

RANO WASH

RURAL ACCESS TO NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE



FY2023 Quarterly Report
| October to 31 December 2022

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FRONT PICTURE: The Minister of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene's speech expressing the government's commitment to strengthen the partnership with the private sector for universal access to WASH services in Madagascar at the opening ceremony of the WASH Fair, December 2022.
(Photo credit: RANO WASH)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMIC.	Association Malagasy des Investisseurs en Capital (Malagasy Association of Capital Investors)
APS	Avant-Projet Sommaire (Technical Scoping Study)
APD	Avant-Projet Détaillé (Detailed Project Design)
AO	Agreement Officer
AOPDEM	Association des Opérateurs Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Eau à Madagascar (Association of Water Producers and Distributors in Madagascar)
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
ASUREP	Association des Usagers des Réseaux d'adduction en Eau Potable (Water Users Association)
ATEAH	Agent Technique de l'Eau, Assainissement et l'Hygiène (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Technical Officer)
BC	Behavior Change
BCD	Behavior-centered Design
BNGRC	Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes (National Bureau of Disaster Risk Management)
BPOC	Budget Programme par Objectif Communal (Communal Program Budget per Objective)
BPON	Budget Programme par Objectif National (National Program Budget per Objective)
BPOR	Budget Programme par Objectif et Région (Regional Program Budget per Objective)
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere Inc.
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
COP	Chief of Party
CRM	Climate Risk Management
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTTP	Center for the Triage and the Treatment of the Plague
DAF	Director of Administration and Finance
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DGRE	Direction de la Gestion des Ressources en Eau (Direction of Water Resource Management)
DiMat	District Monitoring Assessment Tool
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DMEAL	Director of Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning
DREAH	Direction Régionale de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'Hygiène

DREN	Direction Régionale de l'Education Nationale
DRSP	Direction Régionale de la Santé Publique
DSI	Direction of the Information System
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EDBM	Economic Development Board of Madagascar
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation & Monitoring Plan
ERF	Environmental Review Form
ERR	Environmental Review Report
ESF	Environmental Screening Form
FAA	Fonds d'Appui pour l'Assainissement (Global Sanitation Fund)
FUM	Follow-up Mandona
FY	Fiscal Year
GEM	Groupement des Entreprises de Madagascar
GoM	Government of Madagascar
GSF	Global Sanitation Fund
IBM	Integrated Behavioral Model
ICT4D	Information and Communication Technology for Development
IP	Implementing Partner
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JSR	Joint Sectorial Review
KRFF	Local Committees at Fokontany Level
LDP WASH	Local Development WASH Plan
LP2D	Lettre de Politique pour la Décentralisation et le Développement Local
LSHTM	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
MCSP	Maternal and Child Survival Program
MID	Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation (Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization)
MEAH	Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'Hygiène
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MNP	Madagascar National Parks
MOC	Maîtrise d'Ouvrage Communale (Communal Project Management)
MoEEF	Ministry of Environment, Ecology, and Forest
MoFB	Ministry of Finance and Budget
MoID	Ministry of Interior and Decentralization

MoNE	Ministry of National Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTDN	Minister of Posts, Telecommunications, and Digital Development
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NPP-WSH	National Platform for the Promotion of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODDIT	Organisme de Développement du Diocèse de Toamasina (Toamasina Diocese Development Organization)
ONCD	National Office of Concertation and Decentralization
ORN	Office Regional de Nutrition (Regional Office of Nutrition)
PCDEAH	Plan Communal de Développement en Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène
PCT	Project Coordination Team
PGDI	Projet de Gouvernance et de Développement Institutionnel (Governance and Institutional Development Project)
PGRM	Projet de Gouvernance des Ressources Minières (Mining Resources Governance Project)
PHE	Population, Health, and Environment
PIC	Projet Pôles Intégrés de Croissance (Integrated Growth Pole Project)
PIDA	Program for Infrastructure and Development in Africa
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNI	WASH National Investment Plan
PNP-EAH	Plateforme Nationale de la Promotion de l'Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène (National Platform for the Promotion of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Performance Plan Report
PSEAH	Programme Sectoriel en Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène
Q2	Financial Quarter two
RANO WASH	Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
RDONE	Regional Director of National Education
RDOPH	Regional Director of Public Health
RDoWEAH	Regional Director of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
RPGEM	Réseau des Promoteurs de Groupes d'Épargne à Madagascar (Savings Groups Promoters Network in Madagascar)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SE&AM	Suivi Eau et Assainissement de Madagascar (Madagascar Water and Sanitation Monitoring)

SILC	Specialized Investment and Lending Corporation
SLC	Structure Locale de Concertation (Local Dialogue Structure)
SMILER	Simple Monitoring of Indicators for Learning and Evidence-based Reporting
SMMEC	Société Malgache de Mutuelle d'Epargne et de Crédit
SO	Strategic Objective
SRB	Service Régional du Budget – Regional Budget Office
SRMO	Structure de mise en œuvre de la coordination Régionale
STEAH	Service Technique de l'Eau, Assainissement et l'Hygiène (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Technical Department)
STeFI	Suivi Technique et Financier (Technical and Financial Monitoring)
STH	Soil-transmitted Helminth Infections
STTA	Short-term Technical Assistance
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
SWAp	Sector-wide Approach
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TA	Technicien d'Appui
TDY	Temporary Duty
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VAT	Value Added Tax
VA/PSP	Village Agent/Private Service Provider
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WALIS	Water for Africa through Leadership Institutional Support
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH-BAT	WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool
WASH-BC	WASH Behavior Change
WHO	World Health Organization
WMA	WASH Market Assessment
WMDP	WASH Market Development Plan
WQAP	Water Quality Assurance Plan
WSP	WASH Service Provider

I PROJECT OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

Project Name:	Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene, Madagascar (RANO WASH)
Activity Start Date and End Date:	June 15, 2017—June 15, 2023
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere Inc (CARE)
Cooperative Agreement Number:	AID-687-A-17-00002
Name of Subawardees	Catholic Relief Services (CRS), WaterAid, BushProof and Sandandrano
Major Counterpart Organizations	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; 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
Geographic Coverage	<u>250 communes in 7 regions</u> ¹ : Alaotra Mangoro, Amoron'i Mania, Atsinanana, Haute Matsiatra, Vakinankaratra, Vatovavy and Fitovinany
Reporting Period:	1 October to 31 December 2022

I.1 Project Description/Introduction

USAID awarded the five-year Cooperative Agreement AID-687-A-17-00002 for the USAID The Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Project (RANO WASH) to Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere Inc (CARE) on June 15, 2017. In November 2021, USAID approved a 12-month no-cost extension until 15 June 2023. CARE manages the RANO WASH consortium with core partners Catholic Relief Services (CRS), WaterAid, BushProof, and Sandandrano and access to a broad range of resource partners (Figure 1).

RANO WASH 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 seven high-priority regions: Alaotra Mangoro, Amoron'i Mania, Atsinanana, Haute Matsiatra, Vakinankaratra, Vatovavy, and Fitovinany. A full list of the communes in the Project regions is presented in Annex I4.

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

¹ On August 11, 2021, the region of Vatovavy-Fitovinany was officially split into two distinct regions: Fitovinany, with Manakara as its capital, and Vatovavy, with Mananjary.



Figure 1 RANO WASH Consortium and resource partners

The Project contributes directly to the USAID/Madagascar Health Population and Nutrition's Intermediate Result (IR) 1.1 Sustainable Health Impacts Accelerated and sub-Intermediate Results, for which the development objective is "Improved Human Capacity to Contribute to the Country's Journey to Self-Reliance" as part of USAID/Madagascar Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2021-2025.

The Project also aligns with USAID Madagascar Water for the World Country Plan² through contributions to three out of four program components³:

1. Improved WASH Enabling Environment;
2. Public/Private Partnership for at least basic or safely managed service provision of clean water and sanitation;
3. Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Behavior Change.

The Project is also aligned with the Madagascar Government policies and priorities defined in the initiative for the Emergence of Madagascar (Initiative Emergence Madagascar or IEM) and the General Policy of the State (PGE).

This report covers the period from October to December 2022, which corresponds to the first quarter of the FY2023 fiscal year and the first reporting quarter of the RANO WASH project.

² <https://www.globalwaters.org/wherewework/africa/madagascar>
https://www.globalwaters.org/sites/default/files/wfw_madagascar_country_plan.pdf

³ The fourth component is Urban Sanitation and Sanitation Service Provision.

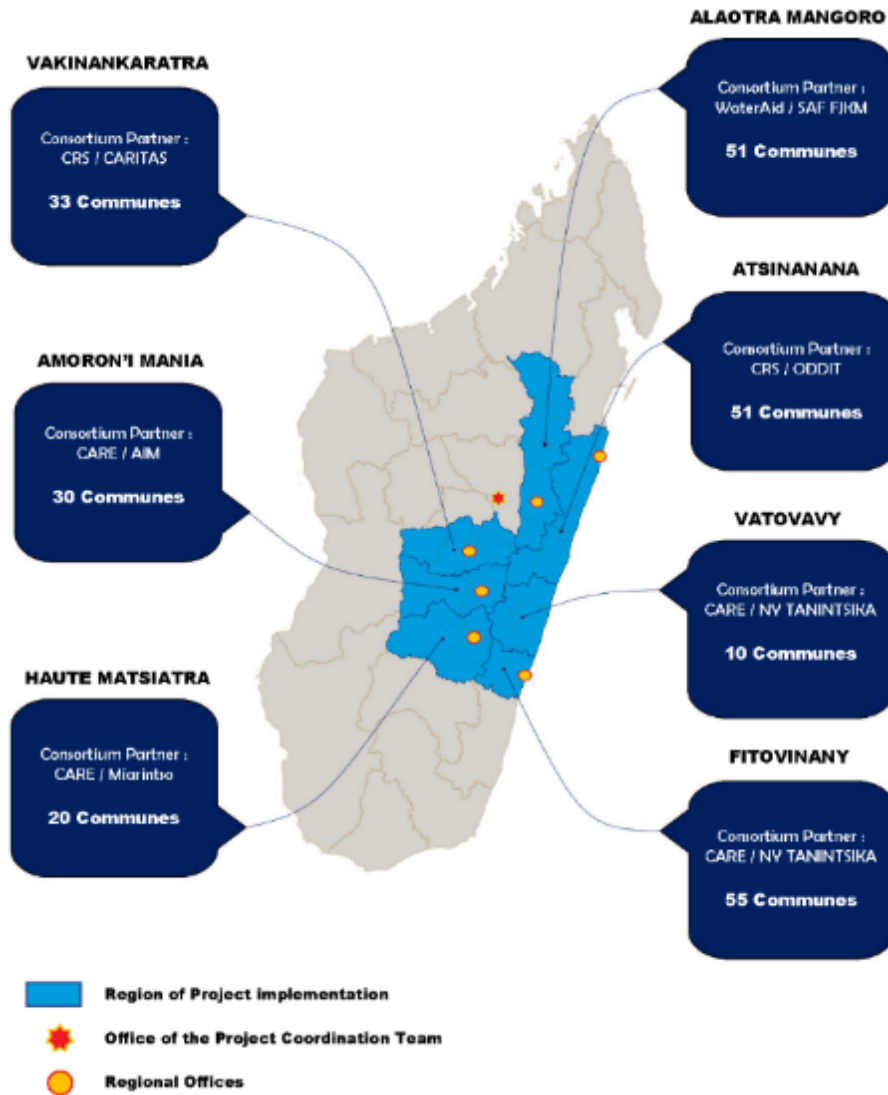


Figure 2. RANO WASH Regions

2 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Implementation Status

This quarter is marked by significant achievements for access to water. While RANO WASH has reported meeting or exceeding Life of Project targets for most indicators in Q4.FY22, only routine data for access to water were reported in Q4. The annual survey for FY22, after discussion and approval by USAID, was conducted in Q1 as part of the final project evaluation (November-December 2022).

The Project recorded a significant increase in people gaining access to drinking water services with 133,851 people accessing safely managed water, representing 149% of the 90,000 LOP target. 154,333 people access basic drinking water, representing 73% of the 210,000 LOP target. Overall, the number of people for the two indicators is 288,184, representing 96.1% of the 300,000 LOP target as of Q1.FY23.

Access to sanitation services also continued to increase this quarter. These results confirm the Communes, their local partners and private operators' responsibility and commitment to scale up services and best practices.

RANO WASH participated in international conferences this quarter to share its experience and good practices. Representatives of the RANO WASH consortium were panelists at the "All Systems Go, Africa" Conference in Accra, Ghana, and UNC Water and Health Conference in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, sharing lessons learned on strengthening WASH systems, mobilizing funding at the communal level, PPP for safe water services, approaches to scaling up ODF Communes, and Gender in the WASH sector.

This quarter was also marked by the first national water, sanitation and hygiene exhibition, initiated by RANO WASH and the MEAH, building upon regional WASH fairs the Project organized in FY21 and FY22. This event aimed at promoting linkages with the private sector to contribute to WASH sector development. The Project actively participated in the WASH Exhibition sharing lessons learned on PPP, market-based sanitation, and mobilization of communal resources for WASH.

RANO WASH is fully in transition phase. The complete withdrawal at the communal level marks this first quarter of FY23. Each regional team has organized events with DREAH, SRMO, District Chiefs, Mayors and STEAH, and all partners at the communal level to facilitate the handover. Each consortium member will reinforce this transition during Q2.23.

As part of the project transition and gradual close out, RANO WASH continues on documenting learning to disseminate and scale up proven approaches, good practices, and lessons learned at the regional, national, and international levels.

RANO WASH also participated in the launching workshop of the World Bank-funded PAEEP Project, the workshop organized by RAN'EAU to capitalize on good approaches to behavior change, and the workshop on the development of the national communication plan on the prevention and the fight against gender-based violence organized by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women.

OVERALL INDICATOR PROGRESS

The table below summarizes the evolution of the indicators for the first quarter of FY2023 and Life of Project.

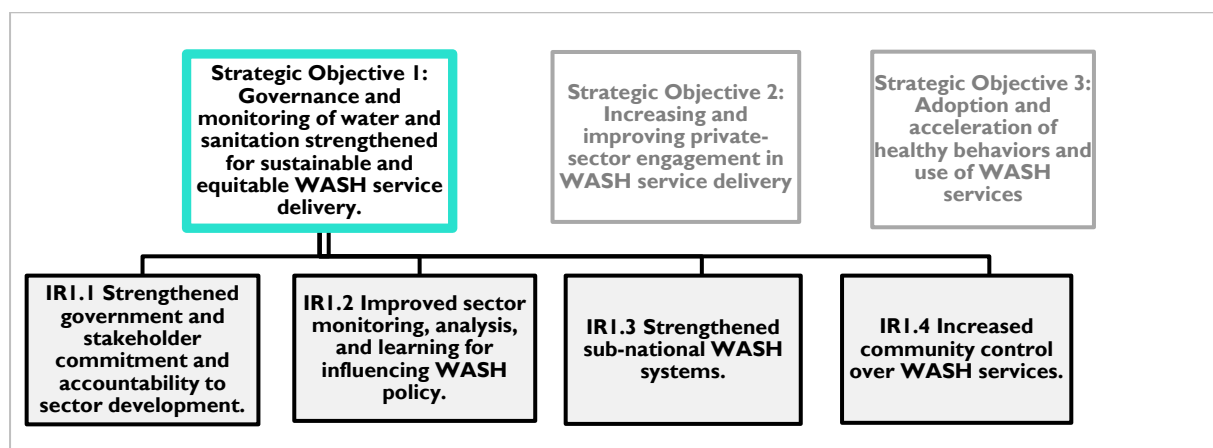
Table I. Summary progress toward key indicators Q1.23 Update.⁴

Key Indicators	Q1			FY23			Life of Project (LOP)		
	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	%
# of people gaining access to basic drinking water services	27,833	204	0,7%	55,666	204	0,4%	210,000	154,538	74%
# of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services	16,578	77,006	464,5%	33,155	77,006	232%	90,000	133,851	149%
# of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service		61,176	-		61,176	-	362,712	426,843	118%
# of people gaining access to a limited sanitation service		19,601	-		19,601	-	264,401	315,651	119%
# of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	4	10	250%	96	107	111%	211	222	105%
# of Communes certified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	0	8	-		8	162%	68	85	125%

See Annex 9. RANO WASH Project Performance Review Q1.23

⁴ Definitions of the WASH services ladders according to the Joint Monitoring Programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene (JMP): [WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene \(JMP\) | UN Water](#) and [redesign_chart_JMP_JUL2017_3-02-e1501763782601.png \(627x1357\) \(unwater.org\)](#)

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



Key Achievements

- **The first WASH National Salon in Madagascar, "WASH, an investment potential sector,"** undertaken by the MEAH on December 1,2, 3;
- **The first data updated by STEAH/Commune in the new SE&AM-DHIS2 system** was validated during Q1.
- **The SRMO (Regional coordination body)** in RANO WASH intervention regions **continues to ensure regional coordination** after the local project team's withdrawal.
- RANO WASH has **participated in two international events** during this quarter **to share project experiences:** "All System Go, Africa," Ghana, October 19 to 21, 2022, and the UNC Water and Health Conference, North Carolina, USA, October 24 to 28, 2022
- **One hundred forty-eight communes increased their WASH budget** in 2022. Collectively, commune governments have committed an estimated \$579,109 in public WASH funding as part of their commune budgets.
- **135 municipalities** submitted their administrative accounts showing **WASH expenditures** by these communes of **MGA 686 million (or \$154,000)** in 2021.

Table 2 Summary of progress towards key SOI indicators Q1.23 Update.

Key indicators	Q1			FY23			Life of Project		
	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%
# of intervention communes increasing WASH budget	N/A	25	NA	N/A	25	NA	80	142	178%
% of intervention communes reporting in the SE&AM (in 250 municipalities)	NA		NA	N/A		NA	86%	96%	113%
Progress in DREAH's ability to train and mentor communes	6 DREAH manages a STEAH dashboard	5 DREAH manages a STEAH dashboard	83%	6 DREAH manages a STEAH dashboard	5 DREAH manages a STEAH dashboard	83%	6 DREAH manages a STEAH dashboard	5 DREAH manages a STEAH dashboard	83%
# of intervention communes engaging with the private sector to provide WASH services	NA	38	NA	NA	38	NA	105	148	141%
# Common with trained STEAH	245	246	100%	245	246	100%	245	246	100%
# Number of communes with operational WASH user groups	NA		NA	NA		NA	250	357	142%
# Number of intervention communes with functioning WASH accountability mechanisms	NA	6	NA	NA	6	100%	200	231	116%

See Annex 9. RANO WASH Project Performance Review Q1.23

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

To strengthen the government's and stakeholders' commitment to WASH sector development, efforts during this first quarter focused on supporting the Ministry in organizing the first national WASH Exhibition in Madagascar, "WASH, a potential sector for investment." This Salon provided a space to share and discuss the offers, challenges, and expectations of government, private sector members, civil society, and technical and financial partners. The adopted format provided a more user-friendly exchange space for private operators and reinforced the government's message to consider the private sector as Madagascar's development pillar. The MEAH decided to renew the process, and their vision for this year, 2023, is to organize a WASH International Salon in Madagascar.

To closely monitor progress towards the 2023 target set by the Ministry, a working group is currently active at the Ministry level and led by the DPSE to carry out the WASH sectoral review at the national level during this Q2.

Output 1.1.2 Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene institutional capacity developed to meet strategic needs

The MEAH team completed the remote training of 120 STEAH⁵. This experience allowed the Ministry to strengthen the training tools available for the communes' agents.

The Ministry shared that the national WASH policy should be submitted to the next meeting of the national assembly (Q3). Political discussions on the government reshuffle during the last session are the explanation given for the delay. The ministry teams plan to share with the WASH actors the corrected version that will be submitted to the assembly in the coming months.

Activities planned for next quarter

- Provide technique support to UCPP-MEAH, DPSE-MEAH, and DSI-MEAH⁶ for the preparation of the national sectorial review;
- Continue advocacy for WASH policy validation.

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

Output 1.2.1 SE&AM strengthened and extended

Data in the new SE&AM-DHIS2 system to be updated by WASH are on the water, sanitation, and local structures. 36 STEAHs updated the water data, and 26 STEAHs the sanitation data in the new SE&AM-DHIS2 system. The MEAH have already analyzed and discussed with the STEAHs to coach them to correct it.

However, data on local structures are new for the STEAHs. The MEAH and DREAHs are still working with STEAHs to make it user-friendly. The project will continue to support the MEAH/DREAHs in setting up the system.

The World Bank and the MEAH have developed a partnership to strengthen SE&AM. One of the World Bank's objectives is to have a comprehensive and operational monitoring system that illustrates interventions throughout Madagascar and facilitates decision-making. RANO WASH is discussing with MEAH how to use this opportunity for a robust M&E system. We also plan to meet with the World Bank's team to discuss and influence.

See Annex 22. SE&AM / Monitoring System Strengthening Q1.23

⁵ The remote training was conducted using Connecteo, a subsidiary of Telma (Axian group). RANO WASH initiated a collaboration with Connecteo during the COVID-19 period, to provide remote training activities. All training costs are at the level of the trainers, and these expenses were covered by the project. There is no financial burden on the STEAH for the phone calls and access to the interactive voice servers.

The system operates as follows :

1. The MEAH team uses tablets containing the trainer's materials with a dashboard to record the STEAH's progress;
2. the STEAH is contacted by phone during the training and uses a printed course material, provided before the training;
3. at the end of the training, the STEAH can call an interactive voice server to refresh his knowledge on the key points of the training

⁶ UCPP: Projects and Partners Coordination Unit, DPSE: Planning and monitoring-evaluation Unit, DSI-Information System Unit, MEAH – Ministry of WASH

Output 1.2.2 Learning agenda implemented to increase and better regulate private sector engagement in WASH

RANO WASH has participated in two international events during this quarter to share our experiences, including:

- "Strengthening the WASH sector" through the "All System Go Africa" Symposium, Ghana, October 19 to 21, 2022. Agents from RANO WASH have shared the following themes": (1) Measuring systems change associated with WASH systems strengthening in Madagascar, (2) Closing the WASH funding gap: increasing local public investment in Madagascar, (3) Gender equality in WASH systems: the why and how, (4) Adapting System Strengthening Principles to Rural Water Supply Systems: Opportunities for PPPs in Madagascar, (5) Exploring the complementarity of human rights and systems strengthening approaches
- Water and Health Conferences, North Carolina, USA, October 24 to 28, 2022. Agents from RANO WASH have shared the following themes": (1) RANO WASH's PPP Model, (2) System Strengthening to accelerate Open Defecation triggering process", (3) Gender equality in WASH systems: the why and how.

At the national level, RANO WASH supported the MEAH with the collaboration with other sector actors to implement the first WASH National Salon in Madagascar on December 1,2,3, 2023, entitled "WASH, a potential investment sector."

The symposium provided an opportunity for discussion between government actors, civil society organizations, technical and financial partners of the sector as well as the private sector through four key themes: (1) "An enabling environment for private sector investment in WASH"; (2) "Public investment for the WASH sector"; (3) "The potential of the WASH sector for the future"; (4) "Business potential of the WASH sector"; (5) "Initiatives to increase private sector engagement in WASH."

Activities planned for next quarter

- Continue to coach DSI/DPSE-MEAH (directorate of information systems and directorate of planning and monitoring-evaluation) to improve the sector's monitoring and evaluation system and mobilize stakeholders to ensure their respective roles in the WASH sector monitoring system;
- Continue to disseminate RANO WASH experiences.

IRI.3 Strengthened Subnational Systems

Output 1.3.1 Decentralized resources available for sustained WASH service delivery

After the RANO WASH team withdrawal at the regional level, the DREAH intervention regions continued to hold regional coordination meetings. The topics were mainly related to the preparation for World Toilet Day and world handwashing with soap day.

DREAH continued to facilitate the Suivi Technique et Financier tool (STEFI: technical and financial monitoring services) in project regions to monitor the performance of private water supply operators and communes as contracting authorities continue to progress despite the withdrawal of our teams at the local level.

The table below presents the situation at the regional level for operationalizing regional STEFIs.

Table 3. Status of Regional STEFI Implementation Q4.22

Region	Status of STEFI implementation at the regional level
Alaotra Mangoro	<p><i>No particular progress for this quarter. A MEAH-supported relaunch of the semi-annual reports is planned for Q2.</i></p> <p>A cycle was completed in FY22 Q2 with the mobilization of 17 Communes. Recommendations were provided to communes for actions. Another cycle was started in F22 Q4, during which the questionnaire was improved and rolled out to communes for data collection. DREAH is awaiting results from communes.</p>
Haute Matsiatra	<p><i>STEFI is operating according to plan even though (1) Eaurizon is beginning its exit strategy by decreasing its financial and technical support, and (2) the RANO WASH regional team has already withdrawn.</i></p> <p>The region just started another STEFI cycle targeting 124 systems in 32 communes, and the DREAH received reports from 40% of these systems. The DREAH held a meeting with all systems managers to share the situation. The systems managers have to send their reports by Mid-February 2023. The DREAH plans to present the complete report during the World Water Day celebration.</p>
Vakinankaratra	<p><i>Despite the efforts made by DREAH, including the launch of a new cycle, STEFI in Vakinankaratra is not well developed. Delays in implementing planned activities may lead to the gradual abandonment of the process without support from MEAH.</i></p> <p>The region has initiated a new cycle and is currently in the data collection phase for the 11 private systems managers. The region aims to present the results during the celebration of World Water Day in 2023.</p>
Vatovavy and Fitovinany	<p><i>The process is progressing gradually in Vatovavy and Fitovinany despite the RANO WASH regional team withdrawal. Support from MEAH to activate managers is important to reinforce the DREAH initiative.</i></p> <p>10 out of 19 systems reports have now been received by the DREAH, of which three are complete and 7 with incomplete data. Three water systems constructions are underway and must be part of the process. The remaining six need to send reports. DREAH will contact the systems managers with incomplete data to support them with data collection and relaunch the request for reports from the six systems managers.</p>
Atsinanana	<p><i>The Atsinanana STEFI was among the most dynamic in previous quarters. The withdrawal of the RANO WASH team from Atsinanana has dampened this dynamism despite increased activities.</i></p> <p>The DREAH team already communicated the recommendations emerging from STEFI data results analysis to the commune systems managers. They were sending letters to follow up on such recommendations. If the system manager does not respond, the system manager and the commune will be convened at the DREAH office to discuss how to improve their water systems both technically and financially.</p>
Amoron'i Mania	<p><i>RANO WASH has just started the STEFI process in Amoron'i Mania. Communication with DREAH has been difficult after the withdrawal of the RANO WASH team from the region, which prevents us from following the progress of activities. Strong support from MEAH is needed to make the STEFI process operational in the region.</i></p>

The DREAHs have slowed down the filling of the STEAHs monitoring data this quarter without the support of the RANO WASH regional team. The project will strengthen its support to the DREAHs to identify obstacles and necessary support and will involve the MEAH at the central level in supporting and monitoring the DREAHs.

See Annex 7. RANO WASH Transition Plan Q1.23 Update

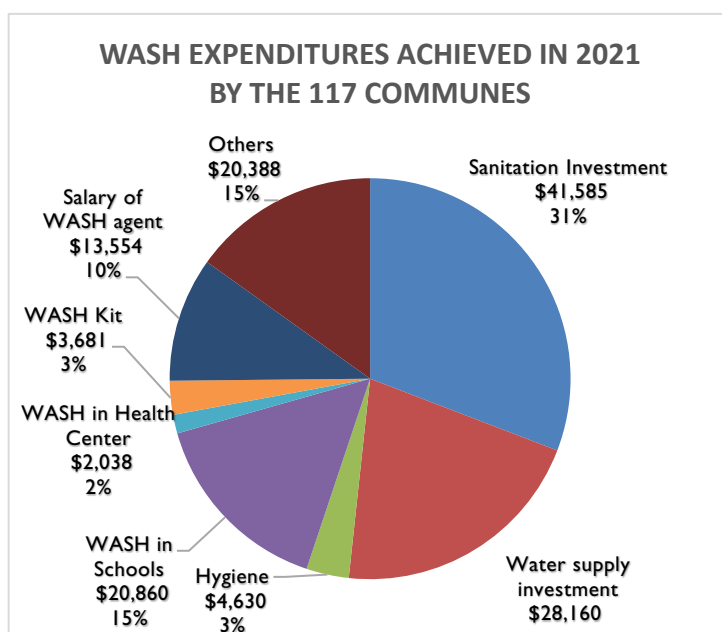
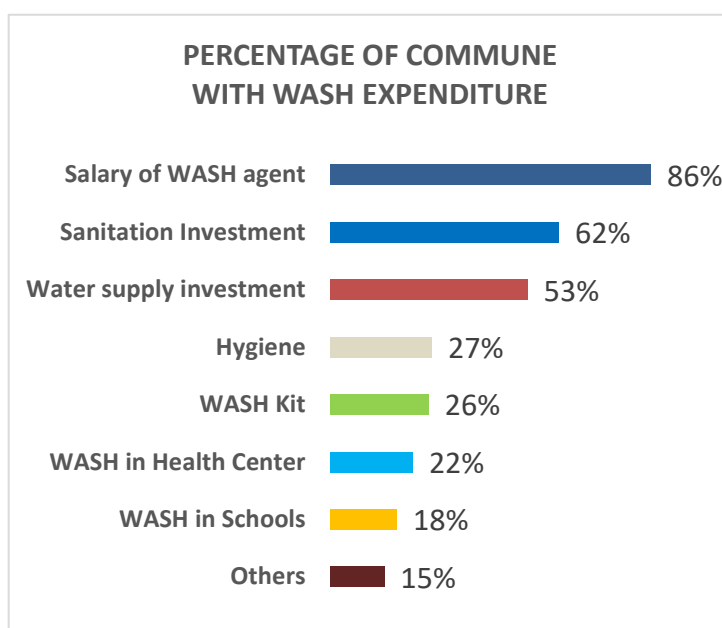
Output 1.3.2 Commune management capacities strengthened for WASH service delivery.

RANO WASH reported in in Q4.FY22 that 98% of the 175 communes that submitted their budgets had a WASH budget. Gradually, WASH budgets validated at the commune level are increasing. In total, 117 communes have increased their WASH budgets for this year out of the 80 communes targeted. The total WASH budget for all these communes is estimated at MGA 2,116 billion (~ USD 492,000)".

According to data obtained in Q1.23 of the project's annual survey, 99% of the 205 communes that submitted their budgets for FY22 have a WASH budget. The total WASH budget is estimated at MGA 2,574 billion (\$579,190). One hundred forty-eight communes increased the amount of their WASH budget or the rate of the WASH budget relative to the total budget (131 communes increased their WASH budget, and 148 communes increased their WASH budget rate relative to the commune budget).

The annual survey also revealed an additional 114 expenditure accounts from the communes. Thus, our MEAL database currently has 2021 administrative counts (expense accounts) for 135 municipalities. In these documents, the total expenditure of communes is MGA 686 million (or \$154,000).

Among the categories of expenditure, the majority of communes already include the salary of WASH agents (STEAH) in their expenditure. More than half of the communes spend on the construction or rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities.



These figures show that municipalities are beginning to see the sanitation component as where they can make changes. Municipalities are also starting to spend money on water, but most of the time, they only do small repairs and still rely on external partners for larger investments.

More than 20% of communes have begun to invest in WASH in Schools, WASH in Health Centers, and hygiene.

See Annex 21. Communal WASH Budget Q1.23

The following figures shared during Q4 FY22 are the last results collected for the Life of project regarding commune management capacities:

- 110 communes partnered with private operators to improve their progress in access to water, sanitation, and hygiene against a target of 105 communes targeted for this fiscal year.
- A total of 244 communes have trained STEAHs (out of a target of 240 by the end of the fiscal year).
- and 223 communes have finalized their WASH plan
- 245 communes have implemented annual reviews and established action plans to strengthen sector governance at the communal level.

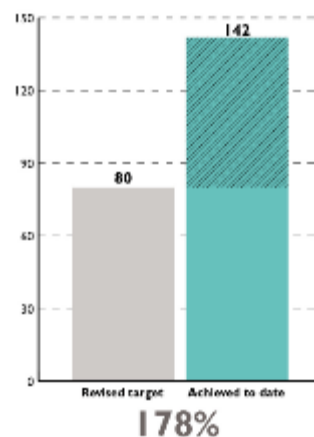
The annual survey conducted during Q1FY23 revealed 38 new communes engaged with private operators to improve their progress in access to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Due to the withdrawal of the field teams, we have no longer set targets for this fiscal year on this theme.

As of Q1.FY23, RANO WASH has exceeded its Life of Project targets in this area, with 148 communes of a targeted 105 communes engaging with private operators.

Activities planned for next quarter

- Support the UCPP-MEAH to supervise the DREAHs to lead the SRMO in planning, conducting meetings, and preparing data visualization/materials around specific themes, including accountability mechanisms and private sector engagement;
- Work with DSI MEAH and MID to support DREAHs and District to improve processes to monitor and mentor communes and STEAHs through a minimum standard to gradually evolve towards strengthening its WASH system;

of intervention communes increasing WASH budget



IRI.4 Increased community control over WASH services

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

Three hundred fifty-seven service user groups are currently operational⁷, compared to the target of 255 at the end of the project. These 357 service user groups are composed of:

- 226 communal networks of civil society organizations working in the WASH sector (CSOs-WASH) active in the water, sanitation, and hygiene of the entire commune;
- 131 Associations of Users of Drinking Water Supply Systems (ASUREP). -protecting the rights of users who have access to the drinking water service for 131 drinking water supply system

These results from FY22 are the last results collected for the Life of Project regarding civil society.

In FY23, RANO WASH focuses on activating SE&AM indicators monitoring collected by STEAH with the supervision of the MEAH. During the last quarter, RANO WASH distributed data collection tools and coached MEAH to support communes and ensure data control. The data collection module was improved due to the technical difficulties encountered by the commune.

Communes still require support to collect data. The project has done remote caching to receive data on results (CSOs, ASUREP, communes, accountability mechanism). We fed the quick wins shared in Annex 18 through these phone calls.

Output I.4.2 Communes with functional WASH accountability mechanisms

At the national level and in the six regions of intervention

"202 communes had an operational accountability mechanism out of a target of 200, and 245 local consultation structures have engaged in exchanges between dynamic actors in the commune, including communities, service providers, and authorities."

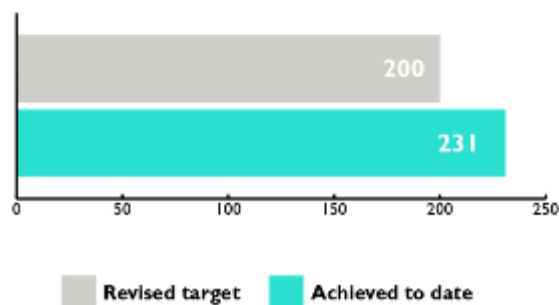
These results from FY22 are the last results collected for the Life of project regarding accountability mechanisms.

⁷ An ASUREP is considered operational if it is legally constituted and has a work plan with clear objectives that is implemented.

As mentioned in Output 1.4.1, RANO WASH's transition activities are focused at the level of MEAH and DREAH to obtain data and provide support as needed to the Communes and STEAH so that local structures and accountability mechanisms are operational. We are planning handover activities with MEAH in the coming months to document good practices and lessons learned from the project.

of intervention communes with functional WASH accountability mechanisms

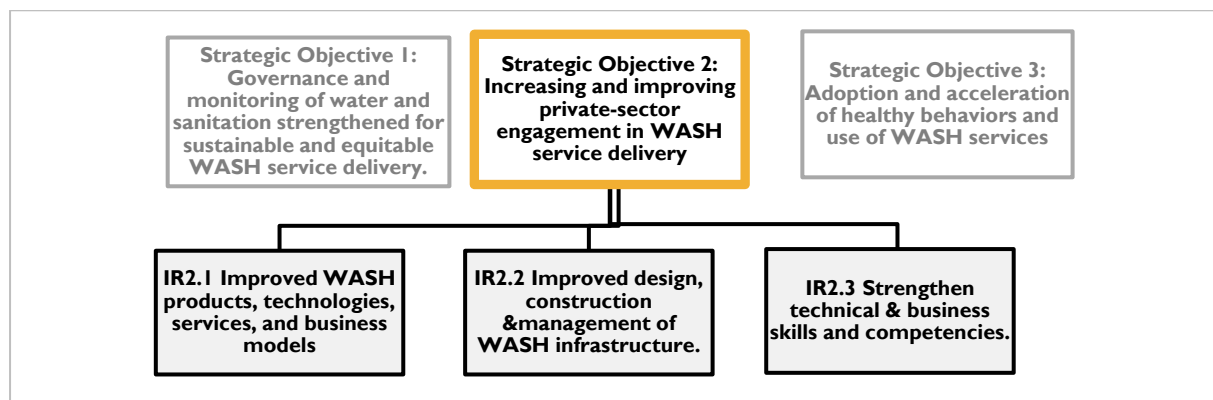
116%



Activities planned for next quarter

- Continue to support the DSI/MEAH in activating the data collection and control mechanisms at the MEAH level;
- Continue the discussion with National CSO-WASH on local CSO-WASH monitoring.

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



Key Achievements

- The project reached 154,538 out of 210,000 (74%) Life of Project objectives for the number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services and exceeded life of project targets for the number of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services with 133,851 people gaining services out of 90,000 expected (149%)
- In Q1.FY23, 204 of 55,666 people (0,4%) gained access to basic drinking water services, and 77,006 of 33,155 people (232%) gained access to safely managed drinking water services, with projected sales of 40,394 for new water users in Q1.23;
- 75 water systems, of which 53 water systems in 41 communes are operational, 17 water systems are under construction, and 5 water systems pending contract;
- The project reached 118% of Life of Project objectives for the number of people gaining access to basic sanitation services with 426,843 out of 362,712 targeted, and 119% of LoP target for the number of people gaining access to limited sanitation services with 315,651 people out of 264,401 targeted.
- In Q1.FY23, 61,176 people gained access to basic sanitation, and 19,601 to a limited sanitation service in Q1.23;

Table 4. Summary progress toward key SO2 indicators Q1.23 Update

Key Indicators	Q1			FY23			Life of Project		
	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	%
# of people gaining access to basic drinking water services	27833	204	0,7%	55666	204	0,4%	210000	154538	74%
# of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services	16578	77006	464%	33155	77006	232%	90000	133851	149%
# of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service	0	61176			61176		362712	426843	118%
# of people gaining access to a limited sanitation service	0	19601			19601		264401	315651	119%

See Annex 9. RANO WASH Project Performance Review Q1.23

A significant increase in achievements for access to safe water was noted this Q1.23. The Project reached 288,389 out of 300,000 people gaining access to basic or safely managed water services, i.e., 96% of the total life of the project target. Q1 achievements for basic water services are at 0.4%, and those for safely managed services are at 232%.

At the time of reporting Q4.22, RANO WASH has only collected routine quarterly data for this outcome level indicator, which do not fully reflect access to basic or safe drinking water, as for instance, most of the private connections are also informal shared connections with multiple other households that are not systematically counted on a routine basis, or variations at household level due to the economic situation from a quarter to the next which affect its status as a water user.

During the annual survey conducted in Q1, the number of people with access to water was determined using the reverse of the inclusion probability in the data sample⁸. The methodology to calculate access to water is presented in Annex 10.

These achievements are also the fruits of the water service coverage strategies developed with WSPs and Communes to expand services in non-covered localities and to upgrade poorly functioning systems. Communes benefiting from implementing PPP for drinking water services have extended services beyond the localities planned in the APD technical studies. (see Figure 3 below and Annex 26. Water Coverage Plans Q1.23).

Table 5. Water Service Coverage Summary Q1.23

Total Commune population	Overall target population (APD)	potential coverage inside the commune	coverage objective for RANO WASH	Achieved FY19	Achieved FY20	Achieved FY21	Achieved FY22	added after FY23 Q1 annual survey	Achieved to date
1,101,494	250,475	394,475	305,071	2,160	48,077	88,333	67,244	82,576	288,390

Support to Communes and their local partners to rehabilitate or upgrade their water systems has also increased the population with access to water services. These results demonstrate the importance of partnerships between Communes and the private sector to increase investment in the sector and ensure greater service coverage.

Much remains to be done to achieve full coverage of drinking water services for these Communes. (See Annex 26. Water Coverage Plans Q1.23) We will continue the transition with MEAH, DREAH, and the WSPs to continue and scale up efforts.

⁸ This methodology has been approved by USAID and implemented in as part of the FY21 annual survey.

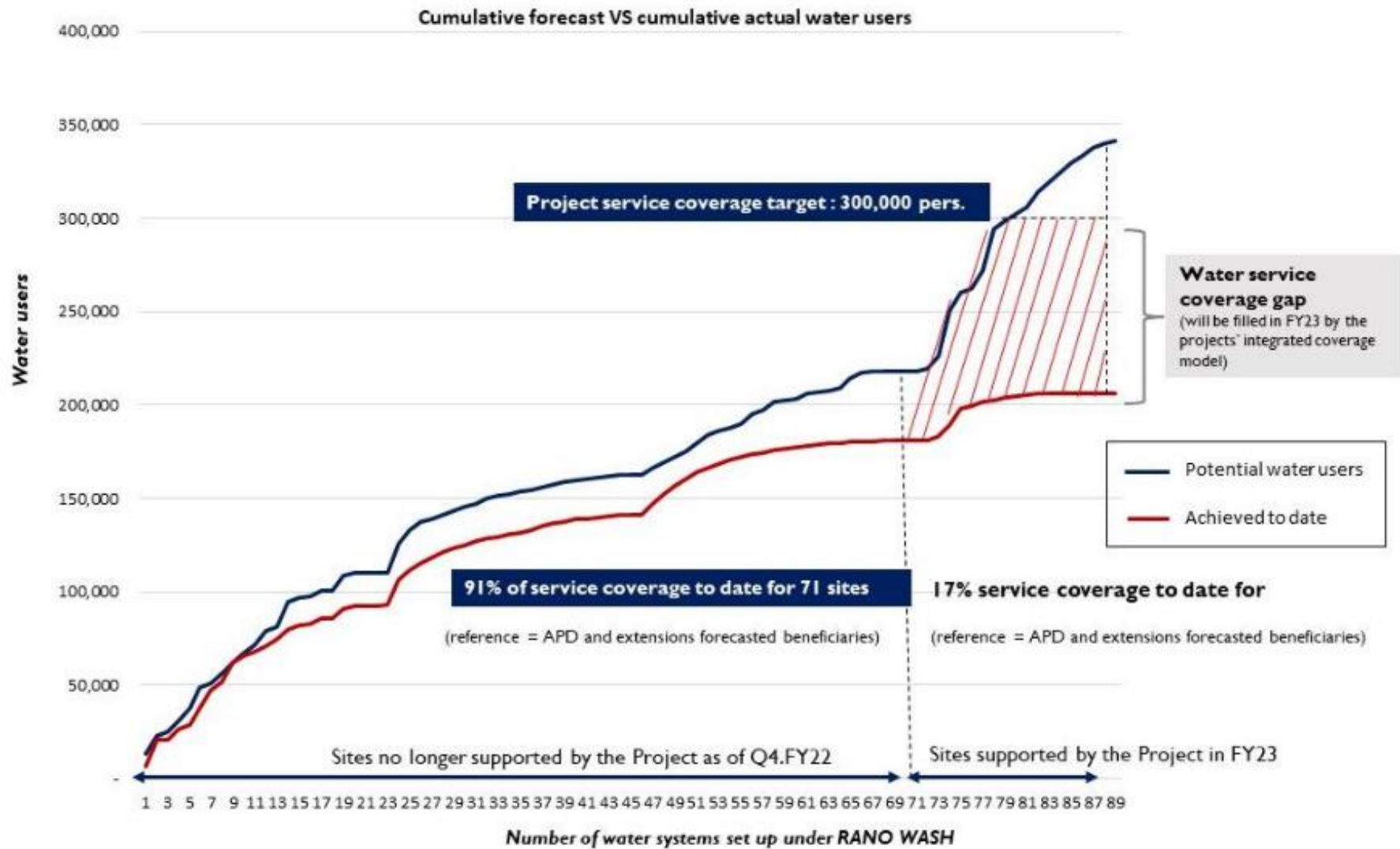


Figure 3. Evolution of water service coverage plans Vs. actuals

Access to sanitation services also continued to increase this quarter.. Despite the withdrawal of the Project in the intervention Communes, households continue to build and use latrines. These results confirm the Communes, their local partners and private operators' responsibility and commitment to scale up services and best practices. RANO WASH system's strengthening approach, through strengthening leadership at all levels is yielding good results and ensures the scaling up and sustainability of the achievements.

See Annex I9 Commune Score on WASH Sector Governance

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

Output 2.1.2 Regional WASH market development plans drafted

Developing WASH markets in the Project's regions of intervention

In Q1 FY23, the MEAH held with RANO WASH and other actors' technical and financial support, the first Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene National Exhibition in Madagascar in December 2022 at the Palais des Sports Mahamasina in Antananarivo.

The main objectives of the International Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Exhibition were to bring together key players, promote the sector for investors, share challenges and also sell and demonstrate the business potential of the sector. RANO WASH provided technical support to MEAH in mobilizing all WASH sector actors, the content of the event, and the activities to be undertaken during the Fair.

he Project's main objective was the inclusive mobilization of all sector actors and those interested in joining the sector. The MEAH has already expressed willingness to organize a 2nd edition for 2023. We will integrate the lessons learned from this first edition of the WASH Fair into the handover package with MEAH.



Some feedback from private operators participating in the National WASH Salon

Strengths

- Mobilization of partners
- Conferences - discussions to better understand WASH sector issues
- Beginning of government commitment to WASH sector development with the private sector

Areas for improvement

- Further integration of the private sector
- Strengthen efforts to create an enabling environment for investment in the WASH sector
- Fewer visitors compared to other fairs due to the following organizational aspects
- Organization of the event: communication about the event, more time for exhibitor participation, choice of period (not rainy season), more appropriate location for a Salon

Figure 4. Feedback from participants in the national WASH Exhibition

WASH fairs at the regional level have continued to produce results. 7 Communes have concretized their partnership with private operators:

- Two communes⁹ have signed the contract during this quarter and have started the rehabilitation works of the water systems,
- the Commune of Andranomiditra in Haute Matsiatra has a system already operational with the Enterprise Sedera, and
- four works¹⁰ are under construction (more than 50% of completion).

This approach has advantages and disadvantages. As advantages, we can cite a tangible financial commitment from the company through the construction labor, the ability of a non-experienced company to integrate and professionalize in the sector, and a commitment from the Commune to engage with companies and mobilize funds to increase access to drinking water services.

The disadvantage is mainly the quality of the infrastructure to ensure the reliability of the investments made by all parties. The role of the Ministry needs to be emphasized. Capacity building and support to enterprises must be more intensive. The Project has mobilized all consortium members to focus our actions on the transition phase to support the DREAH and these WSPs to address this issue.

See Annex 30. Action Plan following the WASH Fairs Q1.23

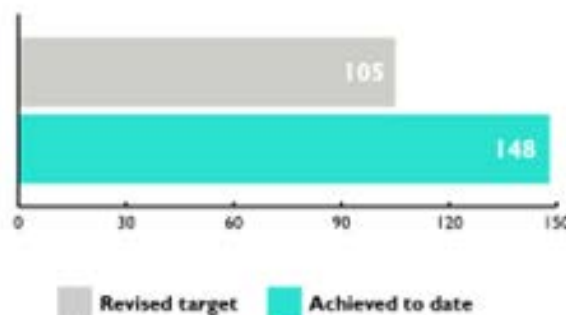
Management Of Drinking Water Systems

During Q1 FY23, the Project supported MEAH in the design of management tools for monitoring drinking water systems. The Life Cycle Cost tool was developed and augmented with operating data from existing WSPs to refine monitoring values and provide existing references. The department was also trained to calculate the operating results of privately managed sites.

See Annex 28. Water Systems Profitability and Business Models Analysis

of intervention communes engaging with private sector to provide WASH services

141%



Box 1. Highlights integrated into the Life Cycle Cost tool from RANO WASH site data:

- **CAPEX**, based on the average investment cost per targeted beneficiary
- **OPEX**, operating costs to be transposed in the case of community management
- **CAPMANEX**, taking into account the costs generated mainly by seasonal climatic risks (cyclones, floods) that the project sites have faced

⁹ The Communes of Amboasary Gara in Alaotra Mangoro and Fetraomby in Atsinanana.

¹⁰ The Communes of Mandialaza in Alaotra Mangoro, Sendrisoa, Namoly and Ihazoara in Haute Matsiatra

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

Water kiosk pilot Update: an integrated coverage model

In Q1.23, the Project has drawn lessons on the business model around Manampy Corporation. Beyond market behavior, the Project focused on the startup's internal functioning and prioritization of its activities and the company's cash flow.

During the execution of its contract with WaterAid Madagascar, the startup produced 60 kiosks through Q1.23, with a cash requirement of MGA 90 million to meet the construction targets necessary to advance production. The total advances and payments received by the startup were MGA 31,454,016, creating a significant cash flow requirement.

The company thus mobilized short-term loans from private investors, WSPs, and companies of MGA 58 million to reach the objectives before payment, a relatively important amount considering the startup's size.

These loans amounted to private investors (up to MGA 33 million), WSPs (up to MG 13 million), and a company supplying hydraulic pipes and accessories (up to MGA 4 million), thanks to the support of the Project. However, this cash flow deficit is similar to the problems encountered by large WSP companies.

Private operators do not consider operating costs and tend to increase the number of construction to manage their cash flow at the risk of damaging the quality of their products. The Project has supported Manampy Corporation in evaluating and adjusting its modus operandi with ongoing kiosk projects. Manampy Corporation also receives coaching from RANO WASH to revise its business plan, making it more realistic considering operating costs, such as marketing activities, community communication, administrative activities of the company, etc. the project has also increased the

Distribution of private operators' investments in water services

Excluding sanitation and hygiene investments, 21 WSPs have collectively invested almost MGA 3 billion (USD 690,000) for the water systems supported by RANO WASH, demonstrating private operators' commitment and investment potential.

These WSP investments vary significantly in scale: one WSP has invested in managing 14 drinking water utilities deserving more specific support outside the Project's framework for managing its contracts, while several WSPs have an investment in operating a single system.



Picture 1. Automatic water kiosk available 24 hours a day created and installed Manampy Corp in the Alaotra Mangoro region

Of 73 systems managed by WSPs:

- Mickael manages 14 water systems,
- CREAT BTP manages 9 systems,
- ACOGEMA manages 6 systems,
- 2ADH and LOVA VELU, each manages 5 systems.
- 34 systems are managed by WSPs that manage 1- 4 systems

Compared to the average amount invested per system :

- The company NMS is in first place with an investment of MGA 126 million for a water system,
- Then, EGC TAMBY is in second place with an investment of MGA 100 million per system, with two systems managed with the support of RANO WASH
- In third place is the Enterprise ECOWIN, with an investment of MGA 71 million for the management of a system,
- The Enterprise EC ABRAHAM for an investment of MGA 70 million per system, with three water systems supported by RANO WASH.

The average WSP investment per system is approximately MGA 49 million (USD 11,000). The results of the 21 WSPs recorded here do not yet consider the commitments of the start-up Manampy Corporation.

See Annex 27. WSPs Investment in Water Systems.

Activities planned for the next quarter

- Support Manampy Corporation to revise its business plan, strengthen its operating budget and stabilize its revenues to make the company eligible to financial institutions.

**# of WSP/artisans/vendors
issued loan products for
investment in WASH systems**



Revised target : 181

Achieved to date : 192

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)

To date, RANO WASH has completed 113 APS and 83 APD. Thus, we can say that all the necessary study documents have already been completed. There are no more APS and APD planned in FY23, while the revision and standardization of APD documents will continue this quarter to be archived in the SE&AM. The list of APS and APD reports is available in Annex 20.

The status of the APD produced by the Project is as follows:

1. 50 reports used for water systems constructed or under construction with technical and/or financial support from RANO WASH ;
2. 33 APD reports available for the call for investment (Trade show, B to B meetings, ...).

All the APS and APD documents developed by RANO WASH have been or will be shared with commune governments, the DREAHs, and the MEAH after their standardization, both to serve as examples of technical studies and to inform construction in communes where APD and APS did not result in construction during the RANO WASH project life cycle.

The table below presents the APS and APD studies carried out during the Life of the Project for the seven intervention regions:

Table 6. APS and APD studies carried out during the Life of the Project:

Region	APS	APD
Atsinanana	27	21
Alaotra Mangoro	24	13
Amoron'i Mania	15	8
Haute Matsiatra	11	10
Vakinankaratra	3	6
Fitovinany	28	18
Vatovavy	5	7
TOTAL	113	83

See Annex 23. List of WSPs, APS and APD Q1.23

ESF, WQAP, AND CRM MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

As part of the ESF validation process, some documentary frameworks have been established, including feedback on the implementation of artificial lakes via hybrid dams (earth and ferrocement), land expropriation procedures, and compliance with health and safety policies on construction sites. Evidence of compliance with these specific activities is collected for all ongoing and completed projects.

In addition, as part of the Project, training on water resource management and environmental compliance, as described in the ESF document, was conducted in Betafo, Vakinankaratra Region, in the first month of Q1.23. The objective of this training was to strengthen the skills of STEAH, some ASUREP members, and Fokontany chiefs on environmental compliance

measures.

The topics covered during this training were:

- The monitoring and mitigation plan of environmental impacts;
- Monitoring and control of the execution of the works;
- Environmental measures;
- The climate risk management plan.

With the participation of 14 people, we carried out the training in ESF with the support of the environmental compliance officer of the Project and technicians of the DREAH Vakinankaratra.

To this end, Sandandrano and BushProof continue to monitor the implementation of the environmental measures required by the ESF for systems still in the construction phase. Related documentation is being developed as work progresses and will be finalized with the submission of compliance plans by the contractors.

As RANO WASH is in the withdrawal phase, the DREAH team will continue to validate these compliance documents with the tools already transferred to them. We plan to hold a handover meeting with MEAH to reiterate and transfer the tools and lessons learned from the Project.

CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

Climatic and environmental data are the basis for all decisions made in the feasibility studies and detailed design briefs of the drinking water supply systems.

One of the biggest climatic risks of the Project is the depletion of freshwater resources due to the progressive degradation of watersheds, but also the impact of climate change that can be observed progressively in some of RANO WASH'S intervention sites.

In Fitovinany, one impact of climate change has been observed. There has been a decrease in rainfall compared to previous rainy periods. This disrupted the water supply in Mahazoarivo during this phase of the dam's construction. All stakeholders held coordination meetings to get an overview of each responsibility to address this issue. And to move forward, the decision was made to strengthen water collection from other resources in the vicinity of the catchment area.

of people benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management as a result of USG assistance



In addition, the Project has provided training to WSPs, Mayors, and STEAHs on the environmental compliance measures in the ESF document, including the climate risk management plan for each appropriate site. This support consisted of empowering the different PPP actors to ensure the security of water resources considered the main victims of climate change. And we proved that while waiting for the effective implementation of basin agencies at

a high scale, the Communes can take measures within their water systems to secure potential water resources by involving the private partner and the communities.

See Annex 31. Environmental Screening Forms

Annex 32. Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report (EMMR) Q1.23

Annex 33. Water Quality Test in all Water Supply Systems Q1.23

RESEARCH WITH VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY

As a follow-up to the research with Villanova University on remote monitoring of drinking water systems, an improved version of the transducer model was introduced at 3 RANOWASH sites in July 2022 and again in January 2023. The remote monitoring system installed at the RANOWASH and RANO HP sites in 2019 has received positive feedback from local managers. The use of remote transducers has facilitated their better water system management. The three new transducer models are currently in the testing phase, and we hope to get feedback in the next few months. (See Annex 34. Remote Monitoring of Rural Water Systems)

The Villanova team also collected water samples at the Ilaka East, Mahatsara, and Morarano Chrome sites during the site visit. The university is working with AquaAmerica (a water system management company in the United States) to understand more about the site's water quality and then give recommendations on treatment if necessary.

Update on Construction Works and Access to Water Services

In Q1.23, 17 water systems construction works are underway:

- Six works are less than 50% complete
- Four works between 50% and 80% completion
- And seven sites are more than 80% complete.

All construction work is scheduled to be technically and provisionally accepted by the end of Q2FY23.

Annex 24. Water System Construction Q1.23 and Annex 25. Water Supply Systems PPP Contracts Q1.23 provide more details.

The development of drinking water systems is a complex multi-stakeholder process, and it isn't easy to understand the role of private sector actors as partners in this process. Since FY22, several strategies have been developed to improve access to drinking water. These involve private companies, including the "PPP+" focused on leveraging economies of scale and the "market approach" to source applications from companies interested in investing and managing water systems. These strategies have been implemented following legal guidelines and in collaboration with the MEAH and DREAH, and together have contributed to the scale of rural services and increased access to water.

The map of all RANO WASH water supply systems is available at the link below:

<https://crsorg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5ef5eca5059a4be3bbd2e415de1b8bd0>

In summary, the following table shows the status of all project sites with drinking water infrastructure and the work progress for Q1.FY2023

Table 7. Status of water systems per region Q1.FY23

N°	Région	District	Commune	Site	Enterprise	Construction Status	Operational Status
1	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Amboasary	Amboasary	NATURANO	35%	construction work in progress
2	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Anosibe Ifody	Tsarafasina	Rano an'ala B	85%	construction work in progress
3	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Mandialaza	Mandialaza	RANO AN'ALA B	85%	construction work in progress
4	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Beforona	Ambinanisoavolo	ACOGEMA	90%	construction work in progress
5	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Beforona	Marolafa	ACOGEMA	90%	construction work in progress
6	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Beforona	Marozevo/Soakambana	ACOGEMA	90%	construction work in progress
7	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Amparafaravola	Amparafaravola	Ambongabe	EGC Tamby	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for Final Acceptance
8	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Amparafaravola	Amparafaravola	Betatamo	EGC Tamby	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for Final Acceptance
9	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Amparafaravola	Morarano Chrome	Morarano Chrome	LOVA VELU	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for Final Acceptance
10	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Amparafaravola	Tanambe	Tanambe	SEDERA / Seta	100%	Site in operation
11	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Anosibe Ifody	Ambodinifody	Rano an'ala B	100%	Site in operation
12	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Beforona	Beforona	ACOGEMA	100%	Site in operation
13	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Morarano Gara	Morarano Gara	Rano an'ala B	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for Final Acceptance
14	ALAOTRA MANGORO	Moramanga	Sabotsy Anjiro	Sabotsy Anjiro	RPIJ	100%	Site in operation
15	AMORON'I MANIA	Ambositra	Ivato	Ivato Centre	APR	100%	Site in operation
16	AMORON'I MANIA	Manandriana	Ambatomarina	Ambatomarina	ACOGEMA	100%	Site in operation
17	AMORON'I MANIA	Ambositra	Ilaka Centre	Ilaka Centre	APR	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for Final Acceptance
18	ATSINANANA	Brickaville	Razanaka	Razanaka	LOVA VELU	0%	Pending contract
19	ATSINANANA	Brickaville	Ampasimbe	Ampasimbe	2ADH	0%	Pending contract
20	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Mahavelona Foulpointe	Bongabe	Sandandrano	70%	construction work in progress
21	ATSINANANA	Brickaville	Fetraomby	Fetraomby	SEDERA	90%	construction work in progress
22	ATSINANANA	Brickaville	Andovoranto	Ambila Lemaitso	APR	100%	Site in operation

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N°	Région	District	Commune	Site	Enterprise	Construction Status	Operational Status
23	ATSINANANA	Brickaville	Mahatsara	Mahatsara	2 ADH	100%	Site in operation
24	ATSINANANA	Brickaville	Ranomafana Est	Ranomafana Est	LOVA VELU	100%	Site in operation
25	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Ambodiriana	Ambodiriana	CREAT BTP	100%	Site in operation
26	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Ambodiriana	Analamangahazo	CREAT BTP	100%	Site in operation
27	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Ambodiriana	Fontsimavo	CREAT BTP	100%	Site in operation
28	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Amboditandrroho	Amboakarivo	EATC	100%	Site in operation
29	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Amboditandrroho	Amboditandrroho	EATC	100%	Site in operation
30	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Amboditandrroho	Mahatsara	EATC	100%	Site in operation
31	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Ampasimadinika	Ampasimadinika	2 ADH	100%	Site in operation
32	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Ampasimbe Onibe	Ampasimbe Onibe	CREAT BTP	100%	Site in operation
33	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Fanandrana	Fanandrana	NMS	100%	Site in operation
34	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Mahavelona Foulpointe	Mahavelona-Foulpointe	Sandandrano	100%	Site in operation
35	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Sahambala	Ambalakondro	CREAT BTP	100%	Site in operation
36	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Sahambala	Ambodirafia	CREAT BTP	100%	Site in operation
37	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Sahambala	Maroangivy	CREAT BTP	100%	Site in operation
38	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Sahambala	Sahambala	CREAT BTP	100%	Site in operation
39	ATSINANANA	Toamasina II	Sahambala	Sahavongo	CREAT BTP	100%	Site in operation
40	ATSINANANA	Vatomandry	Ilaka Est	Ilaka-Est	LOVA VELU	100%	Site in operation
41	ATSINANANA	Vatomandry	Niarovana Caroline	Niarovana Caroline	2 ADH	100%	Site in operation
42	FITOVINANY	Manakara Atsimo	Vohimasina Nord	Vohimasina Nord	Fitahiana	35%	construction work in progress
43	FITOVINANY	Manakara Atsimo	Ampasimanjeva	Ampasimanjeva	EC ABRAHAM	73%	construction work in progress
44	FITOVINANY	Vohipeno	Mahazoarivo	Mahazoarivo	Mickael	68%	construction work in progress
45	FITOVINANY	Ikongo	Ambatofotsy	Ambalatenina	Mickael	100%	Site in operation
46	FITOVINANY	Ikongo	Ambatofotsy	Ambatofotsy	Mickael	100%	Site in operation

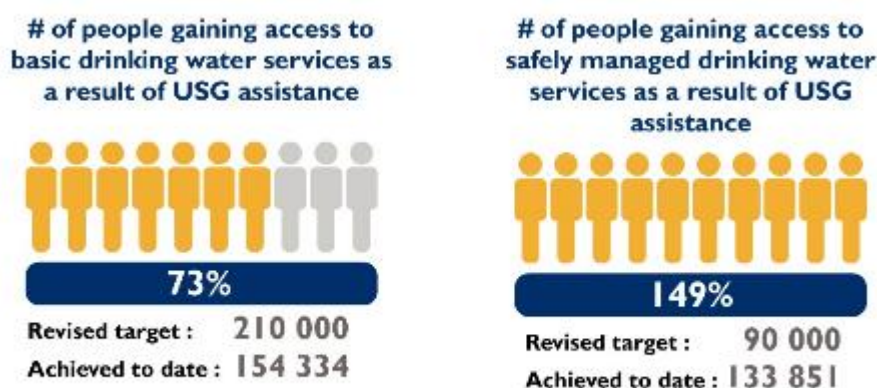
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N°	Région	District	Commune	Site	Enterprise	Construction Status	Operational Status
47	FITOVINANY	Ikongo	Ambatofotsy	Ambodiarasakorihy	Mickael	100%	Site in operation
48	FITOVINANY	Ikongo	Manampatrana	Manampatrana	Mickael	100%	Site in operation
49	FITOVINANY	Ikongo	Tolongoina	Tolongoina	BUSHPROOF	100%	Site in operation
50	FITOVINANY	Manakara Atsimo	Fenomby	Fenomby	Fitahiana	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for Final acceptance
51	FITOVINANY	Vohipeno	Ambohitrova	Ambohitrova	Mickael	100%	Site in operation
52	FITOVINANY	Vohipeno	Andemaka	Andemaka	BushProof	100%	Site in operation
53	FITOVINANY	Vohipeno	Lokomby	Lokomby	Mickael	100%	Site in operation
54	FITOVINANY	Vohipeno	Vohitrindry	Vohitrindry	EC ABRAHAM	100%	Site in operation / Awaiting Final acceptance
55	HAUTE MATSIATRA	Ambalavao	Namoly	Namoly	Miarintsoa	40%	construction work in progress
56	HAUTE MATSIATRA	Ambalavao	Sendrisoa	Sendrisoa	Miarintsoa	40%	construction work in progress
57	HAUTE MATSIATRA	Vohibato	Andranomiditra	Andranomiditra	Mickael	25%	construction work in progress
58	HAUTE MATSIATRA	Vohibato	Ihazoara	Ihazoara	Mickael	30%	construction work in progress
59	HAUTE MATSIATRA	Vohibato	Andranovorivato	Andranovorivato	LAZA	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for Final Acceptance
60	HAUTE MATSIATRA	Ambalavao	Andrainjato	Andrainjato	Mickael	100%	Site in operation
61	HAUTE MATSIATRA	Lalangina	Ambalamahaso	Ambalamahaso	Mickael	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for final acceptance
62	HAUTE MATSIATRA	Lalangina	Andrainjato Est	Andrainjato Est	SECOA	100%	Site in operation
63	HAUTE MATSIATRA	Lalangina	Androy	Androy	Mickael	100%	Site in operation
64	VAKINANKARATRA	Betafo	Alakamisy	Alakamisy	NATURANO	0%	Pending contract
65	VAKINANKARATRA	Betafo	Mandritsara	Mandritsara	NATURANO	0%	Pending contract
66	VAKINANKARATRA	Betafo	Soavina	Soavina	NATURANO	0%	Pending contract
67	VAKINANKARATRA	Antanifotsy	Ambatotsipihina	Ambatotsipihina	LOVA VELU	70%	construction work in progress
68	VAKINANKARATRA	Antsirabe II	Ambohitsimanova	Ambohitsimanova	ACOGEMA	100%	Site in operation
69	VAKINANKARATRA	Antsirabe II	Antsoatany	Antsoatany	2ADH	100%	Site in operation
70	VAKINANKARATRA	Antsirabe II	Soanindrariny	Soanindrariny	EC ABRAHAM	100%	Site in operation

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N°	Région	District	Commune	Site	Enterprise	Construction Status	Operational Status
71	VAKINANKARATRA	Betafo	Ambohimambola	Ambohimambola	ACOGEMA	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for Provisional and Final Acceptance
72	VATOVAVY	Ifanadiana	Antaretra	Antaretra	Mickael	100%	Site in operation
73	VATOVAVY	Ifanadiana	Kelilalina	Kianjanomby	Mickael	100%	Site in operation
74	VATOVAVY	Mananjary	Andonabe	Andonabe	Ecowin	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for final acceptance
75	VATOVAVY	Mananjary	Namorona	Namorona	Fitahiana	100%	Site in operation / Waiting for Provisional and Final Acceptance

ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES



RANO WASH's results in increasing access to potable water services are very significant during this quarter. Annual survey results show that over 77,000 people gained access to basic or safely managed water services in Q1 in communities supported by RANO WASH. An explanation of the estimating process is available in Annex 10. In most intervention sites, the number of beneficiaries exceeds the population initially estimated in the APDs produced with RANO WASH support. Our estimates consider extensions of water systems in localities not foreseen in the APDs, as well as other water systems that have received technical and material support from the Project. While exceeding the initial forecasts for drinking water systems, this result remains well below the market potential within the communes where the WSPs work.

These results underline an important point in understanding the drinking water business. Between FY22 and FY23, the WSPs revenue growth showed lower than expected (18% growth) despite significant water services. The main explanation for this low growth rate lies not in the number of service users but in the water consumption of subscribers. An analysis of intra-annual variations in WSP revenue has shown that alternative sources can lead to a 60% reduction in WSP revenue.

Households use safe water purchased from WSPs for drinking, cooking, and washing dishes and use alternative sources for other important uses such as washing and livestock. Although sometimes potable, these sources are not yet integrated into the private management of WSPs. This creates a limit to business development, a risk to investments in drinking water, and ultimately a barrier to private sector engagement. This is a lesson to consider for supporting private sector engagement in the coming periods.

The second learning from Q1.23 data is the significant difference between the results for access to basic drinking water services (0.4%) and safely managed services (232%). Households overwhelmingly prefer private connections, where their water access is on-site, meeting the Joint Monitoring Programme criteria for safely managed services. Social connections are installed mainly during the project-supported campaign at the beginning of the operation. And as an alternative, before households have the opportunity to request private connections, automatic water kiosks are being installed.

The counting of water kiosk users will begin in Q2. The lesson learned by the Project in setting up the water kiosks is to anticipate a startup and service budget in parallel with the construction phase. As described in Section 2.1.3, the startup had to seek and raise significant funds to set up the kiosks, and operations-related activities were hurt.

Cumulative forecast VS cumulative actual water users

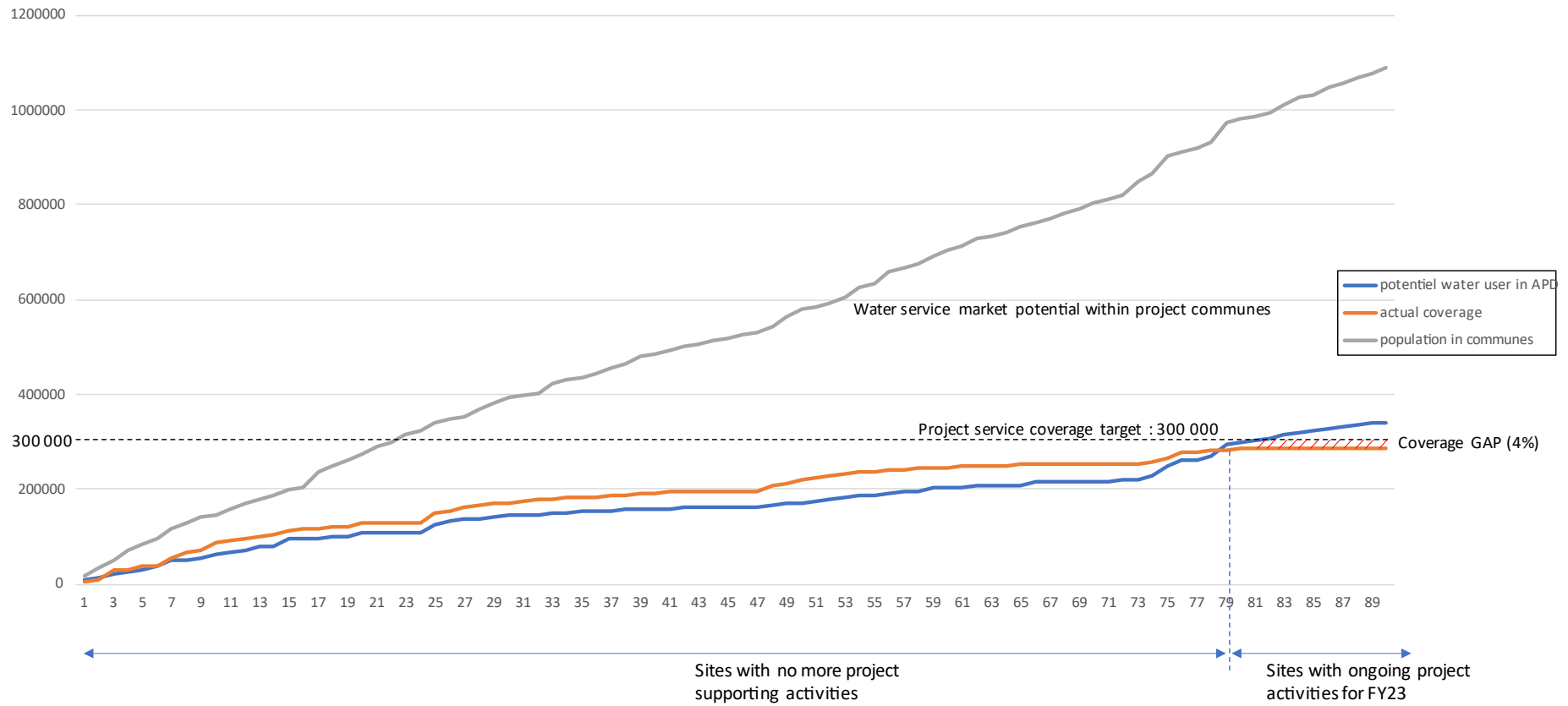


Figure 5. Evolution of water service coverage plans Vs. actuals

See Annex 9. RANO WASH Project Performance Review Q1.23 for Q1.23 and LoP summary of people gaining access to basic water services.

Table 8. Basic Drinking Water Services, Q1.23

Regions	Basic drinking water services (new users)									Comments and next steps
	Q1			Q2			FY23			
	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	
Alaotra Mangoro	16978	204	1%	16978	-	-	33,956	204	1%	Except for Atsinanana and Vakinankaratra, which no longer have targets for FY23, the delay in operationalizing water kiosks explains the low results for access to basic services. We expect significant results on water kiosk use starting in February 2023.
Atsinanana	-	0		-	-	-	-	-		
Amoron'i Mania	3618	0		3618	-	-	7,237	-		
Haute Matsiatra	2700	0		2700	-	-	5,400	-		
Vakinankaratra	-	0		-	-	-	-	-		
Fitovinany	4453	0		4453	-	-	8,906	-		
Vatovavy	83	0		83	-	-	166	-		
Total	27833	204	1%	27833	-	-	55,666	204		

See Annex 9. RANO WASH Project Performance Review Q1.23 for Q1.23 and LoP summary of people gaining access to safely managed water services. See also Annex 26. Water Coverage Plans Q1.23

Table 9. Safely Managed Drinking Water Services, Q1.23

Regions	Safely managed drinking water services (new users)									Comments and next steps
	Q1			Q2			FY23			
	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	
Alaotra Mangoro	10112	13170	130%	10112	-	-	20224	13170	65%	With the results of the annual survey, beneficiaries have increased at active sites
Atsinanana	-	25451		-	-	-	-	25451		The PPP+ strategy in Atsinanana has resulted in additional connections beyond the project objectives for the region.
Amoron'i Mania	2155	8809	409%	2155	-	-	4310	8809	204%	The coverage of the Ambatomarina, Ilaka Centre, and Ivato Centre sites continues to increase, and the promotion activities seem effective.
Haute Matsiatra	1608	9475	589%	1608	-	-	3216	9475	295%	With the annual survey results, the number of beneficiaries has increased in the active sites.

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Regions	Safely managed drinking water services (new users)									Comments and next steps
	Q1			Q2			FY23			
	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	
Vakinankaratra	-	6270		-	-	-	-	6270		With the annual survey results, beneficiaries have increased at active sites.
Fitovinany	2652	6370	240%	2652	-	-	5304	6370	120%	With the annual survey results, beneficiaries have increased at active sites.
Vatovavy	50	7461	14922%	50	-	-	100	7461	7461%	
Total	16578	77006	465%	16578	-	-	33155	77006	232%	

ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES

Table 10. Access to Basic Sanitation Services, Q1.23

Regions	Basic sanitation services (new users)									Comments and next steps
	Q1			Q2			FY23			
	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	
Alaotra Mangoro	-	62		-	-	-	-	62	-	No targets for FY23
Atsinanana	-	48757		-	-	-	-	48757	-	Five new communities have been certified and are awaiting ODF status
Amoron'i Mania	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	No targets for FY23
Haute Matsiatra	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	No targets for FY23
Vakinankaratra	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	No targets for FY23
Fitovinany	-	12357		-	-	-	-	12357	-	Leadership continues to bring results.
Vatovavy	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	No targets for FY23
Total	-	61176		-	-	-	-	61176	-	

ACCESS TO LIMITED SANITATION SERVICES

See Annex 9. RANO WASH Project Performance Review Q1.23 for the overall FY22 summary of people gaining access to limited sanitation services.

Table 11. Access to Limited Sanitation Services, Q1.23

Regions	Limited sanitation services (new users)									Comments and next steps
	Q1			Q2			FY23			
	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	target	actual	%	
Alaotra Mangoro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		No targets for FY23
Atsinanana	-	13048	-	-	-	-	-	13048		Five new communities have been certified and are awaiting ODF status
Amoron'i Mania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		No targets for FY23
Haute Matsiatra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		No targets for FY23
Vakinankaratra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		No targets for FY23
Fitovinany	-	6553	-	-	-	-	-	6553		Leadership continues to bring results.
Vatovavy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		No targets for FY23
Total	-	19601	-	-	-	-	-	19601		

Section 3.2.2 of the Strategic Objective 3 provides details on sanitation achievements and explanations for the results obtained. Briefly, the effect of the leadership of the communal structures and the good influence between communities that have achieved ODF status encourage neighboring villages to do the same.

UPDATE ON FECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT

This quarter, Sandandrano completed the study and revitalization of a sludge treatment service, a Preliminary Detailed Design (Avant Projet Détaillé). The report of this study is available on this link:

<https://care.mg/ranowash/apd-gestion-des-boues-de-vidange-sandandrano/>

This report on detailed design study (APD) provides information and decision elements for revitalizing a fecal sludge management service (FSM) in Madagascar. This document updates the development of the Public Private Partnership for managing and operating sanitation systems.

Briefly, the report provides general data on the four sites studied. And as already shared in report Q4.22, an in-depth study was conducted for the EcoDio fecal sludge treatment site in Fianarantsoa. The technical evaluations for selecting this site are shared in the APD report. The report provides the following:

- Institutional recommendations based on the PPP, especially clarifying the roles of the public sector in the success of the PPP;
- Legal recommendations for institutional stability of the private operator;
- Sociological recommendations highlighting the importance of community engagement to accept and use services;
- Technical recommendations to strengthen the overall functioning of the ECODIO enterprise.

These latter technical recommendations are similar to the weaknesses of all operators working in the WASH sector. RANO WASH will continue to provide technical support to EcoDio in Q2 based on these recommendations from the report.

Activities planned for the next quarter

- Periodic monitoring of construction progress;
- Implementation of the FSM pilot initiative;
- Monitoring of the evolution of access to drinking water coverage;
- Periodic control of the respect of environmental protection measures and water quality with the WSP.

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

Capacity building of water services providers and small entrepreneurs for effective water coverage



As part of the technical advisory support to RANO WASH WSPs initiated in 2020, Aquassistance¹¹ volunteers provided training for representatives of MEAHs, DREAHs, 16 Communes, and 8 WSPs. The training consists of 3 modules:

- Contractual module and water code;
- Water quality module;
- Water distribution module.

This activity reinforced the training and coaching provided by RANO WASH so that the main actors master the rights and obligations of all stakeholders involved in managing drinking water services. It was an opportunity for these actors to share challenges, good practices, and lessons learned during implementation.

As already mentioned in the section on automatic water kiosks, the Project is strengthening Manampy Corporation's coaching on cash management, finance, and contract management. Manampy Corporation will improve its business plan to consider operating costs and ensure the proper functioning of the kiosks in Q2.

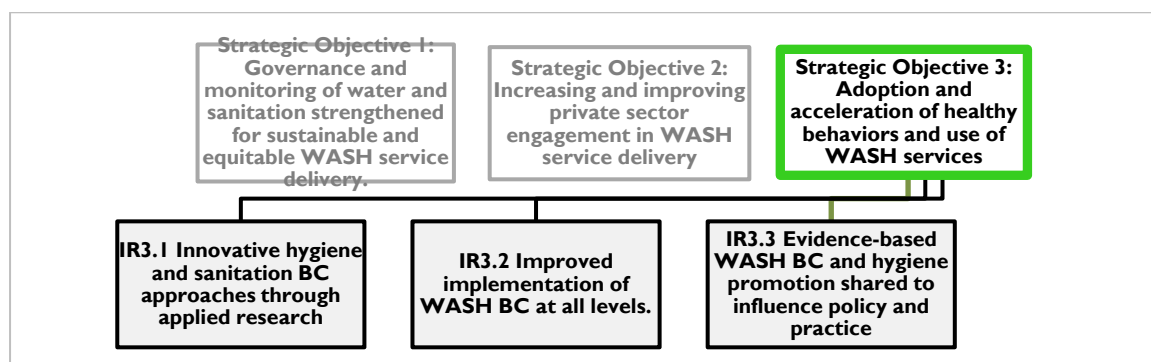
Activities planned for the next quarter

- Encourage the group of private operators to continue holding exchange and sharing meetings;
- Continue Manampy Corporation's incubation program.



¹¹ <https://www.aquassistance.org/>

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



Key achievements

- **8 communes were certified ODF this quarter**, bringing the total number of ODF communes to 85 out of the 68 targeted for the life of the project (125%).
- **61,176 people gained access to basic sanitation services**, bringing the total number of people with access to basic sanitation services to 426,843 out of the 362,712 targeted for the life of project (118%).
- **19,601 people gained access to limited sanitation services**, bringing the total number of people with access to limited sanitation services to 315,651 out of the 264,401 planned for the life of project (119%).

Table 12. Summary of Progress for Key SO3 Indicators Q1.23

Key Indicators	Q1			FY23			Life of Project		
	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	%
# of new communities verified as ODF	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		5,429	5,543	102%
# VSLA members investing in WASH products and services	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		22,400	23,133	103%
# of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service	N/A	61,176		N/A	61,176		362,712	426,843	118%
# of people gaining access to a limited sanitation service	N/A	19,601		N/A	19,601		264,401	315,651	119%

See Annex 9. RANO WASH Project Performance Review Q1.23

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

Output 3.1.1: Behavioral science innovations for WASH BC solutions through applied research

Development of a practical guide for the implementation of the Grow-Up Sticker approach

This first quarter of FY23 was marked by compiling all the implementation documents for the Grow-Up Sticker approach to facilitate transfer to potential partners interested in implementation. As a result, a practical guide to implementing the approach was developed. This guide is part of a series of documents to be used as a reference for implementing this approach. The draft of this practical guide can be found in Annex 39.

Partnership with Happy Tap and Fondation Mérieux

The joint study with Happy Tap and Fondation Mérieux on observing the effectiveness of the behavior change approaches used by each entity continued during this period. Five public elementary schools were selected for this study, with details of activities and leaders in the following table:

Number	Name of school	Manager	Approach taken
School 1	EPP Antanamalaza	RANO WASH	Nudge
School 2	EPP Antemotra	Happy Tap	New normal with handwashing stations and soap
School 3	EPP Andranomanelatra	Fondation Mérieux	Educational approach
School 4	EPP Antsoatany	The three entities	Nudge + New normal + Educational approach
School 5	EPP Masimpiefera	Control school	No approach

The T0 initial observation was already organized last September at these five schools to count the number of children in Grades 4 and 5 who washed their hands during the half-day observation. All of the approaches presented above had yet to be implemented.

In December, the RANO WASH team proceeded to the installation of nudges at the level of the two EPPs concerned: EPP Antanamalaza, which will be evaluated with the installation of nudges alone, and EPP Antsoatany, which will be evaluated with the installation of nudges, at the same time as Happy Tap installed the "New Normal," and Fondation Mérieux proceeded to their educational activities.



Pictures 2 & 3. nudges installed with students, teachers, parents, and representatives from CISCO and DREN.

The research protocol developed for this study calls for students to be exposed to at least six weeks of the approach before proceeding with the T1 assessment. Thus, this assessment will be done by mid-February to give students sufficient exposure time to the three approaches.

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

The main activities related to the intersectoral approach were concentrated in the Atsinanana region with the PES network under the leadership of the MFFG and in the Vatovavy region marked by the collaboration with the Valbio center. The Project has already organized the regional withdrawal and passed the baton to continue these activities to the other organizations:

- In Atsinanana, RANO WASH worked with Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group (MFFG)¹², the lead of this region's PHE network, the WASH Regional Directorate, the Regional Directorate of Population, the Regional Directorate of Public Health, the Regional Directorate of Education, the Regional Office of Nutrition, the NGO Saint-Gabriel, PSI, and USAID ACCESS. These organizations will continue the PHE initiative started with RANO WASH in the Commune Antetetzambaro.
- In Vatovavy Fitovinany, Centre Valbio¹³.

¹² <https://www.madagascarfaunaflora.org/>

¹³ <https://www.stonybrook.edu/commcms/centre-valbio/>

Output 3.1.3: WASH-Nutrition linkages researched

As with the intersectoral activities, the withdrawal for implementing integrated WASH-Nutrition activities was also achieved with the withdrawal of local teams.

Activities planned for the next quarter

- Carrying out the TI evaluation of the study with Fondation Mérieux and Happy Tap and reporting the results ;
- Dissemination of Grow-Up Sticker documents;
- Dissemination of all other behavior change materials on the project website .

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

For this quarter, the SRMOs continued their coordination activities on behavior change. It is worth noting that the celebrations of Global Handwashing Day in October and Global Toilet Day in November provided an opportunity for the SRMOs in the seven regions to mobilize stakeholders for joint action. Details of SRMO meetings and activities related to these celebrations can be found in Annex 17. List of Regional Coordination Meetings held in Q1.23

Output 3.2.2: Innovative CLTS and WASH BC implementation

CLTS AND SANITATION

Following its withdrawal for the first quarter of FY23, the Project no longer implements direct activities in the field. However, through the STEAH and the mobilization of other local actors, the communes continue the activities. This continuation of activities has resulted in eight additional ODF-certified communes. The project team had already accompanied these communes before RANO WASH regional offices were closed. The communes continued their efforts with the support of the DREAHs.

The number of people with access to sanitation services also continued to increase, although no further targets were set for this activity. Thus, 61,176 additional people gained access to basic services, while 19,601 additional people also gained access to limited services during Q1. The number of beneficiaries has thus increased for the Project's life, as illustrated by the illustrations below.

of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance



Revised target : 362 712
 Achieved to date : 426 843

of people gaining access to a limited sanitation service as a result of USG assistance



Revised target : 264 401
 Achieved to date : 315 651

VSLAs

VSLA contests

This first quarter was marked by celebrating the results of the VSLA competition. As a reminder, the contest focused on the contribution of VSLA groups to increasing the population's access to drinking water. Two groups are the winners, the first from Alaotra Mangoro and the second from Haute Matsiatra, which collectively raised more than MDG 6 million (\$ 4,000) and financed water service extensions that benefitted an additional 7,000 people in their communities. The delivery of the prizes for these groups was organized in October. The winning groups received bicycles, while the relay agent received a motorcycle to continue to carry out the activities of animation and creation of VSLA groups in their areas of intervention.



Picture 4. Prize giving of the winners of the VSLA contest in Andrainjato Ambalavao, Haute Matsiatra region

Collaboration with RPGEM

As part of the support to the professionalization of Relay Agents, RANO WASH collaborated with RPGEM and supported the organization of a workshop around this theme on October 13 and 14. This activity is also part of the Project's exit plan. It aims to provide a space for reflection and learning on the process of professionalization of relay agents to develop a common framework of intervention for all promoters. This common framework is important for the Project so the relay agents and VSLA groups can evolve in a favorable environment, even after the Project's withdrawal.

The workshop saw the participation of more than fifteen entities, some even coming from the regions, to mark the interest of all in this theme. At the end of the workshop, participants could exchange the processes used by the different partners and the good practices and lessons learned from these processes. However, it has not yet been possible to identify a

common process for everyone; this will still be the subject of reflections to be organized by the RPGEM. One of the positive points of the workshop was the effective participation of the CNFI, which shared the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion in Madagascar. The activities of the savings groups are part of this strategy to create the habit of saving, using formal financial products and services, and benefiting from financial education.

For RANO WASH, the organization of this workshop was a success in that the Project was able to contribute to further reflections on the creation of an enabling environment for savings groups and was also able to pass the baton of continued support to groups to networks and other actors after its withdrawal. RPGEM still needs to share the workshop report itself.

Support for healthcare facilities and schools

In this first quarter, two additional schools and one health center have benefited from access to potable water services. These activities are linked to the construction of drinking water systems.

At the national level, the consultant in charge of the study on the sustainability of WASH services at the institutional level was able to conduct field visits to observe current practices and situations in terms of sustainability at the institutional level. The Project mobilized USAID ACCESS, WSUP, Fondation Mérieux, and WaterAid to bring their funding for the field visits. Indeed, RANO WASH has only budgeted for visits to its areas of intervention. The mobilization of these different actors shows their interest in the study and their expectations to have concrete solutions to address the sustainability of WASH services at the institutional level.

The interim report and the restitution of the results are scheduled to be organized for the second quarter. It should be noted that this mission is being carried out under the leadership of three ministries, the MEAH, the MSP, and the MEN. Representatives of these three entities were present during the launch meetings, the methodology presentation, and the field visits' organization.

Activities planned for the next quarter.

- Continuation of the study on the sustainability of WASH services at the institutional level
- Follow-up of the pilot linking of VSLA groups with SMMEC in Amoron'i Mania

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

Workshop with RANEAU

On November 17 and 18, RANO WASH was asked by the RANEAU network to participate in the behavior change workshop they organized. RANO WASH made a presentation on its behavior change strategy, in particular the Grow-Up Sticker approach. The workshop aimed to provide a space for exchanging and discussing WASH behavior change strategies in Madagascar. In addition, a field visit was organized to a RANO WASH site to see the concrete

implementation. Participation in this workshop is part of the Project's efforts to influence current behavior change practices. About 20 organizations participated in the workshop.

Launch of the PEAP project and participation in the workshop on institutional interventions

RANO WASH also participated in the reflection workshop on interventions organized by PAAEP and MEAH. The Project presented lessons learned about the importance of strengthening local governance as an integral part of institutional interventions and lessons learned on implementing different management models. This workshop was organized following the launch of the PAAEP project and was intended to solicit input from various stakeholders in planning their activities at the institutional level.

Activities planned for the next quarter

- Continued learning activities and project documentation
- Participation in activities to disseminate the lessons learned from the Project
- Organization of a joint handover mission to MEAH

2.2 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender activities for FY23 focus on disseminating gender and social inclusion lessons learned and the evaluation of Gender mainstreaming in all project interventions through the Gender Marker.

Dissemination of Gender and Social Inclusion learning

For Q1.23, the project team participated in two international conferences: "All Systems Go, Africa" and the "UNC Water and Health Conference," to share our achievements in Gender and social inclusion in the WASH sector.

A team from three CARE countries, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Madagascar, shared their experiences in Gender mainstreaming in the WASH sector during the "All Systems Go, Africa Conference" in Ghana. Additional emphasis was given to good practices and lessons learned in Madagascar at the UNC Water and Health Conference. The main outcome of the presentations was to increase participants' understanding of how to implement and adapt gender transformative approaches in WASH programs, policies, and practices. The audience was especially interested in the transformative tools, approaches, challenges, and tips for successful facilitation. The promotion of menstrual hygiene and health was also of great interest to participants: activities undertaken, support to seamstresses, and washable sanitary pads adapted to the needs of women and girls.

RANO WASH continues to contribute to the initiatives of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection, and Promotion of Women in promoting Gender and social inclusion. On 06 December 2022, RANO WASH contributed to the workshop to develop the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325: Women, Peace, and Security. The Project's contribution was to consider the challenges in the WASH sector for gender equity and social inclusion.

Gender analysis: Key Recommendations

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Figure 6: Shared recommendations on gender mainstreaming in the WASH sector during international conferences.

Finalization of Gender and social inclusion training curricula

In the Project's transition phase, the RANO WASH team improved the training curricula based on lessons learned during project implementation. Two curricula on two Gender transformative approaches were finalized during this quarter, each with a trainer's and learner's document: Men's Engagement for Women's Empowerment and Social Analysis and Action. They are being edited and will be available on the project website before the end of Q2.

Gender marker

We have integrated the final project gender marker into the final project evaluation. The gender focal points have already completed the exercises. The results will be shared with the project team, including consortium members, during the Project's final evaluation to finalize the process. The report will be available with the final evaluation report in Q2.23.

Activities planned for the next quarter

- Finalize the Gender marker report;
- Disseminate Gender learning products through learning events and several platforms.

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

Table 13. Implementation Challenges FY23.Q1 update

Challenges	Modification / Resolution
<p>COVID-19 The pandemic's uncertain evolution is challenging for all project stakeholders as it delays decision-making. The launch of the tendering and contracting process for new water systems was delayed by three months due to the lockdown, the closure of administrative offices, and the MEAH's COVID-19 response was prioritized. The Project adapted its approaches for business continuity and seized the opportunity to advance access to WASH services as a priority to respond to the pandemic. Travel restrictions at the national and local levels delayed several activities, such as data collection to finalize the WMDP, MEAL data collection, or equipment transport for the water systems.</p>	<p>All restrictions are lifted, but the project team must comply with sanitary measures.</p>
<p>Quality tests. The analysis of water quality by the Institut Pasteur of Madagascar was limited this year because it was difficult to mobilize the IPM for water analyses that require on-site travel since the pandemic. Water operators continued the analyses with their means.</p> <p>In Q1, the IPM resumed its operations to meet water quality testing needs at the regional level. The region of Vatovavy Fitovinany is still in the process of seeing with the IPM their availability.</p>	<p>IPM has resumed its normal pace. The partnership with the RISE Project should also help WSPs benefit from IPM support.</p> <p>We have strengthened the monitoring and support of WSPs to ensure the treatment and monitoring of water quality. This will be a major project effort in FY22.</p>
<p>Paradigm shifts regarding private sector engagement The main challenges in engaging the private sector in providing WASH services reside in considering the private sector as a development actor and partner and for all stakeholders to understand and adopt a market-based mindset. It starts with the project members, who are more familiar and comfortable with community-based approaches and suspicious of the private sector. Government and local authorities have historically promoted the idea of free public services and have not developed an enabling environment for private sector engagement and investment.</p>	<p>Water service providers are small and growing businesses. They have the technical capacity for infrastructure but lack management and marketing capacity. This gap still makes it difficult to change the thinking of all WASH actors because we still need to build the capacity of these companies. The change is not obvious because it is a long process, and the expected results require more time. However, we are aware that this is a sustainable solution.</p> <p>We continued to organize events to share and debate the challenges of private-sector engagement in the WASH sector. We will continue to involve the DREAH and the MEAH at the national level in the reflections on the involvement of the private sector in influencing the sector.</p> <p>We will also continue training and coaching businesses to strengthen their marketing strategy. They are beginning to implement activities according to the work plans developed together</p>

Challenges	Modification / Resolution
	<p>but still require close follow-up because the impacts are not immediate. The appropriate solution is applied, such as providing materials to constitute a "revolving stock" system and an easy payment strategy. The support of the companies must be a long process until they take the pace to become a real entrepreneur.</p> <p>We are also organizing various events to engage investors to mobilize resources for the WASH sector and various funding institutions to support private sector engagement for the WASH sector. Smaller operators are among the main victims of the current inflation. We try to support the companies by providing materials and their connection with private sector support institutions and/or investment and guarantee institutions. We also strengthen them to advocate with the leaders.</p> <p>As part of the transition, we will organize a workshop and handover field visit with MEAH staff to reinforce achievements and discuss challenges, good practices, and lessons learned.</p>
<p>Monitoring social changes to promote Gender and social inclusion: To monitor gender and social inclusion changes, having indicators to track social changes remains a challenge.</p>	<p>The Social Analysis and Action approach allowed us to identify social barriers at the community level and the areas of change to be prioritized. The approach provided us with simple tools to measure change.</p> <p>Establishing the various mapping of the actors facilitates the reflection at the level of the teams and the stakeholders with whom we work. We will disseminate these results to stimulate discussions.</p>
<p>It is still difficult for the different actors, including project staff, to reconcile behavior change activities with the use of WASH services. The traditional conception of behavior change resulting from information and communication persists in individual and collective beliefs, sometimes making it difficult to implement more innovative strategies at different levels with other development stakeholders, public institutions, and especially private sector collaboration.</p>	<p>Continued activities with iDE will help us move forward in linking behavior change with service use. We are also strengthening marketing activities with water service providers and involving more VLSAs, who are generally more receptive to adopting products and services that improve their lives. We will accompany these early adopters to influence their neighbors and relatives for the ripple effect.</p> <p>The current good results demonstrate the effectiveness of the approaches and the importance of an integrated approach. We will strengthen the sharing of lessons learned.</p> <p>As part of the transition, RANO WASH will systematically organize a sharing meeting with UNICEF on activities with iDE to ensure continuity even after RANO WASH.</p>

Challenges	Modification / Resolution
<p>Transferring water services from community-based management to private management</p> <p>The transfer of community management to private management poses several challenges. The individuals who manage the water services are the first to refuse change for fear of losing their interest even if the services are not working well. The NGOs that set up the infrastructure are also the entities that manage it. And there are different types of social conflicts behind the infrastructures (water management, those who have allocated money for the infrastructure, ...). Few people and entities are familiar with the laws in place on communal project management. The transfer of management thus becomes a long process.</p>	<p>We have strengthened the inter-ministerial partnership for a common understanding of the laws and the approach adopted. We have also empowered all relevant authorities, such as the Governor of the Region, the Chief District, the Commune, and especially the MEAH and DREAH.</p> <p>We are documenting the process to serve as a tool for the sector, as it is a great challenge for the water sector in Madagascar. Then, we will include it in the PPP toolbox.</p>
<p>Resource mobilization for the WASH sector:</p> <p>Funding remains a major barrier to increasing access to services. The Project and private operators mostly fund the PPP model.</p>	<p>The Project continues to influence the public and private sectors on the added value of PPP for user-centered, inclusive, and sustainable WASH services. Capacity building of Communes on fiscal mobilization and engagement of local private operators is beginning to bear fruit.</p> <p>The Project supports DREAHs in organizing events such as the WASH fair meeting with stakeholders such as Chambers of Commerce and Industry, GEM/GFEM, banks, and MFIs to publicize WASH business opportunities.</p> <p>But most importantly, the Project contributes to advocating the importance of strong government leadership for successful private sector engagement.</p> <p>RANO WASH shares the PPP model with potential donors and investment/funding mechanisms at the national and international levels. In Q2, two sessions were organized with the IFC of the World Bank and Uptime. The latter is providing funding to WSPs for result-based contracts for water supply services. Larger matchmaking events will be organized in Q3.</p>
NEW CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN
<p>Turnover at MEAH/DREAHs: With difficult situations (COVID-19, Madagascar's water problem), WASH sector governance faces several challenges. Frequent change at the national and regional levels at the MEAH level only complicates and slows down ongoing activities.</p>	<p>The Project has always tried to work with the entire directorate team, national or regional, to ensure more skills transfer to a team, not just to the directors. The Project focuses on developing training and course modules to ensure approaches and tools continue to be used.</p> <p>The Project has also documented its achievements with MEAH and DREAHs. One of</p>

Challenges	Modification / Resolution
	<p>the biggest paradigm shifts is the engagement of the private sector in implementing PPP tools for drinking water services. RANO WASH is developing the PPP toolkit on its website for the moment. Still, it will transfer it to public websites such as MEAH and EDBM in the next quarters to ensure continuity and make it available to all actors in the sector.</p>
<p>Natural Hazards: Q2.22 was marked by three cyclones, heavy rainfall, and bad weather. Many Communes of intervention were inaccessible. Private operators and households had difficulty rehabilitating damage caused by wind or heavy flooding.</p>	<p>RANO WASH has actively participated in Cluster meetings at the regional level to have timely information and share situations in the Project's intervention Communes. Participation in these meetings has contributed to the rapid escalation of information to enable emergency actors to respond to imminent needs.</p>
<p>Insecurity related to kidnapping peaked in January and February, with some confirmed cases in the Alaotra Mangoro region. RANO WASH had to interrupt activities in some Communes for the safety of the project team.</p>	<p>The Project's mobilization of regional authorities, security forces, and stakeholders in the area has resulted in the systematization of information sharing on suspected cases of kidnapping and insecurity in general with law enforcement.</p>
<p>Change in USAID subcontractor approval requirement (change from DUNS to UEI online system)</p> <p>Difficulty in obtaining the UEI needed to obtain USAID approval for the WSP construction contract delayed the installation of the water systems and impacted the outcomes for access to water services. It also impacts the budgetary performance of the Project.</p>	<p>The Project field team members reviewed strategies to meet drinking water targets. Instead of starting construction, which will require time for contracting and contingencies during construction, the Project is opting to provide WSPs with materials for extensions to existing systems. Underserved villages will benefit from these interventions.</p>
<p>Data collection during the transition phase of the Project</p> <p>Difficulty in ensuring data completeness without the presence of project staff in the Project's intervention communes</p>	<p>For the last two quarters of FY22, the RANO WASH MEAL team has implemented a data loop that is not dependent on the project staff. However, we know the control limitations of all stakeholders involved in this data reporting system. We will hire part-time staff to coach these agents in the operationalization of the system to ensure that it continues beyond the Project's life.</p> <p>As part of its transition, the Project has equipped the DREAHs and MEAHs with equipment such as telephones, STEAHs, and staff to facilitate implementation and supervision.</p>

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

3.1 MEAL System Update

RANO WASH dashboard

The MEAL team finalized the project visualization dashboard, and the link to access the dashboard is presented below. The current dashboard has considered some new indicators as requested by the program team, and the new dashboard facilitates the visualization of achievements.

Below is the link to the dashboard: Microsoft Power BI :

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrljoiNWZjYjlyODItMTY3NS00ZjY0LTgINmEtNDA2MmYlODUzODAwODI6IiwidCI6ImI4MGMzMdHjLWQwOGQtNGlwNy05MTVjLTEExYTkyZDIjYzZiZCIsImMiOiF9>

Operationalization of the MEAL transition and exit system

After the departure of the project's TAs in Q4FY22, the operationalization of the MEAL transition and exit system has been prioritized. This transition has been done with the MEAH Information System Development (ISD) team and the project technical team. The activities carried out are donating smartphones and/or tablets with connection for three months for the ATEAH after their training in Q4FY22; the follow-up of the data collection with the DREAH, support of the ATEAH and GICs on the filling of the forms.

The graph below shows the distribution of smartphones and tablets given to the Communes.

The donation process took some time, especially in preparing the donation contracts. As a result, the smartphones will be delivered to the Communes in late November and early December 2022. 14.4% of the Communes have already reported data in the DHIS2-SE&AM system. The continued support of the staff of the GICs, ATEA, and DREAH is still ongoing to ensure the operationalization of the system during the Q2 period and after the project.

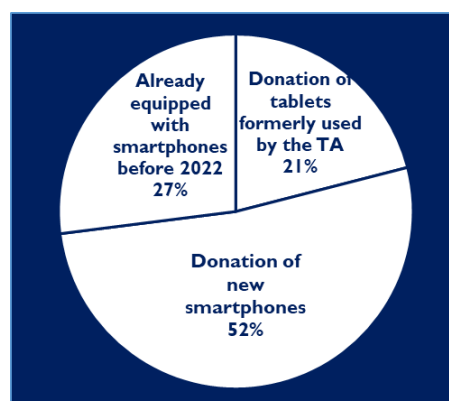


Figure 7. Distribution of smartphones and tablets donated to the ATEAH

Revision of targets for some project performance indicators

With the continuation of the project activities in 2023, especially the support of the private sector to achieve the project objectives, the accounting of achievements related to certain objectives should be continued, following the different exchanges between the technical team and the donor.

The indicators concerned are the following:

Indicators	FY23 Targets
PSE-1 Number of USG engagements jointly undertaken with the private sector to achieve a U.S. foreign assistance objective	4
PSE-2 Number of private sector enterprises that engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives	21
PSE-3 Number of private sector enterprises with improved participation in the local economy as a result of USG assistance	21

Revision of PIRS of some indicators:

Following the recommendations in the action plan of the DQA report completed in June 2022, the definition and method of counting the values of some key indicators of RANO WASH should be updated to be consistent with the approach implemented in the field. The update was done with the technical team and shared with the donor in November 2022

The indicators concerned are presented below:

- GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment);
- GNDR-8 Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations;
- HL.8.2-1 Number of communities verified as open defecation free (ODF) as a result of USG assistance.

3.2 FY22 Annual survey and project Endline evaluation

With USAID approval, the two types of evaluations, the FY22 annual survey and the final evaluation, have been combined into one activity.

. After the various preparatory steps, field data was collected between November 30 and December 18, 2022, in the seven project intervention regions. The project hired 34 interviewers to collect the data. Below is a summary of the data collection completion rate.

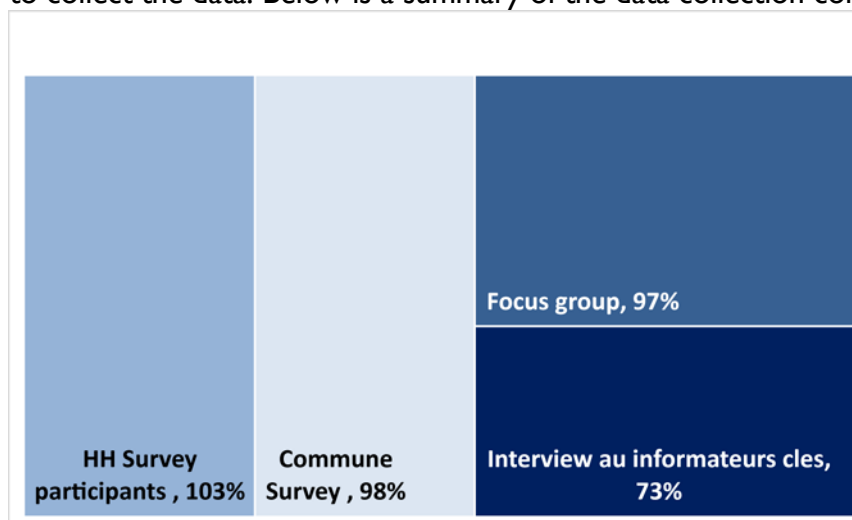


Figure 8. Annual Survey/Endline - Data Collection Completion rate

For the annual survey results, after interviewing 147 Communes and 1,441 households, we verified and adjusted the achievements of the year FY22.

The following indicators had positive updates on the achievements (Annex 9):

- 1.1 # of intervention communes increasing WASH budget ;
- 1.2. Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance ;
- 1.3.2.1. # of intervention communes engaging with the private sector to provide WASH services
- 1.4.1. # of WASH users groups operational in intervention communes ;
- 1.4.2.1. # of intervention communes with functional WASH accountability mechanisms
- 2.2.1. # of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance ;
- 2.2.2. # of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services as a result of USG assistance ;
- 3.1.1 % of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members

Specifically for the water access indicator, the annual survey result is very positive compared to the previous annual surveys. This time, the households interviewed are located in 41 Communes in the seven regions with access to drinking water, thanks to infrastructure built directly by the project or financial support. The results, as well as the methodology for calculating the number of beneficiaries, are in Annex 10.

The remaining results are being processed for the final evaluation report.

3.3 Learning

During the Q1FY23 period, the progress of finalizing the learning documents with the technical team was monitored. A capitalization Kanban was developed. Following the various exchanges and discussions, most documents will be finalized for the Q2FY23 period.

During this transition phase towards project closure, the final evaluation is conducted to document the progress made by the project, capitalize on implementation approaches, and document successes and lessons learned.

The data is already all collected and being processed. The interim report will be shared on February 2023.

3.4 Accountability to people served: Green Line

In Q1 FY23, 6 calls were received on the 364 Green Line, related to the operationalization of the DHIS2-SE&AM system in the Communes. 83% of the calls are related to the request for information on the provision of smartphones and tablets for the Communes, and 17% are on the request for refresher training on DHIS2.

The callers' requests are all answered. The smartphones are donated to the Communes, with a donation letter between the Commune and the donor organization within the framework of RANO WASH: CRS, which donated tablets, and WaterAid, which donated smartphones.

In addition, refresher training is already entrusted to the team of DREAH, as agreed during the training. The project team continues to support the Communes and DREAH during these interventions to ensure that the system is fully functional.

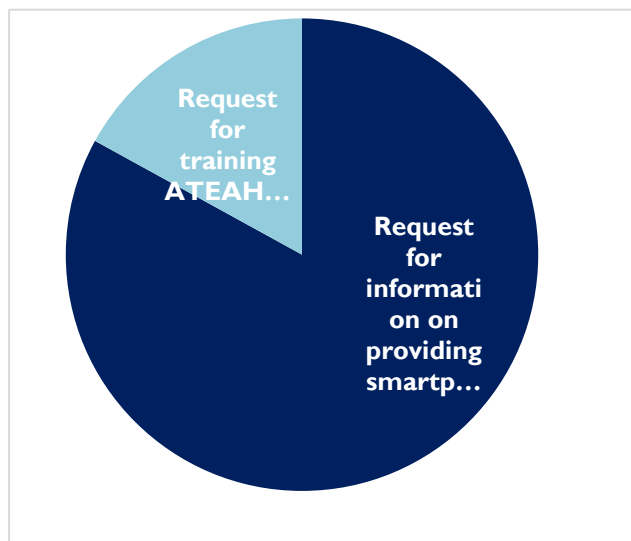


Figure 9. Green Line calls Q1.23

4 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Management

This quarter has been marked by the implementation of the management transition plan (Annex 7 & 8). The regional offices have progressively closed this quarter with a handover/transition conducted with regional and communal authorities and stakeholders. The office of the Project Coordination Team also closed in December 2022, with a gradual reduction in personnel; and for the remaining period, the PCT will adopt a hybrid management model, combining in-person meetings and remote work

The graph below illustrates the progressive withdrawal of project staff until June 2023: starting with field agents, then zone supervisors, regional team members, and the central project coordination office. The Subagreement of the consortium members ends in March 2023; the last three months will be devoted to the administrative subgrants closure and final reporting by the Project key personnel.

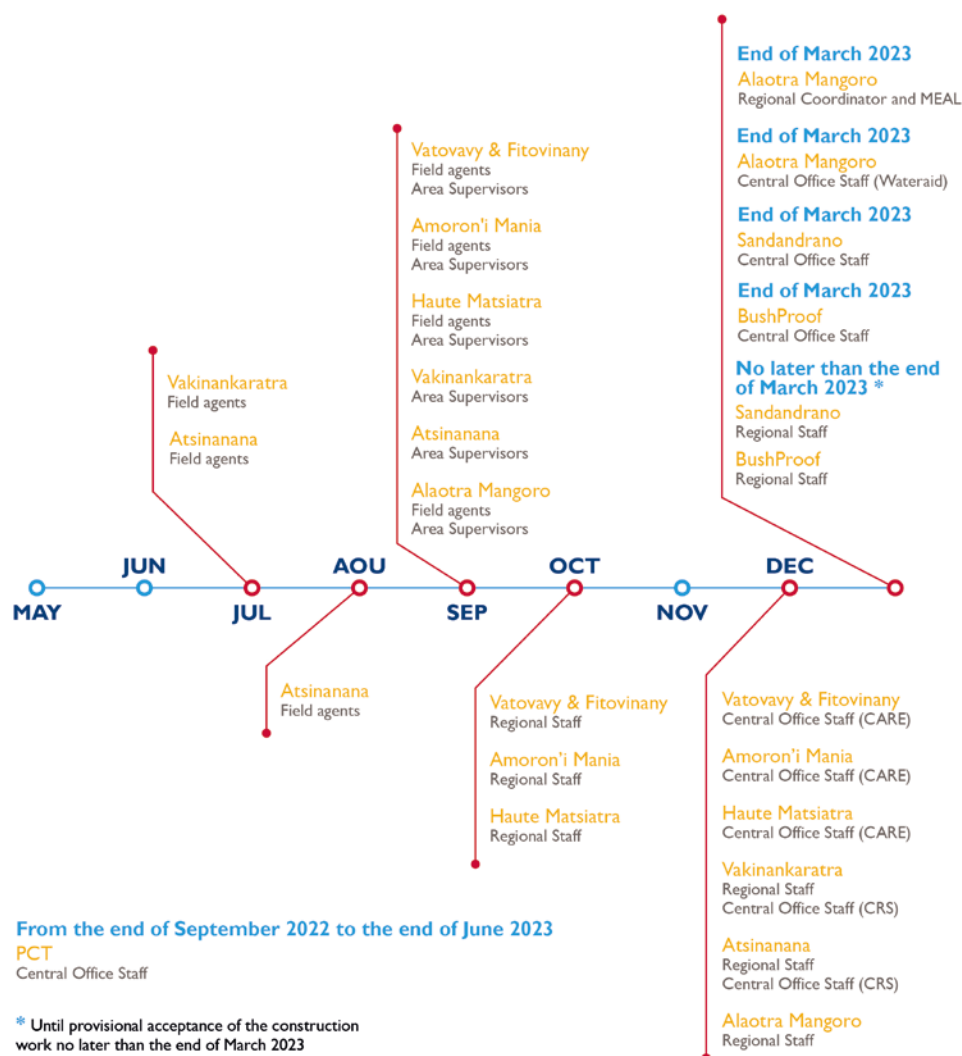


Figure 10: Phase out of the RANO WASH project team

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

- COP-DCOP/MEAL Programmatic and Technical Meeting – Weekly
- Learning/Capitalization meeting - Weekly
- COP-DAF Finance/Operations Meeting – Weekly
- Project Coordination Team Meeting – Monthly

Coordination

RANO WASH continues to engage with USAID monthly and GoM partners at the regional, communal, and national levels. As part of the COVID-19 coordination, RANO WASH continues attending periodic meetings with USAID HPN partners

Events and Visits

Some of the more noteworthy visits/events during this quarter (excluding those at the regional level) are presented in Annex 13.

5 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

RANO WASH's total expenditure in Q1 FY 2023 is \$920,432, representing a burn rate of 43% compared to the annual FY23 budget of \$2,157,304.

RANO WASH continues monitoring the construction line-item by using checklists, harmonized contracts, and periodic meetings to meet the target and ensure the quality of the supporting documents on both subcontracts and the materials supply.


RANO WASH also submitted the financial report (SF425) for this quarter to USAID, reporting a cumulative expenditure of \$ **28,601,466**, representing a burn rate of **95%** compared to the NCE budget of \$30,000,000 and a cumulative cost-share of **\$3,909,273**, representing **130%** of \$3,000,000 per the Cooperative agreement.

Annex 4. RANO WASH Finance & Cost Share Q4.22 Update provides further details.

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- ANNEX 2. RANO WASH Success Stories Q1.23
- ANNEX 3. Communication and Media Update Q1.23
- ANNEX 4. RANO WASH Finance & Cost Share Q1.23 Update
- ANNEX 5. RANO WASH Administration and Disposal Plan Update Q1.23
- ANNEX 6. Program Implementation Plan – Q1.23 Update
- ANNEX 7. RANO WASH Transition Plan Q1.23 Update
- ANNEX 8. MEAL Transition Plan
- ANNEX 9. RANO WASH Project Performance Review Q1.23
- ANNEX 10. Technical Note on Estimation Method for Access to Water
- ANNEX 11. RANO WASH Knowledge Management Framework
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- ANNEX 19. Commune Score on WASH Sector Governance
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- ANNEX 29. Water Kiosks Q1.23
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- ANNEX 37. Maps of ODF Communes Vs Access to water Q1.23
- ANNEX 38. Institutions Supported by RANO WASH Q1.23





CARE International in Madagascar
RANO WASH Project Coordination Team
Antananarivo 101,
Madagascar