Urban drinking-water

A ggregate score of sub-indicators. Level of achievement is based on score divided by possible total. Eighty per cent and higher (>=80%) is five stars; sixty (60%) to less than eighty per cent (<80%) is

Dimensions 1-4 are PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) scores, based on an A to D scale (https://pefa.org/content/pefa-framework).

Using the profiles

These profiles are intended as a resource for countries and development partners. While the profiles are not completely exhaustive, by bringing together relevant available data they provide an overview summary of how both government and development partners are working in the sector and can be a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviors to strengthen long term sector performance. For example, both countries and development partners can use the profiles to see how well they are and others are applying the Collaborative Behaviours and identify areas that may need more effort and/or resources.

Because of limitations in the availability of data, many of the profiles contain considerable data gaps. However, it is hoped that they will still serve to catalyse discussions, and trigger action to ensure these gaps are addressed in future monitoring rounds.

About development partners’ responses

A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAES 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners who respond to the GLAES 2016/2017 ESA survey were interviewed for Madagascar, each ESA provided feedback specifically on the country (one of 25 ESA’s that responded to the GLAES 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESA’s answered the ESA 2016/2017 survey, in some countries (those which only surveyed their top 4 partners), the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from ESA’s to better show their work in countries.
**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**INDICATORS**

1. **Governing authority** has been reviewed, government infrastructure plan for WASH is in place and implemented |
   - Sanitation |
   - Data not available |

2. **Drinking-water** |
   - Data not available |

3. **Hygiene practice** |
   - Data not available |

4. **Institutional training in schools and health-care facility** |
   - Data not available |

5. **Policy and planning process to specific public space** |
   - Data not available |

6. **Formal government-led multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists for sector planning and review** |
   - Data not available |

7. **A government-led monitoring exercise was conducted to examine differences in organizations factor with responsible for WR/HS, education, environment, public works, etc.** |
   - Data not available |

8. **Sector coordination process is in place and operational level** |
   - Data not available |

9. **Institutional rules and procedures exist for management of policies/standards (e.g. WR/HS, or in emergency situations)** |
   - Data not available |

10. **Coordination of response is seen as crucial at the national level** |
    - Data not available |

**GOVERNMENT**

- Sanitation |
- Data not available |

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- Belgium |
- Data not available |

**SANITATION**

- Existence of payroll audits to identify control weaknesses and/or ghost workers |
  - Data not available |

- Internal controls of changes to personnel records and the payroll |
  - Data not available |

- Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll |
  - Data not available |

- Quality of budget and financial management information |
  - Data not available |

- Quality of public sector management and quality of institutions |
  - Data not available |

- Support for institutions independence |
  - Data not available |

- Support for institutions public reports |
  - Data not available |

**DATA not available**

**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**INDICATORS**

1. **Public sector budget and expenditure ratio (in terms of the number of civil servants working at regional, national and local levels) is not affected by different sector policies** |
   - Data not available |

2. **Proportion of ODA spending using country procurement system(s) (%)** |
   - Data not available |

3. **Percentage of ODA spending on a sector- (health, education, environment, public works, etc.)** |
   - Data not available |

   - Data not available |

5. **Development partners are active in country planning processes and policy** |
   - Data not available |

6. **A government-led multi-stakeholder coordination platform** |
   - Data not available |

**GOVERNMENT**

- Sanitation |
- Data not available |

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- Belgium |
- Data not available |

**SANITATION**

- Ministry of Public Works (MTP) |
- Data not available |

- Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (MWAH) |
- Data not available |

- Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR) |
- Data not available |

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINAF)
- Data not available |

- Ministry of Finance (MINF)
- Data not available |

- Data not available |

**DATA not available**

**BEHAVIOUR 3**

**INDICATORS**

1. **Coverage of water and sanitation (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursement)** |
   - Data not available |

2. **Distribution of funds to support strengthening sector systems/capacity** |
   - Data not available |

3. **Monitoring and evaluation systems** |
   - Data not available |

4. **Health-care facilities** |
   - Data not available |

5. **Schools** |
   - Data not available |

6. **Rural plan** |
   - Data not available |

7. **Urban plan** |
   - Data not available |

**GOVERNMENT**

- Sanitation |
- Data not available |

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- Belgium |
- Data not available |

**SANITATION**

- Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (MEAH) |
- Data not available |

- Supreme Audit Institution publishes reports on WASH |
- Data not available |

- France |
- Data not available |

**DATA not available**

**USE ONE INFORMATION AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY PLATFORM BUILT AROUND A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER, GOVERNMENT-LED CYCLE OF PLANNING, MONITORING, AND LEARNING**

- Data collected through partner programs focused on country monitoring systems |
  - Data not available |

- Data not available |

**SANITATION**

- Data not available

- Data not available

- Data not available
**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT PARTNERS</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 A regularly reviewed, government-driven national plan for WASH is in place and implemented</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 A multi-sec tor coordination process bases its work on agreed national plan</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3b ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes as a principal (and/or significant) objective</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 ODA adjusted to strengthening budgeting or developing the absence of sector planning processes as a principal (and/or significant) objective</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT PARTNERS</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1a A formally adopted financial management and procurement system that adheres to broadly accepted principles</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1b Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2a Public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the number and cost of civil servants working at central, regional and local levels to be estimated for different sectors</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3b Data collected through partner programs reflects country monitoring systems</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEHAVIOUR 3**

**USE ONE INFORMATION AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY PLATFORM BUILT AROUND A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER, GOVERNMENT-LED CYCLE OF PLANNING, MONITORING, AND LEARNING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT PARTNERS</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A national government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Data collected through partner programs reflects country monitoring systems</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDICATORS
1. Top 5 Government Ministry/National Institutions (in terms of WASH budget)
   a. Ministry of Public Works (MTP)
   b. Ministry of Interior and Decentralisation (MID)
   c. Ministry of Environment (MEN)
   d. Ministry of Public Health (MSANP)
   e. Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (MEAH)

2. Development partners active and regularly participate in national coordination platform
   a. EU Institutions
   b. AFD
   c. BMGF
   d. JICA
   e. ADB

3. Proportion of WASH-related spending (in terms of water and sanitation ODA budget)
   a. Percentage of ODA spending using country procurement system (%)
   b. Percentage of ODA spending using country budgeting system (%)

4. Development partners active and regularly participate in national coordination platform
   a. EU Institutions
   b. AFD
   c. BMGF
   d. JICA
   e. ADB

5. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy, administration, and institutions and education
   a. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy, administration, and institutions and education
   b. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to health and education

6. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
   a. Government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with

7. Mechanism includes all ministries and government agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery
   a. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
   b. Mechanism includes all ministries and government agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery

8. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related development and/or human development
   a. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related development and/or human development
   b. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related disease, WASH finance)

9. Development partners active and regularly participate in national coordination platform
   a. EU Institutions
   b. AFD
   c. BMGF
   d. JICA
   e. ADB

10. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity
    a. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity
    b. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity

11. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems
    a. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems
    b. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems

12. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
    a. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
    b. Mechanism includes all ministries and government agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery

13. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related development and/or human development
    a. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related development and/or human development
    b. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related disease, WASH finance)

14. Development partners active and regularly participate in national coordination platform
    a. EU Institutions
    b. AFD
    c. BMGF
    d. JICA
    e. ADB

15. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity
    a. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity
    b. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity

16. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
    a. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
    b. Mechanism includes all ministries and government agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery

17. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related development and/or human development
    a. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related development and/or human development
    b. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related disease, WASH finance)

18. Development partners active and regularly participate in national coordination platform
    a. EU Institutions
    b. AFD
    c. BMGF
    d. JICA
    e. ADB

19. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity
    a. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity
    b. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity

20. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
    a. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
    b. Mechanism includes all ministries and government agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery

21. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related development and/or human development
    a. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related development and/or human development
    b. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to WASH-related disease, WASH finance)
Urban sanitation
Aggregate score of sub-indicators. Level of achievement is based on score divided by possible total. Eighty percent and higher (>=80%) is five stars; sixty (60%) to less than eighty percent (<80%) is four stars; forty (40%) to less than sixty percent (<60%) is three stars; twenty (20%) to less than forty percent (<40%) is two stars; and ten (10%) to less than twenty percent (<20%) is one star.

Source: Madagascar GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey.

Rural drinking-water

Source:

A plan sets out targets to achieve and provides details on implementation (based on policies where these exist). It indicates how the responsible entity will respond to organizational requirements, type of financing, expected results, timelines, and expected impacts. A two-star rating is given when the performance of the responsible entity is insufficient. A three-star rating is assigned to entities that have proposals for implementation, with the aid of aid agencies. A four-star rating is given when the performance of the responsible entity is sufficient, but the aid agencies' support is insufficient. A five-star rating is given when the performance of the responsible entity is sufficient, and the aid agencies' support is sufficient.

African Development Fund (African Development Bank)
France
https://pefa.org/content/pefa-framework).

Rural sanitation

Data for this indicator are not currently collected at the global level.

33%
18

UNICEF

Percentage and total amount shown is based on annual average disbursement from 2013 to 2015; Source: OECD-CRS, 2016.

WASH budgets are available from government ministries and institutions

https://pefa.org/content/pefa-framework).

Access for vulnerable groups: specific measures exist for “poor populations” (GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey).

COUNTRY PROFILES 2017
The ESA that provided country-specific data for Madagascar in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey is: AfDB.

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_handwash/swa/country_profiles/en/

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An introduction to the profiles
In 2014, the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) global partnership identified four Collaborative Behaviours that, if jointly adopted by governments and development partners, would improve long-term performance and sustainability in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. SWA has also developed a monitoring strategy with a set of indicators to assess progress on the four Collaborative Behaviours.

Based on publicly available data, the country profiles provide an overview of how both the government and development partners are applying the Behaviour. Information regarding the government and development partners is presented by site or highlights areas of success and encourages accountability.

The 2017 country profiles are the first round of profiles for the Collaborative Behaviours and they may be further refined moving forward.

Using the profiles
These profiles are intended as a resource for countries and development partners. While the profiles are not completely exhaustive, by bringing together relevant data they provide an overview of how governments and development partners are working in the sector and are a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviors to strengthen long-term sector performance. For example, both countries and development partners can use the profiles to see how well they are and others are applying the Collaborative Behaviours and identify areas that may need more effort or focus.

Because of limitations in the availability of data, many of the profiles contain considerable data gaps. However, it is hoped that they will still serve to catalyze discussions, and trigger action to ensure these gaps are addressed in future monitoring rounds.

Background on the SWA Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles

The World Health Organization (WHO), through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) is leading the monitoring of the Behaviours.

In order to avoid placing a burden on countries, SWA has leveraged existing monitoring initiatives and data sources for the country profiles. Information for the profiles is drawn from the most recently available data from GLAAS (GLAG, CES, CS, CPA, and CPA-E). While these sources provide a significant amount of the indicators, some information is not available for all countries or development partners.

These country profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-bi donor organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at: https://www.who.int/saniwater/behaviours/country_profiles/en/

For additional information, please contact: glaas@who.int or info@sanitationandwaterforall.org

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