



MFA/NCA 2020

End of Year Report

ABSTRACT

Partnership for Ending Gender Based Violence (PEG) amongst host communities and IDPs in Borno state using an integrated approach.

JDF BORNO

MARCH-DECEMBER 2020



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Summary of activities conducted

Acronyms

- ACTED**- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- BOQ** -Bill of Quantity
- CHP**- Community Hygiene Promoter
- GBV**-Gender Based Violence
- HH**- Household
- HP**-Hygiene promotion
- ICRC**- International Committee of the Red Cross
- IDP**- Internally displaced Persons
- IEC**- Information Education and communication
- IOM**- International Organization for Migrations
- JDF**- Jireh Doo Foundation
- LGA**-Local Government Area
- MEAL**-Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning
- MHM**- Menstrual Hygiene Management
- NCA**-Norwegian Church Aid
- NGO**- Non-Governmental Organization
- NMFA**- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- SI**- Solidarites International
- UNHAS** - United Nation Humanitarian Air Service
- WaSH**- Water Sanitation and hygiene
- WaSHCOM**- Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committee

Project Data

Project Title	Resilience in crisis using integrated GBV and WaSH approach
Location	Dikwa Local Government Area, Borno State
Organization	Jireh Doo Foundation
Unit	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Budget	\$118,233.89
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	01/03/2020
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	31/12/2020
Spending on the project	

Introduction:

Funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign affairs, JDF in partnership with NCA responded to the WaSH needs of affected populations in IDP camps of Dikwa with goal to save lives, alleviate suffering and protect human dignity through an integrated WaSH and GBV approach.

Background

Dikwa LGA remains one of the most affected local government areas with respect to the protracted humanitarian crisis in north eastern Nigeria. Dikwa is accessed by humanitarian actors only through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services – UNHAS, while road networks to Dikwa are heavily manned by security forces and have high risks of attacks by armed opposition groups. Residents of Dikwa LGA are mostly concentrated in camps settlements. From a recent assessment conducted by REACH, it has been established that reported that some population remains non-targeted by humanitarian actors as they dwell within the host communities.



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PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Outcome 3: Women, girls, men and boys have improved hygiene practices and access to hygiene items to project against public and personal health risk.

Activity 3.1.1: Recruitment, training and equipping Community Hygiene Volunteers to promote language tailored hygiene messages

It is evident that the provision of WASH infrastructures be it water facilities or sanitary facilities through construction or rehabilitation makes the environment more conducive to the adoption of appropriate hygiene practices but it does not automatically guarantee behaviour change in itself.

Hygiene promotion and the adoption of good hygiene practices has a greater potential to reduce diarrhea and other water related diseases and promote good health than water supply and adequate sanitation. This is because the spread of water related disease is exacerbated by the environmental conditions and most importantly by people's knowledge, attitudes and behaviour patterns.

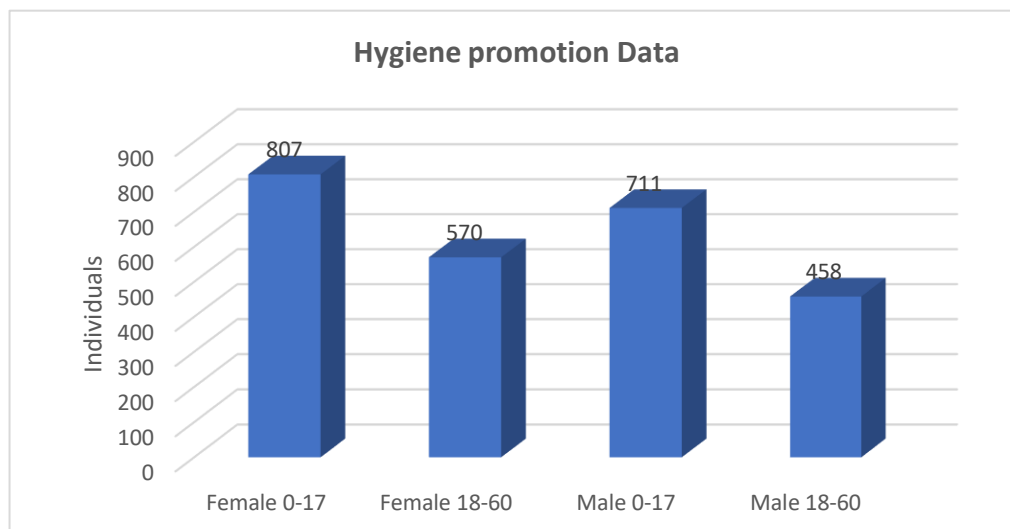
Hygiene promotion is pivotal to a successful WaSH intervention and JDF recruited and trained 10 community-based hygiene promoters comprising of 5 females and 5 males residing amongst affected persons to disseminate educative hygiene messages including COVID-19 prevention messages.

Door to door method of disseminating hygiene messages was adopted in compliance with COVID-19 protocols. The hygiene promotional messages were centred on risky hygiene behaviours and practices of affected populations identified from the results of the KAP survey conducted at the beginning of the project. These messages included safe excreta disposal; encouraging the use of latrines for adults and child potty or local methods of child excreta disposal, safe water chain which included messages on good water collection, transportation, storage and usage to prevent contamination, solid waste management to promote a healthy environment for living. Messages were aimed at enabling people to take action (behaviour change) to mitigate against public and personal health. Information, education and communication materials printed in the local languages were used to support hygiene promotional activities and aid comprehension.

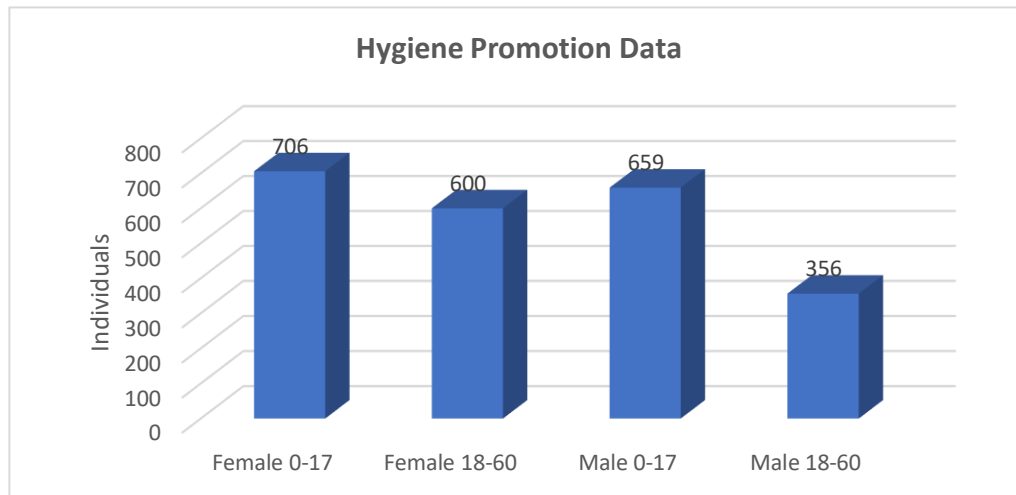
JDF also joined in commemorating world water day, hand washing day, world toilet day and other WaSH related campaigns such as monthly cholera campaigns organized by the WaSH sector.

4,867 individuals were reached with hygiene awareness messages in Shehu Masta and Alhaji Bashir camps.

See hygiene promotion targets achieved below;



Shehu Masta Camp HP data segregated by gender and age



Hygiene promotion data for Alhaji Bashir camp segregated by gender and age

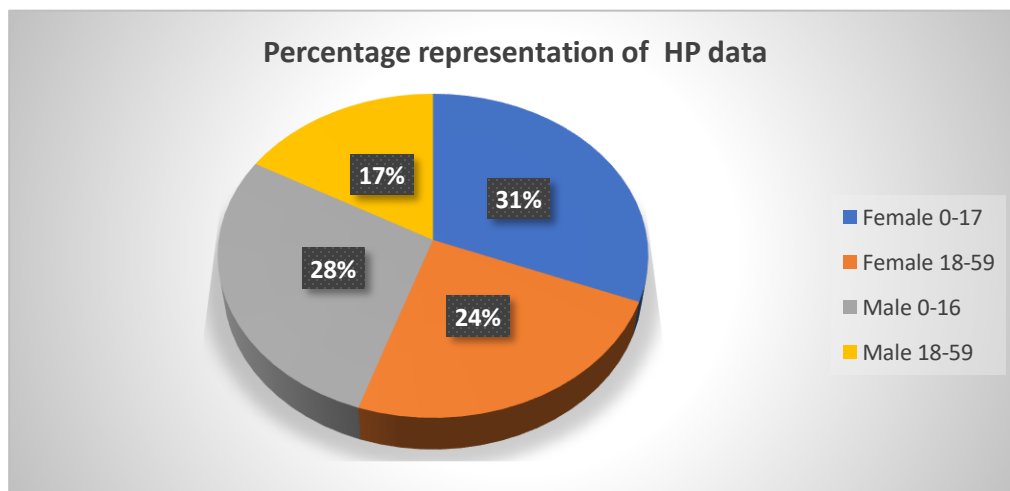


Chart showing percentage representation by gender/age in both camps

Activity 3.1.2: Behavior change barriers study

In order to have an effective hygiene promotion campaign that will target hygiene needs a survey was conducted in Shehu Masta and Alhaji Bashir camps in Dikwa LGA to gauge beneficiaries Knowledge(k), attitudes(A)and practices (P) on water, sanitation and hygiene.

The objectives of the survey was to understand hygiene knowledge levels and measure resulting changes, identify the work on the most prevalent hygiene problems and sub groups affected, to determine key drivers determining beneficiaries' attitudes and practices relating to hygiene, to identify and prioritize needs, capacities and possible areas of intervention in hygiene messaging and promotional activities and estimate the resources required for carrying out identified activities.

KAP Survey Findings

Data collected and analyzed revealed the following:



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- Women and girls are responsible for water collection, solid waste management and home management hence the constitute highest target group
- Insufficient water collection containers for households in both camps
- Long queuing time at the water points
- Prevalence of open defecation
- Lack of access to hygiene items (hygiene kits) including gender sensitive hygiene items (MHM) kits
- Low awareness on menstrual hygiene management

KAP Survey Recommendations

- There is need for improved flow rate of the water points to meet the increasing water needs of affected populations.
- Increase access to hygiene items including additional water collection containers
- Hygiene promotional messages should be focused on excretal disposal, menstrual hygiene management, safe water chain and prevention of COVID-19.
- Women and girls need MHM products.
- There is need for improved access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities including showers where they are non-existent.

KAP Survey Conclusion

Based on analysed data, most of the beneficiaries in both camps have an above average knowledge but poor attitudes and practices towards their hygiene, menstrual hygiene, waste management and even the corona virus. However, women and girls need more menstrual hygiene products and messaging. There is also the need to focus on excretal disposal and handwashing, safe water chain while integrating COVID-19 prevention messages at all levels of the hygiene promotion.

Measures should also be put in place to mitigate and or eliminate the challenges women and girls face when fetching water most especially long queuing time at the water point while improving access to hygiene items and sanitary facilities.

Activity 3.1.4: Provision of hygiene kits and regular replenishment through cash and vouchers

Access to hygiene items including gender specific items promotes good hygiene practices that protect against personal and public water, related health risks. As part of the project design, JDF distributed hygiene kits to 750 vulnerable households in Alhaji Bashir and Shehu Masta IDP camps of Dikwa Local Government Area.

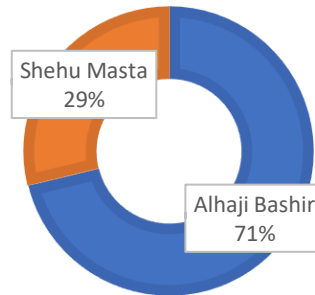
534 households were registered and benefited in Alhaji Bashir camp while 216 households were captured in Shehu Masta camp, based on vulnerability criteria (with preference to Child-headed, female-headed households, people living with disability and aged people). Distribution was carried out on the 11th of December, 2020 in the respective camps.

During distributions social distancing of at least one meter between beneficiaries was encouraged in line with COVID-19 guidelines and protocols. Before issuance of kits to beneficiaries, sensitization on usage of items provided was done by the JDF WASH team. Complaints were directed to a complaints response mechanism desk set up at the distribution site and beneficiaries were further encouraged to channel their complaints or feedback using a toll-free line made available on the beneficiary card.

Contents of hygiene kits distributed included, 200g of laundry soap, 250g of bathing soap, 20l plastic bucket with lid, 25l non collapsible jerrycan, 10l non collapsible jerrycan, solar torch light(multipurpose), child potty, 2l kettle with lid, and a Ghana must go bag containing the items. All plastic items were branded with NCA logo including the bag.

Data Segregation of distributed kits is seen below:

HYGIENE KITS DISTRIBUTION



Out of total kits distributed 29% (216) were distributed in Shehu Masta while 71% (534) were distributed in Alhaji Bashir.

Output 3.2 Women Girls men and boys access safe appropriate and hygienic sanitation services including environmental sanitation (i.e. excreta management, waste management and vector control)

Activity 3.2.1: Construction/rehabilitation of sanitation facilities

In a bid to ensure affected populations have safe and dignified access to improved sanitation facilities, JDF constructed 25 units of emergency showers in Shehu Masta camp and 20 units of emergency showers in 1000 IDP camp. Although this was not part of the initial project design, the absence of shower facilities in these camps informed the need for these constructions. Especially because, available latrines in these locations shared by both males and females served dual purposes of excretal disposal and shower facility increasing the desludging needs.

JDF also constructed 3 units of latrines at the women and girls' safe space in Shehu Masta camp and rehabilitated 17 units of latrines in the same location.

2,650 individuals affected by crisis had improved access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities.

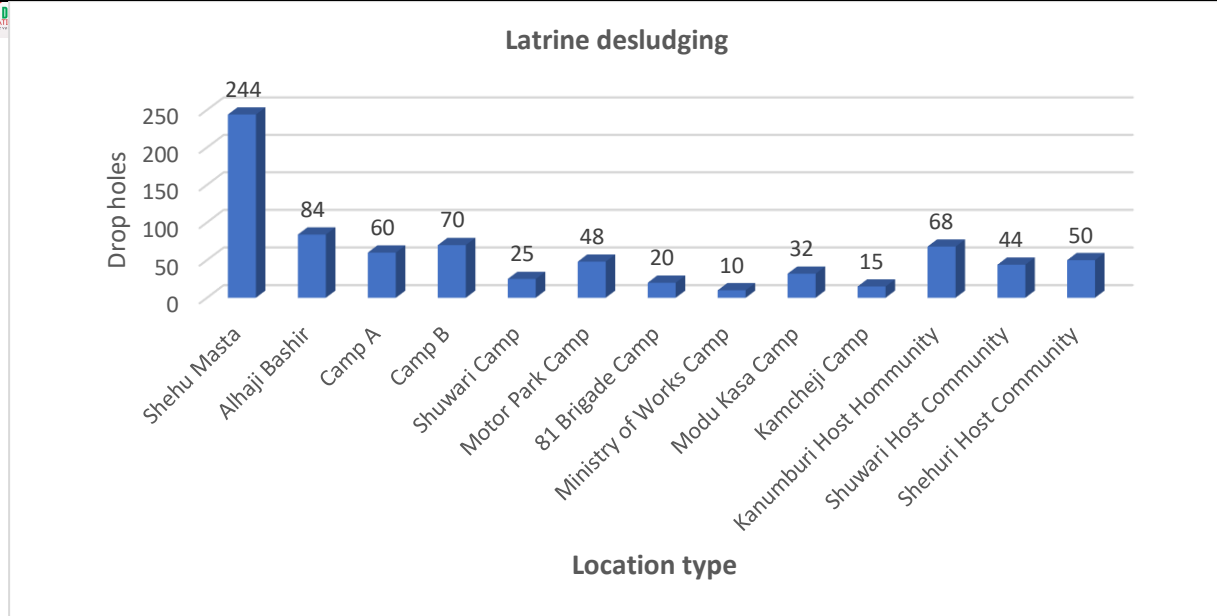
Activity 3.2.2: Latrines desludging

Inadequate and unsafe disposal of human faeces can lead to the transmission of feaco-oral diseases, contamination of water sources and can provide breeding sites for disease carrying vectors like flies and mosquitoes. In addition, this may attract rodents which are carriers for diseases like lassa fever. It can also create an unpleasant and uncondusive environment in terms of odor and sight.

Considering the low percolation of soil in the lake chad basin and heavy usage of latrines due to large populations in IDP camps; a situation that is sometimes exacerbated by the absence of shower facilities, frequent desludging of faecal sludge from filled up latrines is required to ensure the continuous operation and availability of latrines.

During the course of the project implementation, JDF desludged 770 latrines across different locations in Dikwa and Pulka using mechanical and manual methods where the former was not possible due to the presence of debris, polyethene bags, plastic containers in the latrine pit. Latrines were disinfected with chlorine before and after removal, transportation and final disposal of the sludge.

Chart showing number of latrines desludged per location;



770 latrines were desludged in 7 IDP camps and 3 host communities in Dikwa and Pulka. Pulka is an NCA implementation location. 604 of the desludged drop holes were in camps while 166 drop holes were in host communities. Latrines in Shehu Masta camp were desludged 3 times due to lack of shower facilities in the camp which increased the desludging needs.

As a result of desludging activities 13,116 individuals had continuous access to improved latrines.

Activity 3.2.3: Solid waste management (provision of waste collection, transportation and disposal means)

Distribution of solid waste management Kits

Affected people should be able to live in an environment that is uncontaminated by solid waste and have the means to dispose of their domestic waste conveniently and effectively.

JDF/NCA supported affected populations in the camps of implementation with items for waste collection and transportation. Items provided included 120 litre wheelie waste bins, brooms, shovels, rakes, pick axes, wheel barrows. List of items distributed and quantities on camp basis can be seen below;

Alhaji Bashir Camp

S/N	Item	Quantity
1	120L Wheelie waste bin	13 pcs
2	Wheelbarrow	5 pcs
3	Shovel	4 pcs
4	Brooms	50 pcs
5	Head pan	3 pcs
6	Pick axe	3 pcs
7	Rake	8 pcs
8	Rain boots	2 pairs
9	Face mask	1 pack

Shehu Masta Camp

S/N	Item	Quantity
1	120L Wheelie waste bin	11 pcs
2	Wheelbarrow	5 pcs
3	Shovel	4 pcs
4	Brooms	50 pcs



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5	Head pan	3 pcs
6	Pick axe	2 pcs
7	Rake	7 pcs
8	Rain boots	2 pairs
9	Face mask	1 pack

The items were received by the waste management committees and WASHCOMs of each camp who were encouraged to ensure the proper utilization and maintenance of distributed items. Community hygiene promoters supported the various committee through dissemination of hygiene messages on the importance of proper solid waste management. 156 households in Alhaji Bashir camp and 132 households in Shehu Masta camp received these items.

Activity 3.2.4: Provision of sanitation facilities O&M and environmental cleaning kits

Operations and Maintenance of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) infrastructures is imperative to ensure long-term access, protection of health and well-being of affected populations and prevention of the spread of diseases. Generally O&M is largely neglected, leading to rapid deterioration of constructed WaSH infrastructures.

To achieve this, latrine cleaning kits were distributed to WASHCOMs of Shehu Masta and Alhaji Bashir camps. Components per kit consisted of rain boots, broom, germicide (IZAL, powder detergent, plastic bucket with lid, plastic broom with handle, toilet brush, rubber gloves, packer (plastic), face mask and multi-purpose soap (as incentive). Liquid soap was not supplied as oversight from the vendor.

Distributed kits will enable camps maintain newly constructed, rehabilitated as well as other existing facilities through regular cleaning.

A breakdown of distribution can be seen below

Alhaji Bashir Camp

S/N	Item	QUANTITY
1	Rain Boots	14 pairs
2	Broom	30 pcs
3	Germicide (4L)	30 pcs
4	Powder Detergent (900 g)	96pcs
5	Plastic bucket with lid	30 pcs
6	Plastic broom with handle	30 pcs
7	Toilet brush,	30 pcs
8	Rubber gloves	14 pcs
9	Packer (plastic)	20 pcs
10	Face mask	30 pcs

Shehu Masta Camp

S/N	Item	QUANTITY
1	Rain Boots	11pairs
2	Broom	30 pcs
3	Germicide (4L)	30 pcs
4	Powder Detergent (900 g)	96 pcs
5	Plastic bucket with lid	30 pcs
6	Plastic broom with handle	30 pcs
7	Toilet brush,	30 pcs
8	Rubber gloves	16 pcs
9	Packer (plastic)	20 pcs
10	Face mask	30 pcs

Community hygiene promoters conducted spot checks to ensure that latrines were regularly cleaned.



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Activity 3.2.5: Training of committees on sanitation facilities O&M and environmental cleaning

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee (WaSHCOM) is a platform being institutionalized at the community level to manage and sustain better access to Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.

Establishing WaSH committees and mobilizing the community can promote the sustainability of the provision of services and extend the lifespan of WaSH infrastructure

To do this, JDF adopted existing WaSHCOMs in Shehu Masta and Alhaji Bashir camps and conducted trainings. This was done to strengthen coordination and complementarity among humanitarian actors in the same location and avoid duplication of responses.

30 WaSHCOMS comprising of 25 females and 5 males were trained in both camps i.e., 16 for Shehu Masta camp and 14 for Alhaji Bashir camp.

Output 3.3 Women Girls men and boys access safe equitable and sustainable quantity of water for drinking cooking and personal hygiene (SPHERE)

Activity 3.3.1: Construction and rehabilitation of water points

One of the core objectives of any WaSH response is to ensure that affected people have safe and equitable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking and other domestic purposes.

Alhaji Bashir camp was targeted for the siting of a new solar powered borehole to ease the water challenges faced by camp members who sometimes have to buy water; however, a non-functional solar powered borehole was identified an assessment conducted and the borehole was rehabilitated.

Details of rehabilitation work can be seen below

Pumping test: A constant discharge test was carried out to determine the safe yield of the borehole.

This was done to know the quantity of water to be extracted from the well and recharge time needed to ensure the well is not over extracted. The test result showed the well to have a yield of 3m³/h.

Supply and Installation of solar pump: A 1.4 KW (≈ 2HP) Grundfos solar pump was installed at an approximate depth of 36m.

Erection of 6m high stanchion and installation storage tanks: A carbon steel stanchion, fabricated with adequate reinforcements was erected to a height of 6m. A metal sheet, laid on steel railings welded at an interval of 24 inches forms the base for two 5m³ PVC storage tanks. A post ladder was welded with appropriate back protection.

Supply and installation of solar panels and accessories: A metal crate was fabricated above the storage tanks to house six (6) pieces of 30V, 265W solar panels with adequate protection from wind. A ladder was mounted for easy maintenance (regular cleaning of dust and dirt)

Construction of perimeter: A 3m³ perimeter fencing was constructed around the stanchion consisting of 2 courses of blockwork and diamond chain link supported by 50mm GI poles. A 1.5m³ perimeter was separately constructed to secure the well.

Construction of water collection points: An existing fetching point 15m from the storage tank, comprising of 4 faucets was reconstructed. Moreover, a new central fetching point was constructed; reticulated 115m from the storage tank comprising of 6 faucets, an apron and 1.5m soak away pit which is protected by a concrete slab.

Supply and Installation of flow meter: A flow meter with calibration in m³ was connected to the pipe channeling water to the storage tank.

Water quality analysis: Water sample was collected from the well for laboratory testing to ascertain the physical, chemical and bacteriological properties of water in line with Nigerian water quality standards. The water quality test result was positive and certified fit for consumption.

The rehabilitated borehole can produce 24m³/day at 5 peak sun hours and 8 pumping hours reaching camp members with at least 9.8 L/P/D.

Activity 3.3.1b Provision of water collection containers

JDF/NCA conducted a rapid needs assessment in June in Shehu Masta and Alhaji Bahir camp with the aim of collecting data which will be used in processing and analyzing the needs of the community (internally displaced persons) to propose the right interventions, solutions and approaches to meet such needs.



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One of the needs identified was the lack of water collection and storage containers in both camps. This was further corroborated by the results of the KAP survey conducted. Recommendations from both assessments was the provision of water collection containers to all households.

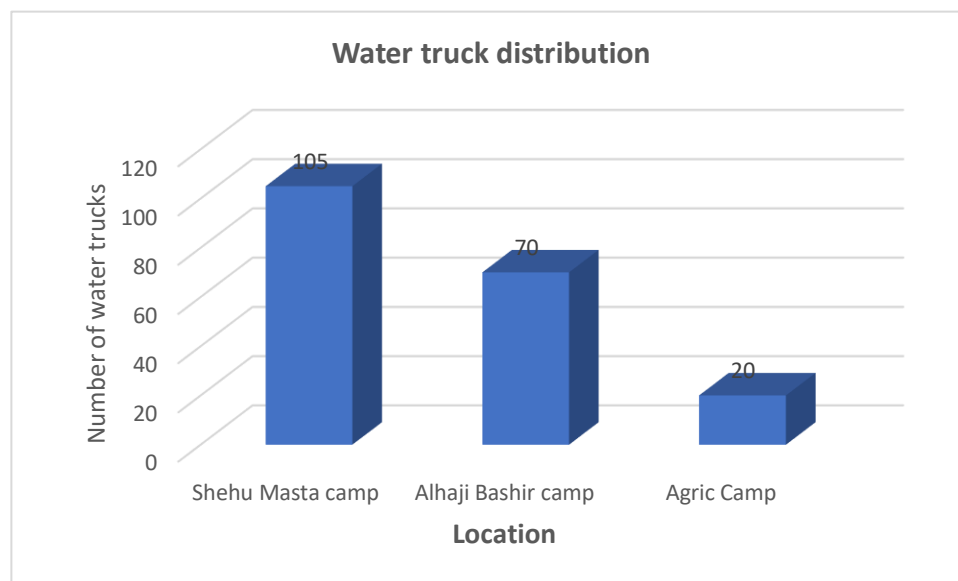
Six 20 litres non collapsible jerry cans adding up to 120 litres and water dips were distributed to 1,120 households in Alhaji Bashir (534) and Shehu Masta (586). A Total of 6,720 jerrycans and water dips were distributed across the camps of implementation.

Activity 3.3.1c Distribution of water trucks

Water is often times available in sufficient quantities to affected populations however, shortage of water collection containers and multiple trips to the water points in order to have enough quantity of water at the household level reduces the time used to engage in economic, care practices and other productive ventures.

Following the distribution of water collection containers to households in Shehu Masta and Alhaji Bashir, JDF procured and distributed 205 small water trucks with a capacity of conveying 120 litres of water at a time to most vulnerable households targeted based on vulnerability criteria consisting of people with disabilities, aged people, child-headed and female-headed households. 20 trucks were distributed to GBV survivors attending the women and girls' safe space in Agric camp managed by EYN projects so as to encourage complementarity.

See breakdown of distribution on a location basis;



Activity 3.3.3: Training of operators and technicians of both genders on water points O&M

Proper operation and maintenance increase the likelihood of long-term functionality of water facilities therefore, training of operators and users on basic operation and maintenance of the water system is critical.

Building local capacity is also pivotal in fostering community participation and project ownership. On this basis, 7 artisans with basic technical skills in borehole repairs and construction were identified from Alhaji Bashir and Shehu Masta camps and trained.

Components of the training included all relevant aspects relating to operation and maintenance including basic plumbing (useful in repairing leakages).

Participants also had hands-on training on the functions and how to use various operation and maintenance tool kits as they were part of the solar borehole rehabilitation team.

Activity 3.3.4: Provision of water points O&M kits/tools

Operation and maintenance tool kits required for minor repairs and maintenance of water facilities (solar powered borehole) were provided to artisans upon completion of the training. The O&M tool kits will be used for routine preventive and corrective maintenance of water facilities in the locations of implementation on a need basis.

Pipe wrench, screw driver, flat spanners, iron rake, spade with wooden handle, head pan, forged plier, multipurpose grease, crank spanner, hand trowel, heavy duty hand gloves, hand towel for cleaning of solar panels, adhesive gum,



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hack saw, 2" hose, metal bucket, solar panel brush, 1 1/4 PV union, 3/4 faucet, 1 1/4 PVC tee, 1 1/4 PVC socket, 1 1/4 pvc elbow, 1 1/4 pvc gauge valve and tool box to accommodate tools.

Activity 3.4.1: Provision of MHM kits

From the results of the KAP survey conducted in Shehu Masta and Alhaji Bashir camps, respondents were asked what they use during menstruation, in Shehu Masta camp, 59% responded piece of cloth, 11% responded napkin, and 30% responded they use other materials while in Alhaji Bashir camp, 49% responded piece of cloth, 23% responded napkin, and 28% responded they use other materials. The result highlighted the need for provision or improvement of access to MHM products as well as the scaling up of awareness on menstrual hygiene.

1000 menstrual hygiene management kits were distributed to targeted individuals that is; adolescent girls and women of child bearing age in Shehu Masta camp and Agric camp locations of the women and girls' safe spaces managed by JDF and EYN projects respectively.

Contents of hygiene kits distributed include 250g bathing soap (Viva), 20l plastic bucket with lid, 250g detergent (Sunlight), disposable sanitary pads (Verony), female underwear (pure cotton), pegs, 5m rope. MHM kits were provided by NCA and distributed by JDF.

Activity 3.4.4: Organization of regular awareness raising sessions on MHM (at safe spaces and community levels) by female community hygiene promoters.

This activity was carried out at the safe spaces. A total of five (5) menstrual hygiene management awareness sessions were conducted between September and December 2020.

Summary of target and achievements

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TARGET	ACHIEVED	REMARK
Hygiene Promotion	Dikwa	-	4,867	
Distribution of hygiene kits	Dikwa	750	750	Done
Construction of showers	Dikwa	45	45	Completed
Construction of latrines	Dikwa	5	3	Completed
Rehabilitation of latrines	Dikwa	17	17	Completed



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Latrine Desludging	Dikwa & Pulka	770	770	Done
Distribution of Solid waste management kits	Dikwa	1,440	1,440	Done
Provision of Sanitation facilities cleaning kits	Dikwa	70	70	Done
Rehabilitation of water point	Dikwa	-	1	Completed
Provision of water collection containers	Dikwa	1,120	1,120	Done
Distribution Water trucks	Dikwa	205	205	Done
Provision of MHM kits	Dikwa	1,000	1,000	Done

Observation/Results (Kindly share what your observations/results are about the activities you conducted. The observations here should be linked to your workplan)

Apart from hygiene promotion and latrine desludging which commenced immediately the project kicked off, other activities such as construction/rehabilitation of showers and latrines, distribution of hygiene and MHM kits etc. on the workplan were delayed due to late release of funds and delay in finalizing procurement process. These activities were however completed before the end of the project.

Accountability (Kindly provide the needed information below)

Sn	Location	Number of Complaints logged in	Number of Complaints resolved	Number of Complaints satisfactorily closed	Number of Complaints awaiting action	Number of feedback as appreciation
1	Shehu Masta camp	179	179	179	0	144
					0	
2	Alhaji Bashir Camp	86	86	86	0	0
					0	
					0	
					0	

Challenges (This should be programmatic challenges that impeded your work for the year)



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- Delay in commencing of project and release of funds affected activity timelines and deliverables.
- Delay in procurement process led to lateness in commencement of constructions and rehabilitation.
- Literacy level of community-based hygiene promoters affected target as considerable amount of time was invested in teaching them how to read and write.

Recommendation *(With respect to the challenges stated above, what do you suggest should be done going forward?)*

- Funds should be made available on time or explore the option of pre-financing.
- Procurement process should be prompt in order to meet up with project timelines.

Learnings *(Is there any innovation to your work? Or something of interest from another unit's work?)*

- Community-based hygiene promoters were taught how to read and write for efficient collection of data

Conclusion

Through the MFA 2020 response, JDF in partnership with NCA provided WaSH support to 19,011 affected individuals living across IDP camps and host communities Dikwa and Pulka in Gwoza local government area of Borno state. Feedback from beneficiaries attest to the relevance of the intervention.

ANNEX

Photos Link; <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1GfYdOlwQ3-MRnAVAUPfbQ9xvfrSlgrfq?usp=sharing>