

FY15 Q2 Quarterly Report
January - March 2015
Emergency Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations-IV
(EACAP IV)



Child-to-Child Hygiene Promotion activities in Bulengo IDP camp

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Executive summary

Emergency Assistance to Conflict-Affected Population-IV (EACAP-IV) is a 12-month emergency response program operating in 21 Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps and their host communities in Mweso-Birambizo and Karisimbi Health Zones, North Kivu Province. The program comprehensively responds to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) needs of conflict-affected populations in order to reduce mortality and morbidity related to water-borne illnesses. The program also supports the international NGO INSO, whose mandate is to assist humanitarian aid organizations in fulfilling their missions through the provision of essential security cooperation and information services. This report covers the third quarter of the program (January-March 2015), and describes the program progress towards its expected goals.

During the third quarter of the project, Mercy Corps continued supplying potable water to 21 IDP camps through pumping and treatment systems, gravity-fed water systems and spring catchments. Mercy Corps constructed and rehabilitated sanitation facilities in camps, primarily in Mweso area, therefore ensuring that the displaced population has continued access to a safe and clean environment. We also participated in coordination meetings such as the WASH Cluster and the CCCM working group in Goma, and the weekly inter-agency meetings in Kitchanga, in order to gather information and address emergency needs in a timely manner.

Through a partnership with International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO), the program ensures that humanitarian partners working in North and South Kivu are able to access and use accurate security information, which ultimately increases the impact of Mercy Corps and its diverse partners operating in conflict-affected environments. The program covers a wide range of services, both scheduled and requested, to help assist the humanitarian organizations in fulfilling their own mandates through the provision of essential security cooperation and information services.

1. Program Overview

Persistent conflict in the North Kivu region of Eastern Congo continues to negatively impact the lives of thousands of civilians. An estimated 139,625 IDPs currently reside in the 21 camps which Mercy Corps operates, and these camps still require extensive external support due to their steady growth. Overall, the current provision of services in and around the camps is not adequate to meet the needs of the displaced and of the host populations. Furthermore, movements of populations remain unpredictable due to the intense and continuous fighting among armed groups. Cholera is endemic to the region, and inadequate sanitation infrastructure and hygiene practices increase the risk of outbreak. In response to this chronic emergency, Mercy Corps continues to provide essential WASH services in IDP camps in North Kivu, preventing the spread of cholera.

Award-level Beneficiaries

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Cumulative Period Targeted</u>		<u>Reporting Period Reached</u>		<u>Cumulative Period Reached</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>IDP</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>IDP</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>IDP</u>
<u>WASH</u>	240,000	220,000	139,625	101,625	168,047	142,192
<u>HC&IM</u>	90 Humanitarian Organizations	N/A	81 Humanitarian Organization	N/A	81	N/A

2. Contextual Update

2.1. Security

The first three months of 2015 have been complicated on many levels. The military operations against FDLR principally but also against other armed groups such as ADF (Beni), APCLS (Masisi), and Raia Mutomboki (Shabunda) were launched. The majority of these operations were executed unilaterally by the FARDC.

The collaboration between the army and the MONUSCO for these operations is still on stand-by due to the appointment of two generals at the head of operations in the east whom the MONUSCO considers unfit as they have human rights violation records. Despite numerous operations which are ongoing against the armed groups, their activities continue to increase in some areas and at least one armed group is present in each territory of North Kivu (with the exception of Idjwi territory and low numbers of incidents reported in Nyiragongo, Kalehe and Walungu). The MONUSCO mandate was extended for another year until March 2016, with similar priorities to that of the previous mandate and an emphasis on support to the implementation of the Peace, Security and Collaboration Framework, of which the security sector reform is an integral part.

The political context has been lively in the first three months of the year. The political landscape has been troubled since the end of 2014, as the ambiguities surrounding the election process pushed the wider civil society, including youth groups and the opposition parties, to demonstrate and protest. The popular demonstrations intensified during January after an attempt to pass a law changing the electoral code was introduced to the National Assembly by the Presidential majority. The civil society, youth groups and the opposition parties took to the streets in Kinshasa, Goma, Bukavu and other large provincial capitals. This is the first time in DRC that a popular uprising was able to change the course of legislation: the National Assembly withdrew the changes opposed in the electoral code. Following this, from February onwards other demonstrations and sit-in protests were organized in Kinshasa and Bukavu, predominantly by one of the leading opposition parties, as their leader was put on trial again from a previous court case which had previously been finalized in 2011. The sympathizers of this party fear that their leader will be disqualified from the presidential race with this court case pending and therefore will continue their protests until the issue is resolved.

In this context and especially in the face of major ambush and kidnapping risks, NGOs are finding it difficult to access to all the areas that require their presence. Although the major security risk for the NGOs is armed robberies on the roads and in the premises, particularly during off-duty hours, the possibility of kidnapping NGO workers against ransom is also a concern. During the first quarter of 2015, 55 incidents against the NGOs were reported in the two provinces that INSO covers. The main type of incident affecting NGO security was criminal acts. These represented 73 % of all incidents recorded. Of these, 27% of the first quarter incidents were characterized as “opportunistic attacks,” meaning the perpetrators were not necessarily targeting the NGOs or its staff specifically. Twenty percent of incidents were targeted incidents where the NGOs or its staff concerned were the deliberate targets of the assailants. Eighty percent of the criminal incidents against the NGOs happened in Goma, Rutshuru, Masisi and Fizi territories. The incidents initiated by the irregular armed forces (IAF) were more frequent in the Walikale territory (although this period has seen further regression of incidents by IAF; recording only three such incidents). In total, 12 incidents by the members of the Regular Armed Forces against NGOs were reported during this reporting period and 83% took place in the Masisi, Fizi and Kabare territories. Among the incidents that affected the NGO safety and security, the kidnapping cases are of special concern.

2.2. Movements of Population

Since the beginning of 2015, North Kivu has seen a gradual shift of population movements whereby displaced populations continue to return to their villages, while new displacements have been recorded in the province. . The security context observed during the first quarter of 2015 remains the main cause of new displacements. Insecurity caused by the activism of the armed groups and the Armed Forces operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (FARDC) remains a main trigger of the movement of people in North Kivu. On March 25, 2015 (OCHA monthly population movement report), North Kivu province had nearly 1,003,353 displaced, effective accumulated since 2009. This is 61,354 more people (6.51%) compared to the combined results of last February when 941,999 displaced people were recorded.

Several factors and events in March in the territories of Lubero, Masisi, Rutshuru and Walikale contributed to increasing instability in the region including;

- Clashes between the "Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda" (FDLR) and armed groups in the region Luhanga, Kalevya, south-west of Lubero and the Ikobo group at the boundary between Walikale and South Lubero Territory;
- The continuation of clashes between the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo FARDC and FDLR in Rutshuru Territory;
- Clashes between FARDC and elements of the armed group "Alliance of Patriots for a Free and Sovereign Congo" (APCLS) and clashes between armed groups (WHRDs NDC Cheka) in Masisi Territory;
- Clashes between elements belonging to the group FDLR and Mai Mai Simba in Mambasa in Orientale Province;
- Withdrawal of FARDC soldiers from the south and northwest of Masisi; and
- Clashes between FARDC and Raia Mutomboki elements Kabunga and Itebero south of Walikale.

Goma:

Displacement sites around Goma continue to experience a decrease in their numbers. This steady decline is due to several factors. The Commission for Population Movements (CMP) North Kivu says these spontaneous departures result from the decision of the provincial authorities to close sites around Goma. Another potential factor for these departures could be the decreasing financial resources available to maintain these camps and corresponding reduction of services. On March 25, the camps around Goma had a population of 16,872 people, against 17,913 recorded in February 2015.

Masisi:

In Masisi, population movements increased in March. The OCHA March report estimates an increase in displaced population numbers of about 5.84% (13,998 people) compared with February. This increase is a consequence of the arrival of people newly displaced due to insecurity caused by several events this month registered in the territory, in particular clashes between FARDC and APCLS, and between FARDC and FDLR. IDPs who fled these incidents were accommodated in host families in Mweso, Kitchanga, Kashuga, Kalonge Kalembe and Muheto.

2.3. Staff movement

Movements of staff are assured 100% by the vehicles purchased by OFDA, while transport of material to the field is carried out using a rental truck. Mercy Corps has received an additional vehicle purchased on the EACAP IV that complemented the existing vehicle fleet.

3. Performance Summary

Sector 1: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

a) Achievements during reporting period

From January to March 2015, Mercy Corps continued ensuring access to clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion support in a total of 21 IDP camps, 16 in Masisi Territory and five camps outside of Goma (Mugunga I, Mugunga III, Lac Vert, Bulengo and Buhimba).

Specific achievements during the reporting period include:

Water Supply Infrastructure

- Continued management of two water pumping, treatment, and distribution stations serving Buhimba (24,000 liters/day) and Bulengo (119,000 liters/day) IDP camps. Other camps are supplying water from the Nyabyunyu pumping and treatment station through a sub-grant with the local organization Yme Grands Lacs. All water systems operated and/or monitored by Mercy Corps adhere to a minimum of 0.5 mg/l of residual chlorine at all water points and 0.3 mg/l at the household level. *See more details on water provision in Annex 2;*
- As part of the partnership between YGL and Mercy Corps for the Nyabyunyu water system, monitoring committees for tap stands have been created. The committees are comprised of local authorities and users of the water system;
- Protection of four spring catchments (two in Mpati, one in Kivuye and one in Mukoto);
- Ongoing construction of two 10 cubic meter tanks and protection of three springs catchments in Mpati and Kivuye IDP camps;
- Selection of a contractor for the construction of a 150 cubic meter reservoir (masonry). This activity will start in April 2015;
- Weekly random water testing at household and water point levels in Mugunga I, Buhimba, Bulengo, Lac Vert and Mungote. Mercy Corps regularly carries out water testing activities to verify that water is potable and meets the North Kivu WASH Cluster standards, both at delivery points and at the household level; and
- Finalization of the topographic investigation and feasibility study on how to supply water in Bulengo IDP camps and host communities through more sustainable systems than water pumping.

Sanitation Infrastructure

- Construction of 45 new latrine stalls (*see more detail in Annex 3*)
- Rehabilitation of 116 existing latrines;
- Distribution of 28 hygiene kits and 66 replacement kits for latrine maintenance kits to the WASH committees, the RECOs or the Mères Chefs;
- Treatment and sealing of 311 full latrines in 20 camps;
- Construction of two new shower facilities and 87 repaired; (*see more detail in Annex 4*)
- Construction of 20 personal hygiene facilities for women;
- Training of 13 Mercy Corps staff and two staff members of Mweso Health Zone on the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach;
- Continued awareness-raising to promote self-management and encourage beneficiaries to maintain hygienic sanitation facilities in their communities; and
- Launching of sensitizations on CLTS activities, with a focus on latrines construction to avoid open defecation. Kahando (Mweso), Kalonge (Walikale) and Mbuhi village (Mweso) were

selected for this activity by Mercy Corps and technicians in charge of rural development in Mweso health zone. 90 community leaders (32 women and 58 men) benefited from the training on human waste management, and facilitation of the community-led total sanitation approach. During home visits, community members have acknowledged that open defecation is a reality in their village. During focus group discussions, community members insisted on the importance of latrine usage in fighting against diarrheal diseases. After CLTS sensitization in the target villages, community members started building their own latrines; to date 12 family latrines have been built, and more than 25 latrine pits have been dug.

Hygiene Promotion

- Weekly hygiene promotion sessions (474 focus groups, 588 door-to-door visits) by the 630 RECOs operational in target IDP camps/sites and Mercy Corps' community mobilizers, reaching 32,703 people;
- Training of 234 people in five IDP camps surrounding Goma city (200 out of 234 or 85.5 % women and 34 or 14.5% men) and training of 227 RECOs in Mweso health zone;
- Training of 64 WASH management committee members (32 out of 64 or 50 % of women and 32 men);
- Mercy Corps reinforced the sensitization campaign using the child-to-child approach in the camps with the participation of 7,352 children;
- Dissemination of daily radio messages (with local radio ASS Kibarizo and Pole FM in Goma) about good hygiene practices;
- Distribution of 254 bags of powdered soap;
- Distribution of 2,669 20-liter jerry cans in Mukoto, Muhanga, Kashesha, Kalembe Kalonge and Kalembe Remblai; and
- During the cholera outbreak in Kashuga I, Kashuga II, Ibuga, Kalembe Kalonge and Kalembe Remblai, the sanitation facilities of a total of 443 households were disinfected with chlorine to prevent the spread of cholera diseases. Mercy Corps also conducted large sensitization campaigns in Mugunga I, Mugunga III and Bulengo on water management, water storage and transport in clean and well-covered containers. This activity has successfully reduced the number of cases of cholera in Mugunga III and Mugunga I as well in Mweso IDPs camps.

Environmental Health

- Mobilization of camp communities to empty 221 waste pits; and
- Latrines are cleaned once or twice a day by camp volunteers under the supervision of trained personnel (e.g. RECOs and Mere Chefs¹).

b) Challenges and Lessons Learned

Security

With the launch of the Sukola II operation by the FARDC in early February 2015 consisting of tracking down members of FDLRs in North Kivu province, Mercy Corps has decreased the frequency of staff movements on certain routes as Mpati-Kivuye-Nyange so as not to expose staff and property. Mercy Corps has suspended movements on the Misinga-Kivuye-axis and is currently monitoring the evolution of these operations.

¹ There is a *Mere Chef*, assigned to each administrative block in the camps who is responsible for managing a rotation of latrine cleaning duties among each household in the block.

Looting of the camps

The government announced the closure of all camps across the North Kivu Province in November of 2014, but failed to provide a clear calendar. Since this announcement, camps have been looted as IDPs have little to no other options to secure assets after leaving the camps. Mercy Corps works closely with CCCM and camp authorities to sensitize IDPs on the closure process and support that will be provided during the transition out of camps.

Reduced number of beneficiaries

Throughout program duration, the number of IDPs in the camps targeted by the action has significantly decreased, therefore affecting the number of people reached by the program. In coordination with the WASH Cluster, Mercy Corps proposes to invest some of the remaining funds in addressing needs in Birambizo Health Zone, where no other WASH services are available in the IDP camps. In an extremely volatile context, this proposed intervention will address important WASH emergency needs in nine camps, Bwalanda Katwe, Kikuku, Nyanzale walk Kasoko, Kyahala, Gihondo, Lusuli, Lusoha and Bambu. This intervention is within the mandate of this program.

Other challenges that have been raised up during the second quarterly report were also valid for this reporting period.

Sector 2: Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management

a) Achievements during reporting period

INSO programming that started in the beginning of 2014 and continued throughout, with the addition of OFDA funding from 15 July onwards, produced the following services to its partner organizations through its scheduled and request services, as stipulated in the Scope of Services during the first quarter of the year 2015 (between January and March):

- **FLASH ALERTS:** A total of **40 flash alerts** with pertinent information on security situations that required immediate action and measures to be taken by the partners were issued (27 in North Kivu and 13 in South Kivu). These threat warnings were followed by a **total of 49 updates** until the initial incident was closed (34 follow up in North Kivu and 15 follow up reports in South Kivu).
- **FLASH SECURITY REPORTS:** A total of **60 flash security reports** (36 in North Kivu and 24 in South Kivu) were issued to the partners during the reporting period. These reports were followed by **23 additional updates** (8 in North Kivu and 15 in South Kivu) in order to close the initial incident with all current information provided to the partners. These reports are regarding incidents that could impact on humanitarian activities, security management and/or could change the context in which the NGOs are operating.
- **WEEKLY ROUNDTABLES:** Covering the reporting period, **23 weekly roundtable meetings** were held both in Bukavu and Goma inclusively. The meetings that fell on the first days of January were cancelled. Additionally, one meeting in Goma was cancelled due to popular demonstrations in town on the day of the meeting that prevented the partners from reaching the INSO office. Otherwise, meetings took place every week in each province. The participation is on an average 22 partners in North Kivu and 14 in South Kivu. These meetings provide a forum for information sharing and discussion with NGO security focal points and include a summary of the incidents occurring that week in the respective province, as well as a briefing on the current context including an overview of imminent risks to humanitarian operations.
- **DIRECTORS' MEETINGS:** **One Directors' meeting** took place within the reporting period. The meeting in January was not possible due the absence of CDs, and the entire month of March, the

INSO director was out of the office. The CD Forum in South Kivu was also in a restructuring phase and didn't have scheduled meetings until March. However, a meeting was organized in early March by the Security Analyst in South Kivu with the CDs present in order to review contingency plans. Since the inception of INSO programming, these meetings were difficult to plan and execute, as the heads of missions in both provinces were already committed to a wide range of scheduled meetings.

- **WEEKLY INCIDENT LISTS:** A total of **13 weekly incident lists** were published throughout the reporting period. These reports are provided to the partners each week on Friday and have so far provided NGOs with verified information on individual security events reported from the two provinces over the course of the reporting period. The database format allows NGOs to search by province, place, and date as well as to filter only those events that specifically impacted NGOs. The list features only validated and confirmed information, and therefore provides the NGOs with factual data filtered from rumors and hearsay. The quality and depth of these reports continue to improve as the efficiency of INSO teams grows, in addition to their ability to create broader and more reliable information networks for incident verification.
- **BI-MONTHLY ANALYTICAL REPORTS:** INSO has published **six bi-monthly reports** during the reporting period. The bi-monthly reports cover each territory in the two provinces that INSO has programming in and provide a more analytical view on the general situation twice a month. The analysis focuses on the particular trends in each territory, the presence of irregular armed groups, the possible risks and stakes for the humanitarian activities, as well as the recommendations to NGOs on certain ad hoc problems.
- **QUARTERLY DATA REPORTS:** During the reporting period, **one Quarterly Data Report** was issued. The Quarterly Data Report is a more in-depth analysis of the overall situation and focuses on the trends that occurred during the quarter. These reports are more comprehensive in the coverage period, and therefore provide an overview of the security environment in which NGOs are operating. As it also utilizes accumulated data from the beginning of the year, it allows for longer-term trend analysis and insights into the changes, and impact of these changes, on the humanitarian environment. The report is based on factual data and includes analysis of the political, military and regional factors that could influence the security environment of the NGOs. NGO partners are able to use the findings of this report for planning and better analysis of the context in which they operate. Another quarterly report covering the first quarter of the year 2015 is due to be published on 15 April.
- **ORIENTATION BRIEFING SESSIONS:** During the reporting period, **five orientation sessions** were conducted. The sessions are repeated twice per month (one in Goma and one in Bukavu), and are designed for newly arrived staff members in order to expose them to the present context, historical analysis, current trends and NGO security concerns. No orientation sessions were held in the month of March in Goma due to the absence of the director of INSO from the office. According to the exit surveys from the participants of the sessions held so far, the briefing has been found extremely useful for their understanding of the context and its security implications.
- **SITE SECURITY REVIEW:** **Five site security reviews** were completed during the reporting period (three in South Kivu and two in North Kivu). As a request service, it requires initiative from the partners and is continuously promoted through INSO publications and briefing and training sessions, as well as the weekly and monthly meetings.
- **SECURITY PLAN REVIEW:** **One security plan review** request was received and delivered to the concerned partners during the reporting period. Again, this a request service that requires an active initiation by the partners and as with the site security review service it is promoted to partners via different venues and publications by INSO.
- **INDEPENDENT SECURITY ADVICE:** This is also a request service that the individual partners can demand for in-depth information on any given security situation (including critical incidents and individual briefing sessions based on their specific area of interest). **34**

independent security advices were provided to partners during the reporting period. This is a request service that is used the most by the INSO partners in both provinces.

b) Challenges and Lessons Learned

Most of the challenges that were cited in the previous quarterly reports remain valid, which are:

- Among the 81 partners, it has been a challenging process to create reliable networks, as the turnover rate of (especially international but also national) staff members in the partner organizations remains high. This creates a failure to share important information with INSO, and a lack of attention to the INSO Code of Conduct, which states the obligations of the organizations to share the pertinent security information with INSO. With each new registration of individuals from the organizations, INSO sends a copy of the Code of Conduct, Scope of Services, and information on INSO services. In addition to that, the Orientation Sessions allow INSO to explain the functioning of the organization to the new arrivals in order to ensure that the participants can become efficient collaborators from the beginning. INSO meetings are as well used as suitable venues to explain the importance of information sharing and the confidentiality for all parties.
- The difficulty in organizing directors' meetings due to the scheduling conflicts. Furthermore, the heads of missions are based either in Bukavu or Goma, but rarely are these two groups able to meet together (which is part of the reason to hold these meetings) to discuss the wider security situation in both provinces. Therefore, rather than being strict on arranging the meetings monthly, it is also feasible to overcome the problem with some ad hoc INSO-CD meetings, as was done in Bukavu in March to facilitate the contingency planning. It seems feasible to create thematic meetings for CDs rather than adding one more regular meeting to discuss the same issues they deal with in other meeting venues.
- The information verification is a constant challenge for INSO teams in the particular context of eastern DRC, where separating rumors from facts is an enormous task. INSO strives to overcome the difficulties by hiring field monitors (who are constantly supervised and trained on the internal verification process), by creating a large and reliable network of sources, and by enhancing the knowledge base of its staff who are curious, detail-oriented and able to identify the facts from rumors.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Sector 1: WASH

Data on WASH activities are collected within the camps on a monthly basis by the WASH management committees trained by Mercy Corps. These committees have been trained to report on the state of physical infrastructure in the camps, identifying infrastructure to be rehabilitated and other needs for WASH activities. Mercy Corps carries out regular monitoring and verification of WASH activities in North Kivu and verifies information received or requested from other agencies in the field or in Cluster and OCHA coordination meetings, monitoring progress against project indicators on a continuous basis. Mercy Corps relies on official population statistics released by DRC and the National Commission of Refugees (as camp managers), UNHCR and the Government of North Kivu every month (often coordinated through the Camp Coordination and Camp Management – CCCM Working Group), in order to estimate infrastructure needs in accordance with North Kivu WASH cluster standards. The program team also participates in coordination meetings to stay abreast of cross-sector issues and events related to the target IDP camps.

Sector 2: Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management

During the reporting period, no formal evaluation of programs was scheduled. However, the service outputs are continuously monitored internally by the INSO director for their quality and

validity and to ensure that the services comply with the internal operational standards. All reports published to the partners have at least two layers of checking and editing before they are issued. In the case of weekly incident list, there are four different steps of checking and verifying. In the case of the analytical reports (bi-monthly and quarterly) there are at least three steps of corrections and checks. In the case of any request services, there are at least two different people checking the quality of the information shared with the partners. In addition to these, INSO HQ staff also consistently review products for validity, accuracy, and quality.

Furthermore, bilateral discussions are held with the partners in order to ensure the level of satisfaction from their side. More formal evaluations are done through partner satisfaction surveys at least once a year.

5. Coordination

Sector 1: WASH

Mercy Corps regularly participates in the following coordination meetings in order to ensure coherence in program implementation strategies and that needs are covered as effectively as possible:

- WASH Cluster in Goma;
- Working groups for camp coordination and management in Goma organized by UNHCR;
- Working group for IDPs site coordination and management in Goma organized by OIM;
- Weekly coordination meetings organized by OCHA in Kitchanga every Wednesday; and
- Bi-weekly coordination meetings organized by National Commission for Refugees (camp manager in Mweso Health Zone).

Sector 2: Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management

INSO teams in Goma and Bukavu at the provincial level, and the director takes part in various coordination mechanisms at both the capital and provincial levels.

At the provincial level, INSO teams coordinate with:

- UNDSS and MONUSCO (in Bukavu INSO joins the SMT and provincial security meetings as an observer, in Goma, teams attend the UNDSS and MONUSCO initiated humanitarian security meetings), both teams attend CIMIC-MONUSCO meetings;
- Formal and informal meetings with partner organizations;
- Meetings organized by OCHA; and
- Provincial military and the police corps.

At the Director's level, INSO coordinates with;

- Generic and bilateral meetings with humanitarian organizations;
- Embassies, diplomatic corps and donors;
- UNDSS and MONUSCO hierarchy in Kinshasa;
- National and Provincial ministries and civilian authorities; and
- Higher-level (and national level) military authorities.

6. Conclusion

Sector 1: WASH

During this quarter, Mercy Corps has provided essential water, sanitation, and hygiene services to 139,625 people living in 21 IDP camps and host communities across the Mweso and Karisimbi Health Zones in Masisi Territory and Goma City. During the next quarter more effort will be focused

on the construction of a 150 cubic meter water tank and the protection of spring catchments in Mpati IDP camps. Mercy Corps plans to intervene in Birambizo health zone due to the lack of WASH partner in eight IDP camps and the risk of spread of cholera in this health zone.

Sector 2: Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management

The INSO DRC program continues to provide a positive contribution to NGO safety and security and to narrow the gap for verified and reliable safety and security information that would allow the NGOs to make informed decisions for the well being of their teams and their programs. The immediate warnings on the imminent risks, the detailed analysis on the incidents that could impact the NGO safety and security in short and medium term, the qualitative analysis of the general context and the trends all are appreciated by the humanitarian community in the two Kivus. Furthermore, the comprehensive briefing sessions to familiarize the new arrivals with the context and security trends, as well as the training sessions to allow the security managers to improve their skills in security management, are all part of the positive contributions that INSO has provided since its start in late 2012.