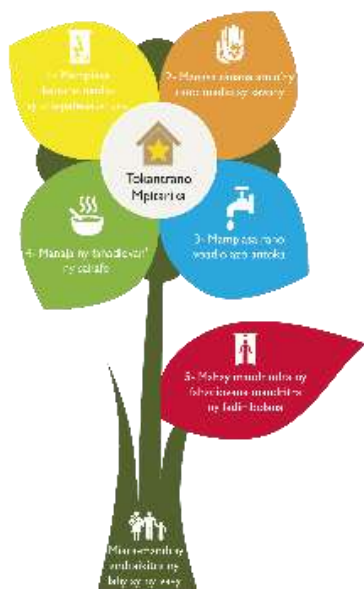


Figure 2. Revised Grow Up Sticker

### Reviewing the application of the "engaging men and boys" approach

In the second iteration of the Grow-Up sticker approach to behavior change, self-help, and discussion among all family members is a key behavior. Gender has been included as the stem of the flower, which supports and balances family life (see the sticker to the right).

To facilitate this behavior change at the household level, RANO WASH uses a set of facilitation tools to engage men and boys and conduct reflections among men, women, youth, and children on the habits of all family members. In this reflection, participants identify among themselves the habits that must be changed to address power imbalances that limit the rights and opportunities of others within the household, including those relevant to WASH services. Nineteen communes have been engaged in the pilot of the revised Grow-Up sticker approach, and the RANO WASH team has reflected on lessons learned. (See Annex 20. Lessons Learned - Men's Engagement in the WASH Sector)

### Implementation of a gender-sensitive COVID-19 response plan

In Q3, RANO WASH organized a meeting with MEAH and the six DREAHs to develop a shared understanding of the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on women, girls, and vulnerable people and to reflect together on the actions to be taken by WASH actors so that no one is left behind and gender inequity or injustice is not reinforced at the community level through our interventions.

Following this exchange session, RANO WASH developed COVID-19 guidelines for the implementation of activities at the community level (Annex 9 of the Monthly COVID-19 report, June 2020). It is a tool for the project's field agents and has also been shared with the actors of the sector.

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

- Initiate a mentoring program for young WASH operators to build their capacity to become professional service providers delivering a range of WASH services tailored to different categories of people;
- Reflect on annual progress toward RANO WASH gender indicators and identify key priorities for FY21;
- Analyze the accountability mechanisms promoted by the project (such as community scorecard, community meetings, idea boxes, and Greenline) to measure access and use of these tools by women, men, youth, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

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

- The delay in the appointment of MEAH directors did not facilitate communication and processing of ongoing activities with the MEAH. Despite their goodwill, the Minister and the SG have prioritized the COVID-19 emergency.
- Uncertainty about the evolution of COVID-19 makes it challenging to define the measures to be taken with activities, especially those requiring travel. The project had to adapt activities and approaches according to the situation. Mobilization of MEAH staff was also difficult due to the announcement of minimum services, which substantially scaled-down operations and staff at the MEAH.
- Designing online or mobile training requires front-end investment and time. The project adapted and found intermediate solutions, such as using private Facebook groups to facilitate communication between and across teams.

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

### **3.1 Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) Update**

In Q3, RANO WASH reviewed quarterly and regional targets following an analysis of its Q2 performance. This process will be repeated each quarter. No PMP targets were modified. Annex 4 presents the updated indicator performance tracking table (IPTT), along with a full list of cumulative achievements by region for FY20 Q1–3. No PMP indicator definitions were modified in Q3. Any future changes will be attached to quarterly/annual reports.

As part of the COVID-19 response, RANO WASH is adapting the project MEAL system to incorporate new data collection tools and indicators to measure COVID-19 redirection activities. Annex 5 presents the COVID-19 redirection IPTT with Q3 achievements. In early July, RANO WASH selected relevant indicators from the new standard USAID indicators for COVID-19. At the time of this report's submission, the project is developing performance

indicator reference sheets (PIRS) and data collection tools for these indicators, which will be reflected in the Q4 COVID-19 redirection indicator table.

## **3.2 MEAL System Update**

### **3.2.1 MEAL Capacity Building**

In June, RANO WASH held a regional MEAL workshop for field supervisors in Atsinanana. Like the previous workshops in Alaotra Mangoro and Vatovavy Fitovinany, the goals of this activity were to strengthen the regional reporting system and improve the MEAL capacity of the regional supervision team. The particular foci were to integrate district supervisors into the data validation process (via CommCare HQ) and improve the supervision of field agents. Workshop attendees identified and considered best practices from other regions, such as data validation exercises and reviewing roles and responsibilities at each level, for this workshop and future data quality reinforcement activities.

The evolving COVID-19 context has presented challenges for conducting in-person workshops and capacity building activities. The MEAL team has shifted to a remote supervision model via Skype communication and monthly MEAL team meetings with all regional MEAL officers and PCT staff. In-person workshops planned for Q3 in Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra on capacity building of supervision teams were postponed to Q4 and will be limited in size, as with the June workshop in Atsinanana.

### **3.2.2 Data Quality**

Since late March, the confinement measures announced by the government in response to COVID-19 have halted or reduced field activities in multiple RANO WASH regions. These restrictions affected MEAL activities at the regional and national levels, with a particular impact on the ability for PCT MEAL staff to travel to regions to support workshops and Data Quality Assessments (DQA). In anticipation of the likely long duration of these restrictions, RANO WASH is exploring methods for remote DQAs, completed via email.

To put in place a rapid, light data collection system for COVID-19 redirection activities, RANO WASH developed a weekly data collection tool through the online platform Kobo Collect. This tool allowed for weekly data collection from regional teams and reporting for the WASH cluster, led by the MoWASH and UNICEF, and RANO WASH site reps. With the expansion of RANO WASH activities through the COVID-19 redirection, and after assessing the strengths and weaknesses of this reporting system, the MEAL team has decided to integrate COVID-19 data collection into the preexisting electronic system via CommCare. This transition will be completed in Q4 and will also support the additional data collected to measure the USAID standard indicators for COVID-19.

In Q3, RANO WASH began supporting the national WASH cluster by taking a leading role in information management. In collaboration with UNICEF, RANO WASH manages and updates the WASH cluster's COVID-19 response dashboard in Power BI every week (<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/madagascar/water-sanitation-hygiene>). This dashboard presents response activities by WASH actors across Madagascar, highlighting regional needs and gaps in the COVID-19 response through interactive maps and graphics.

### **3.2.3 Baseline Study Activities**

As anticipated, data collection and supervision for the baseline study and the WASH infrastructure inventory in Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra, and Vakinankaratra, planned for

late Q2, were not completed in Q3 because of restrictions on travel and field activities due to COVID-19. We have increased the budget for the external consultant team to provide for additional vehicles (to have fewer staff members per vehicle, in accordance with anticipated government rules) and provide personal protective equipment. However, RANO WASH anticipates that this activity will be postponed until FY21 Q1, considering the evolving and uncertain context. RANO WASH will ensure that preparations are in place so that the field team can complete the data collection as soon as it is safe and legal to do so.

### 3.3 Accountability

In FY2020 Q3, despite travel restrictions due to COVID-19, 4,200 new Green Line posters were distributed to project intervention regions via a commercial transport service, and the Green Line service was expanded into Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra. The number of posters distributed to each region was based on the number of new FY20 communes, following a calculation of 30 posters per new commune. The largest number of posters were therefore distributed to Vatovavy Fitovinany and Amoron'i Mania. Following the distribution of these posters, regional teams and field agents promoted the line in the new communes and followed up to ensure posters were placed in highly visible, frequented areas.

In Q3, the Green Line received 28 calls, with the largest numbers of calls received from Vakinankaratra. This is likely attributable to increased promotion efforts in this region in Q3 in advance of the distribution of additional posters. The most common reason for calling remained requests for information about the project and use of the line, followed by sharing positive feedback.

The overall number of calls received in Q3 decreased slightly over the 30 calls in Q2 and was well below Q1. As additional posters were distributed in communes in late Q3, it is unlikely that the effects were seen before the end of the quarter. RANO WASH anticipates a significant increase in the number of calls received in Q4. Following several weeks without any calls before the distribution of these posters, there has been a large volume of calls for three consecutive weeks as of this report's submission. The COVID-19 context may also affect the performance of the Green Line, as field agents have fewer opportunities to promote the line during group activities, and community members are staying home. In Q4, RANO WASH will continue exploring other mechanisms for increasing awareness of the line, such as through radio spots, which are already being used for the COVID-19 response.

Table 7. Green Line Calls per District Q3.20

Region	District	Number of Calls
<b>ALAO TRA MANGORO</b>	Amparafaravola	3
<b>AMORON' I MANIA</b>	Ambositra	1
	Manandriana	1
<b>ATSINANANA</b>	Brickaville	3
<b>VAKINAKARATRA</b>	Antanifotsy	4
	Antsirabe II	6
	Betafo	5
<b>VATOVAVY FITOVINANY</b>	Ikongo	2
	Manakara	2
	Vohipeno	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>

### Activities planned for the next quarter

- Planning and field data collection for the annual beneficiary-based survey (with a likely limited size of household questionnaire/staffing due to safety considerations and COVID-19 constraints);
- MEAL capacity building "rollout" for the supervision teams in Amoron'i Mania and Haute Matsiatra;
- Finalization of the MEAL system for the COVID-19 response, including the development of Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS);
- ~~Field data collection and supervision for the baseline study and WASH infrastructure inventory in new communes (depending on safety considerations and COVID-19 constraints);~~
- Development of the ICT4D/database:
  - Update the project dashboard to integrate COVID-19 response indicators;
  - Support results dashboard and information management developments for the national WASH cluster, in collaboration with MoWASH and UNICEF.

## 4 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

### Personnel

Replacement staff recruited this quarter included the arrival of Mr. Lalaina RAZANAJATOVO as Senior Private Sector Advisor (Catholic Relief Services) for the Antananarivo based Project Coordination Team (PCT)

RANO WASH is continuing the recruitment for the following positions:

- knowledge management officer
- entrepreneurship and marketing specialist (PCT)

### COVID-19 redirection of project activities

RANO WASH submitted and received approval from USAID for a six-month redirection of RANO WASH activities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the project region of interventions.

### Management

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic is posing unprecedented challenges across the world which require adaptation at operational and leadership levels.

The RANO WASH consortium went on telework from 23 March 2020 in Antananarivo and set up relevant measures to ensure business continuity of activities (scaling up online approvals/payments, prioritizing of activities, increasing internet packages and equipment for key staff).

Project management and coordination highlights from this quarter include the following:

- COP-CARE USA HQ Skype – Biweekly
- COP-DCOP/MEAL Programmatic and Technical Meeting – Weekly
- COP-DAF Finance/Operations Meeting – Weekly
- Project Coordination Team Meeting – Biweekly
- Steering Committee Meeting – June 2020
- Regional-PCT Skype Calls– Changed from Monthly to weekly since March 2020



- Regional-level Team Meetings – Biweekly to Monthly
- MEAL PCT/Region/Skype – Weekly
- MEAL Review PCT/Region Meeting/Skype – Quarterly

### Coordination

RANO WASH continues to engage with USAID monthly as well as with GoM partners at the regional, communal, and national levels.

As part of the COVID-19 response coordination, RANO WASH attends weekly meetings with USAID HPN partners as well as the WASH Cluster and communication technical working groups

### Events and Visits

Some of the more noteworthy visits/events during this quarter (excluding those at the regional level) are summarized in the following table:

Table 8. Events and Visits Q3.20

Date	Event
3 April 2020	RANO WASH monthly virtual meeting with MEAH SG
29 April 2020	Weekly meeting of the Communication Working Group/ WASH Cluster
25 March 2020	1st weekly e-WASH cluster coordination meeting
22 April 2020	Establishment of WASH cluster Information management and Communication technical working group
29 April 2020	Weekly meeting of the Communication Working Group/ WASH Cluster
6 May 2020	RANO WASH monthly virtual meeting with MEAH SG
13 May / 20 May / 04 June 2020	RANO WASH meeting with BNI bank
28 May 2020	National Celebration of Menstruation Hygiene Management
4 June 2020	RANO WASH monthly virtual meeting with MEAH SG
2 June / 16 June 2020	RANO WASH meeting with MCB bank
23 June 2020	Weekly meeting of the Communication Working Group/ WASH Cluster/ Setting up the FLASH INFO (bimonthly Cluster WASH newsletter)
10 June 2020	Participation in the study on gender issues at the country level which will guide the elaboration of the first Five-Year Cooperation Strategy for Development (CDCS) and the Evaluation Document of the Health, Population, and Nutrition Project, conducted by USAID Madagascar, via Banyan Global
18 June 2020	Launch of Expression of interest for WASH entrepreneurs
18 June 2020	Meeting with MoHP, Health, and Environment Service, to discuss WASH-Friendly Health center process
24 June 2020	RANO WASH Steering Committee Meeting
24 June 2020	Virtual workshop on Toilet design within an institutional setting – Organized by MEAH and attended by WASH partners
30 June 2020	Weekly meeting of the Communication Working Group/ WASH Cluster

## 5 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

RANO WASH's total expenditure in Q3 FY 2020 is \$1,193,053, representing a burn rate of 68% against the forecasted accrual of \$1,743,861 for Q3.

The lower burn rate this quarter results from canceled activities due to COVID-19 restrictions (domestic and international travel) but mostly to unreported expenditure from CRS due to the deployment of a global integrated finance humane resource and supply chain system, which created delays for CRS Madagascar to fully report their financial expenditure for RANO WASH this quarter.

Including CRS commitments for Q3, the burn rate in Q3 is 83% against the forecasted accrual for the same period.

RANO WASH realized during those three quarters of FY 2020, a total expenditure of \$3,923,919, which represents a burn rate of 55% of the FY 2020 budget.

The project contributed during FY20 three quarters, a total of \$ 464,626 in cost-share, representing 62% of \$746,539 planned for FY20. RANO WASH continues to monitor its target at the end of the project lifetime. (See Annex 2 )

### LIST OF ANNEXES

- Annex 1. RANO WASH Success Stories Q3.20
- Annex 2. RANO WASH Finance and Cost Share Q3.20 Update
- Annex 3. Detailed Implementation Plan Q3.20 Update
- Annex 4. RANO WASH IPTT Q3.20 Update
- Annex 5. RANO WASH COVID-19 IPTT Q3.20 Update
- Annex 6: MEAH Organizational Chart
- Annex 7: WASH System and the New Normal
- Annex 8. Commune level CSO WASH Advocacy
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