



INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
NIGERIA PROGRAM

Quarterly Report

PROVISION OF NFI AND EMERGENCY GBV AND WASH SERVICES TO IDPs AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN ADAMAWA
STATE, NIGERIA
(Contract No: AID-OFDA-A-14-00013)

Report dates: July 1, 2015 - September 30, 2015

PRESENTED TO:
THE USAID OFFICE OF FOREIGN
DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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I. Executive Summary

PROGRAM TITLE: Provision of NFI and Emergency GBV and WASH Services to IDPs and Host Communities in Adamawa State, Nigeria

PROJECT NO: AID-OFDA-A-14-00013

AGENCY: International Rescue Committee (IRC)

COUNTRY: Nigeria

CAUSE: Insurgency in North Eastern Nigeria

REPORTING PERIOD: July 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015

GOAL: To improve the overall well-being of conflict-affected, displaced persons and host families through emergency response support to those living in IDP camps, informal settlements, and within host communities in Adamawa state, NE Nigeria.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Provide appropriate, quality psychosocial and safety services for survivors of GBV that support their recovery, healing and dignity and allow them to rebuild their lives.
2. Survivors of GBV have access to appropriate health services that supports their recovery, healing and dignity
3. Rapid improvement in water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in targeted sites

BENEFICIARIES:

Total targeted: 363,020

IDP beneficiaries: 65,955

LOCATION: Adamawa State, Nigeria

DURATION: June 27, 2014 to June 26, 2016

Introduction

Throughout the reporting period, IDP movements have remained in flux. With relative peace returning to Mubi and the surrounding LGAs, many IDPs began leaving the camps in Yola to return to their areas of origin near Mubi. Some of this movement was voluntary, while other movements were enforced by government agencies keen to move towards camp closure as soon as possible. However, after more than 6 months of occupation by Boko Haram, the areas near Mubi had been left with minimal water and sanitation and health services and IDPs returned to find houses destroyed. As communities are still separated, many are still vulnerable to protection risks, especially GBV. Many IDPs have also not yet been able to return directly to their homes and have moved to camps near Mubi, due to continuing attacks from Boko Haram elements in the area, including one on July 26th which led to IDPs fleeing and taking up shelter in a school structure in Uba, Hong LGA, on the border between Borno and Adamawa States. This school has since become an informal IDP camp. After gaining access to the area and assessing the needs in the camp, the IRC began WASH, health and women's protection programming with the returnees.

The IRC is therefore working to improve environmental health conditions in targeted communities around Mubi by providing water, sanitation, and hygiene support through the construction or rehabilitation of water sources, excreta disposal facilities, solid waste facilities and bathing facilities for IDPs living in camps and host communities and also to Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs) and schools. Working with local partners, the IRC's programs aim to reduce the risk of water borne diseases through continued hygiene promotion and improved access. The IRC is also continuing to provide appropriate, quality psychosocial and safety services for survivors of GBV to support their recovery, healing and dignity and allow them to rebuild their lives. Dignity, household and WASH NFI kits have been provided to GBV survivors, newly arrived IDPs, and the most vulnerable long-term IDP households.

Nevertheless, the IDP community in and around Yola continue to present immediate survival needs. This quarter also saw many returnees (both voluntary and forced) who had fled to neighboring countries, especially Cameroon, being forced back to Nigeria; where they have often been settled in the camps in Yola. This led to the creation of an additional camp in Yola (Fufore camp) in August 2015. These IDPs lacked access to simple household items, food, health care, protection, safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and adequate shelter; and the IRC expanded programming to this new camp to meet these needs.

Another added complication this quarter has been the deteriorating security situation in Yola, which was previously considered safe. On September 11th, 2015, a bomb was detonated in the Malkohi IDP camp, killing 7 people, including young children and injuring 20 others. This bombing targeted the government agencies running the camp, but IDPs formed the bulk of the casualties. The IRC was forced to temporarily suspend activities within the camp for 2 weeks until the end of September. There have also been continued security incidents in and around Mubi, caused by remaining Boko Haram elements in the area. In order to protect its beneficiaries from potentially risky situations, the IRC has re-designed the delivery of project activities to avoid encouraging crowds of people in one location, which could be a target for violence.

II. Summary of Activities

Northern Adamawa State; Hong, Maiha, Mubi North, Mubi South, Yola North, Yola South, Girei and Fufore Local Government Areas (LGAs)

Type Disaster: Insurgency in northeastern Nigeria

Total Number of Beneficiaries: 363,020

Intervention Month(s): July – September 2015

Objective 1. Provide appropriate, quality psychosocial and safety services for survivors of GBV that support their recovery, healing and dignity and allow them to rebuild their lives.

During Q5 (Q1 of year 2 extension), the IRC worked with the Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Working Group¹ to develop a standard operating procedure (SOP) that establishes referral pathways for survivors of SGBV in Adamawa State. These referral pathways will facilitate survivors' access to appropriate and quality services to meet their psychosocial, safety and health needs in a timely manner.

During the quarter, the IRC continued to engage **15** women, early and late adolescent girl GBV survivors in individual counselling sessions; **30** sessions were held between July and September 2015.

The IRC held skills training activities with **356** women and adolescent girl GBV survivors (bead making, cap making, knitting and Kritani making²) this quarter. The selection of participants was based on demonstrated interest, especially survivors and choice of activity. Unfortunately, while last quarter women participants expressed the wish to market their products, many of these women relocated closer to their area of origin during this quarter, so the IRC was unable to facilitate sale activities.

Through the partnership with Goggoji Zumunchi Development Initiative (GZDI), the IRC also provided **763** women and adolescent girls with dignity kits³ and **294** females with household kits⁴ to enhance their recovery, healing and allow them to rebuild their lives.

Table 1. No. of beneficiaries engaged in psychosocial activities

No.	Camp	Skills Building Activities				Total
		Knitting	Hat making	Bead making	Kritani	
1	Malkohi	32	30	20	10	92
2	NYSC	45	30	45		120
3.	Deeper Life	-	-	24	-	24
4.	Fufore	62	-	-	-	62

¹ The SGBV Working group is made up of Ministry of Women Affairs, IOM, DRC, UNFPA, UNHRC, UNICEF, Female Lawyers Association, the Ministry of Health and the police.

² Hair cap used by women

³ Dignity kits contain a bag, comb, toothbrush, toothpaste, wrapper, 3 pieces of laundry soap, 6 pieces of bathing soap, 1 bottle of Vaseline, towel, 1 pair of slippers, 2 pants, 2 packets of sanitary pads and a veil/hijab

⁴ Household kits contain 1 set of cooking pots, 1 plate, 1 drinking cup, drinking bucket(20litres) with lid, 1 set of bed sheets, 3 pieces of laundry soap and 6 pieces of bathing soap

5	St. Theresa	58	-	-	-	58
	Total	197	60	89	10	356

Table 2. Distribution of kits per location

No.	Camp	Dignity kit	Household kit
	Malkohi	139	20
	NYSC Camp	50	-
	Daware		83
	Girei LGA	11	70
	Bachure Host community	100	55
	Deeper Life		13
	Mubi North	177	27
	Mubi South	234	26
	Hong	52	-
	Total	763	294

Due to the security situation caused by a number of suicide bombing incidents, the IRC has thought it necessary security-wise to carry out awareness raising/sensitization sessions for large groups of people using Radio GOTEL, which is a community radio station situated in Yola. The radio station covers Yola city, Mubi and some surrounding communities and reaches an estimated, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 people. This method minimized risk for staff and the population by not bringing together large groups of people, whilst also raising community awareness about Gender-based violence and the services available at the Federal Medical Center. **Nine days** (September 27 - October 5, 2015) of radio sensitizations (6 slots per day,) through jingles were conducted.

Three days of training was conducted in Mubi for 20 participants (9 males and 11 females) on caring for child survivors. The training aimed to improve the knowledge and skills of IRC Staff and Partners (Goggoji Zumunchi Development Initiative (GZDI), Center for Caring, Empowerment and Peace Initiative (CCEPI), Ministry of Women's Affairs, Department for Youth and Health) to effectively and correctly refer child survivors. For this training, the average pre-test score was 43%, the average post-test 80%; and the average knowledge gained score was 38%.

The IRC, in partnership with GZDI and CCEPI, held **two** meetings each with community women in Mubi North and South, Maiha and Hong on the concept of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). In Mubi North, the first meeting was held in Lokuwa ward and 166 women attended the meeting. The second meeting was held with 2 officers (1 male and 1 female) from the cooperative society. In Mubi South, meetings were held in Lamonde (45 women) and Tudun-Wadda (90 women). These meetings served to inform women and community members about the VLSA concept and gave them the option to join. The IRC and its partners continued to follow-up on the **10** previously established VSLA groups in Yola, which have now been functioning for 6 months, in order to provide support where necessary. These groups are faring well; there have been no drop-outs as yet and there is more solidarity among group members than before.

Objective 2. Survivors of GBV have access to appropriate health services that supports their recovery, healing and dignity

Following the signing of the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the IRC and the Federal Medical Center (FMC), the IRC provided PEP kits to the FMC (PEP kits 9 and 3 and 5) and the Bachure clinic (PEP kits 9 and 3, 2 packets of cannula 20g and 22g, and 2 packets of disposable gloves) in Yola.

The IRC conducted **four days** of Clinical Care for Sexual Assault Providers training (September 7 - 10, 2015) for the **24** health staff (13 females and 11 males) to equip them with the knowledge and skills that will enable them provide health services to survivors in an appropriate, compassionate and timely manner. In this training, the average score for pre-test was 28%, the post-test score was 41%; and the average knowledge gained was 13%.

Table 3. Trainings Conducted

No.	Date	Target	Sex		Average scores		
			Female	Male	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Average knowledge gained
1	September 7 - 10, 2015	Health workers (Clinical Care for Sexual Assault Survivors)	13	11	<30%	41.3%	13%
2	September 30 - October 2, 2015	IRC Staff and Partners (Caring for Child Survivors)	11	9	<50%	80%	38%
	TOTAL		24	20			

From July to September, **13** cases of GBV were reported; 10 in Yola and 3 in Mubi. 6 of these were cases of rape. Though all survivors received medical attention, only one received post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) because cases were delayed in reporting (beyond 120 hours). The other survivors were given treatment according to their needs through referral to other services and received counselling and psychosocial support.

Figure 4 shows the number of cases reported each month from March - September 2015; while Figure 5 shows the Age range of survivors.

Figure 4. Number of cases reported March to September, 2015.

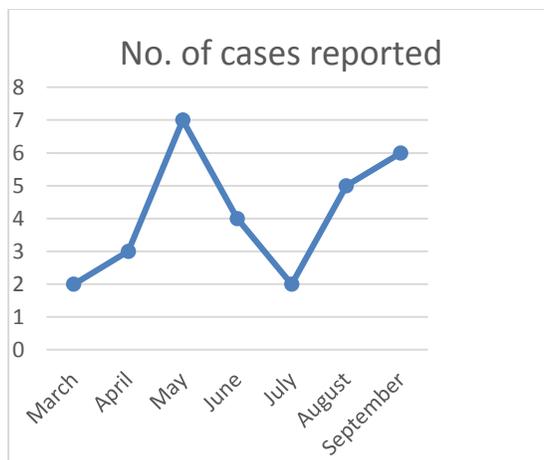
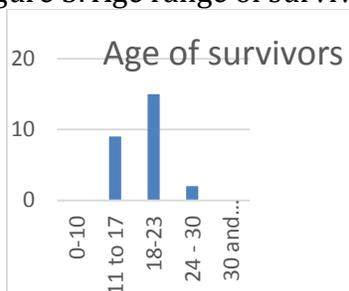


Figure 5. Age range of survivors



Objective 3. Rapid improvement in water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in targeted sites

During the reporting period, the IRC continued to implement an emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) intervention to rapidly improve environmental health conditions in targeted villages/communities and IDP Settlements in eight LGAs; namely Maiha, Hong, Mubi North, Mubi South, Girei, Fufore, Yola North and Yola South of Adamawa State.

Access to Water Supply: The IRC provided safe water through daily water trucking to 7,739 IDPs (female 5,030 and Male 2,709) for cooking, drinking and for hygiene purpose in two IDPs camps, namely Uba Camp and Mubi Burnt Bricks transit camp. The IRC also rehabilitated 41 boreholes, benefitting 38,585 IDPs and host community members in the following communities:

Table 6. Number of people benefitting from each community from rehabilitated boreholes in Q5

S/N	Name of Communities	LGA	Population benefiting from rehabilitated borehole	Number of Boreholes rehabilitated
1	K.B.C	Hong	761	1
2	Bakin Rijiya	Hong	252	1
3	Pliefu	Hong	155	1
4	Udin	Hong	306	1
5	Pella Daksiri	Hong	743	1

6	Daguza 1	Hong	481	1
7	Daguza 2	Hong	134	1
8	Wuro Bokki (Bakin Kasuwa)	Hong	273	1
9	Wuro Bokki (Jauro Yau)	Hong	305	1
10	Thabu	Hong	913	1
11	Cross River	Hong	460	1
12	Dzuma	Hong	503	1
13	Ngalbi (Beside Mosque)	Hong	238	1
14	Ngalbi (Old Church Area)	Hong	144	1
15	Fadama Reke 1	Hong	287	1
16	Fadama Reke 2	Hong	115	1
17	Banshiga (Mission Area)	Hong	342	1
18	Banshiga (Bakin LCCN Church)	Hong	201	1
19	Kala`a 1	Hong	333	1
20	Kala`a 2	Hong	425	1
21	Makera (Nyibango)	Hong	246	1
22	Makera (Bakin Tasha)	Hong	284	1
23	Kofan jikaryawu	Mubi North	844	1
24	Digil Pri. School	Mubi North	964	1
25	Wuro Harde	Mubi North	1134	1
26	Ilorin Road	Mubi North	789	1
27	Jos Road	Mubi North	862	1
28	Sabon Layi	Mubi South	416	1
29	Suburum	Mubi South	560	1
30	Muppa	Mubi South	1016	1
31	Kaguwa	Mubi South	762	1
32	Wuro Baya	Mubi South	624	1
33	Wuwayiwa	Mubi South	781	1
34	IPS Sabon Layi	Maiha	4152	1
35	Sabon Layi B	Maiha	4085	1
36	Water Board	Maiha	2270	1
37	Buba Njidda A	Maiha	3392	1
38	Buba Njidda B	Maiha	3620	1
39	Sabon Layi 1	Maiha	3210	1
40	Near Ahmadu House Opp Tudun Wada	Maiha	420	1
41	Malakwai IDPs Settlement	Yola South	783	1
	TOTAL		38,585	41

Hygiene Sensitization/Campaign: The IRC carried out hygiene promotion activities in seven IDP camps, namely Fufore, Uba, Mubi Burnt Bricks transit camp, Saint Theresa Catholic church, NYSC, Malakwai and Deeper Life konar waya, reaching a total of **16,982** IDPs (Female 11,038 and Male 5,944) and **22,656** host community members (female 14,726 and 7,930 male) in 147 community clusters within Hong, Maiha, Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs. These activities focused on key

hygiene messages such as critical times for hand washing, safe solid waste disposal, safe water treatment and personal hygiene.

The IRC led **72** area cleaning campaigns in the six IDP camps of NYSC, Deeper Life konar waya, Uba, Mubi Burnt bricks, Fufore, Saint Theresa Catholic Church; and 27 communities within Fufore and Girei LGA, namely Dullo 1, Dullo 2, Lakkayala, Gonneri, Mummuye, Kuwagol, Mai-tari, Sarapetel, Shakamidere, Jibiro, Wuro Abdul, Jabilamba, Wuro Modi, Madalu, Timpil, Lamurde, Kalumbe, Fattude Amadu, Chulire, Kolere, Sangere, Yadim Lamurde, Yadim Centre, Wamjangi, Batti, Lainde Mboi and Nyibango. The campaigns reached a total of **15,191** IDPs (9,874 female and 5,317 Male) in camps and **15,302** persons in host communities. The IRC provided camp officials, IDPs and Community leaders with communal sanitation and hygiene materials, such as wheel barrows, shovels, rakes, waste disposal bins, brooms, disinfectant and detergents.

The IRC conducted **34** Vector control and Waste management activities in two IDP camps and 27 host communities within Fufore and Gerei LGAs. **Four** waste disposal pits were dug in NYSC camp and **three** in Fufore camp, with a total of **6,436** (Female 4,183 and Male 2,253) IDPs benefitting from these activities. 27 host communities carried out at least one clearing of waste water drainage and the management of solid waste within their community. A total of **15,302** persons benefited from these activities in the host communities

During this quarter, the IRC formed **147** WASH committees in the areas to where IDPs have begun returning within Hong, Maiha, Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs. The IRC will train these committees in following quarter.

III. Indicator Tracking

Table 1: Objective Achievements for Project by Indicator

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q5	Cumulative	Remark
Sector – Protection Sub-sector	Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence				
Objective 1	Provide appropriate, quality psychosocial and safety services for survivors of GBV that support their recovery, healing and dignity and allow them to rebuild their lives				
Indicator 1 (OFDA) Number of individuals benefiting from GBV services (sex disaggregate)	Persons	4,700	486	2,214	During this quarter, 130 women and adolescent girls were targeted (80 in Malkohi and 50 in Fufore camp) to raise awareness on GBV and other protection issues and where to access services. 356 women and adolescent girls were engaged in psychosocial activities in NYSC, Malkohi, Deeper Life, Fufore and St. Theresa camps.
Indicator 2 (OFDA) Number of people trained in GBV prevention or response disaggregated by sex	Persons	175	44	186	During this quarter 44 Participants (24 females and 20 males) were trained in clinical management and caring for child survivors.
Indicator 3 (IRC) Percentage of women and girl beneficiaries accessing material support (NFIs and dignity kits) to help meet their immediate needs	Persons	100%	1,057 33%	2,028 (66%)	During this quarter, 1,057 women and adolescent girls accessed dignity and household kits to meet their immediate needs. Overall, this indicator is on track.
Indicator 4 (IRC) Percentage of targeted communities who develop strategies to mitigate the risks that women and girls face in their settings	groups	80% of women aware of available GBV	This will be reported on in the next quarter	None	To be reported on during the next quarter.

Table 1: Objective Achievements for Project by Indicator

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q5	Cumulative	Remark
		services			
Indicator 5 (IRC) Number of mother to mother leadership structures (IDP and host community) that enhance women's support groups and networks.	groups	35 groups /networks	0	0	Mother to Mother leadership structures have been difficult to establish due to the movement of IDPs from the camps to their 'home of origin or to camps closer to their home of origin; and IRC finds it a bit challenging to contact them since it is not clear to where they have moved.
Indicator 6 (IRC) Number of women that complete cycles in the village savings and loans associations.	persons	15 groups /375 women	None	None	The 10 previously formed groups are being monitored but have not yet completed a full cycle. Two sessions of awareness raising were conducted in Mubi North and South but groups are yet to be formed (activity for next quarter). This indicator will be reported on during the next quarter.
Indicator 7 (IRC) Percentage of GBV survivors that are referred to and receive services that meet their needs.	persons	100%	100%	34 (100%)	For this quarter, 13 cases were reported and they all received medical treatment and other services based on time of reporting and choice.
Objective 2	Survivors of GBV have access to appropriate health services that supports their recovery, healing and dignity				
Sector: Health Sub-sector	Medical commodities including pharmaceuticals				
Indicator 1 (OFDA) Number of supplies distributed by type (e.g., medical kits, equipment, consumables)	units	10 Lidocaine (hydrochloride 2%), 10 UNFP A post rape		10	The team distributed NFPA kit 9 and 3 and 5 to the FMC and the Bachure clinic (PEP kits 9 and 3, 2 packets of cannula 20g and 22g, and 2 packets of disposable gloves) in Yola

Table 1: Objective Achievements for Project by Indicator

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q5	Cumulative	Remark
		kit 3, 4 UNFP A kit 9 and 4 UNFP A kit 5			
Indicator 2 (OFDA) Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex, in the use and proper disposal of medical equipment and consumables	persons	30 (20 male & 10 female)	11 males & 13 females	24	24 Health workers (13 females and 11 males) from the targeted health facilities were trained
Indicator 3 (OFDA) Number and percentage of health facilities, supported by USAID/OFDA, out of stock of selected essential medicines and tracer products for more than one week	Unit	10	0	0	There have not been any stock-outs to date because drugs are delivered weekly and based on needs.
Objective 3	Rapid improvement in water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in targeted sites				
Sub-sector	Environmental Health				
Indicator 1 (OFDA) Number of people benefiting from solid waste management, drainage, and/or vector control activities	Persons	145,555	21,738	109,457	This activity is on track as 109,457 persons have benefited from this activity: cumulative after Q4; 87719+ Q5; 21738.
Indicator 2 (OFDA EH1) Number of people targeted by the environmental health program	Persons	145,555	54,940	139,659	Activity is on track as 139,659 persons have benefited from this activity:

Table 1: Objective Achievements for Project by Indicator

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q5	Cumulative	Remark
					cumulative after Q4; 87719+Q5; 54,940
Number of safe bathing facilities completed	Units	480	0	0	Activity to start in Q6
Number of people per safe bathing facility completed	persons	174	0	0	Activity to start in Q6
Indicator 3 (OFDA EH2) Number of people targeted by environmental health program	persons	145,555	54,940	139,659	Activity is on track as 139,659 persons have benefited from this activity: cumulative after Q4; 87,719+Q5; 54,940
Number of communities targeted by the environmental health program	groups	215	147	263	Target exceeded as 263 community groups have being formed, cumulative of afterQ4;
Number of community cleanup/debris removal activities conducted	sessions	676	72	156	Activity to resume in Q6 after the training of community WASH Committees
Indicator 4 (OFDA EH4) Number of people targeted by environmental health program	persons	145,555	54,940	139,659	Activity is on track as 139,659 persons have benefited from this activity: cumulative after Q4; 87,719+Q5; 54,940
Number of communities targeted by the environmental health program	groups	215	147	263	Target exceeded as 263 community groups have being formed, cumulative of afterQ4;
Number of communal solid	sites	60	34	34	Activity is on track

Table 1: Objective Achievements for Project by Indicator

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q5	Cumulative	Remark
waste disposal sites created and in use					
Sub sector	Water supply infrastructure				
Indicator 1 (OFDA) Number of people directly benefiting from water supply infrastructure program	Persons	137,655	46,324	77,199	Activity is on track, as 77,199 persons have benefited from this indicator, cumulative as at the end of Q4; 30,875+Q5; 46324
Indicator 2 (OFDA WS1) Number of households visited	households	769	400	400	Activity is on track – the cumulative number of HHs reached was revealed from the KAP survey
Average liters/person/day collected from all sources for drinking, cooking and hygiene	liters	7.5liters/person/day	>7.5%	>7.5%	Activity is on track – this figure was revealed in the KAP survey
Indicator 3 (OFDA WS3) Number of water points developed, repaired or rehabilitated	units	208	41	73	Activity is on track and will progressively increase in Q6,
Number of fecal coliform bacteriological tests conducted	tests	46	0	0	Test was not carried out as the equipment for testing was not ready as of Q5; However, the rehabilitated boreholes were properly disinfected with chlorine solution during the rehabilitation process.
Number of test results with 0 fecal coliforms per 100ml sample	tests	28	0	0	Test was not carried out as the equipment for testing was not ready as of Q5; However, the rehabilitated boreholes were properly disinfected with chlorine solution during the rehabilitation process

Table 1: Objective Achievements for Project by Indicator

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q5	Cumulative	Remark
Indicator 4 (OFDA WS4) Number of households targeted by water supply infrastructure	households	19,665	6,618	11,039	Activity is on track, as 11,039 household have benefited; cumulative at the end of Q4; 4,421+Q5; 6618
Number of households visited	households	769	400	400	Activity is on track
Number of households collecting all water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources	households	8,646 or 40% of targeted households for water supply infrastructure	44%	44%	Activity is on track
Sub-sector	Hygiene promotion				
Indicator 1 (OFDA) Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double counting)	persons	145,555	39,638	139,010	Activity is on track as 139,010 persons have benefited from this activity: cumulative after Q4; 99,372+Q5; 39,638
Indicator 2 (OFDA HP1) Number of people interviewed during household visits	persons	769	400	400	Activity is on track
Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical	persons	231	289	289	Activity is on track

Table 1: Objective Achievements for Project by Indicator

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q5	Cumulative	Remark
times to wash hands					
Indicator 3 (OFDA HP3) number of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers	households	231	271	271	Activity is on track
Indicator 4 (OFDA HP7) Number of village water user committees created/trained	groups	215	147	263	Activity is on track as 263 WASH committee/water committees have been created; 116 created and 88 trained at the end of Q4+147 created in Q5 ready to be trained in Q6
Number of men and women trained to be on water user committees	persons	830 men and 830 women	0	172 women, 532 male	This will be determined after the training of the water committees in Q6 As no training happen this quarter
Number of village water user committees active at least 3 months after training	groups	215	N/A	33	To be recorded 3 months after the training is held
Sub sector	Sanitation infrastructure				
Indicator 1 (OFDA) Number of people receiving direct benefiting from the sanitation infrastructure program	persons	145,555	0	0	Activity to start in Q6
Indicator 2 (OFDA S1) Number of people receiving hygiene promotion	persons	145,555	39,638	139,010	Activity is on track as 139,010 persons have benefited from this activity: cumulative after Q4; 99,372+Q5; 39,638
Number of households visited	households	769	400	400	Activity is on track

Table 1: Objective Achievements for Project by Indicator

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q5	Cumulative	Remark
Number of households with no evidence of feces in living area	households	7,162	0	0	Activity to be done in Q6
Indicator 3 (OFDA 3) Number of people interviewed during household visits	persons	769	400	400	Activity is on track
Number of people who report using a latrine the last time they defecated	persons	50,133	0	0	Activity to be done in Q6
Indicator 4 (OFDA S6) Number of people benefiting from hand washing facilities	persons	145,555	0	0	Activity to be done in Q6
Number of hand washing facilities inspected	units	440	0	0	Activity to be done in Q6
Number of hand washing facilities in use	units	330	0	0	Activity to be done in Q6

IV. Constraints and challenges

For the WASH team, the main challenge experienced during this quarter was access to communities, given the bad road, especially during the rainy season (June-October).

For the GBV team, one of the main challenges experienced during this quarter was difficulty in meeting women for the formation of VSLA groups. This reporting period coincided with farming season and women were engaged with farming activities. IRC continued to engage women who were not currently active in farming to encourage understanding of the benefits of VSLA, while waiting for after harvest season to engage those currently busy with farming activities. Also, the continual movement of IDPs between camps and movement from Adamawa state camps to Borno state camps made it difficult for teams to follow up with clients following service provision. For example, it was challenging for the IRC to consistently work with GBV survivors if they moved from the camps to locations beyond IRC's operation or areas difficult to reach. The IRC has communicated with OCHA on the issue and active INGOs in the NE region are working together to advocate with government agencies on the issue.

V. Activities for Quarter 6 (October – December 2015)

EH/WASH:

- Training of WASH Committees
- Training of Pump mechanics
- Distribution of WASH NFIs
- Distribution of material for the construction of latrine and bathing facility
- Continue Hygiene Sensitization and campaign
- Rehabilitation of Borehole and water trucking

GBV:

- GBV Awareness raising (16 days of activism)
- Psychosocial training for staff and partners
- Confidential space settings in Yola and Mubi
- CCSAS trainings in Mubi for Health staff
- Case management
- Training of new VSLA Groups
- Work with ministry of health on developing protocol for clinical management
- Continue distribution of household and dignity kits.

VI quarter 5 photo gallery

WASH:



Photos showing children collecting water after rehabilitation work in Malakwai IDP Settlement



A photo showing the rehabilitation of Broken down Borehole, Muda community



A cross section of women being sensitized during community visit in NYSC camp



A cross section of women being sensitized during community visit in Gella

GBV:



A beneficiary signing to receive household kits in Mubi.



Awareness raising session held in Malkohi camp



Women engaged in knitting activities Fufore camp