

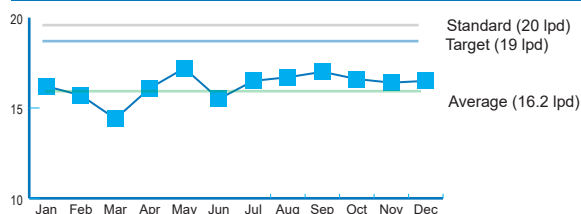


Overview

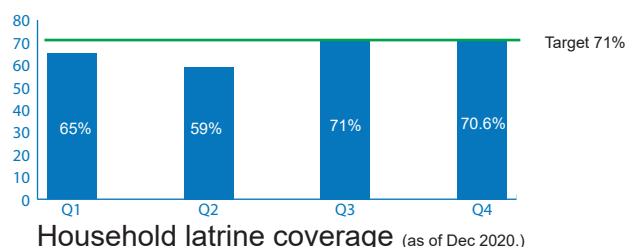
The sector's ultimate goal is to ensure that refugees and hosting populations have sustainable, safe and sufficient access to quality water and to improved sanitation and hygiene services, including at household level and in institutions such as schools and health facilities. Since WASH interventions are key to prevent Covid-19 from spreading, there has been an increased focus on improved access, with a specific focus on public places. Furthermore, improving cost-effectiveness of delivering water and sanitation services remains a key priority, including through optimization of existing infrastructure and adoption of appropriate digital technologies for installing and monitoring solar/hybrid systems at water sources. More efforts are needed to shift from a humanitarian to a market-driven and development approach via the implementation of WASH programmes, with people's needs and the environment at the centre of any intervention.

The Ministry of Water and Environment, Catchment Management Committees and District Local Governments is leading the planning, design, implementation, operation and maintenance of WASH initiatives in respective areas. The interventions in the refugee-hosting districts are guided by the Water and Environment Refugee Response Plan

Key indicators



Litres per person per day



Household latrine coverage (as of Dec 2020.)

Objective: Access to water supply for refugees and hosting populations improved

Indicator Actual Target/Standard ('20 Revised) Actual against annual target or standard

Litres per person per day (Q4 average)

Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('20 Revised)	Actual against annual target or standard
- Congolese and other refugees	10.8	17	<div><div></div></div>
- South Sudanese refugees	19.5	20	<div><div></div></div>
- Burundian refugees	18.2	20	<div><div></div></div>

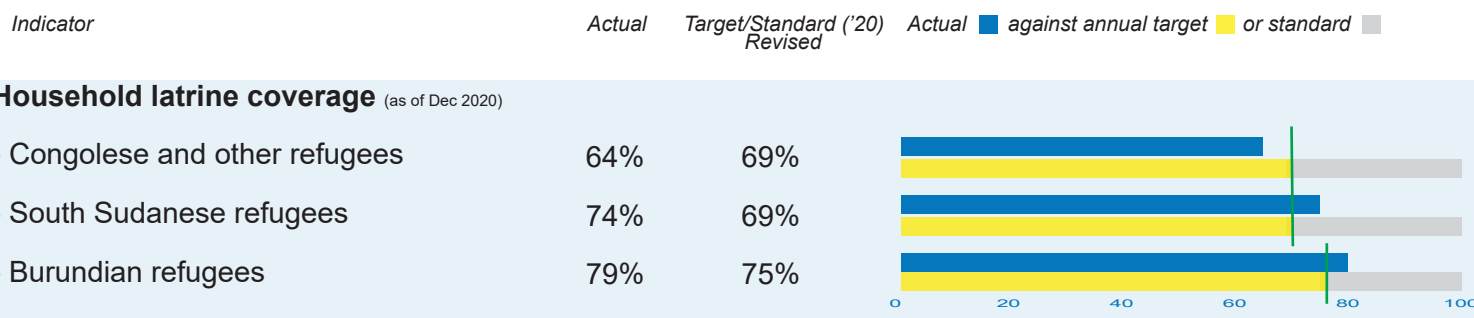
Water meeting minimum quality standards

Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('20 Revised)	Actual against annual target or standard
- Congolese and other refugees	95%	< 95%	<div><div></div></div>
- South Sudanese refugees	95%	< 95%	<div><div></div></div>
- Burundian refugees	95%	< 95%	<div><div></div></div>

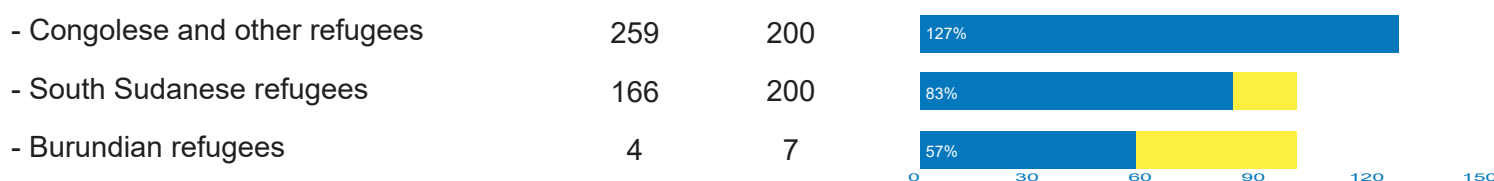
Water pumped through renewable energy

Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('20 Revised)	Actual against annual target or standard
- Congolese and other refugees	19%	50%	<div><div></div></div>
- South Sudanese refugees	38%	45%	<div><div></div></div>
- Burundian refugees	20%	40%	<div><div></div></div>

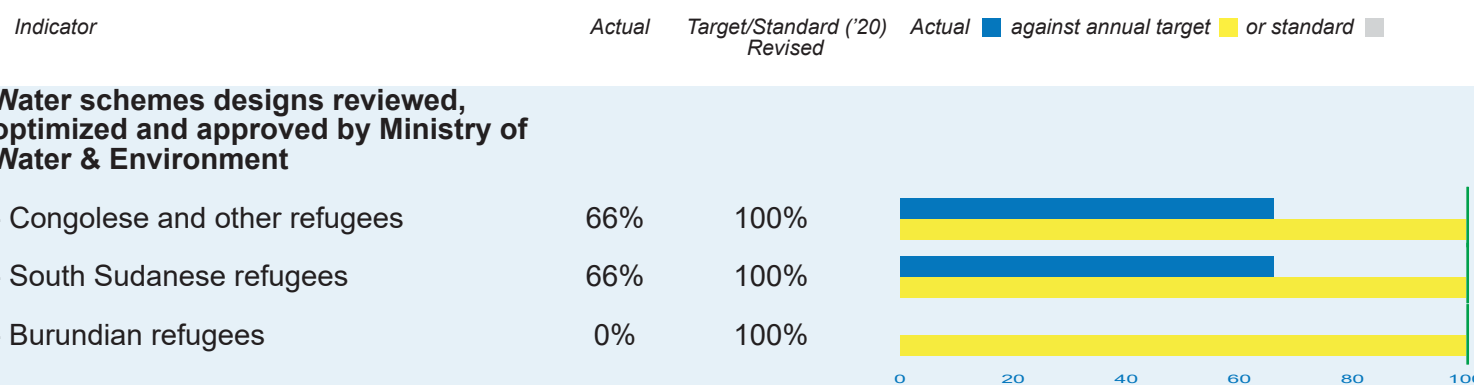
Objective: Access to sanitation and hygiene services for refugees and hosting population improved



Institutional sanitation facilities constructed



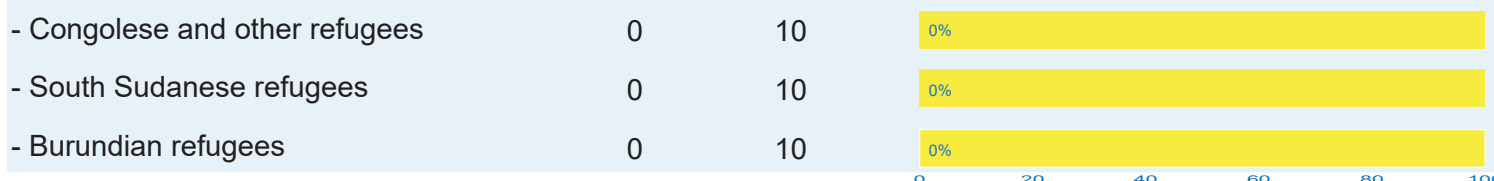
Objective: Institutions for effective management and provision of water and sanitation at national, regional and lower levels considering refugee settlements and host communities



Water schemes under management of utilities (e.g. NWSC and Umbrella Authorities)



Catchment Management Committees inclusive of refugees



Partners

Action Against Hunger (ACF) | African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) | Caritas Uganda (Caritas) | Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI) | Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID) | Danish Refugee Council (DRC) | District Local Government (DLG) | International Aid Services (IAS) | Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) | Lutheran World Federation (LWF) | Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) | Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) | National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) | NSAMIZI | Samaritan's Purse (SP) | UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | UN Migration Agency (IOM) | United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | Welthungerhilfe (WHH) | Water Mission Uganda (WMU) | World Vision International (WVI)

