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**FY16 Q3 Quarterly Report**  
**April – May 2016**  
**Emergency Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations-V**  
**(EACAP-V)**



**20-LITER WATER CONTAINER DISTRIBUTIONS IN KIZIMBA IDP CAMPS (Photo: Mercy Corps)**

## **Executive Summary**

The EACAP-V program provides essential emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo through providing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to about 125,000 people (including 100,000 individuals living in IDP camps). This report is the last for EACAP V. By the end of the reporting period, Mercy Corps had completed the totality of the activities (100 %) that were planned in the program proposal, and surpassed its total beneficiary target for the life of the program, reaching 158,625 people with improved WASH services.

This report covers the period of a no-cost extension (NCE) requested by Mercy Corps. For a period of one month from April 14, 2016 to May 14, 2016, Mercy Corps planned the distribution of hygiene kits and water containers for women and girls in IDP camps. OFDA approved the no-cost extension in April 2016 in order for Mercy Corps to complete activities that had been delayed due to the deterioration of the security situation in the Mpati area.

During the period, Mercy Corps worked in 13 IDP camps, where it continued to ensure access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities in accordance with North Kivu WASH Cluster standards. Mercy Corps provided hygiene promotion support to approximately 77,766 IDP and 6,500 members of host communities in the Mweso and Karisimbi Health Zones. Due to high insecurity in the area of Mpati, five IDP camps were inaccessible.

Initially the EACAP-V program was scheduled to end April 14, 2016, but due to the insecurity that prevailed in intervention areas, some activities have not been finished as planned. As a result of high insecurity in certain areas of Mweso health zone from November 2015 to January 2016 (including the kidnapping of *Medecins Sans Frontières* staff in December) staff access was limited, which slowed down implementation. In particular, construction of latrines and showers in Mpati camp was delayed.

During the reporting period, Mercy Corps constructed 180 latrines, rehabilitated 36 and treated and sealed latrines in 13 camps. The WASH team conducted hygiene promotion activities in all 13 camps through an awareness raising campaign (including door-to-door visits and Community Theater), weekly focus group discussions in the camps and the dissemination of hygiene messaging through a local radio station.

During the reporting period, two camps (Mungote and Kahe) were affected by a cholera outbreak. In these camps, Mercy Corps supported *Relais communautaires* (RECOs) who conducted a sensitization campaign on the five critical moments for hand washing and distributed soap to 14 families. In May 2016, Mercy Corps conducted total sanitation in the Muhanga camp after the site was consolidated.

Mercy Corps participates regularly in coordination meetings, such as the WASH Cluster and the Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM) working group in Goma, and in weekly inter-agency meetings in Kitchanga, to ensure that we coordinate our interventions with other key actors to meet the needs of IDP populations in North Kivu. 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. The provincial government has already announced the closure of several IDP camps including Muhanga and Mugunga I, where Mercy Corps operates.

## **1. Program Overview**

The EACAP-V program provides essential emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo through providing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to about 125,000 people (including 100,000 individuals living in IDP camps). EACAP-V addresses the populations' most critical WASH needs, including access to water, sanitation and a clean and safe environment. Throughout the lifetime of the program, EACAP-V surpassed the population target, reaching 158,625 people (including 117,125 individuals living in IDP camps and 41,500 host communities).

During this reporting period, there were an estimated 77,766 IDP residing in 13 of the 18 IDP camps targeted by the program in Masisi and Goma territories. Due to their steady population growth, these camps still require extensive external support. Overall, the current provision of services in and around the camps is not adequate to meet the needs of the displaced and host populations.

During the final period of EACAP-V, Mercy Corps strengthened awareness on the need for self-care and hygiene in the camps around Goma. As part of its exit strategy, Mercy Corps discussed its exit with IDPs and the WASH Cluster as early as possible. To this end, Mercy Corps multiplied focus groups discussions with beneficiaries and increased coordination meetings with camps committees. In these discussions, messaging focused on the implications of Mercy Corps' exit from the camps and what kind of support displaced people will need to ensure sustained program successes without depending on continued external assistance.

### Award Level Beneficiaries

Sector	<u>Cumulative Targeted</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Reporting Period Reached</u>		<u>Cumulative Period Reached</u>	
	Total	IDP	Total	IDP	Total	IDP
WASH	125,000	100,000	84,266	77,766	158,625	117,125

## 2. Contextual Update

### 2.1. Security

The security situation in North Kivu remains tense and volatile in many areas of the province, following increased activity from armed groups, including the Alliance of Democratic Forces (ADF), the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and the Mai Mai-Nyatura. Recently, the FDLR entered into a coalition with the Mai Mai-Nyatura, resulting in increased abuses in Masisi, Walikale and Rutshuru, including the murder of civilians, looting and pillaging.

Humanitarian access remains a problem for organizations intervening in the area. Due to the increasingly unstable security situation, three organizations suspended humanitarian operations in Rutshuru during the reporting period. Several others have suspended their activities but are able to respond in the territories of Masisi and Beni, as they wait for the situation to improve and stabilize.

Due to high insecurity and clashes between FARDC and coalitions of armed groups (Nyatura) in the area of Mpati, the following IDP camps were not accessible: Mpati, Kikuyu, Nyange, Kalengera, Kitso, and Bweru. Mercy Corps kept in-country donor representation in Kinshasa updated on the situation, and its implications for EACAP-V activities.

### 2.2. Movements of Population

In the Mpati area in Masisi, 45,000 people who were evicted from displacement sites are being deprived of assistance due to the security situation.

Furthermore, there was a trickle of returning IDPs reported in the sites of Bweru, Bibwe and Kitso. These sites, and the former Mpati site, were entirely emptied in late March during military operations against armed groups in the area. Despite the low numbers of returnees, the situation remains tense in the area, which is still a major theater of military operations against armed groups.

In Masisi, humanitarian partners reported the presence of about 10,000 newly displaced persons in the Kitchanga area. These displaced populations came from the Busumba area and its surroundings, having fled the insecurity caused by army offensives. Many are being hosted by families in the localities of Kirumbu, Rugongwe, Nyampanika, Mweso, Mohongozi, Bushanga, Kabale, and other centers around Kitchanga.

Cholera is endemic in the Mweso health zone. The risk of an outbreak increases with inadequate sanitation infrastructures and poor hygiene practices. In response to this chronic emergency, Mercy Corps continues to provide essential WASH services to IDP camps in North Kivu, to prevent the spread of cholera.

In March 2016, statistics provided by the CCCM and IOM confirmed that there are more than 191,177 displaced people in 54 sites. These include the 13 sites where Mercy Corps operates, which have a total population of 77,766.

## **Goma**

In May 2016, there were 9,288 displaced people in Goma. Compared with the 9,474 IDPs counted in the data from March, there is a small decrease in the number of displaced people: approximately 186 or two per cent fewer. This decline could be related to the updating of site statistics around Goma, as well as voluntary returns.

## **Masisi and Rutshuru**

Most IDPs living in camps (about 46.8% of the total number of IDPs in the province) are found in the territories of Masisi (89,479 people) and Rutshuru (89,494), in which Mercy Corps operates.<sup>1</sup> From March to May, population numbers have decreased by 38,561 people in Masisi. However, in Rutshuru there was an increase of 6,357 people in IDP sites. This shift in numbers is explained by the IDPs who left camps on the Mpati area and returned to villages. Humanitarian partners report the presence of about 10,000 newly displaced people around the region of Kitchanga. Every day, the National Committee for Refugees (CNR) continues to register new arrivals in the IDP camps.

### **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**

<sup>1</sup> OIM/UHCR statistics North Kivu May 25, 2016.

### **a) Achievements during the Reporting Period**

From April to May 2016, Mercy Corps continued to ensure access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities, and to promote good hygiene practices in a total of 13 IDP camps, including: six in Masisi; three in Rutshuru; one in Walikale, and; three camps outside of Goma (Mugunga I, Mugunga III and Bulengo). During this reporting period Mercy Corps was not able to access any of the IDP camps along the Mpati area (Mpati, Kalengera, Bibwe, Nyange, Kivuye and Kitso). Mercy Corps DRC continues to share information on the evolving security situation with OFDA-Kinshasa, at their request.

Specific achievements during the reporting period include:

#### ***Water Supply Infrastructure***

The overall average of 18 liters of clean water available per person per day that Mercy Corps provides to IDP camp communities well exceeds the North Kivu WASH Cluster minimum-standard of 10 liters per person per day. The overall average of water consumed, decreased to 11.4 liters per person per day in concert with the introduction of a water usage fee system initiated in several camps from which Mercy Corps was departing. This indicates a more efficacious, less wasteful use of water, now that it is no longer distributed for free.

During the reporting period, Mercy Corps continued management of a water pumping, treatment, and distribution station serving Bulengo (35,000 liters/day). As part of its camp exit strategy initiated in April 2016, Mercy Corps has been raising awareness in Mugunga I & III about the need to pay for the water consumed. Mercy Corps encourages displaced populations in Mugunga I and III, through awareness meetings and discussion groups, to pay for water. This strategy is necessary because Mercy Corps does not have a partner from the WASH cluster to continue activities in the camps around Goma. As a result of a lack of funding, Yme Grand Lacs suspended the supply of water free of charge in two camps where Mercy Corps worked. IDPs in Mugunga I & III have started to pay for water supplied by Yme Grands Lacs.

As a part of its exit strategy, Mercy Corps prepared for a process of the handover of the water system in Bulengo. Targeted at displaced communities and the CNR, awareness campaigns focused on the fact that water provision would not be sustainable without usage payment. Despite initial resistance from the CNR and the community, due to effective awareness campaigns, they understood and accepted the need to pay for water usage. Currently, in the camps of Mungunga I & III, residents pay user-fees. Moreover, cost-recovery at the community level was enough to sustain the program without further financial interventions by Mercy Corps, even though in its exit strategy Mercy Corps anticipated paying for water for the most vulnerable populations.

Mercy Corps carries out randomized weekly water testing at household and water delivery point levels in the camps around Goma, Mungote and Kahe. To ensure quality control of water, Mercy Corps regularly tests for bacteria and chlorine levels. Through these water-testing activities, Mercy Corps is able to verify that the water is potable and meets the North Kivu WASH Cluster standards, both at delivery points and at the household level.

By the end of the reporting period, out of four Water Supply Infrastructure indicators, Mercy Corps met or surpassed two targets and missed two targets. Mercy Corps is awaiting the results of an internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report to evaluate why the two targets were not met.

#### ***Sanitation Infrastructure***

For latrine construction, the SPHERE standard of one latrine per 20 persons has not yet been achieved, primarily due to the lack of space in some of the target camps. The program has a current ratio of 39 people

per latrine. Although this ratio does not meet SPHERE standards, it does meet the North Kivu WASH Cluster standard of one latrine door for 50 people (*see Annex 3 for more detail on latrine construction and repairs*). The lack of funding to repair and construct new latrines affected the ratio of people to latrines from the previous quarter; even though the ratio already exceeds the North Kivu WASH Cluster standard, the recently implemented, OFDA-funded Responding with Emergency Assistance to Communities and Displaced Households in North Kivu (REACH) program is addressing improved latrine access as a priority. To address the lack of space, Mercy Corps will continue to negotiate areas with camp authorities and the CNR. If necessary, the authorities are obliged to relocate the huts of displaced people to secure space for health infrastructure, moving them to other areas in the camp.

During the reporting period, the notable achievements were:

- Construction of 180 new latrine stalls (*see Annex 3*)
- Rehabilitation of 36 existing latrines
- Construction of 48 new hand-washing facilities
- Distribution of 36 hygiene kits and nine replacement kits for latrine maintenance to WASH committees, RECOs, or Mères Chefs
- Treatment and sealing of 248 full latrines in 11 camps
- Construction of 48 new shower facilities and repair of 113 existing shower facilities (*see Annex 4*)
- Construction of two laundry facilities in Mweso IDP sites
- Construction of seven personal hygiene facilities for women in Mungote and Ibuga
- Construction of 28 debris pits in six IDP camps (Mweso, Mungote, Kashuga I & II and Ibuga);
- Total sanitation of Muhanga IDP camps during the consolidation of camps where 112 latrines were sealed and treated
- Continued awareness-raising campaign to promote self-care and encourage beneficiaries to maintain hygiene and sanitation facilities in their communities
- Continued to prepare for the exit of Mercy Corps in three IDP camps around Goma (Mugunga I & III and Bulengo)

By the end of the final reporting period, out of five Sanitation indicators, Mercy Corps met or surpassed three indicators, and nearly achieved the fourth indicator of 100% of household latrines in compliance with SPHERE standards (1,050 of 1,084 or 96.8 %). For the missed indicator, Mercy Corps was reusing hand washing stations structures from full latrines that were sealed and treated. Mercy Corps therefore did not need to construct the full number of new hand-washing facilities, which explains why we did not reach the target of 350.

### ***Hygiene Promotion***

Mercy Corps continued to strengthen awareness of self-care for beneficiaries. RECOs conducted sensitization campaigns in all 13 IDP camps and disseminated key messages in prevention and management of risky health behaviors. They also oversaw latrine maintenance and the emptying of 87 waste pits and disinfection during a cholera outbreak in the camps. The RECOs helped relay messaging in awareness-raising activities and supported Mercy Corps' teams in the disinfection of huts to avoid the spread of disease in two sites (Kahe and Mungote) where Mercy Corps responded with cholera interventions.

Mercy Corps' major achievements during this reporting period include:

- Weekly hygiene promotion sessions (66 focus groups, 536 door-to-door visits) by 671 RECOs and Mercy Corps' community mobilizers who operated in target IDP camps and host communities. These promotion sessions reached 16,196 people including 7,340 children (2,819 boys and 4,521 girls) through a child-to-child approach.

- Following 14 confirmed cholera cases in Mungote (10) and Kahe (4), Mercy Corps disinfected IDP huts and surrounding sanitation facilities in the identified sites
- Conducted 16 theater performances in 13 IDP camps to spread awareness of good hygiene practices and highlight risks for displaced communities
- Mercy Corps reinforced the sensitization campaign using the child-to-child approach in all the camps
- To reduce the spread of cholera, Mercy Corps organized a mass campaign for disinfecting huts and health infrastructure in Mungote and Kahe camps. This campaign was also accompanied by systematic cleaning of water containers at water collection points. 129 huts and sanitation infrastructures were disinfected during this campaign (i.e. 1,179 latrines and 351 bathing facilities) during a mass cleanup campaign of IDP camps
- Distributed 40 bags of powdered soap and encouraged IDPs to use ash for hand washing
- Distributed 968 personal hygiene kits for women and girls in Mweso IDP camps
- Distributed 1,390 20-liter water containers in Kizimba IDP camp

By the end of the reporting period, of the five Hygiene indicators, Mercy Corps surpassed one indicator. Mercy Corps conducted an end line survey in March 2016 to measure these indicators and assess the intervention's impact - the results will be presented in the final report.

### ***Environmental Health***

Activities during this quarter in the Environmental Health sector included:

- Mobilization of camp communities to empty 87 waste pits
- Latrines cleaned once or twice daily by camp volunteers under the supervision of trained personnel (i.e. RECOs and Mère Chefs<sup>2</sup>)

Out of the two Environmental Health indicators, Mercy Corps surpassed both targets. Due to an increase of IDPs in some camps, camp committees created new administrative blocs so that that more latrine pits could be dug and emptied. As a result, Mercy Corps was able to exceed the expected results.

### **b) Challenges and Lessons Learned**

#### **Security and Access**

During this reporting period, FARDC military operations against armed groups near Mpati in Masisi prevented humanitarian assistance from reaching over 45,000 IDPs settled in seven sites in this zone. Due to the deteriorating security situation, program activities were not implemented as scheduled. For example, the distribution of hygiene kits for women and girls was suspended. Instead, the hygiene kit distribution was relocated elsewhere in Mweso, in close collaboration with UNHCR and the NFI Cluster to identify the sites that could most benefit from this assistance.

#### **Camps Exit**

The displaced community has acknowledged and accepted the announcement of the exit of Mercy Corps from the camps around Goma because these communities were already prepared through structured reinforcement of existing activities, and sensitizations provided by Mercy Corps on self-care activities.

## **4. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Program monitoring has been implemented by WASH field engineers and hygiene-mobilization staff with oversight from the program manager. Monitoring of implementation activities occurs during regularly

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<sup>2</sup> There is a *Mère Chef* assigned to each administrative block in the camps who manages rotating latrine cleaning duties among each household in the block.

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, solicit 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 management meetings during which the team reviews data, identifies trends, and proposes adaptations to the program where 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, CNR (as camp managers) and monthly UNHCR statistics (often coordinated through the CCCM Working Group). The program team also participates in coordination meetings to stay abreast of crosscutting issues and events that affect the target IDP camps.

## **5. Coordination**

Mercy Corps regularly participates in the following coordination meetings in order to ensure coherence in program implementation strategies and effective coverage of needs:

- WASH Cluster in Goma
- Working groups for camp coordination and management in Goma organized by UNHCR and 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 sharing also continues with Solidarité International to coordinate the cholera response activities in Mungote and Kahe IDP camps and surrounding camps (Mugunga I, Mugunga III and Bulengo). In these meetings, all partners in the Mweso health zone exchange key information related to the cholera response and partners give the state of progress, best practices, and any problems encountered.

## **6. Conclusion**

From April to May 2016, Mercy Corps provided essential water, sanitation, and hygiene services to 77,766 people living in 13 IDP camps and 6,500 members of the host communities across the Mweso-Birambizo & Karisimbi Health Zones in Masisi & Rutshuru Territories and Goma.

The reporting period was marked by awareness raising, coordination with other partners on the exit of Mercy Corps from the camps around Goma, and continued response to a cholera outbreak in Mungote and Kahe. 14 people contracted cholera in the reporting period. While the response is ongoing, in early May 2016 there were no new cases in the health center.

During the reporting period, Mercy Corps completed the distribution of 968 hygiene kits for women and girls. Mercy Corps also distributed 1,390 20-liter water containers. All these distributions were coordinated through the CCCM working group meeting with the NFI cluster.

This is the final EACAP-V quarterly report. Mercy Corps has completed 100% of activities planned for this award. We continue to work in the same areas under the new REACH program. REACH has an increased geographic remit that covers all of North Kivu and a redoubled focus on integrating transfer capacity from the start of programmatic activities as part of Mercy Corps' exit strategy. The REACH program will continue to respond to the needs of the population in the same intervention zones with emergency responses in the case of massive population movements. This agreement covers the period of May 6, 2016 to May 5, 2017.

**ANNEXES: EACAP-V FOR FY2016 Q3 QUARTERLY REPORT****ANNEX 1: POPULATION SIZE**

Population size on May 2016							
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Households	Population	# of Women	# of Men	# of Girls	# of Boys
Goma	Mugunga III	922	4434	1286	532	1419	1197
	Mungunga I	1047	2542	737	305	813	686
	Bulengo	1501	2312	670	277	740	624
	Sub-total 1	3470	9288	2694	1115	2972	2508
Masisi	Muhanga	731	3182	923	382	1018	859
	Mungote	3512	16142	4681	1937	5165	4358
	Mweso	1227	5562	1613	667	1780	1502
	Kashuga 1	1759	7373	2138	885	2359	1991
	Kashuga 2	1504	7474	2167	897	2392	2018
	Kalembe R	355	1372	398	165	439	370
	Host community	417	2500	725	300	800	675
	S/Total 2	9505	43605	12645	5233	13954	11773
Rutshuru	Kahe	1997	8139	2360	977	2604	2198
	Ibuga	2499	11868	3442	1424	3798	3204
	Kizimba	1533	4450	1291	534	1424	1202
	Host community	416	2500	725	300	800	675
	S/Total 3	6445	26957	7818	3235	8626	7278
Walikale	Kalembe Kalonge	729	2916	846	350	933	787
Host community		376	1500	435	180	480	405
	Sub-total 4	1105	4416	1281	530	1413	1192
<b>General Total</b>		<b>20525</b>	<b>84266</b>	<b>2561</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>1192</b>
Total IDPs		19316	77766	22552	9332	24885	20997
Total Host Community		1209	6500	1885	780	2080	1755

**ANNEX 2: WATER PRODUCTION**

Annex 2: Water Production						
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Population	Sources of water	Water production, liters/day	Flow rate, liters/second	Average water available, liters/person/day
Goma	Bulengo	2312	Water pumping and treatment	35000	0.4	15
	Sub-total 1	2312		35000	0	15
Masisi	Muhanga	3182	Spring catchement	56592	1	18
	Mungote	16142	Gravity water system( Ngesho-Mungote)	423360	5	26
	Mweso	5562	Gravity water system (Ngesho-Mungote 0	103680	1	19
	Kashuga 1	7373	Gravity water system	253000	3	34
	Kashuga 2	7474	Gravity water system	208130	2	28
	Kalembe R	1372	Gravity water system	120272	1	88
	Host community	2500	Gravity water system	37500	0	15
	S/Total 2	43605			14	19
Rutshuru	Kahe	8139	Gravity water system( Ngesho-Mungote)	172800	2	21
	Ibuga	11868	Gravity water system	165888	2	14
	Kizimba	4450	Spring catchement	34257	0.4	8
	Host community	2500	Gravity water system	37500	0.4	15
	S/Total 3	26957			5	14
Walikale	Kalembe Kalonge	2916	Gravity water system	174960	2	60
Host community		1500	Gravity water system and spring protection	22500	0.3	15
	Sub-total 4	4416				25
<b>General Total</b>		<b>77290</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>

**ANNEX 3: LATRINES CONSTRUCTED AND REPAIRED**

Annex 3: Construction/Repaired of latrines								
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Population	# of doors constructed during the reporting period	# of latrines repaired during the reporting period	# of doors replaced during the reporting period	# of doors repaired, replaced or constructed during the reporting period	# of doors of latrines functioning during the field visit, May 25	Average persons per latrine
Goma	Mugunga III	4434	0	0	0	0	158	28
	Mungunga I	2542	0	0	0	0	218	12
	Bulengo	2312	0	0	0	0	258	9
	Sub-total 1	9288	0	0	0	0	634	16
Masisi	Muhanga	3182	20	0	4	24	84	38
	Mungote	16142	25	15	0	40	183	88
	Mweso	5562	0	9	10	19	142	39
	Kashuga 1	7373	15	0	5	20	55	134
	Kashuga 2	7474	20	0	35	55	70	107
	Kalembe R	1372	25	0	0	25	41	33
	S/Total 2	41105	105	24	54	183	575	37
Rutshuru	Kahe	8139	15	0	4	19	119	68
	Ibuga	11868	25	12	48	85	193	61
	Kizimba	4450	15	0	22	37	90	49
	S/Total 3	24457	55	12	74	141	402	60
Walikale	Kalembe Kalonge	2916	20	0	4	24	68	43
	Sub-total 4	2916	20	0	4	24	68	43
<b>General Total</b>		<b>77766</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>39</b>

**ANNEX 4: SHOWERS CONSTRUCTED AND REPAIRED**

Annex 4: Construction/Repaired of showers							
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Population	# of doors constructed during the reporting period	# of showers repaired or constructed during the reporting period	# of doors repaired or constructed during the reporting period	# of doors of showers functioning during the field visit, May 25 2016	Average persons per shower
Goma	Mugunga III	4434	0	0	0	90	49
	Mungunga I	2542	0	0	0	100	25
	Bulengo	2312	0	16	16	134	17
	<b>Sub-total 1</b>	<b>9288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>31</b>
Masisi	Muhanga	3182	0	0	0	38	84
	Mungote	16142	22	40	62	168	96
	Mweso	5562	0	0	0	84	66
	Kashuga 1	7373	0	0	0	58	127
	Kashuga 2	7474	0	0	0	116	64
	Kalembe R	1372	0	13	13	18	76
	<b>S/Total 2</b>	<b>41105</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>43</b>
Rutshuru	Kahe	8139	22	26	48	95	86
	Ibuga	11868	2	0	2	124	96
	Kizimba	4450	2	18	20	30	148
	<b>S/Total 3</b>	<b>24457</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>110</b>
Walikale	Kalembe Kalonge	2916	0	0	0	41	71
	<b>Sub-total 4</b>	<b>2916</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>General Total</b>		<b>77766</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1096</b>	<b>55</b>

**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 III	4434	2
	Mungunga I	2542	0
	Bulengo	2312	15
	Sub-total 1	9288	17
Masisi	Muhanga	3182	112
	Mungote	16142	14
	Mweso	5562	0
	Kashuga 1	7373	20
	Kashuga 2	7474	35
	Kalembe R	1372	4
	S/Total 2	41105	185
	Rutshuru	Kahe	8139
Rutshuru	Ibuga	11868	4
	Kizimba	4450	22
	S/Total 3	24457	38
Walikale	Kalembe Kalonge	2916	8
	Sub-total 4	2916	8
<b>General Total</b>		<b>77766</b>	<b>248</b>

**ANNEX 6: WASTE PIT REMOVAL**

Annex 6: Debris removal			
Territory/City	Camps/Sites	Population	# waste pits emptied during this period
Goma	Mugunga III	4434	6
	Mungunga I	2542	0
	Bulengo	2312	7
	Sub-total 1	9288	13
Masisi	Muhanga	3182	6
	Mungote	16142	0
	Mweso	5562	16
	Kashuga 1	7373	2
	Kashuga 2	7474	3
	Kalembe R	1372	4
	S/Total 2	41105	31
Rutshuru	Kahe	8139	0
	Ibuga	11868	25
	Kizimba	4450	0
	S/Total 3	24457	25
Walikale	Kalembe Kalonge	2916	18
	Sub-total 4	2916	18
<b>General Total</b>		<b>77766</b>	<b>87</b>

**ANNEX 7: PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS**

<b>SECTOR #1 WASH</b>	Improve access to emergency WASH services for IDPs and host community members in North Kivu Province in accordance with WASH Cluster standards while strengthening locally-driven WASH management mechanisms.		
Budget	\$1,600,000		
Beneficiaries Targeted and Reached	Cumulative period targeted: 125,000 (total), 100,000 (IDPs) Reporting period reached: 84,266 (total) including 77,766 IDPs Cumulative period reached: 158,625 (total) including 117,125 IDPs		
Geographic Area (s)	Mweso-Birambizo and Karisimbi Health Zones in North Kivu Province, DRC		
<b>Sub-Sector: Water Supply Infrastructure</b>			
<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>BASELINE</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
Number of people directly benefitting from the water supply infrastructure program	0	125,000	<p>During the final EACAP-V reporting period, 77,766 IDPs (updated total number of IDPs in the 13 camps in which Mercy Corps operated during Q4 FY2016) and 6,500 individuals in host communities directly benefited from access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>Five IDP sites from FY2016 Q3 were not accessible during the FY2016 Q4 period due to insecurity.</p> <p><i>Annex 2 shows the type of water source in each target camp.</i></p> <p><u>Summary:</u> Cumulative period targeted: 125,000 Reporting period reached: 84,266 Cumulative period reached: 158,625</p>
Average water usage of target population in liters per person per day	11.4 liters per person per day	15 liters per person per day (North Kivu WASH	A Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) survey conducted in June 2015 found that the average consumption was 11.4 liters per person per day.

		Cluster emergency standard is 10 but Mercy Corps targets SPHERE standards)	<p><i>Mercy Corps will include measurements on the current water usage in the final report due on August 31, 2016.</i></p> <p><u>Summary:</u>                  Cumulative period targeted: 15                  Reporting period reached: (will be included in final report)                  Cumulative period reached: 11.4</p>
Number and percent of household water supplies with 0 coliform bacteria per 100ml	0%	100% (1500 samples)	<p>During the FY2016 Q4 reporting period, the team collected 759 random samples, including 603 samples in households and 156 at water collection points. 156 out of 156 springs and tap stands (100 %) had 0 coliform per 100 ml. And 476 out of 603 household level samples (79 %) showed zero coliform per 100 ml of water tested.</p> <p><u>Summary:</u>                  Cumulative period targeted: 1,500 samples or 100%                  Reporting period reached: 476/603 or 79 % (39 % of the number of samples [1,500] targeted)                  Cumulative period reached: 2,549 samples</p>
Number and percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l	100% (58) of target water distribution points had 0.2 mg/l chlorine residual	100% (58) of the targeted water pumping and treatment system points provide water with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l	<p>Mercy Corps conducted water tests at 15 targeted distribution points (tap stands) in Bulengo as well as two IDP camps in Mweso area (Kahe, Mungote). The samples taken in the last quarter showed chlorine residual were between 0.3-0.5 mg/l at all delivery points (hence exceeding 0.2 mg/l).</p> <p><i>Due to the closure of Lac Vert IDP camps in Goma and Buhimba, and the exit of Mercy Corps in Mugunga I &amp; III which had 38 tap stands, the number of water points has reduced to 15.</i></p>

			<p><u>Summary:</u>  Cumulative period targeted: 58 or 100%  Reporting period reached: 15/15 or 100%  Cumulative period reached: 58 or 100%</p>
<b>Sub-Sector: Sanitation</b>			
Number of people directly benefitting from the sanitation infrastructure program	0	28,500	<p>During the reporting period, 10,800 people benefitted from the new sanitation infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated by Mercy Corps.</p> <p><u>Summary:</u>  Cumulative period targeted: 28,500 or 100%  Reporting period reached: 10,800 or 37.8 %  Cumulative period reached: 54,200 or 190.1 %</p>
Number of household latrines completed	0	320 new + 250 repaired = 570 total	<p>During the reporting period, Mercy Corps constructed 180 new latrines and repaired 36.</p> <p><u>Summary:</u>  Cumulative period targeted: 570  Reporting period reached: 216 or 37.8 %  Cumulative period reached: 1,084 or 190 %  <i>Mercy Corps is reusing some construction materials from the dismantled camps or material in good condition from some of the full latrines, which explains why we are able to exceed our targets with the same budget.</i></p>
Percentage of household latrines completed that are clean and in use in compliance with SPHERE standards	0	100% (320+250=570)	<p>Through regular field visits, Mercy Corps' staff confirmed that 1,050 out of 1,084 or 96.8% of the newly constructed and repaired latrines completed for EACAP-V (including 99 constructed in Q1 of the project, 404 in Q2 , 365 in Q3, and 216 in Q4 are in use and clean. For all latrines constructed under this</p>

			<p>program, there are community volunteers responsible for cleanliness.</p> <p><u>Summary:</u>                  Cumulative period targeted: 570                  Reporting period reached: 1,050 of 1,084 or 96.8%                  Cumulative period reached: 1,050 of 1,084 or 96.8 %</p>
Number of household hand-washing facilities completed and in use	0	350	<p>During this reporting period, 48 hand-washing stations were constructed and 40 bags of powdered soap were distributed to ensure availability of soap at each hand-washing facility.</p> <p><u>Summary:</u>                  Cumulative period targeted: 350                  Reporting period reached: 48 or 13.3 %                  Cumulative period reached: 250 or 71.4%  <i>Mercy Corps is reusing some hand washing stations structures from some of the full latrines sealed and treated. Mercy Corps therefore did not need to construct the full number of new hand-washing facilities, which explains why we did not reach the target of 350.</i></p>
% of children <36 (or 60) months whose feces were disposed of safely	32%	50%	<p>The baseline survey conducted in June 2015 found that 32% of children’s feces were disposed of safely, either by burying feces, washing feces from clothing and dumping waste water into a latrine or toilet, or the child directly using a toilet or latrine.</p> <p><i>In March 2016, Mercy Corps carried out a second KAP survey to measure percentage of children’s feces disposed of safely at the end of the intervention. The result will be shared in the final report.</i></p> <p><u>Summary:</u></p>

			<p>Cumulative period targeted: 50%</p> <p>Reporting period reached: (will be included in final report)</p> <p>Cumulative period reached: 32% (for all methods of disposal)</p>
<b>Sub-Sector: Hygiene Promotion</b>			
<p>Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double-counting)</p>	0	100,000	<p>During this reporting period, 16,194 people have participated in awareness sessions on hygiene promotion topics (including the causes and prevention of cholera). The RECOs and Mercy Corps’ agents have organized these sessions in the 13 IDP camps targeted by the project.</p> <p>Hygiene promotion techniques have included focus groups and household visits.</p> <p><u>Summary:</u>                      Cumulative period targeted: 100,000                      Reporting period reached: 16,194                      Cumulative period reached: 102,243</p>
<p>Percentage of child caregivers and food preparers with appropriate hand-washing behavior</p>	33.4 %	50%	<p>The baseline survey conducted in June 2015 found that food-hygiene behaviors were generally low with only 33.4% of respondents describing having washed their hands ahead of activities related to child care. Overall, the program had a positive effect on hand-washing behaviors but not all indicators changed positively, which demonstrates that continued sensitization and training is still essential in the targeted camps.</p> <p><i>Mercy Corps will include measurements on hand-washing behavior after the intervention, in the final report.</i></p> <p><u>Summary:</u></p>

			<p>Cumulative period targeted: 50%</p> <p>Reporting period reached: (will be included in final report)</p> <p>Cumulative period reached: 33.4%</p>
% of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	5.2 %	6% (As water treatment technologies are not a primary output of EACAP-V – water provided to beneficiaries should be pre-treated before reaching the tap – Mercy Corps will spend very little of its resources on sensitization related to treatment technologies)	<p>The baseline survey conducted in June 2015 found that 5.2% of households performed correct home water treatment strategies practiced within the camps including boiling, chlorine packet use and Aquatabs.</p> <p><i>Mercy Corps will include measurements on household water treatment behavior in the final report.</i></p> <p><u>Summary:</u>                  Cumulative period targeted: 6 %                  Reporting period reached: (will be included in final report).                  Cumulative period reached: 5.2 %</p>
% of households storing treated water in a safe storage container	40.1%	50%	<p>The baseline survey conducted in June 2015 found that 40.1% of households used a safe storage container for storing treated water.</p> <p><i>Mercy Corps conducted an end line survey in March 2016 to measure this indicator and assess the intervention’s impact - the results will be presented in the final report.</i></p> <p><u>Summary:</u>                  Cumulative period targeted: 50%                  Reporting period reached: (will be included in final report)</p>

			Cumulative period reached: 40.1 %
% of children under 36 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks	18.3 %	10%	<p>The baseline survey conducted in June 2015 found that 18.3% of children had diarrhea within the 2 weeks prior to the survey.</p> <p><i>Mercy Corps conducted an end line survey in March 2016 to measure the indicator after the intervention and the results will be presented in the final report.</i></p> <p><u>Summary:</u>  Cumulative period targeted: 10%  Reporting period reached: 0 (will be measured at end line)  Cumulative period reached: 18.3 %</p>
<b>Sub-Sector: Environmental Health</b>			
Number of people benefiting from solid waste management, drainage, and/or vector control activities (without double-counting).	0	100,000	<p>During this reporting period, 87 waste pits re-emptied. 297 old waste pits were emptied during the final intervention quarter. 28 new waste pits were built during the third financial quarter. 14, 000 people have benefited from waste pit management activities (500 people per waste pit built) during the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Summary:</u>  Cumulative period targeted: 100,000  Reporting period reached: 14,000 or 14%  Cumulative period reached: 124,000 or 124 %  <i>Due to increase of IDPs in some camps , the camps committee has created new administrative blocs that explain the reason more pits were dug and evacuated</i></p>
Number of community cleanup/debris removal activities conducted.	0	80	<p>In total, 814 old waste pits have been emptied from the beginning of the project, and 135 new waste pits were constructed. In Goma, each participant received a bar of soap as an incentive, while in Mweso health zone the</p>

			<p>community participates fully in the activity without any in-kind motivation.</p> <p><u>Summary:</u>                      Cumulative period targeted: 80                      Reporting period reached: 115 including 87 old waste pits emptied and 28 new waste pits constructed                      Cumulative period reached: 842</p>
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