

The sanitation profile provides an overview of the sanitation situation in Madagascar and identifies key priority areas to achieve SDG6. The purpose of the profile is to support donors and government officials to have a common understanding of the sanitation situation in Madagascar and to prioritize their efforts.



## Population

**28**  
MILLION

POPULATION<sup>1</sup>

**2.7%**

POPULATION GROWTH<sup>1</sup>

**38.5%**

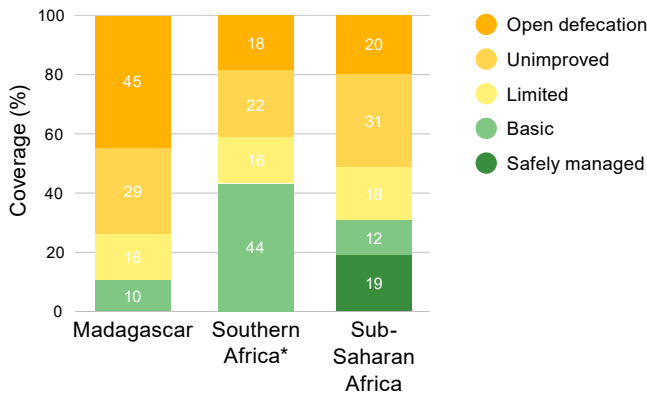
URBAN POPULATION<sup>1</sup>

**57.9%**

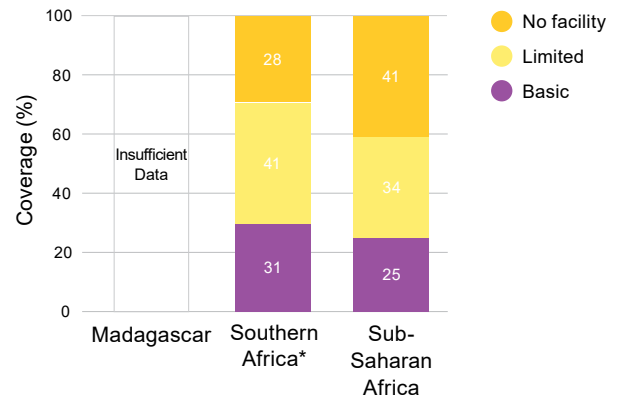
URBAN POPULATION PROJECTION 2050<sup>1</sup>

## Sanitation and Hygiene Coverage

Total Household Sanitation Data (2017)<sup>2</sup>

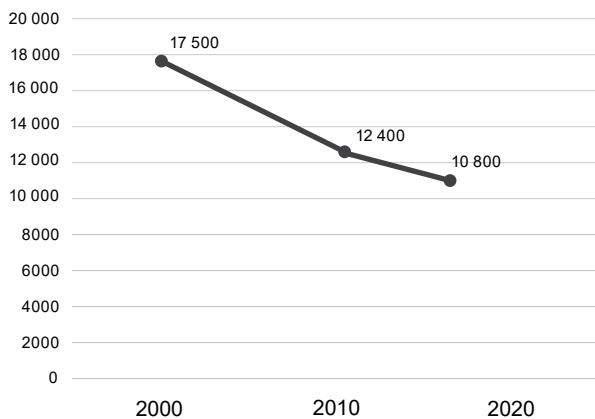


Total Household Hygiene Data (2017)<sup>2</sup>

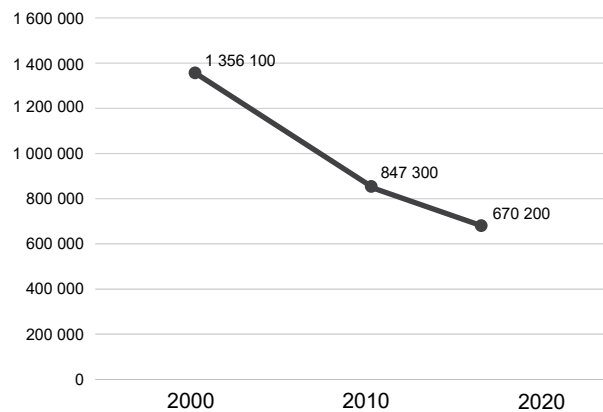


## Health

Deaths Due to Diarrheal Disease<sup>3</sup>



Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)\*\* Due to Diarrheal Disease<sup>4</sup>



\* AMCOW Southern Africa region: Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, and Madagascar.

\*\* One DALY can be thought of as one lost year of "healthy" life. DALYs for a disease or health condition are calculated as the sum of the Years of Life Lost (YLL) due to premature mortality in the population and the Years Lost due to Disability (YLD) for people living with the health condition or its consequences.

# ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

## ■ Ngor Declaration

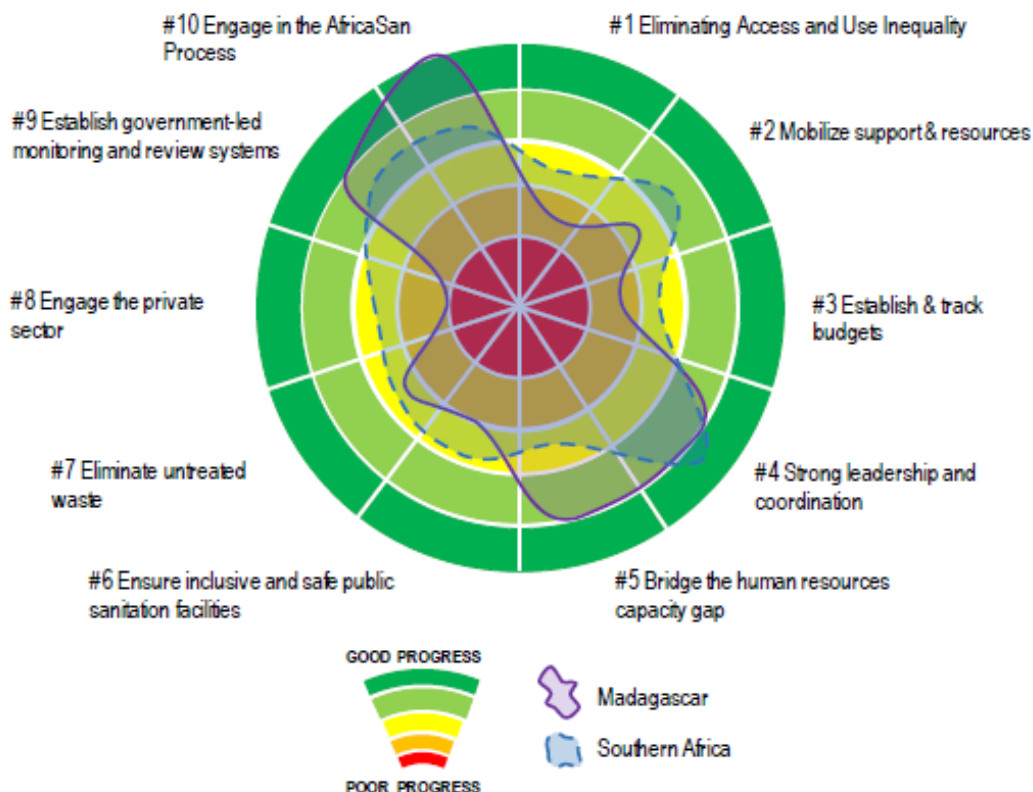
On May 27, 2015, African Ministers responsible for sanitation and hygiene adopted the Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene at the AfricaSan4 conference held in Senegal. The Ngor Declaration vision focuses on universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services and an end to open defecation by 2030, and as such reflects the paradigm shift of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The commitments were made in recognition of the fact that gains made in sanitation access since 1990 had not kept pace with demographic change; the understanding of the centrality of hygiene and sanitation to the existing health, economic, social & environmental burden on African countries; and to reaffirm the human right to safe drinking water & sanitation for all.

The Ngor monitoring system measures progress against commitments both in terms of whether the building blocks of the enabling environment are in place (stage 1), and subsequently progress against country-specific targets (stage 2). Ministers attend Ngor monitoring meetings to conduct country self-analysis, to learn from others, and to plan for next steps.

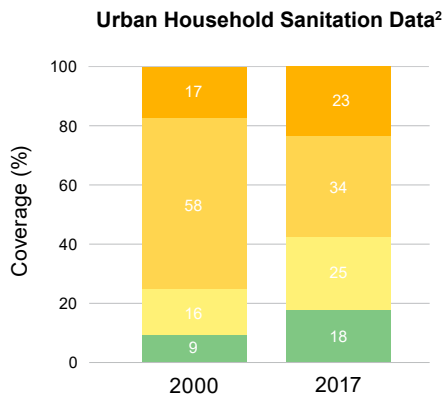
## ■ Progress<sup>5</sup>

Stage 1 Ngor Commitments Progress: Southern Africa & Madagascar



# INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

## Urban Sanitation



**2%** Households use a toilet linked to a sewer system. In 2000, 1% of households used a toilet linked to a sewer system.

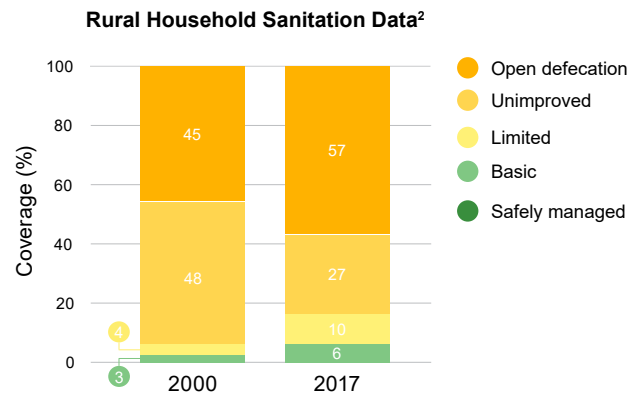
**14%** Households use a toilet linked to a septic system.

**0%** Increase in the use of safely managed sanitation facilities between 2000-2017.

### Key developments

- Developing Sanitation Master Plans for eight cities and strategies for small cities<sup>5</sup>.
- Conducting studies and pilot projects (e.g., practica, loowatt, GRET) to determine appropriate sanitation technologies taking into account natural hazards (cyclones, flooding, etc.) and geological factors<sup>9,10</sup>.
- Recognizing the need for fecal sludge management in the National WASH strategy<sup>13</sup>.

## Rural Sanitation



**0.7%** Households use a toilet linked to a sewer system.

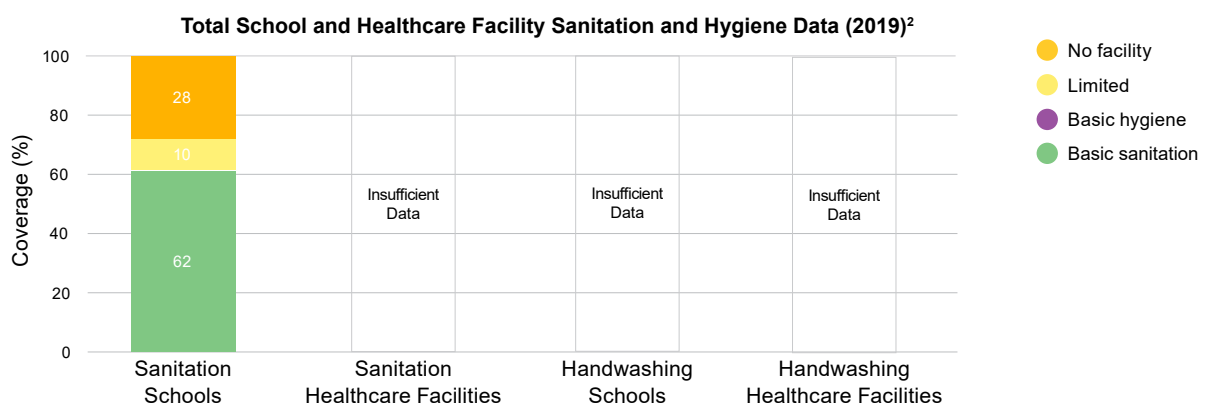
**1%** Households use a toilet linked to a septic system.

**0%** Increase in the use of safely managed sanitation facilities between 2000-2017.

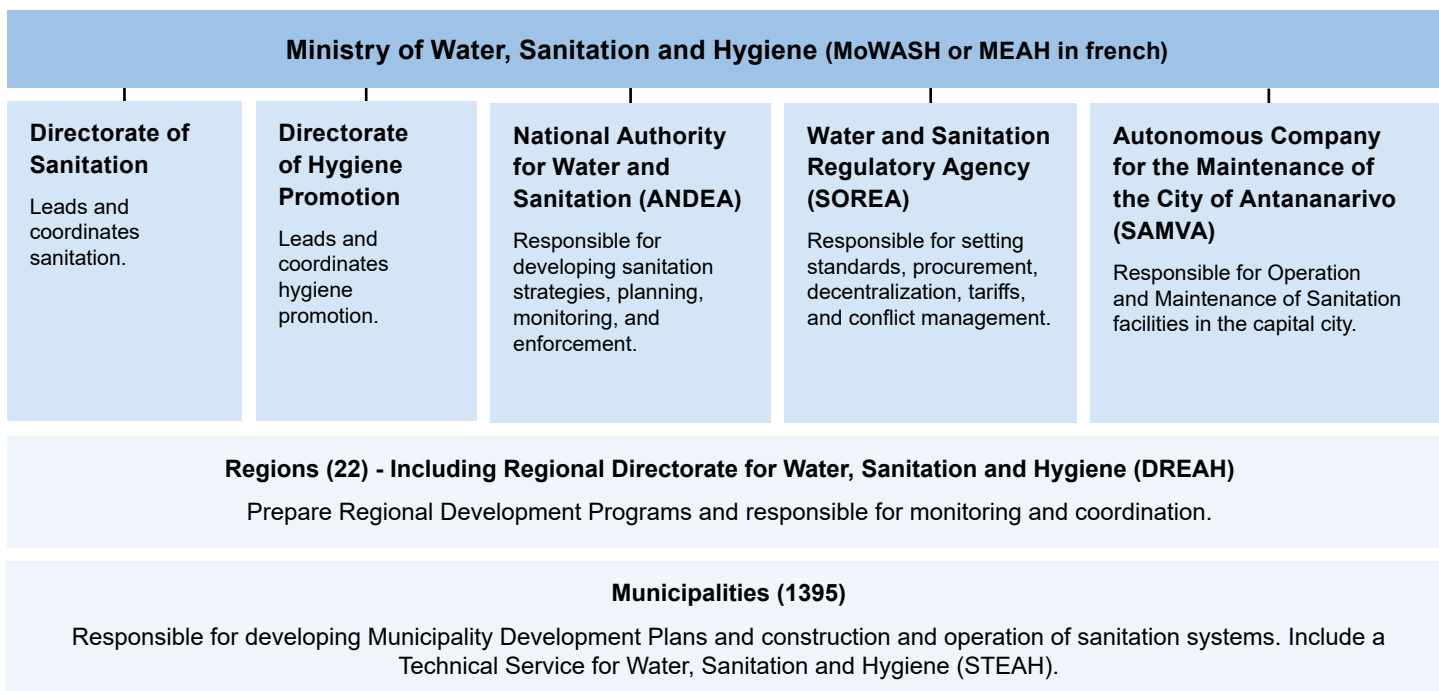
### Key developments

- Improving demand creation by recognizing the need for CLTS and sanitation marketing, and exploring household financial options, such as Village savings and Loan Associations<sup>6</sup>.
- Establishing the Budget Program per Regional Objective (BPOR) in all 22 regions to access reliable and regular WASH data<sup>22</sup>.
- Shifting for sanitation programs from working at the village level to the commune level. ODF efforts will also focus on selected regions each year (2020-2023)<sup>6</sup>.

## Public Sanitation and Hygiene



## Institutional Arrangement



## Key Government Strategies, Policies, and Initiatives

- **Initiative Emergence Madagascar 2030:** Economic development plan focused on infrastructure, transport, energy and health.
- **National Development Plan (PND) 2015-2019:** Sanitation is included in Strategy 4 “Human capital for the development process”<sup>15</sup>.
- **Madagaskiara Madio 2025:** Program to declare Madagascar Open Defecation Free by 2025<sup>6</sup>.
- **National Strategy for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (SNEAH) 2013-2018:** Strategy to overcome WASH challenges, including human resourcing and budget<sup>13</sup>.
- **The National Sanitation Policy and Strategy (PSNA) 2007:** 7 key strategies for wastewater, excreta, solid waste and drainage management<sup>11</sup>.
- **Guidelines for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector 2015-2019:** Roadmap for the WASH sector targeted towards Technical and Financial Partners highlighting 6 key strategies<sup>12</sup>.
- **Development Plan for the Health Sector (PDSS) 2015-2019:** Includes strengthening WASH interventions, hygiene promotion, and construction of latrines in health centers<sup>16</sup>.
- **The Water Code 1998:** Application decrees in 2003 and 2007.

## Monitoring

- **Monitoring Water and Sanitation Madagascar (SE&AM):** The national database managed by MEAH includes data on sanitation access, ODF status, budget, and projects. SE&AM is to be operationalized as of 2021 and used by all WASH stakeholders<sup>6</sup>.
- Joint Sector Reviews are conducted<sup>17</sup>; however, this does not happen systematically<sup>5</sup>.
- There are Monitoring and Evaluation Services within the Regional Directorates<sup>13</sup>.

## Coordination

- National Coordination Structure for WASH (SCN-EAH) and the Regional Implementation Structure (SRMO-EAH) coordinate key stakeholders at the national and regional level. SRMO-EAH is led by the most active implementing partner in the region and the Regional Directorate. At both levels, stakeholders meet quarterly<sup>6</sup>.
- At the municipality level, coordination meetings are held every month with the mayor, administrative delegates and key representatives of other ministries<sup>6</sup>.
- National Platform for the Promotion of the WASH Sector (PNP-EAH) is to coordinate the sector at the national and regional level as of 2019<sup>5</sup>.

# FINANCING

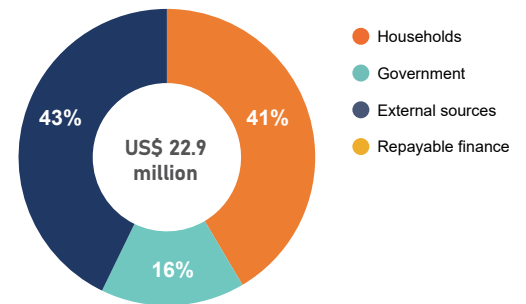
## Sources of Finance

### Top 5 development partners in terms of WASH ODA disbursed<sup>18\*</sup>:

- African Development Bank (AfDB)**
  - Project for the Development of the Sanitation Master Plans of Eight Secondary Urban Centres 2016-2019: 1.44 million UA (estimated USD 2 million)
- Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO - UK)/UNICEF**
- French Development Agency (AFD)**
  - Liquid and solid sanitation in Antananarivo suburbs 2018-2021: € 824 440
  - Open up and sanitize priority neighborhoods of Anatanarivo 2011-2017: € 14 million
- European Union (EU)**
  - JIRAMA Water III 2019: co-funded: € 74 million
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**
  - Rural Access to New Opportunities for WASH 2018-2022: \$ 30 million
  - Water and Development Alliance (WADA) Madagascar 2017-2020: co-funded: \$ 6 million

\*Note:  
 • This is not an exhaustive list of WASH ODA disbursements.  
 • USAID allocation for FY 2020 is estimated at US\$ 9.5 million<sup>26</sup>.

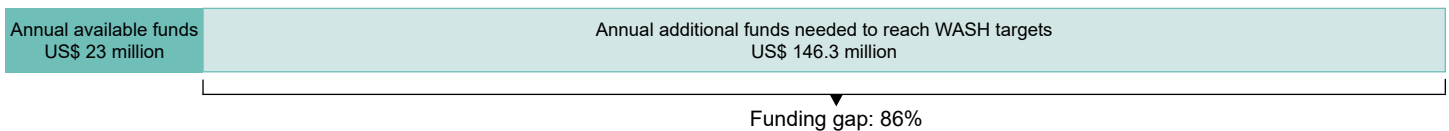
Sources of Finance for WASH<sup>17</sup>



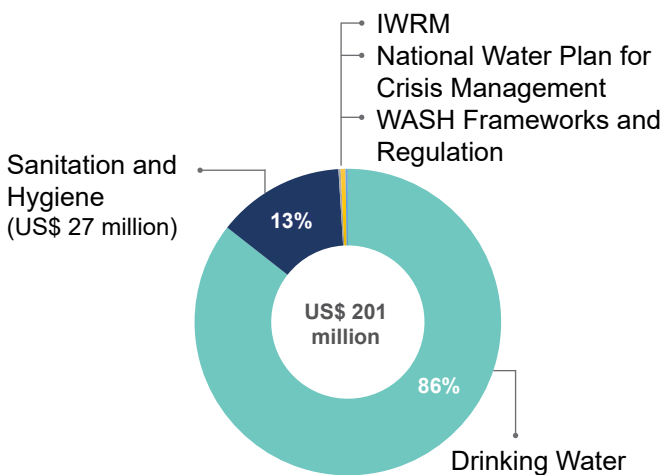
- **Households** contribute 41% of WASH expenditures through tariffs, payments made by users to service providers for getting access to and using their services (e.g., latrine construction, emptying)<sup>17</sup>.
- **Government** contributes 16% of WASH expenditures through WASH budget generated by domestic taxes<sup>17</sup>.
- **External sources** contribute 43% of WASH expenditures through transfers from international donors, foundations, NGOs, or remittances<sup>17</sup>.
- **Repayable finance** represents 0% of WASH expenditures. This includes concessional loans classified as Official Development Assistance (ODA) and non-concessional loans from bilateral donors and multilateral development banks<sup>17</sup>.

## Budget

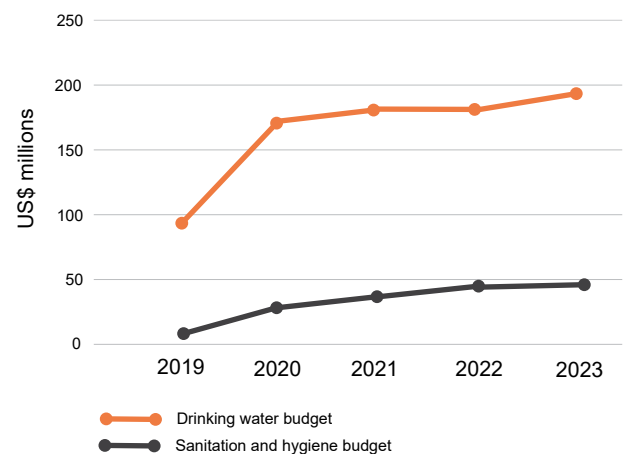
Available funds for WASH versus funds needed to reach national targets (per year)<sup>17</sup>



Water and Sanitation Budget 2020<sup>19</sup>



Ministry of Water and Sanitation Budget 2019-2023<sup>19</sup>



A gap analysis of Madagascar's sanitation and hygiene sector was conducted based on the Ngor commitment monitoring data and a literature review focused on publications from the Government of Madagascar and other WASH organizations and institutions. The analysis identified the following key priorities to improve sanitation and hygiene in Madagascar.

## ■ Strategies, Policies and Regulation

Madagascar has made some progress in mobilizing support and resources at the highest political level to disproportionately prioritize sanitation and hygiene in national development plans<sup>5</sup>. For example, the PND includes sanitation and hygiene, and the president declared 2018 the year of sanitation. The development of Sanitation Master Plans, the upcoming National Communication Plan for WASH, and the WASH Code also illustrate the progress. Overall, however, sanitation strategies, plans, and laws are outdated (e.g., PSNA), and the frequent change of ministry in charge of sanitation has slowed down progress. Furthermore, sub-national development plans either do not include sanitation and hygiene or do not have targets aligned with the SDGs<sup>5</sup>. The GoM recognizes the need to update and develop sanitation strategies and regulation<sup>5,13,15,20</sup>. They also recognize the need to ensure stakeholders understand and comply with these<sup>5,9</sup>. The urgency of this challenge is illustrated by the increased percentage of the population practicing open defecation in both urban and rural areas<sup>2</sup>.

### Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support MEAH to develop Sanitation Master Plans for urban areas.
- Build the capacity of SOREA and MEAH to update and develop sanitation and hygiene regulations (e.g., The Water Code, the WASH code), and develop an enforcement strategy<sup>20,24</sup>.
- Support MEAH to implement the National WASH Communication Plan, including large-scale communication campaigns to improve behavior change.

## ■ Monitoring and Evaluation

Madagascar has made good progress in Monitoring and Evaluation - more than the regional average<sup>5</sup>. Key progress includes the development of the SE&AM and the implementation of the BPOR process<sup>22</sup>. However, these systems and processes face various challenges, including a lack of awareness by stakeholders, unclear roles, and unsystematic data collection, dissemination, and use<sup>22</sup>. Furthermore, the lack of a standardized framework for sanitation and hygiene in schools and healthcare facilities has made it difficult to harmonize results and include them in the JMP data<sup>2,5</sup>.

### Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support MEAH to analyze sector data (e.g., BPORs) and coordinate with key stakeholders to develop the WASH Sector Plan<sup>22</sup> and update PSNA.
- Support MEAH to promote the use of SE&AM with all stakeholders in the WASH sector.
- Support MEAH to improve monitoring sanitation and hygiene in schools and healthcare facilities<sup>5</sup>.
- Support MEAH to improve indicators to identify inequalities with vulnerable populations and gender<sup>24</sup>.

## ■ Private Sector Engagement

Madagascar has made poor progress in securing the enabling environment for private sector engagement in sanitation - less than other countries in the region<sup>5</sup>. Although the private sector is minimally involved in providing sanitation services, there are examples of the private sector providing public toilet management and emptying services<sup>5</sup>. Furthermore, the GoM recognizes the need to engage the private sector to achieve its sanitation targets. Therefore key sector policies include the role of the private sector<sup>12,13</sup>. However, barriers to increasing private sector engagement include weak program coordination, insufficient knowledge and communication on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), and the lack of financial resources dedicated to PPPs<sup>12</sup>.

### Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support MEAH to develop and promote a PPP framework.
- Support MEAH to conduct a needs assessment of the private sector and develop a capacity development plan.
- Support MEAH to identify and implement solutions to improve sanitation marketing (e.g., certify sanitation and hygiene products and services).

## ■ Finance

Madagascar has made poor progress placing the enabling environment for sanitation and hygiene budgets - lower than the regional average<sup>5</sup>. GoM recognizes that funding for sanitation and hygiene is a significant challenge<sup>12,20</sup>. There is a 86% funding gap to reach national WASH targets<sup>17</sup>, and the budget for sanitation and hygiene has not increased and has not reached at least 0.5% of GDP<sup>5</sup>. Furthermore, the sanitation and hygiene budget is significantly lower than the budget for drinking water. In 2020, sanitation and hygiene represented 13% of the ministry's budget, compared to 86% for drinking water<sup>19</sup>. The sanitation and hygiene budget does not increase significantly between 2019-2023<sup>19</sup>. As a result, municipalities struggle to mobilize financial resources for their projects and plans<sup>9</sup>. Madagascar relies significantly on external sources (43%) to fund the WASH sector, with only 16% provided by the government<sup>17</sup>.

However, the Budget Program per Regional Objective (BPORs) was a significant milestone that defined and prioritized Madagascar's current WASH needs and the cost associated<sup>22</sup>.

### Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support MEAH and DREAH to continue the BPOR process (roles and responsibilities, coordination, training)<sup>22</sup>.
- Support MEAH to identify financing opportunities (e.g., Malagasy banks, private equity) to develop the national WASH investment plan and decrease the funding gap<sup>5,20</sup>.
- Support MEAH to review and improve sanitation fees and tariffs, and build the capacity of key stakeholders on this topic<sup>9,13,20</sup>.

## ■ Coordination

Madagascar has made good progress in leadership and coordination, but significant challenges remain<sup>5</sup>. Key structures have been established and have the mandate to lead coordination, including the Directorate for Sanitation, the Directorate for Hygiene, and the PNP-EAH established in 2019. Despite these efforts, there is a lack of coordination amongst ministries, municipalities, and the different structures within the MEAH. Poor coordination is in part due to unclear roles and responsibilities<sup>9,20</sup>. Furthermore, MEAH does not systematically organize Joint Sector Reviews (JSR), mostly the WASH sector participates in the JSR process, and information from the JSRs is not regularly shared to WASH stakeholders<sup>5,25</sup>.

### Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support the PNP-EAH in clarifying roles, coordinating, and disseminating information on progress, best practices, and lessons learned through the inter-ministerial steering committee.
- Support the PNP-EAH in organizing and completing the Joint Sector Reviews<sup>9</sup>. The JSRs should include all sectors involved in WASH (e.g., Ministry of Finance).
- Support MEAH in coordinating with other ministries involved in sanitation, potentially through the inter-ministerial Executive Committee<sup>9</sup>.

## ■ Fecal Sludge Management (FSM)

Madagascar has made some progress in putting in place the enabling environment to eliminate untreated waste<sup>5</sup>. FSM is practically inexistent in Madagascar, and fecal sludge is disposed of untreated into the environment<sup>9,10</sup>. 0% of sanitation facilities are safely managed in both rural and urban areas<sup>2</sup>. Some strategies and regulatory codes include FSM; however, this component is often weak, outdated, and unknown to relevant stakeholders<sup>5,23</sup>. ODF definitions include FSM for rural sanitation, but there is a lack of policy and regulation on FSM for urban areas.

### Opportunities to close gaps and address constraints:

- Support MEAH to create awareness on the need for FSM at the ministry, regional, and commune levels.
- Support MEAH and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to develop FSM regulation.
- Support municipalities and the Ministry of Decentralization and Territorial Management to develop Sanitation Master Plans that include FSM.
- Support MEAH in conducting a needs assessment of FSM stakeholders and develop a plan to meet their needs, including professional development opportunities.

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