

FY16 Q1 Quarterly Report
October – December 2015
Emergency Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations-V
(EACAP V)



International Handwashing Day in Ibuga IDP camp. Photo: Mercy Corps

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Award No.	AID-OFDA-G-15-00223
Start Date	July 15, 2015
End Date	April 14, 2016
Report Date	January 31, 2016
Total Award	\$1,600,000

Executive summary

From October to December 2015, Mercy Corps continued to ensure access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities in 19 IDP camps in accordance with North Kivu WASH Cluster standards and to provide hygiene promotion support to approximately 117,125 IDPs in the Mweso and Karisimbi Health Zones. During this reporting period, Mercy Corps constructed and rehabilitated 300 latrines and 104 bathing facilities and treated and sealed full latrines in 19 camps. The WASH team conducted hygiene promotion activities in all 19 camps through an awareness raising campaign (including door-to-door visits and community theater), focus group discussions conducted weekly in the camps and the dissemination of hygiene message through a local radio station.

During the reporting period, 4 of these camps were affected by a cholera outbreak (Ibuga, Kashuga I, Kashuga II and Mweso). In these camps, Mercy Corps supported RECOs to conduct a campaign on the five critical moments for hand washing and distribute soap to 925 families. Mercy Corps continued CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) activities during this reporting period in Mbuihi, Kalonge and Katahandwa villages: 261 door to door visits were conducted, 207 meetings held on the consequences of open defecation, the causes of diarrhea diseases and methods of prevention, benefitting 2,229 people in total. The communities of these three villages built 164 latrines in total including 115 new latrines and 49 existing latrines repaired.

Mercy Corps has been participating regularly in coordination meetings such as the WaSH Cluster and the CCCM working group in Goma, and in weekly inter-agency meetings in Kitshanga, to ensure that our interventions are coordinated with other actors to meet the needs of IDP populations in North Kivu. In January 2016, Mercy Corps conducted total sanitation in the Mukoto camp after the site was abruptly and forcefully closed by Congolese authorities. We continue to work with the humanitarian community to advocate for the rights of displaced populations and against the rapid closure of other camps in North Kivu.

1. Program Overview

EACAP-V program targeted to essential emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo through the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to about 125,000 people, including 100,000 individuals living in 30 IDP camps, addressing the populations' most critical WASH needs, including access to water, access to sanitation, and a clean and safe environment.

During this reporting period, there were an estimated 117,125 IDPs residing in the 19 IDP camps targeted by the program in Masisi and Goma territories. 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 host populations. Furthermore, movements of populations remain unpredictable due to the intense fighting between armed groups, which has also led to the deterioration of the sanitary infrastructure in many IDPs camps. 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 IDPs camps in North Kivu, preventing the spread of cholera.

Award Level Beneficiaries

Sector	Cumulative Period Targeted		Reporting Period Reached		Cumulative Period Reached	
	Total	IDP	Total	IDP	Total	IDP
WaSH	125,000	100,000	158,625	117,125	158,625	117,125

2. Contextual Update

2.1. Security

During the reporting period, clashes between the FARDC army and the FDLR rebel group in different areas of the province and clash between FDLR and Mai Mai, in particular in Walikale, Rutshuru and Masisi territories, have resulted in large-scale preventive and reactive displacements. Many additional factors have increased camp populations in the target area, including: increased activism of other armed groups, (such as the Alliance of Patriots for a Free and Sovereign Congo (APCLS) and the Mai Mai group led by Checka in Walikale Territory); violent ethnic tensions in Walikale, Masisi and Rutshuru; and increase in harassment, forced labor and banditry directly affecting civilians. As a result of heightened instability, thousands of newly displaced people have joined spontaneous camps as well as camps covered by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) in Mweso health zones.

2.2. Movements of Population

The statistics on movements of population shared by OCHA on December 25th, 2015 ("*Analyse des mouvements de population en Province du Nord Kivu*") confirmed the concerning trends observed at the field level. Notably, there were 13,091 new internally displaced persons in the camps where Mercy Corps operates in December 2015. In Mercy Corps' areas of intervention, the trends are reverse in Goma (with a decreasing IDP population) and in Masisi and Rutshuru (with an increasing IDP population).

Goma

In Goma there were 10,897 displaced people on December 25, 2015. Contrasted with the data from September, when there were 12,665 IDPs, there is a clear decrease in the number of displaced people: roughly 1768 or 13.97 %. This decline could be related to updates of site statistics around Goma as well as voluntary returns.

Masisi

Most IDPs living in camps (about 25% of the total number of IDPs in the province) are found in Masisi (131,212 persons) and Rutshuru (53,145) territories, where Mercy Corps operates. Furthermore, recent fighting in Rutshuru and Masisi has forced civilians to find refuge in Ibuga, Kashuga I, Kashuga II, Kalembe, Mweso and Kitshanga. Between October and December, Ibuga, Kashuga I&II, Mpati, Kivuye and Mweso camps received about 12,583 new IDPs. Some of these people arrived from Kalembe Kalonge and Remblai camps that were damaged during clashes in the area from early October up to now. CNR is still registering new arrivals in these IDPs camps every day.

2.3. Staff movement

Mercy Corps' staff use vehicles purchased through USAID/OFDA funding for all movements, while transport of materials to the field is carried out using a rental truck. No vehicles were purchased under the current award.

3. Performance Summary

a) Achievements during reporting period

From October to December 2015, Mercy Corps continued ensuring access to clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, and supported hygiene promotion in a total of 19 IDPs camps, including 16 in Masisi, Rutshuru and Walikale Territories, and three camps outside of Goma (Mugunga I, Mugunga III, Bulengo).

Specific achievements during the reporting period include:

Water Supply Infrastructure

The overall average of 23 liters of clean water/person/day provided by Mercy Corps to IDP camp communities goes well beyond the North Kivu WASH Cluster standard of 10 liters/person/day and exceeds the SPHERE standard of 15 liters/person/day. The average ratio is 23 l / p / d, with the exception of the camps of Mpati and Kizimba where the ratio of water per person per day remains low. Mercy Corps had increased storage capacity but in Mpati and Kizimba, sources of water are limited and the flow rates remain low. For Kizimba a solution would be to connect the Kizimba camps on the system of Ngesho-Kitchanga and for Mpati it is necessary to identify other potential sources to feed the displaced. See more detail on water supply annex 2.

During the reporting period, Mercy Corps continued management of a water pumping, treatment, and distribution station serving Bulengo (70,000 liters/day). Under EACAP V, Mercy Corps signed a sub-grant agreement with the local organization Yme Grands Lacs in order to provide YGL with financing to continue to supply water free-of-charge in Mugunga III and Mugunga I IDP camps.

Mercy Corps regularly carries out weekly random water testing at household and water point levels in the camps around Goma. To ensure quality control of water in the household, Mercy Corps regularly test for bacteria (when ground water is used) and chlorine-levels (especially in surface water). Through these water-testing activities, Mercy Corps is able to verify that water is potable and meets the North Kivu WaSH Cluster standards, both at delivery points and at the household level.

Sanitation Infrastructure

In terms of latrines construction, SPHERE standards of 1 latrine per 20 persons have not yet been achieved, primarily due to lack of space in some of the target camps. However, the program has been able to improve latrine access and the current ratio is 38 people per latrine. Mercy Corps aims to maintain or exceed that ratio for the next reporting period. See more detail of annex 3 on latrine construction and repairs. In summary, the following was achieved:

- Construction of 300 new latrine stalls. *(see more detail in Annex 3)*
- Rehabilitation of 104 existing latrines.
- Construction of 122 new hand-washing facilities.
- Distribution of 34 hygiene kits and 72 replacements kits for latrine maintenance to WaSH committees, the Relais Communautaires (RECOs) or the Mères Chefs.
- Treatment and sealing of 493 full latrines in 19 camps.
- Construction of 80 new shower facilities and reparation of 90. *(see more detail in Annex 4)*
- Construction of 4 laundry facilities in Kahe, Kashuga II, Mungote and Ibuga
- Construction of 8 personal hygiene facilities for women
- Continued awareness-raising to promote self-management and encourage beneficiaries to maintain hygiene and sanitation facilities in their communities.

Hygiene Promotion

Mercy Corps hygiene promotion team identified 671 RECOs (community health volunteers) in the camps who were trained on prevention, detection and management of diarrheal diseases. These volunteers, Relais Communautaires (RECOs), were responsible for the dissemination of key messages in prevention and management of risky health behaviors in the camps. They also oversee latrine maintenance and emptying of 297 waste pits. RECOs are also responsible of disinfection during a cholera outbreak in the camps. The first case of cholera was confirmed on November 17, 2015; and special efforts were made by Mercy Corps field team to respond to cholera outbreak in the camps of Ibuga, Kashuga I & II and Mweso. Mercy Corps continues to respond in these camps through sensitizing on the causes and prevention of the disease. The RECOs helped relay these messages through awareness-raising activities and supported Mercy Corps teams to complete the disinfection of huts to avoid the spread of disease.

Mercy Corps and others WASH partners commemorated the International hand-washing day, a ceremony organized in Goma and Ibuga towns in order to emphasize the importance of saving lives by the simple act of washing hands. See below the main achievements during this reporting period:

- Weekly hygiene promotion sessions (707 focus groups, 1792 door-to-door visits) by 671 RECOs and Mercy Corps' community mobilizers, operational in target IDPs camps/sites and reaching 48,641 people including 9172 children (child to child approach).

- Following the confirmation of 145 confirmed cholera cases in Kashuga I (34), Kashuga II (36) and Ibuga (75) Mercy Corps disinfected IDPs' huts and surrounding sanitation facilities.
- 35 theater performances conducted in the camps to spread awareness on good hygiene practices and highlight risks in displaced communities.
- Mercy Corps reinforced the sensitization campaign using the child-to-child approach in the camps.
- Mercy Corps continue raising awareness through the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in three villages (i.e. Katahando, Kalonge, Mbuihi).
- Dissemination of daily radio messages (Community Broadcast on Kalembe and Pole FM) about good hygiene practices and the prevention of cholera.
- Disinfection of 13,554 huts and sanitations infrastructures such latrines and bathing facilities during a mass campaign of clean IDP camps.
- Distribution of 227 bags of powdered soap.

Environmental Health

- Mobilization of camp communities to empty 297 waste pits.
- Latrines cleaned once or twice daily by camp volunteers under the supervision of trained personnel (e.g. RECOs and Mere Chefs¹).

b) Challenges and Lessons Learned

Robbery and kidnapping on roads

Security remains the most significant threat in working in the North Kivu Province. During this reporting period, there were cases of robberies in the intervention areas targeting humanitarian NGOs and public transport motorcycles and trucks. In Masisi and Rutshuru territories there are still scattered attacks here and there in the province, and populations continue to live in fear and move to IDPs camps.

Lack of space for sanitation facilities in some camps

New construction works have been delayed due to the difficulty to dig in volcanic rock, adding to the space problem still persisting in camps, such as Kashuga I & II. As a result of this lack of space and regular arrivals of new IDPs in these camps, the ongoing cholera outbreak is proving difficult to stop. Mercy Corps continues to work in close coordination with the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) who has the authority to manage land issues and the identification of plots for infrastructure. CNR negotiates areas with residents and sometimes moves displaced people into administrative blocks that are not saturated to free space for sanitation facilities.

Security and access

The period between October and December was a particularly eventful and challenging time for the implementation of program activities as it coincided with the continuing of the cholera outbreak started in November 17, 2015 and population movement due to clashes between different armed group in Masisi and Walikale. Because of these two major issues, project activities were not implemented as schedule and the activities in the other camps were slowed as almost all team members were mobilized to provide the response in the affected camps.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Project monitoring has been implemented by WaSH field-engineers and hygiene-mobilization staff with oversight from the program manager. Monitoring of implementation activities take place through regularly conducted joint field visits with various stakeholders (IDP Committees, Camp Managers, UNHCR, National Commission for Refugees) to examine data quality, provide on-site mentoring to stakeholders, collect success stories, solicit

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.

beneficiary feedback and ensure proper procedures are in place. Weekly reports collected from the field are then consolidated into monthly progress reports.

The data is then used to inform periodic management meetings during which the team reviews data, identifies trends, and proposes adaptive changes to programming when necessary. In order to estimate infrastructure needs in accordance with North Kivu WaSH cluster standards, Mercy Corps relies on official population statistics released by PU-AMI, the National Commission of Refugees (as camp managers), UNHCR and the Government of North Kivu each month (often coordinated through the Camp Coordination and Camp Management – CCCM Working Group). The program team also participates in coordination meetings to stay abreast of cross-sectorial issues and events that concern the target IDPs camps.

5. Coordination

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 IOM
- Weekly coordination meetings organized by OCHA in Kitchanga
- Bi-weekly coordination meetings organized by the National Commission for Refugees (camp manager in Mweso Health Zone)

Information exchange also continues with MSF-H and Solidarité International to coordinate the cholera response activities in camps and surrounding camps. In these meetings, all partners in the Mweso health zone exchange various information related to the cholera response and the partners give the state of progress of their activities and problems encountered.

6. Conclusion

During this quarter, Mercy Corps provided essential water, sanitation, and hygiene services to 117,125 people living in 19 IDPs camps and 41,500 members of the host communities across the Mweso-Birambizo and Karisimbi Health Zones in Masisi Territory and Goma City. The reporting period was marked by a large-scale response to a cholera outbreak in Ibuga, Kashuga I & II camps. 145 persons were affected by cholera during this period, and the response is ongoing in January 2016.

Following the withdrawal of WASH actors from Birambizo health zone, Mercy Corps conducted a needs assessment in IDP camps in order to identify gaps and design a response accordingly.

During the next quarter, our efforts will be focused on the construction of sanitation infrastructure to maintain standards in all IDPs camps that have been receiving new internally displaced persons for the past few months.

ANNEXES: EACAP V FOR FY2016 Q1 QUARTERLY REPORT

ANNEX 1: Population Size

Population size on December 2015								
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Househols	Population	# of Women	# of Men	# of Girls	# of Boys	
Goma	Mugunga 3	1572	4632	1343	556	1482	1251	
	Mungunga I	1412	3336	967	400	1068	901	
	Bulengo	1231	2929	849	351	937	791	
Host community		5833	35000	10150	4200	11200	9450	
	Sous-total 1	10048	45897	13310	5508	14687	12392	
Masisi	Mokoto	806	4264	1237	512	1364	1151	
	Muhanga	735	3203	929	384	1025	865	
	Mungote	3342	14767	4282	1772	4725	3987	
	Mweso	1082	4692	1361	563	1501	1267	
	Kashuga 1	1779	7315	2121	878	2341	1975	
	Kashuga 2	1988	9261	2686	1111	2964	2500	
	Kalembe R	355	1372	398	165	439	370	
	Mpati	5008	24932	7230	2992	7978	6732	
	Kalengera	669	2814	816	338	900	760	
	Kivuye	1109	4884	1416	586	1563	1319	
	Nyange	359	1427	414	171	457	385	
	Bibwe	984	3108	901	373	995	839	
	Host community		417	2500	725	300	800	675
		S/Total 2	18633	84539	24516	10145	27052	22826
Rutshuru	Kahe	1630	6066	1759	728	1941	1638	
	Ibuga	2395	10977	3183	1317	3513	2964	
	Kizimba	1435	4179	1212	501	1337	1128	
	Host community		625	2500	725	300	800	675
		S/Total 3	6085	23722	6879	2847	7591	6405
	Kalembe Kalonge	742	2967	860	356	949	801	
Host community		376	1500	435	180	480	405	
	Sous-total 4	1118	4467	1295	536	1429	1206	
General Total		35884	158625	2591	536	1429	1206	
Total IDPs		28633	117125	33966	14055	37480	31624	
Total Host Community		7251	41500	12035	4980	13280	11205	

Annex 2: Water Provision

Annexe 2: Water Production								
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Population	Sources of water	Water production, liters/day	Flow rate, l/s	Average water available, L/P/d		
Goma	Mugunga 3	4632	Water pumping and treatment(Nyabyunyu)	130333	1.51	28		
	Mungunga I	3336	Water pumping and treatment(Nybyunyu)	130333	2	39		
	Bulengo	2929	Water pumping and treatment	41688	0.5	14		
Host community		35000	Water pumping and treatment(Nyabyunyu)	164033	2	5		
	Sous-total 1	45897			5	22		
Masisi	Mokoto	4264	Spring catchement	170208	2	40		
	Muhanga	3203	Spring catchement	56592	1	18		
	Mungote	14767	Gravity water system(Ngesho-Mungote)	423360	5	29		
	Mweso	4692	Gravity water system (Ngesho-Mungote 0	103680	1	22		
	Kashuga 1	7315	Gravity water system	253000	3	35		
	Kashuga 2	9261	Gravity water system	208130	2	22		
	Kalembe R	1372	Gravity water system	120272	1	88		
	Mpati	24932	Gravity water system	242568	3	10		
	Kalengera	2814	Gravity water system	38448	0	14		
	Kivuye	4884	Spring catchement	69984	1	14		
	Nyange	1427	Spring catchement	45360	1	32		
	Bibwe	3108	Gravity water system	43632	1	14		
	Host community		2500	Gravity water system	37500	0	15	
		S/Total 2	84539			21	29	
Rutshuru	Kahe	6066	Gravity water system(Ngesho-Mungote)	172800	2	28		
	Ibuga	10977	Gravity water system	165888	2	15		
	Kizimba	4179	Spring catchement	34257	0.4	8		
	Host community		2500	Gravity water system	37500	0.4	15	
		S/Total 3	23722			5	17	
	Kalembe Kalonge	2967	Gravity water system	174960	2	59		
Host community		1500	Gravity water system and spring protection	22500	0.3	15		
	Sous-total 4	4467				25		
General Total		158625			0	23		

Annex 3: Latrines Constructions and repaired

Annex 3: Construction/Repaired of latrines								
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Population	# of doors constructed during the second quarterly report	# of latrines repaired during the second reporting period	# of doors displacements during this second period	# of doors repaired, displaced or constructed during this second reporting period	# of doors of latrines functionality during the field visit, Dec 20 2015	Average persons per latrine
Goma	Mugunga 3	4632	0	5	0	5	147	32
	Mungunga I	3336	5	29	0	34	236	14
	Bulengo	2929	25	28	45	98	289	10
	Sous-total 1	10897	30	62	45	137		19
Masisi	Mokoto	4264	0	0	8	8	78	55
	Muhanga	3203	0	0	12	12	138	23
	Mungote	14767	40	0	16	56	332	44
	Mweso	4692	0	0	12	12	127	37
	Kashuga 1	7315	30	0	0	30	109	67
	Kashuga 2	9261	60	0	0	60	135	69
	Kalembe R	1372	0	0	0	0	40	34
	Mpati	24932	5	0	151	156	636	39
	Kalengera	2814	10	8	20	38	113	25
	Kivuye	4884	0	24	71	95	175	28
	Nyange	1427	0	0	4	4	66	22
	Bibwe	3108	0	0	36	36	190	16
	S/Total 2	82039	145	32	330	507	2139	38
	Rutshuru	Kahe	6066	0	0	0	0	104
Ibuga		10977	125	10	28	163	236	47
Kizimba		4179	0	0	22	22	134	31
S/Total 3		21222	125	10	50	185	474	45
	Kalembe Kalonge	2967	0	0	0	0	60	49
	Sous-total 4	2967	0	0	0	0	60	49
General Total		117125	300	104	425	829		38

Annex 4: Showers constructed and repaired

Annex 3: Construction/Repaired of latrines							
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Population	# of doors constructed during the first quarterly report	# of showers repaired during the first reporting period	# of doors repaired or constructed during this first reporting period	# of showers of functionality during the field visit, Sept 25 2015	Average persons per shower
Goma	Mugunga 3	4632	0	0	0	98	47
	Mungunga I	3336	0	0	0	86	39
	Bulengo	2929	0	0	0	100	29
	Sous-total 1	10897	0	0	0	284	38
Masisi	Mokoto	4264	18	20	38	64	67
	Muhanga	3203	0	0	0	64	50
	Mungote	14767	0	0	0	142	104
	Mweso	4692	2	0	2	52	90
	Kashuga 1	7315	0	4	4	66	111
	Kashuga 2	9261	0	0	0	132	70
	Kalembe R	1372	0	20	20	34	40
	Mpati	24932	0	0	0	349	71
	Kalengera	2814	10	8	18	52	54
	Kivuye	4884	0	0	0	62	79
	Nyange	1427	0	0	0	22	65
	Bibwe	3108	0	0	0	132	24
	S/Total 2	82039	30	52	82	1171	69
	Rutshuru	Kahe	6066	14	20	34	41
Ibuga		10977	28	2	30	103	107
Kizimba		4179	0	0	0	60	70
S/Total 3		21222	42	22	64	204	108
	Kalembe Kalonge	2967	8	16	24	40	74
	Sous-total 4	2967	8	16	24	40	37
General Total		117125	80	90	170	1699	63

Annex 5: Latrines sealed and treated

Annex 5: latrines treated and sealed with chlorine HTH 70%			
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Population	# of latrines doors treated and sealed with chlorine HTH 70%
Goma	Mugunga 3	4632	9
	Mungunga I	3336	66
	Bulengo	2929	52
	Sous-total 1	10897	127
Masisi	Mokoto	4264	4
	Muhanga	3203	0
	Mungote	14767	36
	Mweso	4692	18
	Kashuga 1	7315	50
	Kashuga 2	9261	10
	Kalembe R	1372	0
	Mpati	24932	10
	Kalengera	2814	28
	Kivuye	4884	60
	Nyange	1427	14
	Bibwe	3108	40
	S/Total 2	82039	270
Rutshuru	Kahe	6066	8
	Ibuga	10977	82
	Kizimba	4179	6
	S/Total 3	21222	96
	Kalembe Kalonge	2967	0
	Sous-total 4	2967	0
General Total		117125	493

Annex 6: Debris pits removal

Annex 6: Debris removal			
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Population	# waste pits evacuated during this period
Goma	Mugunga 3	4632	13
	Mungunga I	3336	3
	Bulengo	2929	14
	Sous-total 1	10897	30
Masisi	Mokoto	4264	0
	Muhanga	3203	18
	Mungote	14767	46
	Mweso	4692	6
	Kashuga 1	7315	12
	Kashuga 2	9261	33
	Kalembe R	1372	9
	Mpati	24932	20
	Kalengera	2814	11
	Kivuye	4884	2
	Nyange	1427	5
	Bibwe	3108	3
	S/Total 2	82039	165
Rutshuru	Kahe	6066	0
	Ibuga	10977	82
	Kizimba	4179	0
	S/Total 3	21222	82
	Kalembe Kalonge	2967	20
	Sous-total 4	2967	20