Context – the need | Madagascar is among the world’s poorest countries and progress in the water and sanitation sector remains fragile. The WHO/UNICEF 2012 review of the progress on drinking water and sanitation states that as much as 54 per cent of the population lacks access to improved water sources, while 85 per cent does not have access to improved sanitation. The progress in rural areas in particular, where 70 per cent of the population lives, is far below the level of need.

The objectives | The original Governance, Advocacy and Leadership in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (GoAL WaSH) strategy from 2008 aimed to strengthen water governance and advance national progress in Madagascar on the water supply and sanitation Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It included the development of a national water master plan, capacity-building interventions and support to the Ministry of Water in establishing a comprehensive database for the sector.

However, the GoAL WaSH strategy in Madagascar came to a halt in 2009 as a result of the national political crisis when opposition leader Andry Rajoelina assumed power with military and high court backing. Nonetheless, while most international development aid was withdrawn, GoAL WaSH was one of the few projects to continue during the times of institutional uncertainty and economic downturn. Project activities were realigned in 2011 to focus on technical interventions, with a geographical focus on the northern part of the country, to ensure complementarity with ongoing UNDP Madagascar projects. The project evaluation shows that even in a context of poor socio-economic conditions and political instability, it is possible to prepare the ground for better water governance.

Action | In 2011-2014, the GoAL WaSH programme managed to build in elements of sustainability in the sector through four types of targeted interventions:

1. Mapping hydraulic resources in seven watershed areas in the north of the country.
2. Evaluating capacity and organizational needs at the national, regional and communal levels in the sector of drinking water and sanitation.
3. Contributing to improved sector coordination by strengthening the management and coordination tool of the Ministry of Water. Moreover, five regional sector databases were connected to the database of the Ministry at the central level.

The project was directly implemented by UNDP in Madagascar, in synergy with other UNDP activities in support to socio-economic activities carried out in the areas of intervention.
**Highlights** | The low-profile technical support to governance proved effective in Madagascar as an intermediary approach during the political crisis. Financing from the GoAL WaSH programme provided crucial funding for inexpensive and well targeted activities, the results of which were of immediate use to different actors.

- As a result of these investments, accurate and up-to-date information on coverage and access in the northern part of the country was provided to the national database held by the Ministry of Water, one key source of sector monitoring information in the country. Access to information strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Water to develop informed policy and programmes for safe water supply and sanitation.
- The inventory of capacity-building needs and financial and material gaps, made available as a result of the GoAL WaSH financing, provided the knowledge necessary to plan training programmes to support staff at all levels.
- The User’s Guide on the management and operation of drinking water facilities is today of daily use at regional and communal levels.

**Next steps** | As UNDP in Madagascar will no longer support activities in the field of water for the next cycle (2015-2018), the GoAL WaSH project will be implemented by UNICEF, the leading UN agency for WASH.