Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: KIG South KIVU Integrated Wash Project (23-0002245)

Id	23-0002245
Date	06-08-2026
SAP application number	4000007081

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	KIG South KIVU Integrated Wash Project
Contract party	Stichting World Vision Nederland (30013061)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	5283800 USD
Amount EUR	5019610
Start date	01-11-2023
End date	28-02-2027
Full name	South Kivu Integrated WASH
Summary	South Kivu Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene project

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	31-05-2023
Proposal’s reference number	MINBUZA-2023.1413449
Budget holder	Ambassade Kigali (8221KIG)
Limit access	No
Related activity	

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000007081
Main funds center	Water deleg: integrated water management (1702U0203)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Other program-based aid
Technical assistance	Less than 10 % of the activity budget
CRS code	14030 Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Policy Markers	
Equality between men & women	Significant
Drinking water and sanitation	Principal
Explain your choices	"Basic drinking water and sanitation" principal because the project will contribute towards the improved access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene practices for targeted households', communities and institutions. "Equality between men & women" is "significant" because women and girls traditionally are the ones who are expected to fetch water. When wait times and walking distances are unusually long, women and girls' time is disproportionally spent on this one task. The time spent fetching water often means that girls are unable to attend school, furthering the gender gap between in terms of access to resources. The long walk and wait times for water likewise puts women and girls at significant risk. The project will mainstream protection in all WASH activities. Latrines will include protective locks and orientation signs for girls and boys. The location of latrines and water points will take into account protection needs of boys, girls, men and women and marginalized groups.

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Region
Region	Great Lakes region
Division of budget	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	100 %
Total	100 %

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

- The policy objective of the Great Lakes Programme is to contribute to security and stability in the Great Lakes region. The programme aims to improve security and stability, address drivers of conflict and mitigate the effects of conflicts for the local population. This activity particularly focussess on mitigating the effects of conflict for the local population by addressing the priority needs of the water, hygiene and sanitation and help the country realize its strategic objectives. Activities are designed to address water supply, hygiene and sanitation needs of the targeted communities.
- This activity contributes to policy objectives related to HGIS 6 and SDG 6 (promoting WASH). Water is one of the thematic areas for the NL Great Lake programme. Although the Mult-Annual Regional Strategy for the Great Lakes Region mainly focusses integrating water and food security on water management at landscape level and working with small scale food producers to improve their livelihood, further insights are that access to primary services (drinking water) are increasingly important as a result of the intensified insecurity during 2023. In addition, this activity contributes to diversifying the FNS and water portfolio, reducing the dependency solely on agricultural production and integrated water management that need a certain level of stability to materialise sustainable results.
- The DRC government set up the National Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Program (PNEHA) aimed at increasing the rate of access to drinking water from 33% to 80%, to improve sanitation and hygiene for all and to eradicate the Open defecation for the poorest quintile by 2030. The priorities for the PNEHA include (i) access to drinking water from 33% to 80% by 2030; - (ii) improving access to sanitation from 14% to 70% and eradicating open defecation from 12% to 0% by 2030; - (iii) an improvement in good hygiene practices by 21% to 80% by 2030. In the two HZs, Water, hygiene and sanitation are among the highest priority needs.

Rationale

What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity

- Despite having this tremendous potential, 35% of DRC's 95 million rural areas still lack access to quality water. Despite sustained efforts, only 52% of the population has access to an improved water source and 29% has improved sanitation facilities. Limited access to safe water and to adequate sanitary and hygienic conditions has made it impossible to prevent the spread of cholera and many other waterborne diseases.
- South Kivu province has a total estimated population of 7,339,415 people. Out of this an estimated 55% of people have limited access to potable drinking water. Access is restricted particularly in areas around Bukavu, the Provincial capital of South Kivu.
- Following the lack of drinking water supply from Regideso, authorized and official water supply authority, people around Bukavu have started drawing contaminated and untreated water from Lake Kivu.
- Based on the recommendations of the territorial leaders and the information shared by them, World Vision (WV) conducted a rapid needs assessment among *Bureau Centrale de la Zone de Sante* (BCZ), teams, local authorities and communities in the month of May 2023 in the Health Zones (HZs) of Nyatende and Nyangezi. These two HZs have frequent health epidemics related to poor water sanitation and hygiene. Based on reports received from the HZs authorities, these HZs had a higher need. The results of the assessment showed that:
    - With regard to water supply, 50.3% of the population of the Nyangezi health zone (HZ) and 63.5% of the population of the Nyatende HZ obtain their water from unimproved sources, including rivers and unprotected springs;
    - Sixty (60) percent of households in these two HZs do not treat their water at home.
    - Households in the two HZs consume a median of 80 litres of water per day, which is insufficient for a median household (HH) size of 8 people. The median estimated consumption is 10 litres of water per person per day, half the standard WHO threshold of 20 litres per person, and two-thirds the standard threshold of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)-DRC cluster, i.e. 15 litres per person per day;
    - In terms of water availability, 56.9% have no water at their main source;
    - According to the epidemiological surveillance report for the first quarter of 2023 in the Nyangezi HZ, 23 cases of cholera, 4 cases of dysentery or bloody diarrhoea and 308 cases of simple diarrhoea and typhoid fever were recorded.
    - 15% of households in these two HZs are people living with disabilities, and this situation limits their access to water supply, sanitation and/or hygiene practices.
    - More than half (50 to 60%) of the population in these two HZs did not receive any education on good hygiene practices during the year preceding the evaluation;

- More than 70% of schools in these two HZs do not have hygienic latrines and/or the Sphere norms and standards are not met in terms of the number of latrine doors in relation to the number of pupils;
- Nearly 80% of health facilities in the Nyatende HZ and 50% in the Nyangezi HZ lack latrines, showers, incinerators, rubbish dumps and placenta pits and/or are in poor condition.

Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?

- The project will aim to improve access to potable water, improved sanitation and hygiene practices for 120 communities in South Kivu. The project will target 147,760 people (female: 75,358, male: 72,402).
- At the community level, the chiefdom is responsible for water supply systems. The community selects Water Management Committees (COGEPs) who oversee the day-to-day management of the water systems. The Central Office of the Health Zone (BCZ) is responsible for water quality testing and the Office National de l'hydraulique Rural (ONHR) is responsible for construction, repair and maintenance of water supply systems. Therefore, for the whole water supply chain will be involved.
- The chiefdom, the community and COGEPs will identify the water points for construction or rehabilitation. Once the communities have identified the water points, WV together with BCZ will conduct water quality testing to identify if the water fits for human consumption. WV will work with ONHR to conduct technical assessment of the water points to assess the level of rehabilitation or construction, the type of material needed the kind of labour required etc. WV with ONHR, BCZ, and the chiefdom will work together to identify the water supply systems that need construction and those that need rehabilitation. Damaged water resources and systems will be rehabilitated based on the level of damage.
- WV will provide resources for construction new water points in communities where the water points are open and exposed to contamination. These water systems will be managed by the community members (COGEPs) themselves, who will be trained in setting up a locally sustaining fund to support the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the provided water points.
- At the community level, WV will use the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach to sensitize communities on latrine construction and use. WV will encourage community members through dialogues to provide local materials for the construction of latrines that are closer to their HHs. Community ownership will be encouraged, in the sense that they understand their responsibilities in ensuring the cleanliness and maintenance of these latrines.

Added value

- This contribution will enable WV to improve access to potable water, improved sanitation and hygiene practices through an approach they have succesfully implemented in North Kivu with financing from the Great Lakes Programme.
- The project will support extension of water from existing water sources or newly rehabilitated sources to 12 distant communities, 18 schools and 12 HCFs. The extension of the water system to distant communities is to ensure that the distance from the communities to the water source is reduced. This will reduce the amount of time women and girls spent in fetching water from distant sources.
- The project approach is based on the water law which specifies that access to water service is not free. This is why WV will train the COGEPs on cost revery mechanisms and support them to charge a certain fee for the water. This will be the first and initial step towards ensuring the communities understand the water law and know the reasons for paying for the water.
- World Vision will also ensure the coordination of the various stakeholders in water, hygiene and sanitation in the area of intervention to share our intervention approaches during the implementation of the project in order to improve collaboration.

Lessons learned

- This project will slowly introduce the target communities to paying a small fee for water. This will be done through the COGEP which WV DRC will train on cost recovery mechanisms. The main aim for paying for water is to ensure that communities have funds that can be unused to repair water systems when the project comes to an end. A project WV DRC implemented in Beni has shown this to be a successful approach to sustain water systems. Communities that collected some money from beneficiaries were able to repair and maintain their water systems.
- In addition, World Vision has experience in water management with COGEP in other provinces such as Sud Ubangi in Gemena and in Haut Katanga where communities get to take care of their water infrastructure and generates funds through locally through communities paying for the water. Experiences and lesson learnt from these projects will be integrated in the I-WASH project in South Kivu. Considerations on the current economic situation of the target communities has been considered to ensure that this project does not make water very expensive to access.
- During the project implementation, the project will consider the viability of private water companies and have discussions on the possibility of managing the water systems in the future as the communities adapt to paying for the water.

Durability

World Vision will conduct the following activities aimed at sustainability:

1. Capacity strengthening. WV will build the capacity of different committees on schools, Health Care Facilities (HCFs) and on community level.
2. Coordination between government entities. This project cuts across the ministry of education and ONHR, and BCZ. WV will support coordination between the 3 entities to ensure water supply systems in the communities, schools and HCFs are maintained and managed properly.
3. WV will organize quarterly meetings between these government entities to discuss the activity implementation. These meetings will follow the quarterly supportive supervision to allow for discussion of the findings from the supervision. WV will also ensure it collaborates with the 3 entities through working together to ensure the activity implementation meeting the different entities.
4. Collaboration with private sectors e.g water testing laboratories.
5. Coordination with other actors including other Dutch funded projects and projects from other donors. This project will be implemented in a location where other actors are implementing WASH interventions.

World Vision will put a robust exit strategy in place. From the beginning of the project, exit will be incorporated in all activities to prepare communities, schools and hospitals for ongoing management of the water systems after the end of the project. WV will therefore:

1. At the beginning of the project, explain the duration of the project to the participants and what it aims to achieve during those two years and what the project should achieve in the long term.
2. During project implementation, WV will build capacity of government stakeholders with the aim of transferring the capacity that WV has to the government counterparts.
3. WV will slow down direct implementation of the project 6 months to the end of the project and allow the different government to lead the project implementation while WV provides technical support.
4. Cost recovery mechanism. WV will monitor how this is working from 6 months to the end to the project and compare data from other actors and make necessary recommendations.
5. Transfer of assets. Assets including Wagtech kits and tools will be transferred to the BCZ and water office and monitor how they are utilised while providing technical support.
6. Official handover of all water systems. WV will hand over all water systems to the relevant government entities for management 3 months to the end of the project and monitor any challenges that they face and address.
7. Closeout meetings. WV will conduct project closeout meeting in the two health zones and present achievements and discuss the way forward with participants.

Gender

Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?

Yes.

- Eastern DRC has the greatest numbers of violations of women's rights reported in the country. Customary gendered roles and relations have been challenged and magnified by the chronic lack of stability. Gender inequality remains a pressing problem in the targeted area, which will have implications on the implementation of the project and its outcomes. The Gender Development Index of 2017 showed that the human development of women represents about 83% of that of men. Still some work needs to be done in the DRC to achieve gender equality. 29,1% of women aged 20-24 years old were married in a union before age 18. 36,5% of women aged 15-49 years reported in 2018 that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. What underlies this inequality is the male-dominant gender norms and inequality that are reproduced in homes, society, and religions. Congolese culture is grounded in a set of interrelated forms of power, rigid notions of masculinity and femininity; communalism; exchanges of favours; informal, flexible contracts; and perceived otherworldly forces.
- As of December 2020, only 33.5% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas, in particular: unpaid care and domestic work, key labour market indicators, such as the gender pay gap and women in local governments. In addition, many areas – such as gender and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women's access to assets (including land), and gender and the environment – lack comparable methodologies for regular monitoring. Closing these gender data gaps is essential for achieving gender-related SDG commitments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.

The proposal explains that the WASH needs in the targeted area have a particularly gendered impact. For example, women and girls traditionally are the ones who are expected to fetch water for HH use. When wait times and walking distances are unusually long, women and girls' time is disproportionally spent on this one task. The time spent fetching water often means that girls are unable to attend school, furthering the gap between the genders in the future in terms of access to resources. The long walk and wait times for water likewise puts women and girls at significant risk of sexual assault.

Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

Yes. The project distinguishes between female (75,358), male (72,402) and children under 18 (81,268) beneficiaries.

Climate change

Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?

Yes. This analysis mentions the increased risk of climate change related disasters in Kalahe territory. When such climate related disasters occur, water systems are destroyed, and water sources are contaminated with spillage from waste waters. This is likely to cause an outbreak of water borne diseases in Kalehe territory. This has been the case in April of this year when torrential rains caused major floodings in Kalehe.

Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

The proposal aims an rehabilitating water systems that have been destroyed by either conflict or disasters.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

This project will be implemented in a location where other actors are implementing WASH interventions. WV has a Dutch Relief Alliance (DRA) joint response project implemented in Bunyakiri. WV will borrow lessons from this project to ensure the proposed intervention achieves maximum impact. In addition, WV is implementing other WASH project in the in South Kivu funded by other donors including private funding.

These projects will be linked to this especially to provide operations support for the proposed project. Additionally, in South Kivu, there are other INGOs and local NGOs implementing WASH interventions. WV understands that it will be important to coordinate with the actors to identify areas of collaboration and complementarity. This will be for the mutual benefit of the project and other projects implemented in the same locations. The cluster will play a key role in helping with mapping of actors and WASH activities in the two proposed areas.

Digitalisation

N.A

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

Water

1.1. Drinking Water

Indicators
1.1.B. Number of people who gained access to basic drinking water, as a result of Dutch support
Measurements: Baseline: 356201 Target: 147760

- Individual result: 144422
  Comment:
- Individual result: 144422
  Comment:

1.1.C. Number of schools that gained access to basic drinking water, as a result of Dutch support
Measurements: Baseline: 0 Target: 18

- Individual result: 18
  Comment:
- Individual result: 18
  Comment:

1.2. Sanitation & Hygiene

Indicators
1.2.B. Number of schools that gained access to basic sanitation, as a result of Dutch support
Measurements: Baseline: 0 Target: 18

- Individual result: 18
  Comment:
- Individual result: 18
  Comment:

2. Water Management

Water is an important factor for development, but too much, too little or too dirty water can be very harmful to development. It is important that everyone has access to sufficient water of good quality and is protected against water related disasters. Additionally, it essential to safeguard biodiversity and to protect and restore water-related ecosystems. NL MFA promotes sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity (6.4), implementation of IWRM at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation (6.5) and protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems (6.6). Target: providing 3 million people per year (on average) with improved river basin management and safe deltas, as a result of Dutch support.

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for the result area Water Management?
Measurements: 147.760 beneficiairies improved Improved access to clean and safe water for communities, schools and health facilities.

- Individual result: Given the inaccessibility of high-security-risk areas, activities initially planned with state partners (monitoring the quality of water infrastructure, water quality analysis, ODF status evaluation…) have been delegated to the Central Health Zone Offices
  Comment:
- Individual result: The project's adapted implementation model, which relied heavily on empowering local committees and government actors, is in itself a sustainable, community-based approach.
  Comment:

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help). Include the following elements:

- *Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal.*
- *Performance and quality: checking relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organisation's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis.*

The MEAL team will ensure that the project MEAL framework adheres to the established international humanitarian standards as guided by the different technical standards. WV International (WVI) has a sound MEAL framework that is based on its Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning (LEAP 3) and guided by the Disaster Management Standards. The documents are aligned to the Sphere minimum standards, the Good Enough Guide, the Core Humanitarian Standard and Do No Harm, among the many international standards.

EKN monitoring

Annual reporting is required that will include a narrative, financial and audit report. (Matching the approved LOGFRAME and budget).

The Embassy will also perform monitoring missions during the course of the project. Furthermore, the embassy is currently looking into third party monitoring to ensure monitoring in high risk or unaccessable areas.

Evaluation

The project will carry out a baseline assessment within the first three months of project implementation. The baseline will establish the status of key outcome indicators against the set thresholds. This will allow the project team to set and refine targets for the different indicators.

The Embassy will undertake an end line evaluation using an external consultant to avoid evaluation bias. The endline evaluation will compare the progress on outcomes against the baseline findings. To that end, it will utilize tools that were used for the baseline report and additional qualitative aspects. The report will also show the performance against identified key thematic areas including the OECD–DAC criteria. The end line will identify key lessons learned, best practices and recommendations for similar programmes in the future. The Terms of Reference (ToR) will be drafted by the embassy before the evaluation will start.

Finance

Budget breakdown

See attachement.

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs. See MINBUZA-2023.1413456
- Is the budget arithmetically correct? Yes
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable? Yes.
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget. Yes, see below. Wash activity 80% and support is about 20%.

	Budgetcategories (I until X) Budgetlines (numbers 1-2-3-4)	**Budget year 1 (USD)**	**Budget year 2 (USD)**	
I	International staff, incl. fringe benefits			
1	International Staff - Programme	6.017	6.017	
2	International Staff - Support	247.740	333.133	
	Total international staff	253.756	339.150	
II	National staff, incl. fringe benefits			
1	National Staff - Programme	268.470	283.640	
2	National Staff - Support	60.186	60.186	
	Total national staff	28.656	343.826	
III	Programme implementation			
1	Programme activities excluding cash transfers	1.110.540	1.957.300	
2	Programme logistics	64.164	74.561	
	Total programme implementation	1.174.704	2.031.861	
IV	Assets & Equipment			
1	Assets and Equipment - Programme and Support	14.545	-	
2	Assets and Equipment - Communication	-	-	
3	Assets and Equipment - Transport	24.000	-	
	Total assets & equipment	38.545	-	
V	Other Direct Costs			
1	Office Costs	85.853	105.903	
2	Security	18.984	7.740	

Budgetcategories (I until X) Budgetlines (numbers 1-2-3-4)		Budget year 1 (USD)	Budget year 2 (USD)	
3	Other costs	23.224	25.776	
	Total other direct costs	128.061	139.419	
VI	Monitoring, Audit & Planning			
1	Monitoring	39.240	55.189	
2	Audit (member)	-	15.000	
3	Planning, Evaluation and Learning Workshops	-	5.000	
	Total monitoring & audit	39.240	75.189	
	Total direct costs	**1.962.963**	**2.929.445**	
8%	ICR	157.037	234.356	
	Grand total	**2.120.000**	**3.163.800**	

- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included?

The 8% will retain as indirect cost recovery for WV Netherlands. WV only added 1 staff member in the budget for 10 hours a month for the whole duration of the project + 1 monitoring visit but for the management of the grant another programme officer will be involved, financial support + the other indirect costs of the WVNL office thinking of office costs, communication/visibility support, bank fees and costs not covered by direct budgeted costs. I hope this gives the explanation of the ICR.
WV shared the ICR costs for its office in NL, see MINBUZA-2023.1428795. This project will be contributing 5% per year to the overall costs of the NL office.

- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? No. We don't expect a revised budget.

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)?
  - EKN only donor.

Prepayments

Date milestone payment	Currency and amount milestone payment in USD
After signing of the contract 2023	2.120.000
2024	2.900.000
Last payment 5%/ after approval of final reports	263.800
Total	**5.283.800**

Available resources

Resources	Foreign currency	USD
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0	0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	0

Resources	Foreign currency	USD
Dutch contribution		5.283.800
Total available resources		**5.283.800**
Budget needed		5.283.800
Still to be financed		**0**
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		0
Uncovered balance		**0**

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.? NA
- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity? N.A

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

6. Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.
7. Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

N/A

Audit opinions

8. Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
    a. Yes, >EUR 5.000.000
9. Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)? Yes on timesheets and to not exceed the CAL.