



**EMERGENCY LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE FOR
CONFLICT AFFECTED POPULATIONS 2 (ELACAP 2)**

FIRST QUARTER REPORT (April 1–June 30, 2016)

Program Summary

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OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

Sector 1: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Provide emergency water and sanitation for 41,500 conflict-affected people in Bentiu Protection of Civilian (PoC) site

The Mercy Corps WASH team conducted a protection walk-through of all WASH activities in June 2016 to understand the implication of programming on access, safety and dignity on beneficiaries who use WASH services.

1.1: Water Supply Infrastructure

In the first quarter of ELACAP 2, in addition to routine operation and maintenance of the water supply distribution network in the Bentiu PoC, Mercy Corps has greatly expanded its water supply services as a part of the Beyond Bentiu Response in Nhialdhu. In the Bentiu PoC, to ensure provision of more water to beneficiaries, Mercy Corps together with UNICEF changed the submersible pump in Sector 1 to a bigger capacity from 5 m³ per hour to 9.8 m³ per hour. Furthermore, Mercy Corps installed a second generator in the Sector 1 water point to have one generator for distribution and one generator for pumping. Mercy Corps continues to maintain the water supply network built by UNICEF in Sector 1 former PoC 1. Mercy Corps works in close coordination with UNICEF to ensure the water network system is maintained and that water is supplied to beneficiaries on a daily basis. UNICEF has not yet handed over the network system hence the need for close coordination. Mercy Corps staff continue to play a vital and pivotal role in being able to carry out WASH activities by systematically carrying out checks to ensure the network is maintained, in terms of both technical upkeep and daily water quality monitoring.

Nhialdhu Payam has not received consistent WASH services since the onset of conflict in December 2013. Mercy Corps prioritized delivery of potable water to the community and building local capacity/structures to ensure effective water management.

1.1.1: Treatment and distribution of potable water to 41,500 individuals

In this reporting period Mercy Corps treated and distributed potable water to over 20,321 displaced people in the Bentiu PoC site. In Sector 1 of the Bentiu PoC, Mercy Corps provides 15.6 liters per person per day. In Sector 4 of the Bentiu PoC through UNICEF, Mercy Corps provides 19 liters per person per day.

In Nhialdhu, based on assessments and planning meetings with the pump mechanics, each borehole is estimated to reach 500 people, totaling 5,000 people. IOM currently has plans to undertake biometric registration which will provide more clarity to the population figures.

1.1.2 Rehabilitation of 12 boreholes outside the PoC

To date, Mercy Corps has rehabilitated 10 boreholes as a part of the Beyond Bentiu Response. Committed to following communities to where they are, Mercy Corps began implementation of a core package of WASH services in Nhialdhu Payam, Rubkona County in March 2016. Nhialdhu is a catchment of bomas that have experienced intensive conflict since December 2013. Sporadic aid in 2014 and 2015 reached Nhialdhu in the form of a food drops and NFI distribution, however semi-static or static presence by humanitarian partners had not been established until March/April/May

of 2016 with the opening up of access and lifting of security. Eight pump mechanics well-trained by previous partners are in Nhialdhu and enthusiastic to replenish their tool boxes and spare tool supply. Ten boreholes have been rehabilitated in the payam, including hard-to-reach areas in which the pump mechanics themselves took supplies and rehabilitated the boreholes. Mercy Corps conducted an official handover of a borehole rehabilitation kit and spare parts for ongoing maintenance.

1.1.3 Regular water quality testing

Mercy Corps conducts FRC monitoring, physical and bacteriological testing at boreholes, tap stands and at the household level to triangulate the safe water chain. FRC monitoring at boreholes and tap stands is done on a daily basis (7 days a week) in the Bentiu PoC and one time per week in Bentiu town. At the household level, FRC monitorings are done weekly with follow-up to the households where samples were taken. Currently the WASH Assistants conduct household water quality testing and follow up. Hygiene Promoters are being trained and mentored to conduct this activity as a part of capacity-building and community ownership. Physical and bacteriological testing is done once a week at each water point.

1.1.4 Water network operation training

In the Bentiu PoC, water network operator training has started with Mercy Corps' Water Operator in collaboration with UNICEF. Once UNICEF officially hands over the water network, Mercy Corps will cascade the training to the community level.

Mercy Corps planned to conduct water network operator trainings in Kaljak as a part of our minimum WASH package. However, due to a small window of access (roads were not cleared by UNMAS until mid-May) before the rainy season and poor road conditions, a training has been postponed to the dry season.

Mercy Corps conducted a refresher training with eight pump mechanics in Nhialdhu in April 2016 as the group was well-formed, governed and capacity built already.

1.2: Sanitation Infrastructure

For the first quarter of ELACAP 2, the sanitation focus has been on rainy season preparedness and prevention of outbreaks due to deteriorating sanitation facilities. With the coming of the rains, latrines built in 2015 have iron sheet sub-structures that are corroding and collapsing. To mitigate these issues and increase the shelf-life of the latrines to over a year, Mercy Corps is looking at modifications to the latrine design to have a sub-structure of two iron sheets and painting of the iron sheets in the sub-structure to avoid corrosion and collapsing. While a WASH-related disease outbreak has not developed yet, WASH and Health partners are developing contingency plans for AWD and other morbidities. The efforts by Mercy Corps are designed to discourage open defecation, which can fuel a disease outbreak.

1.2.1: Construction of 200 new and maintenance of 300 existing semi-permanent communal latrine stances (1 door)

In the Bentiu PoC, the WASH team conducted a comprehensive assessment of current latrine facilities and their condition. 80 single-door latrines with the new designs have been built to date. 20 single-door latrines are currently under construction. 153 single-door latrines have been maintained to date. In Bentiu town, the WASH team focuses on encouraging household-level latrine

construction with a strong hygiene promotion component. 25 households constructed their own latrines with existing materials.

1.2.2: Maintenance of 150 existing communal bathing spaces in the Bentiu PoC site

In this reporting period, Mercy Corps focused on latrines as a matter of priority with the rainy season. An assessment of the existing bathing shelters in the Bentiu PoC has been conducted to facilitate maintenance.

1.2.3: Construction and maintenance of 50 new and maintenance of 106 existing communal hand washing facilities

In this reporting period, Mercy Corps maintained 10 communal handwashing facilities in the Bentiu PoC.

1.2.4: Maintenance of 22 communal laundry spaces

In this reporting period, Mercy Corps focused on latrines as a matter of priority with the rainy season.

1.2.5: Cleaning of latrines

Mercy Corps continues to implement latrine cleaning 7 days a week, and hires 51 latrine cleaners in total. Previously, latrine cleanliness monitoring was conducted once a week per latrine. With the hiring of five WASH Assistants, increased attention to detail and monitoring is possible, allowing latrines to be monitored two to three times a week. WASH Assistants work closely with the latrine cleaners and WASH supervisors to ensure timely delivery of cleaning supplies and proper cleaning of latrines.

1.3: Hygiene Promotion

A targeted and more robust focus has been taken on hygiene promotion in this reporting period. In the previous grant (ELACAP 1), WASH services have been life-saving for extremely acute emergencies. In ELACAP 2 as the emergency prolongs and as conflict-affected populations outside the Bentiu PoC become more accessible, the hygiene promotion approach focuses on age and gender disaggregated messaging and methodologies.

1.3.1: Knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) baseline survey

The consultant agency (Foricer Consulting) is now commissioned by Mercy Corps and the development of the tools is in progress. The trips to Rubkona county to conduct primary data collection will be scheduled for Q2.

1.3.2: Hygiene promotion community engagement activities for 30,050 individuals (5,000 HH, 50 market vendors)

In Bentiu town, Mercy Corps works with communities at the household level on a variety of hygiene topics. For household sanitation, a small, but increasing number of households are interested in building their own latrines in order to ensure good hygiene and excreta disposal. At the beginning of the reporting period, very few households showed interest. By May 2016, approximately 7 households showed interest. By the end of the reporting period, 25 households were interested in building their own latrines.

In Nhialdhu, a basic package of hygiene promotion was provided to 2,379 female representatives (at minimum) during a 3-day WASH/NFI distribution in April 2016; in Kaljak, 3,809 individuals or 500 households were engaged in hygiene promotion sessions as a part of a 2-day WASH/NFI distribution. Nhialdhu residents have received repeated hygiene promotion awareness sessions through visits to Nhialdhu three times a month during each month of the reporting period; 12 market vendors were engaged on food preparation and storage in the small Nhialdhu market. For community management in Nhialdhu, the community leadership is currently engaged in development of water user committees to ensure effective water management at the boma-level.

In Bentiu PoC, household FRC monitoring is followed up by Hygiene Promoters who discuss the components of the safe water chain such as jerry can cleaning, hand washing, water storage and other topics. House to house messaging focuses on the five critical hand washing moments, appropriate use of latrines, and the importance of safe water. Since the rainy season is beginning and different water sources will be created (e.g. stagnant water and floodwater), Hygiene Promoters make communities aware of using water from safe sources. Focus group discussions (FGDs) mainly focus on good hygiene practices in the communities with women, men and children. The FGDs indicated that community awareness on hygiene and sanitation is improving. By creating good relationships with community leaders, communities have been mobilized to participate in general cleaning campaigns and jerry can washing campaigns once a week.

1.3.3: Capacity building on participatory community approaches for 200 individuals (71 hygiene promoters and 129 key community stakeholders)

In Bentiu PoC, Sector 1, 2 and 4 school hygiene clubs (children participants) were trained on CHAST (child-to-child approaches) totaling 128 children. The training of 71 Hygiene Promoters working in the PoC and Bentiu town was done mainly using PHAST tool approaches around how to actively participate and engage beneficiaries in how the water, hygiene and sanitation program is being conducted.

CHAST trainings have been conducted with 14 teachers to-date in Bentiu town. The objectives of the trainings are to reinforce the importance of working with children, to identify common methods of working with children and to build up the confidence of the teachers. The trainings are designed to increase knowledge of key hygiene messages, to increase understanding of basic concepts of child-to-child activities, and to build up understanding of the role of children in disseminating hygiene messages in school and at a household level.

As per our menstrual hygiene management strategy, trainings have been rolled out with female hygiene promoters, female teachers and adolescent girls themselves in an effort to increase girl-participation in the community and in educational settings. The objectives of MHM trainings are to define menstrual hygiene and basics of the reproductive health system/sexual development, to educate teachers on menstrual hygiene management, demonstrate menstrual hygiene products, and equip teachers with knowledge and skills to enable them to educate young girls and women on menstrual hygiene management. In Bentiu town and the Bentiu PoC, 51 female teachers and female hygiene promoters (28 Bentiu town and 23 Bentiu PoC) were trained on MHM. In Bentiu town, Sector 1, and Sector 4 there were four female hygiene promoters and the rest of participants were female teachers. The next phase of the response is to train adolescent girls at each school, assess methods to target out-of-school girls who are very hard to reach, and after building trust and rapport over a series of MHM sessions provide distribution of MHM kits (from Core Pipeline).

1.3.4: Production and distribution of IEC materials

Upon completion of the KAP, evidence-based IEC materials with specified messages will be developed.

1.3.5: School hygiene clubs and learner engagement with 160 children age 7-14 years in 4 primary schools

During the reporting period, four school hygiene clubs were formed and are active. The teachers who received the CHAST training to date in Bentiu town established a school hygiene club in Dawa Primary School. Due to incidents of insecurity, trainings at other schools continue to be postponed, however the trainings are planned once access is permitted. In the Bentiu PoC, four school hygiene clubs are already established with primary school learners. 145 children have been reached, 30-35 per each school (on average 15 boys and 15 girls age 8 to 16 years), as a starting point.

1.3.6: Distribution of NFIs

In this reporting period, Mercy Corps reached the following beneficiaries with WASH/NFI materials from the Core Pipeline:

- Nhialdhu: 2,379 households (8,070 male and 9,500 female individuals) reached with tailored WASH/NFI/shelter kits in April 2016
- Kaljak: 500 households (1,732 male and 2,077 female individuals) reached with tailored WASH/NFI/shelter kits in June/July 2016
- Ding Ding: monthly distribution of laundry and personal use soap to 3,640 households
- Bentiu town: monthly distribution of laundry and personal use soap to 10,849 households (31,392 individuals)
- Bentiu PoC Sector 1: monthly distribution of laundry and personal use soap to 15,447 individuals

1.3.7: Referral of 100 suspected water-borne disease of malnutrition cases to health and nutrition services

Referral services have not yet been formalized among the Hygiene Promoters. Currently, there is a WASH and Health joint contingency plan to address WASH-related disease, however a joint task force between clusters has yet to be called. Mercy Corps intends to initiate its own activities if the process becomes further delayed.

1.3.8: Establish NFI contingency stock of 300 kits

NFI contingency stocks are available and ready from Core Pipeline. There has not been an outbreak that merits distribution of the contingency stocks.

1.4: Environmental Health

1.4.1: Construction of 46 communal and maintenance of 79 communal garbage boxes in the PoC

Current garbage boxes are intact and well-functioning. Construction and maintenance is not yet needed.

1.4.2: Daily collection of waste (Monday-Friday) in the PoC

Mercy Corps continues to collect waste 6 days a week inside the Bentiu PoC, employing 36 garbage collectors.

SECTOR DASHBOARD:

Activity	Activity no:	Target	Q1:	Cumulative total
Treatment and distribution of potable water to 41,500 individuals	1.1.1	41,500	20,321	20,321
Rehabilitation of 12 boreholes outside the PoC	1.1.2	12	10	10
Regular water quality testing	1.1.3	Daily	Daily	N/A
Water network operation training	1.1.4	12	9	9
Construction of 200 new semi-permanent communal latrine stances (1 door)	1.2.1	200	80	80
Maintenance of 300 existing latrine stance		300	153	153
Maintenance of 150 existing communal bathing spaces in the Bentiu PoC site	1.2.2	150	0	0
Construction and maintenance of 50 new and maintenance of 106 existing communal hand washing facilities	1.2.3	50	0	0
		106	10	10
Maintenance of 22 communal laundry spaces	1.2.4	22	0	0
Cleaning of latrines	1.2.5	Daily	Daily	N/A

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Knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) baseline survey	1.3.1	1	0	0
Hygiene promotion community engagement activities for 30,050 individuals (5,000 HH, 50 market vendors)		5,000 HH/30,050 individuals	17,742	17,742
	1.3.2	50 vendors	12	12
Capacity building on participatory community approaches for 200 individuals (71 hygiene promoters and 129 key community stakeholders)	1.3.3	200	193 (12 hygiene promoters, 181 community stakeholders)	193
Production and distribution of IEC materials	1.3.4		Not started	
School hygiene clubs and learner engagement with 160 children age 7-14 years in 4 primary schools	1.3.5	160	145	145
Distribution of NFIs (3,000 HH/18,000 individuals receiving buckets, 5,167 HH/31 individuals receiving soap, 1,000 individuals receiving community kits, 5,000 girls receiving menstrual hygiene kits)		3,000 20 L buckets	2,873	2,873
	1.3.6	5,167 soap rations	20,368 households received at least 1 soap ration	20,368
		1,000 community kits	0	0 (trainings conducted to date)
		5,000	0	0 (trainings conducted to date)
Referral of 100 suspected water-borne disease of malnutrition cases to health and nutrition services	1.3.7	0	0	0
Establish NFI contingency stock of 300 kits	1.3.8	300	0	0
Construction of 46 communal and maintenance of 79 communal garbage boxes in the PoC	1.4.1	46	0	0
Daily collection of waste (Monday-Friday) in the PoC	1.4.2	Daily	Daily	Daily

