

**PEACE BUILDING FUND (PBF)
FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT**

Programme Title & Project Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Solid Waste Management Programme Number (if applicable): PBF/IRF-34 Somalia: Urban Solid waste management MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00078254

Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)²
<i>(if applicable)</i>
Country/Region: Puntland State, Somalia
Thematic/Priority: Solid Waste Management

Participating Organization(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <p align="center">UNHCR</p>

Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations Municipal authorities of Galkayo north and south COOPI

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	
MPTF/JP Fund Contribution:	\$470,959
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	
Agency Contribution	00.00
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>	00.00
Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i>	00.00
TOTAL:	\$470,959

Programme Duration (months)	
Overall Duration <i>(months)</i>	19 Months
Start Date ³ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i>	19 April 2011
End Date (or Revised End Date) ⁴	30 November 2012
Operational Closure Date ⁵	30 November 2012
Expected Financial Closure Date	31 December 2012

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

⁴ As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁵ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

Final Programme/ Project Evaluation

Evaluation Completed

Yes No Date: Not done

Evaluation Report - Attached

Yes No

Submitted By

- Name: **Alessandra Morelli**
- Title: **Representative**
- Participating Organization (Lead): **UNHCR
Representation in Somalia**
- Contact information: **morreli@unhcr.org**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

UNCT	United Nations Country Team
PBF	Peace Building Fund
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
IDP	Internally Displaced People
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoS	Ministry of Security
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PAR	Participatory Action Research
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IPFMR	Implementing Partner Financial Monitoring Report

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

I. PURPOSE

a. Provide a brief introduction to the programme/ project (*one paragraph*).

The large scale-influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) into Puntland as a result of protracted conflict, human rights violations and natural disaster in Somalia, coupled with the presence of asylum-seekers and refugees from neighboring Ethiopia, has been contributing to rising tensions between the local and displaced population in Puntland. These tensions, exacerbated by the growing clan conflicts, threaten fragile stability in Puntland and risk the situation slipping back to an open conflict.

Against this background, UNHCR proposed to reduce the tensions between the two communities through four sets of projects: (1) peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution, (2) capacity-building of the police and judiciary in the areas of IDP concentration, (3) solid waste management in Galkacyo and (4) construction of permanent shelter and basic services for IDPs and local population in Galkacyo. All the four pillars aim to bring the local and displaced communities together towards the overall goal of the reduction of tensions between the two.

Within this context, this project is designed to bring the local and displaced communities together through waste management efforts. A large number of IDP women rely on door-to-door garbage collection as their main livelihood activity. Since they are also required to pay fee to dispose collected garbage in privately run dumping grounds, they tend to keep it next to their residence for some days in order to minimize the payment of the fee. The local population residing in the proximity of IDP settlements often complains about the unhygienic state of affairs, contributing to the tension between the communities. The project tries to address the issue through better management of solid waste while also contributing to safe livelihood of IDP women. The project is also designed to bring the divided city of Galkacyo together – Darod dominated north and Hawiye dominated south – around solid waste management.

b. Provide a list of the main outputs and outcomes of the programme as per the approved programmatic document.

- 4 CBOs comprising 150 members each with a total of 541 females & 59 males have been established and registered with the local municipalities; 2 each in North and South Galkayo(Hilaac, Wadajiir, Hormar, Midnimo). 80% of the CBO members are IDPs while 20 % are from the host community.
- Provided sanitation tools; 40 wheelbarrows, 100 shovels, 40 mining bars, 60 pick axes, 100 rakes and 200 brooms. Also provided safety gears; 240 dust masks, 328 dust coat, 328 leather glooves and 186 gum boots.
- 541 CBO members are earning income through waste collection activities with an account opened for each CBO.
- 22 skips fabricated and position in strategic garbage collection points; 11 each in North and South Galkacyo.

- Two (2) training sessions were conducted for 44 members of the CBOs and 12 members of the Galkayo North & South municipalities.
 - Two Landfills constructed, one each in North and South Galkacyo. 200 IDPs and 50 host community men undertook the construction with each earning 5.00 per cubic meter excavated.
 - Six clean-up campaigns conducted lasting days each that removed heap of 864 tons of garbage from Bulo Bacley and Bulo Jawanley.
 - Conducted awareness raising through participants from both host and IDP communities who participated in clean up campaigns to used to remove garbage.
- c. **Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.**

The large scale-influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) into Puntland as a result of protracted conflict, human rights violations and natural disaster in Somalia, coupled with the presence of asylum-seekers and refugees from neighboring Ethiopia, has been contributing to rising tensions between the local and displaced population in Puntland. These tensions, exacerbated by the increased clan conflicts, and competition over scarce resources threaten the fragile stability in Puntland and risk the situation slipping back to open conflict.

It is against this background that UNHCR submitted this proposal aimed at reducing the tension between the two communities. The project aims at bringing the local and displaced communities together through various activities towards the overall goal of reduction of tensions, promotion of peaceful co-existence between the two and dignified way of sourcing livelihoods. The project further targets at reducing exploitation of IDPs women involved in garbage collection, improve on alternative means of livelihoods for IDPs and contribute to lessening social tensions between IDPs and the host community by ensuring a dignified way of garbage collection. The formation and support of socio-economic structures in communities affected by heaps of garbage and where house to house garbage collections are carried out will create awareness on human rights, sanitation, hygiene promotion, increase income of women and ensure peaceful co-existence.

- d. **List primary implementing partners and stakeholders including key beneficiaries.**
- a. UNHABITAT
 - b. North Galkacyo Municipality
 - c. South Galkacyo Municipality
 - d. CBOs
 - e. COOPI
 - f. Surrounding host community in Galkacyo
 - g. Bulo Bacley IDPs
 - h. Bulo Jawanley IDPs

II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

- a. **Report on the key outputs achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results.**
- Four (4) CBOs established and supported to ensure sustainability of IDP women involved in garbage collection are protected against gender based violence and other forms of exploitations, good hygiene and sanitary conditions are maintained and livelihood opportunities available to IDPs continue.

- Two (2) participatory monitoring and assessments of four (4) CBOs performance were carried out through a consultant to evaluate their performance. 44 CBO officials, 48 CBO non-executive members and 8 municipal authority officials were involved in the activity.
 - Provided one 5 KVA generator to South Galkayo Community Centre which hosts a meeting hall for elders meetings
 - Provided 320 CBO members with protective gear for use during collection of garbage
 - Conducted community awareness and sensitization campaigns six (6) (in each location) towards recognition of IDPs as important actors in solid waste management within Galkayo town
 - Organised and facilitated 2 tailor made training workshops (1 per location) aimed at strengthening the capacity of the CBOs
 - Collection of garbage (plastic and others) from most affected areas within Galkayo (the airstrip route, Bulo Baley, Bulu Bishaaro, Halabokhad and Alanley) through cash for work engaging 500 persons for 3 days per month for 3 months and each earning USD 5 per day worked.
 - 24 skips that were designed in a participatory approach (involved COOPI, CBOs and Municipalities) were successfully fabricated and provided. The skips have since been placed in areas of high waste generation within the towns and IDP settlements to be used as transit sites for waste collection.
 - The two municipalities (north and south Galkayo) were provided with \$16000 (\$2000 each for 4 months) for operation and maintenance of garbage trucks (2 each in North & South) and incentive to truck drivers. A total of 700 truckloads (4200 tonnes) of garbage were collected from targeted areas in both locations using this fund.
 - Construction of the landfills was contracted through tender process. Each of the two landfills have a capacity of 5000m³ and is designed to allow ease of entry for garbage trucks. The landfills are also fenced. This activity has been faced with challenges related to land ownership.
- b. **Report on how achieved outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions to the outcomes. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes amongst beneficiaries at the outcome level.**

Formation and support of four (4) CBOs

Related outputs ranging from major to minor, including the formation and support of four (4) CBOs solidify and promote women empowerment to overcome specific post-conflict hardship (eg economic insecurity) and to end gender-based violence and discrimination. Through the establishment of the CBOs, women are able to come together under an umbrella to speak with one voice and accord on issues of exploitation to create awareness on the rights of women and fight against gender based violence. With a strong financial position of the CBOs as well as individual women, the consortium of women groups bringing together the CBOs and other structures in the communities, women have the capacity to defend themselves and pursue perpetrators of rape, forced marriage, FGM, harassment, and other forms of injustices.

Similarly, IDPs who were considered the least class in society due to high level of vulnerability and inability to sustain themselves have gradually integrated in communities. The forms of improved livelihoods have generated positive response, giving IDP women dignity through their contribution to local hosting communities. Tensions over scarce resources have reduced as IDP women also have alternative sources of income generation. On the other hand, the incorporation of host community women as members of the same CBOs creating awareness

on women rights and participation has lessen conflict imposed by competition over limited livelihood opportunities.

Construction of collection points and landfills

Prior to implementation of the project, one major risk that created health hazard was poor sanitation in IDP settlements. IDP women involved in garbage collection stocked garbage in homes as they evaded payment of contribution for dumping waste at collection points. Gate keepers who owned collection points charged so much that the women could not afford. Instead, as remedy to survive and support families out of the little income earned from garbage collection, collectors pile garbage at their homes and in the settlement.

With the inception of the project, two (2) landfills, one each in North and South Galkacyo, along with two (2) collection points constructed to ease the tension posed by private ownership of dumping sites. Agreements entered by CBOs with municipalities enable members pay minimum fees to the city council to dispose garbage. Consequently, garbage collectors no longer stock garbage in homes and communities thereby reducing health hazard caused by this effect.

General Clean-up Campaigns and Awareness on Sanitation

The repeated and several general clean-ups of garbage in communities and sensitization on sanitation carried out have set a pace for improved, cleaned and saved communities and homes in Galkacyo. Initial stock piles of dirt were cleared up, individuals were made to clean up their homes, and subsidies provided for public garbage trucks to remove garbage from communities to landfills.

Construction of Skips

Twenty-four (24) skips were constructed for both North and South Galkacyo and placed in strategic locations especially near congested and populated vicinities. The skips are constructed with two (2) wheels mounted on each and are easily ridden to disposal centers by residents and sometimes by dump-trucks. Given the placement of skips, both host and IDPs communities have easy access to garbage disposal thereby lessening tension that originated from garbage randomly disposed by IDPs.

c. Explain the overall contribution of the programme to the Strategy Planning Framework or other strategic documents as relevant, e.g.: MDGs, National Priorities, UNDAF outcomes, etc

The project contributes immensely to the MDGs by improving livelihoods of women who were collecting garbage in an undignified manner and exploited by landlords that could not pay them fair wages. The women have formed themselves into groups as they continue garbage collection, thereby providing protection for themselves and at the same time saving portion of their incomes. The fractions saved are in pool accounts that evolve over a period of time. Besides, the MPTF/JP project contributed based principles to establish the savings for the women structures and the funds are evolving to support individual women open other businesses. Beneficiaries have income to support a bit of family health care, education and daily sustenance.

It also contributes to UNDAF and the priority of the Puntland Government. It provides employment for 600 women through community based structures that seek to improve health and sanitation of its environment. Environmental diseases that were common are reduced and the health of residents is improving. The awareness campaigns carried out positively improves sanitation and reduces health hazard. Heap of garbage initially piled in homes have been removed and are no longer condoned.

d. Explain the contribution of key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

The local administrations were involved at all levels of the project especially in generating memorandum of understanding between CBOs and municipalities on one hand, and on the other, signing memorandum of understanding with COOPI to support public system of garbage collection. The local administration donated the land, despite many hindrances, ensured the construction of two landfills. The local administration also provided security for staff and assets of the project.

Collaboration with UNHABITAT, CESVI and Horn Relief also helped strengthen the implementation of the project. UNHABITAT and CESVI, engagements of local administration to further develop long term plans gave the municipalities the courage to fully be involved in the project since funding from UNHABITAT was to depend on the success of the MPTF/JP funding and compliment it. UNHABITAT raised over US\$75,000.00 to support solid waste management plans for Galkacyo.

Similarly, through collaboration and cooperation with Horn Relief, the organization provided four (2) trucks, two (2) each for North and South Galkacyo to support the MPTF/JP funding project. The trucks are used to dispose garbage at landfills constructed under the MPTF/JP while COOPI supported the running cost of the trucks.

e. Who have been the primary beneficiaries and how they were engaged in the programme/project implementation? Provide percentages/number of beneficiary groups, if relevant.

The primary beneficiaries of the project were vulnerable IDP women involved in day to day garbage collection from door to door. They included IDPs living in Bulo Bacley and Bulo Jawanley in North and South Galkacyo respectively. The population of combined settlements is approximately 1600 households, with 1000 households living in Bulo bacley and 600 families in Bulo Jawanley. A total of more than 60% of the population is women, comprising two (2) groups from each of the settlement with 150 members per group.

Most of the IDPs living in the settlements are mainly from South and Central Somalia and parts of the Somali-Ethiopian border. They settle in groups of clan affiliation and are provided protection by landlords since they have no formal clan protection like any other Somali. Due to lack of clan protection, they are more vulnerable than any other IDPs. However, they have formed leadership through which they build solidarity for one another and work for survival.

Through the IDP leadership vis a vis the women structures existing in the settlements, the beneficiary population was engaged and involved in the planning of the project. Initial discussions started when repeated incidences of gender based violence were reported by community monitors and social workers. As a remedy to provide protection through the involvement of beneficiaries, UNHCR field office conducted participatory assessment and the findings revealed the needs and solutions proposed by the IDP population. One key solution proposed by beneficiaries is to find alternative solution to dignify the collection of garbage and benefit IDP women.

f. Highlight the contribution of the programme on cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported.

The MPTF/JP Fund contributed remarkably in a number of cross-cutting issues related to the success of the project. Besides the improved livelihood of IDPs, indirect beneficiaries from the host community have improved their economic power through host community women participation in the formation of women groups that provide protection and dignity in garbage collection. The inclusion of host community women as members of CBOs does not only improve their livelihoods but also improve peaceful co-existence and reduced conflict

induced by scared resources. As a result of working together, both IDPs and host community beneficiaries share common vision and have become promoters and agents of peace.

Even though incidence of GBV continues to be reported, however, the number of incidences has drastically reduced since the implementation of the MPTF/JP Fund that supported the SWM activities. Initially, women went out very early in the morning to collection garbage and were abused in the process but the introduction of the CBO strategy; women go to work after 6am and return before 7pm.

g. Has the funding provided by the MPTF/JP to the programme been catalytic in attracting funding or other resources from other donors? If so, please elaborate.

The funds provided by MPTF/JP to facilitate implementation of the project served as catalyst in awaking the municipalities and other organizations to the need of an effective solid waste management system. Through coordination meetings organized by the project management, UNHABBITAT was encouraged by sourcing additional funding to support solid management activities in Galkacyo. Another humanitarian organization to support solid waste management program in Puntland is Horn Relief. It donated four trucks to North and South Galkacyo to boost and compliment the MPTF/JP funding.

h. Provide an assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators as per approved project document using the template in Section IV, if applicable.

There are three (3) outcomes each with its set of performance indicators that were approved in the project document. The assessment is based on each of the outcomes performance indicator. The Outcomes set were as follow;

- I. Women are empowered to overcome specific post-conflict hardship (eg economic insecurity) and to end gender-based violence and discrimination.**
 - Performance indicator set was achieved with no variance
 - Four CBOs were established and are operational; two (2) each in North and South Galkacyo
 - Each CBO comprises 150 members inclusive of its leadership
 - Each of the CBOs has signed memorandum of understanding with its local municipality but independent in its functions.

- II. The local community perceives the IDPs as a contributing factor, rather than a destabilizing factor and burden**
 - Twenty-eight women were trained in basic sanitation principles.
 - The training conducted developed women capacity to independently carry our awareness.
 - In the first phase of the project, the following sanitation tools were provided; 40 wheel borrow, 100 shovels, 40 mining bars, 60 pick axes, 100 rakes and 200 brooms
 - Quantity of safety gear provided were 240 dust coats, 328 dust masks, 328 leather gloves and 186 gum boots.

- III. Basic infrastructure and services are restored and expanded**
 - Two landfills for garbage disposal constructed; one each in North and South Galkacyo
 - Two trucks intended to be procured were not rather the funds allocated were used to support running cost of four trucks donated by Horn Relief; two trucks each to South and North municipalities.

- Municipalities in both North and South developed increased capacities in garbage collection system; disposing garbage five days per week.
- Four (4) CBOs established by IDP and host community women to form consortium of women group to collect garbage initiated revolving fund mechanism that built capacities members.
- Heaps of garbage removed from Galkacyo town

On the overall, the performance indicators assessed above proved 98% of activities planned were implemented accordingly with little variance only in the procurement of two trucks. However, funds reallocated for running cost increased municipalities capacities in garbage collection. As a result of improved livelihood opportunities of both host communities and IDP women in addition to increased capacities of local administrations, both beneficiaries of IDPs and host community are in one accord and have reduced tensions over resources.

III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

- a. Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no evaluation of the programme have been done yet?**

There was no programme evaluation or overall assessment of the project. As part of the implementation arrangements, two (2) participatory assessments were carried out on the performance of CBOs. The assessment covered 44 CBO officials, 48 CBO non-executive members and 8 municipal authority officials. The methods and tools used were; Key informant interview questionnaire and participating organizational capacity assessment. The findings of the assessment were used to tailor training and capacity building programs that addressed gaps identified in the assessment. Some of the key areas strengthened as a result of the assessment were;

- lack of understanding on organizational structure, roles and responsibilities by CBO members,
- establishing organizational philosophy and tenets of operations that binds members to the organization,
- limited knowledge in management and finance, resource mobilizations, and networking skills,

- b. Explain, if relevant, challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources, as well as the actions taken to mitigate, and how such challenges and/or actions impacted on the overall achievement of results.**

Indeed, there were some challenges in the inception through the implementation phase of the project that somehow impacted the smooth implementation. Unstable security situation in Galkaiyo led to delays in the commencement of the project. Brain drains as a result of prolong civil conflict in Somalia also hampered implementation. However, professional consultants were brought in from Kenya to facilitate implementation of some of the tasks that could not be managed by Somali nationals.

On one hand, weak public institutions and local administrations, lack of government owned land and lack of long term vision from the municipalities also impacted implementation. The line public institutions and local government did not have authority to declare public land for the construction of collection points and landfills. On several occasions, land donated by the

government was either sieged by people claiming ownership or threatened contractors. The row took several months following negotiations before it was resolved. Until now, there isn't any long term plan from the government as to how it intends to manage solid waste. However, the four (4) CBOs established are the only substantive means to manage solid waste in Galkacyo.

Another societal fabric that impacted the implementation is insecurity. Due to the fragile situation in Somalia, insecurity reduced the ability and potential of operational and other stakeholders to fully monitor implementation. Notwithstanding, the UNHCR field office national staff occasionally monitored implementation, however, not sufficient to certify independently the quality of performance and service delivery.

c. Report key lessons learned that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to management arrangements, human resources, resources, etc.,

As indicated under challenges, the issue of senior management of COOPI being in Nairobi is one lesson learnt that poses constraints. With peace gradually returning to Somalia and a federal government in place, INGOs and other private organizations have started to relocate offices or contemplating moving inside Somalia. With the presence of senior managers of implementing partners in side Somalia, effective and efficient service delivery will be assured and improve on monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

The lack of central government in Somalia complicated implementation since the local administration could not act effectively to provide land. However, with the election of a central government as key partner, security is being assured and support provided to facilitate implementation. The law of eminent domain will now be effective whereby public land will easily be available.

Partnership with both IDP and host community beneficiaries was very significant in the implementation. IDP and host community women working together with equal responsibilities and opportunities were very enthusiastic in the implementation. This significantly contributed to the easing of tensions, sharing of resources and living side by side in the same community.

IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
Outcome 1: Women are empowered to overcome specific post-conflict hardship (eg economic insecurity) and to end gender-based violence and discrimination.							
Output 1.1 Women are formed into CBOs to engage with the authorities	Indicator 1.1.1 No. of garbage collection CBOs operational	Abuse of women involved in garbage collection Absence of organized garbage collection organizations	4 women garbage collection groups (CBOs) are established	4 women garbage collection groups (CBOs) have been established	No variance, output achieved as planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field monitoring reports ○ CBO registration certificates 	CBOs will need continued support in terms of capacity building
Outcome 2: The local community perceives the IDPs as a contributing factor, rather than a destabilizing factor and burden							
Output 2.1 Women are equipped with tools and protective gear and are trained in basic sanitation and principles and apply them	Indicator 2.1.1 No. of women trained in basic sanitation and principles	Women were ignorant about basic sanitation principles	44 women are trained in basic sanitation principles	44 women are trained in basic sanitation principles	No variance, output achieved as planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field monitoring reports, ○ Training reports, ○ Attendance sheet lists, ○ Project progress reports and results frameworks 	N/a
	Indicator 2.1.2 No. of women equipped with tools and protective clothing	IDP women involved in garbage collection have no appropriate tools and protective gear	Women who are members of CBOs are provided with tools and protective gear	541 women 100% members of CBOs were provided with appropriate tools and protective gear	No Variance output achieved as planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Field monitoring reports ○ Distribution lists ○ Project progress reports and results framework 	Continued monitoring by the municipality in the use of tools and their replacement
Outcome 3.1: Basic infrastructure and services are restored and expanded							
Outcome 3.1 Exiting garbage in Galkacyo town is removed	Indicator 3.1.1 Removal of solid waste within first 3 months of start of project from dumpsites	Huge heaps of solid waste littered all over Galkacyo municipalities	100% of solid waste heaped in dumpsites are removed from the municipalities	100% of solid waste n dumpsites measuring 864 tons was removed from the municipalities	No variance output achieved as planned	Field monitoring reports Distribution lists Project progress reports and results framework	N/a
Output 3.2 Women are empowered	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of IDP women with	IDP women lacked appropriate means of livelihoods, had no	Women are encouraged to become members	80% of the women members of CBOs are engaged in the activities of	No variance output achieved as planned	Field monitoring reports Distribution lists	N/a

economically to engage in income generation	increased access to economic resources	access to economic resources	of CBOs and t engage in commerce through revolving fund	the revolving fund		Project progress reports and results framework	
Output 3.3: Municipality improves solid waste management system and increase the volume of solid waste removed	Indicator 3.3.1 Number of garbage collections per week	No systematic garbage collection system in the municipalities.	Numbers of garbage collection is increased to 5 times s a week	The municipalities of Galkacyo have been capacitated to collect garbage 5 times a week	No variance output achieved as planned	Field monitoring reports Distribution lists Project progress reports and results framework	N/a
	3.3.2 Number of landfills constructed for garbage disposal	No landfill or skip were in place for garbage disposal	Two (2) landfills constructed and 12 skips fabricated and distributed to strategic locations	Two (2) landfills constructed one each in South and North Galkacyo. Twenty four skips were fabricated and distributed in designated areas of the municipalities.	The no of skips increased from 12 to 24 due to need and saving realized from trainings	Field monitoring reports Distribution lists Project progress reports and results framework	N/a
	3.3.3 No. of garbage collection trucks operational	No trucks for garbage collection therefore limiting the quantity of garbage removed	02 trucks are provided for the municipalities; one for North and another for South Galkacyo	The trucks were not procured. Another humanitarian organization, Horn Relief provided four trucks to the two municipalities	The funds intended for the procurement of trucks were used as running costs to maintain the trucks provided by Horn Relief.	Field monitoring reports Distribution lists Project progress reports and results framework	UNHABITTAT through CESVI to provide another truck to North Galkacyo