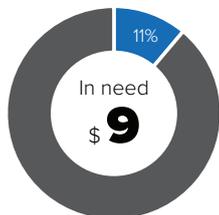


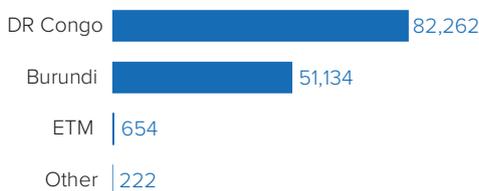
## OVERVIEW

The data for this dashboard for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector was collected and reported by UNHCR and its implementing partners in response to the DR Congo and Burundian crisis as of June 2024. It shows progresses in project implementation and funding status during the reporting period. It summarizes achievement and challenges and highlights foreseen needs for the mid-year.

### **Fundings** (as of 31 march 2024)



### **Population** (June 2024)



**85%**  
Refugees

### **Target**

**116,728** individuals in need  
**116,728** individuals targeted  
**116,728** individuals reached



**01 Partner**  
World Vision International

## Indicators Monitoring

### OA12: WASH

#### Clean water provided

# of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services

# of WASH Committees supported/ trained

Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day

#### Hygiene promoted

# of PoCs reached with hygiene messages/activities

#### Sanitation improved

# of communal sanitation facilities maintained

# of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services

Per capita solid waste (m3/10persons/year) collected

Per capita faecal sludge (litres/person/year) desludged

% of latrines kept in safe and hygiene conditions

#### Sustainably produced water provided

# of quarterly comprehensive water quality tests conducted

# of water pumping systems solarized

# of litres of potable water available per person per day

	Achieved	Target	Progress	Gap
# of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	123,737	130,304	95%	5%
# of WASH Committees supported/ trained	53	53	100%	
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	21	20	105%	
# of PoCs reached with hygiene messages/activities	101,093	106,336	95%	5%
# of communal sanitation facilities maintained	379	340	111%	
# of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	123,737	130,304	95%	5%
Per capita solid waste (m3/10persons/year) collected	0.5	2	25%	75%
Per capita faecal sludge (litres/person/year) desludged	127	230		
% of latrines kept in safe and hygiene conditions	80	95		
# of quarterly comprehensive water quality tests conducted	1	4	25%	75%
# of water pumping systems solarized	0	4	0%	
# of litres of potable water available per person per day	21	20	105%	

## Main Activities

- Operation and maintenance of water supply system across the camps (running water treatment plant, payment of water bills and electricity for water pumps, repair and maintenance of water supply facilities).
- Maintenance and repair of sanitation facilities (latrines, showers, garbage collection blocks) across the camps for continued services.
- Waste management through disinfection of key sanitary areas and cleaning of drainage systems, latrine emptying and collection of solid waste and disposal.
- Enhancing the hygiene promotion (HP) activities in all sites through dissemination of HP messages, conducting HH campaigns and supporting the existing WASH committees.

## Key Achievements

- **124,152** refugees and asylum seekers in the camps and transit centers were supported to access water supply and sanitation services.
- **12,139** individuals from host community around the refugee camps and transit centres benefited from camp-based water supply systems in Rwanda.
- Over **101,093** individuals were reached through dissemination of hygiene promotion messages and campaigns across the camps.
- Reconstruction of **07 blocks of latrines to serve 504 people** in Mahama is ongoing at 90% of completion (3 blocks under construction by UNHCR and 4 blocks by World Vision International).
- World Vision International completed the **rehabilitation of 20 blocks of latrines** in Kigeme camp to serve with dignity over 7,480 refugees.
- UNHCR **delivered six water tank liners with 495 m3 capacity** in total for rehabilitation of Oxfam's steel tanks in Mahama (5 units) and Gashora ETM (01 unit).

## Constraints and Gaps

- Congested camps and slopy/ hilly terrain spaces: It is difficult to set proper drainage works and improve accessibility.
- Aging WASH infrastructures require a considerable resources for operation/maintenance to ensure continued services.
- Inequitable distribution of services in the face of limited resources due to high need for renovating/rehabilitation of existing WASH systems.
- Vandalism of WASH infrastructures due to low level of refugees' ownership of WASH systems.
- Long way to go for the integration of refugee WASH systems into national utility management.

## Partners Presence and Reporting

