

[INSERT NAME OF MPTF/JOINT PROGRAMME]  
FINAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE REPORT

<p><b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programme Title: <b>Permanent Shelter and Infrastructure</b></li> <li>Programme Number (if applicable): PBF/IRF-31 Somalia: Shelter and infrastructure</li> <li>MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00078251</li> </ul>	<p><b>Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Country/Region: <b>Puntland State, Somalia</b></p> <hr/> <p>Thematic/Priority: <b>Permanent Shelter</b></p>																								
<p><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme</li> </ul> <p><b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</b></p>	<p><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National counterparts (government, private, NGOs &amp; others) and other International Organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</b></li> <li><b>UNHABITAT</b></li> <li><b>Galkacyo Municipality</b></li> <li><b>JIBCON</b></li> <li><b>NASTEH</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>																								
<p><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b></p> <table> <tr> <td>MPTF/JP Fund Contribution:</td> <td><b>\$1,111,715</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agency Contribution</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Government Contribution (if applicable)</b></td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL:</b></td> <td><b>\$1,111,715</b></td> </tr> </table>	MPTF/JP Fund Contribution:	<b>\$1,111,715</b>	• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>		Agency Contribution	0.0	• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>		<b>Government Contribution (if applicable)</b>	0.0	Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)	0.0	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$1,111,715</b>	<p><b>Programme Duration (months)</b></p> <table> <tr> <td>Overall Duration (months)</td> <td>19 Months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date<sup>3</sup> (dd.mm.yyyy)</td> <td>18 April 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>End Date (or Revised End Date)<sup>4</sup></td> <td>30 November 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operational Closure Date<sup>5</sup></td> <td>30 Nov 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expected Financial Closure Date</td> <td>31 December 2012</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration (months)	19 Months	Start Date <sup>3</sup> (dd.mm.yyyy)	18 April 2011	End Date (or Revised End Date) <sup>4</sup>	30 November 2012	Operational Closure Date <sup>5</sup>	30 Nov 2012	Expected Financial Closure Date	31 December 2012
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<p><b>Final Programme/ Project Evaluation</b></p> <p>Evaluation Completed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> Date: _____</p> <p>Evaluation Report - Attached</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><b>Submitted By</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name: <b>Alessandra Morelli</b></li> <li>Title: <b>Representative</b></li> <li>Participating Organization (Lead): <b>UNHCR Representation in Somalia</b></li> <li>Contact information: <b>morrelli@unhcr.org</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>																								

<sup>1</sup> The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

<sup>2</sup> Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

<sup>3</sup> 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](#).

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

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

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

UNCT	United Nations Country Team
PBF	Peace Building Fund
FDG	Focus Group Discussions
CBA	Community Based Approach
IDP	Internally Displaced People
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LNGO	Local Non-governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PDRC	Puntland Development Research Center
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IPFMR	Implementing Partner Financial Monitoring Report
LA	Local Authorities

# 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, the project aims at contributing to lessening social tensions between IDPs and the host community by improving the social infrastructure of the area where IDPs have been relocated.

In March 2010, 225 IDP families originating from South and Central Somalia that were living in Sinai IDP settlement in North Galkacyo were evicted by the landlord. The eviction was due to high demand for limited resources caused by increasing presence of IDPs in the region. Following the Sinai eviction, threats of eviction became widespread and landlords were forced to issue threats due to high competition over scarce resources amongst IDPs and host communities. The counter displacement of the ex-Sinai IDPs increased their vulnerability, especially without shelter; women and children were seeing staying in the open. To remedy the situation, UNHCR led an advocacy campaign that pushed the municipality in Galkacyo to negotiate with the people of Halabokhad to allocate free land to the IDPs. Following successful negotiations, a 300 x 300m<sup>2</sup> land was donated to the government for the ex-Sinai IDPs occupation. Over a period of time, the land was surveyed and demarcated by the authorities with support from humanitarian agencies especially UNHABITAT. Eventually, the ex-Sinai IDPs were relocated and provided title deeds which gave them land ownership in Halabokhad. In the process of demarcation of the land, the number of IDPs increased from 225 to 473 IDPs. In response to the shelter needs of the relocated (ex-Sinai) IDP households, especially having land ownership, UNHCR submitted a proposal to the Peace Building Office to support a permanent shelter project that will contribute to locally integrate the IDPs, reduce rising tensions and ensure peaceful co-existence with the host community.

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

Priority Area	Objectives	Outputs	Outcomes
3. Early economic recovery and immediate peace dividends	Provision of permanent shelter and community infrastructure to Halabokhad IDP settlement and hosting community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 permanent shelters constructed</li> <li>• 100 family latrines constructed</li> </ul>	Basic infrastructure and services restored and expanded (energy, water, sanitation and transportation)
4. Building of essential government services and related technical and human capacity	Facilitate local integration of IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road facility linking Halabokhad IDP site to Galkacyo upgraded</li> <li>• Community Center constructed in Halabokhad</li> <li>• Market constructed in Halabokhad</li> <li>• police checkpoint constructed</li> </ul>	Halabokhad becomes an integral part of Galkacyo and IDPs are integrated into social fabric and enjoy same rights and assets as local community
	Provision of Community infrastructure to Tawakal IDP site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of solar lights in Tawakal</li> </ul>	Tawakal residents have access to social infrastructure

**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 proposed a project aimed at reducing the tension between the two communities through four sets of projects: (1) peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution, (2) capacity-building of the police 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 through various activities towards the overall goal of reduction of tensions and promotion of peaceful co-existence between the two.

Within this context, the project aims at contributing to lessening social tensions between IDPs and the host community by improving the social infrastructure of the area where IDPs have been relocated. Approximately 16% of the permanent shelters and pit latrines will be allocated to the vulnerable members of the host community.

The key outcome of this project is the provision of permanent shelter and community infrastructure to Halabokad IDP settlement and its surrounding local community and to facilitate coexistence and local integration of IDPs. The project further looks into provision of social infrastructure to Tawakal IDPs site and its surrounding community.

The background to this project is premised on the eviction of an IDP settlement with 225 mainly minority clan households to a site 10 km outside the town. The subject of shelter therefore became very urgent. There was immediate need to provide 200 permanent shelters, 100 family latrines and social infrastructure (solar lighting, a community centre, market place and a customs checkpoint). The improvement of livelihood opportunities for both IDP and local communities is also built in the project.

**d. List primary implementing partners and stakeholders including key beneficiaries.**

- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- UNHABITAT
- North Galkacyo Municipality
- Galkacyo Education Center for Peace and Development (GECPD)
- INTERSOS
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Halabokhad host community
- Ex-Sinai IDPs in Halabokhad

## **II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS**

**a. Report on the key outputs achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results.**

- Facilitated the demarcation of 300 X 400m<sup>2</sup> plot for the IDP community and a 10 X 10m<sup>2</sup> per individual family sufficient to accommodate other developments,
- Issued 473 land title deeds that provide guarantee of land tenure, longevity of IDP stay in the settlement, ownership and integration with local community,
- Initiated a tendering process to select contractor through a transparent means with the involvement of local administration, public, business community in Puntland and potential bidders.
- Preliminary proposal of 200 permanent shelters increased to 250 shelters in Halabokhad. The number of shelters planned was increased due to saving realized from 100 pit latrines, a community centre and market that were planned but prior to the inception of the project implemented by other agencies.
- Completed construction of 250 permanent shelters; 20 houses\_in host community adjacent to the IDP settlement and 230 units for vulnerable IDPs in Halabokhad,
- Handed over to individual beneficiary family each permanent shelter,

- Constructed and installed 30 stand-alone solar lights. This has provided sufficient lighting for the IDPs and the immediate host community, thus improving their living conditions and enforcing security in the night and reduced gender based violence,
- The construction activities provided employment opportunities to IDPs and host community alike, that enhanced livelihood improvement and economic growth of the local market
- Provided visibility on each house and two (2) concrete walls engraved with visibility; one in the settlement and another at the junction of the main road and the avenue to Halabokhad.

**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.**

- **250 permanent shelters constructed.**

The construction of 250 permanent shelters in Halabokhad for vulnerable IDPs and poor host community members has primarily improved shelter need, restored dignity and provided opportunity for local integration of protracted IDPs. With concomitant support of IDPs and poor host community, rising tensions over meagre resources and services amongst them is lessening while peaceful co-existence is fostered. Even though the primary objective for soliciting the funding of the permanent shelter project was meant for ex-Sinai IDPs, however, the eventual incorporation of poor host community of 20 units, the improvement to the existing borehole owned by the host community that supplies water to the IDP settlement provides substantial income to the host community. Close to 60% of menial labour force was recruited from the surrounding host community during the construction process and subsequently improved livelihoods of host community members and the local market. The construction process also provided an added value as a result of skills acquired through apprenticeship by some casual labourers involved. Residents are now using their skills to have employment and earn income.

- **100 pit latrines constructed**

100 pit latrines were targeted under the project for construction. However, prior to the commencement of the activities, Islamic Relief, COOPI, DRC, GECPD and other aid agencies who had active funding intervened in Halabokhad by constructing over 125 pit latrines. This significant contribution provided need to divert the intended funds for pit latrine to prioritize water support project and increase the number of shelters. A 5KVA generator was procured and the water facilities expanded; two (2) waters kiosk constructed within the IDP settlement.

- **Road facility linking Halabokhad IDP settlement to Galkacyo upgraded**

A 2kms road linking Halabokhad to the tarmac road leading to Galkacyo was rehabilitated to ensure construction materials were timely delivered as well as provision of opportunity for social integration of Halabokhad population. Vehicles constantly ply the route following rehabilitation work to and fro with residents of Halabokhad. The free flow of traffic has also improved security of vulnerable persons walking daily on the road. Local merchants in Galkacyo often use the route to transport their goods to Halabokhad and other surrounding villages for marketing.

UNHCR partnership with INTERSOS supports agriculture activities in Halabokhad. The project is the only agricultural activity in the region. Its success is also deeply rooted in the rehabilitation of the 2kms road. Farmers have the opportunity to easily take their produce to the Galkacyo market and return to their families on time.

In view of the improved road network between Galkacyo and Halabokhad, UNHCR in partnership with DRC is supporting motorcycle transportation opportunities for IDPs living in Halabokhad. This opportunity provides cost effective and efficient transportation facilities for residents in Halabokhad to improve the social integration with Galkacyo. Commuters will have the opportunity to pay less and in less time move in between at any time.

- **Community centre, police checkpoint and market constructed in Halabokhad**

The three (3) activities were not embarked on due to the fact that prior to the receipt of PBF funds, other agencies felt the delay and were pessimistic of UNHCR intervention and therefore used the opportunity to intervene.

- **Installation of solar lights in Tawakal**

Solar lights in Tawakal were not installed under the project. A similar project (permanent shelter) funded by the Japanese government was implemented in Tawakal by UN HABITAT. Prior to the UN HABITAT project in Tawakal, UNHCR constructed ten (10) solar lights from other donor sources. Therefore, resources received

from MPTF/JP Fund Contribution were concentrated in Halabokhad to ensure that every basic social service and infrastructure was restored.

**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 provision of shelter assistance to IDPs and poor host community complements not only the objective of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of poverty alleviation through proper shelter to improve standard of living but also the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) by targeting poor of the poorest improve on their vulnerability. In fostering gender equality under the MDG, the project targeted 80% female beneficiaries or 176 female headed households out of 220 IDP beneficiaries to increase women representation at community level. Under the national priorities, Somalia is still at war where large numbers of people are displaced. There is no genuine government to control the entire country. Therefore, national priorities may not fully be defined but could be deduced to the point where the project has contributed to the end of displacement by providing shelter and locally integrating families.

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

The local shelter cluster based in Galkacyo was very instrumental in the implementation of the project. It provided forum for discussions, coordination and collaboration of the project activities. Through coordination meetings under the shelter cluster, some activities including the pit latrines, community center, market and solar lights in Halabokhad initially planned but already covered by other agencies were revised and the funds used to support water provision and increase in number of shelter units to the settlement.

A long term partnership with NRC both at Headquarters and field levels provided a considerable leverage of experience for NRC to manage JIBCON and NASTEHE, the local contractors that constructed the shelters and solar lights respectively. Despite high insecurity in Galkacyo, JIBCON demonstrated extreme proficiency under the guidance of NRC in the construction of the houses.

Partnership with UNHABITAT was essential in the demarcation of the plots and site planning. UNHABITAT technical support aided NRC technicians in designing the houses and layout. UNHABITAT also provided technical advice in the selection of stones as local materials used in the construction instead of concrete blocks.

The local administration was involved at all levels of the project especially in guaranteeing security and land tenure. Unlike other project sites in Somalia where tensions were always brewing, there was calm and peace in Halabokhad throughout the project cycle. A special security team from the police in Galkacyo was assigned by the local administration to Halabokhad to oversee general security of the project and staff.

**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.**

As indicated in the introductory paragraph, the primary beneficiaries of the project were 220 ex-Sinai IDPs who were evicted unceremoniously by landlord in March 2010. Following the eviction and relocation process, IDPs from other settlements including Bullo Bacle who were facing similar challenges took advantage of the opportunity and relocated to Halabokhad. The first assessment and verification exercises conducted to establish exact population of IDPs who moved to Halabokhad marked 473 households and 50 host community members.

A community based approach involving the IDP leadership, local municipality and humanitarian actors agreed on selection criterion that targeted most vulnerable families as the major beneficiaries of the shelter project. A total of 220 vulnerable IDPs and 30 poor host community members were selected after days of rigorous process. The beneficiary comprises 80% female headed households and 20% male.

**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 jobs creation and improved income. Support extended to the borehole to increase water supply for IDPs at a reduced price capacitated the host community. Currently, the host community produces and sells purified bottled water in Somalia.

Given how economic activities are interplaying in Halabokhad as a result of the MPTF/JP Fund Contribution, security in the settlement has improved considerably than any IDP settlement in Galkacyo. Aid workers freely move about in Halabokhad to conduct humanitarian activities with ease. This has also guarantee dignity of IDPs living in Halabokhad and accelerated social integration in a short period of time. In addition, given the intensity and the pace at which social integration is hasten by the presence of IDPs, the host community is delighted by and become a key driver of peaceful co-existence. In climax, it has provided an extra 100 X 100m<sup>2</sup> piece of land for a period of five (5) years to IDPs for agricultural purposes.

Except presidential palaces in Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland, Halabokhad is the only community currently in Somalia fully covered by solar lights. At night, the community glitters and shines as if it were an underground region in Somalia. Many refer to the electrification of Halabokahd as a city within a city. The MPTF/JP Fund Contribution in this direction reminds Somalis of the dignity of peace and freedom.

**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.**

Two (2) major sources of funding were attracted by the MPTF/JP Fund Contribution in Galkacyo; the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and ECHO. Others included smaller donations received by GECPD and Islamic Relief, etc. Under the CHF, DRC supported livelihood activities including unconditional cash relief and small business establishment while INTERSOS supported agricultural activities. For the ECHO grant, NRC constructed a primary school while DRC and others constructed 125 pit latrines. UNICEF donated a 70 KVA generator to boost water supply, and GECPD constructed a community center and general market. The Islamic relief constructed a health post in the host community while SRCS constructed another one inside the settlement.

**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.**

Objectives/Output	Performance indicators	Performance assessment
All IDPs households including vulnerable host community have access to permanent shelter	Number of households with access to permanent shelter	250 permanent shelters constructed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 230 vulnerable IDP families have permanent shelter each</li> <li>• 20 poor host community members have permanent shelter each</li> </ul>
All IDPs and host community residents in Halabokhad access pit latrine	Number of households with access to sanitation facility (pit latrine)	No family latrine constructed due to the existence of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 pit latrine constructed by DRC, COOPI, etc.</li> <li>• Every two (2) permanent shelters have one pit latrine</li> <li>• Liquid waste properly managed</li> </ul>
All beneficiaries of permanent shelters have access to land title deed	Number of households issued title deeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 473 households received title deeds</li> <li>• Every title deed carries original head of family name and photo</li> </ul>
Community centre constructed to provide opportunity for meeting and social interactions.	Number of meetings held or social events hosted	A community centre was not constructed due to the fact that one was already constructed by GECPD.
Market hall constructed for community dwellers to carry out their petite trade	Number of vendors in the market	A market hall was not constructed due to the fact that one was already constructed by GECPD
30 stand alone solar lights constructed	Incidence of GBV minimized or reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 stand alone solar lights constructed; 27 in IDP settlement and 3 in host community</li> </ul>

### 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?**

No assessments, evaluation or studies were conducted during the implementation of the project. Final project evaluation being undertaken may not be ready until the submission of this report.

- 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.**

Even though the local authorities' involvement was significant in the implementation of the project, their presence was often marked with irregularity. This to some extent impacted negatively the decision making process causing delays in analysis of the bids and award of contracts and issuance of land titles to beneficiaries.

Halabokhad IDP settlement was the first of its kind in Galkacyo to receive massive humanitarian support. Eventually, the assistance of shelter became a pull factor. Many IDPs left other settlements and moved to Halabokhad thereby increasing the number of vulnerable cases. An additional land was allocated following negotiations with the municipality and the host community. Only 33% of IDPs living in Halabokhad benefited from the permanent shelter assistance with a large number still remain unassisted.

Due to the sudden appreciation of the Somali Shilling and increase in the labour cost, the contractors found it difficult to continue with the implementation within the agreed parameters. It took long negotiations by UNHCR and NRC to convince them to continue with the implementation without cost implications.

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

- Early stage beneficiary involvement promotes project ownership
- Resource and management sharing between displaced population and its hosting community created harmony between the two communities and contributed to the success of the project.
- Timely information sharing between partners contributed to avoiding overlap of activities and effective use of resources.

#### IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Objectives/Output	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
<b>Outcome 1</b> <sup>6</sup> Basic infrastructure and services restored and expanded (energy, shelter, water, sanitation, transportation).							
<b>Output 1.1</b> All IDPs households, including vulnerable host communities have access to permanent shelters	<b>Indicator 1.1.1</b> Number of households with access to permanent shelters	There is lack of shelter among IDPs and vulnerable host communities	200 households (160 IDPs and 40 vulnerable host communities) are provided with permanent shelters	250 permanent shelters constructed; 230 units for IDPs and 20 for poor host community	Funds intended for the construction of 100 latrines and market were re-allocated to construct 50 additional permanent shelters because activities were covered by other agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project chart sheets</li> <li>- IPFMR</li> <li>- project progress reports and results frameworks</li> <li>- Weekly shelter updates</li> </ul>	Delays in the start of the project gave room to GECPD to construct community center and market, and DRC to construct pit latrines
All IDPs and host community residents in Halabokhad access proper pit latrines.	<b>Indicator 1.1.2</b> Number of households with access to a well constructed sanitation facilities (pit latrines)	There is lack of proper pit latrines in IDPs settlements and in host areas	100 family shared pit latrines are constructed (80 in IDPs settlement, 20 in host areas)	Pit latrines were not constructed. Instead funds were spent to construct 02 water kiosks in the IDPs settlement	The 150 family pit latrines were constructed by DRC, COOPI, etc due to delays in commencing the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNHCR field monitoring reports</li> <li>- IP reports</li> <li>- project progress reports and results frameworks</li> </ul>	The funds planned for construction of pit latrines were used to construct 2 water kiosks that benefits both IDPs and host community and promotes peaceful co-existence
All beneficiaries of permanent shelter have land title deed	<b>Indicator 1.1.3</b> Number of households issued with land title deeds	IDPs do not have land title deed to give them ownership of land	200 households are issued with land title deeds	Land title deeds have been issued to 220 households.	No variance output will be achieved as planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of title deeds holders</li> <li>- UNHCR field monitoring reports</li> <li>- IP reports</li> </ul>	Advocacy with the local authorities and the host community should continue to ensure IDPs are not

<sup>6</sup> For PBF: Either country relevant or PMP specific.

		permanent shelters				- project progress reports and results frameworks	threatened with evictions
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Halabokad becomes an integral part of Galkayo and IDPs are integrated into the social fabric and enjoy same rights and access as local community							
<b>Output 2.1</b> Construction of a community centre where vocational training and social events are held	<b>Indicator 2.1.1</b> Number of social events, meetings and/or vocational skills training sessions held at the community centre	There is lack of a community centre for the community to hold social events	A community centre is constructed to provide access and venue for social events, vocational skills training etc	Construction of community centre did not take place as another agency put it up	The cost of constructing shelters went up, the savings from the community centre was utilized to cover for this gap	- UNHCR field monitoring reports - IP reports - project progress reports and results frameworks	A community centre was constructed by another agency for the same community
<b>Output 2.2</b> Construction of a market	<b>Indicator 2.2.1</b> Number of market stalls constructed and number of vendors in the market	There is lack of a market place for IDPs and the host community to engage in commerce to boost livelihoods	A market is constructed in the proximity of the IDPs settlement and the host community	Construction of the market did not take place because another agency constructed it in Hallabokhad	The cost of constructing shelters went up, the savings from the market centre was utilized to cover for this gap	- UNHCR field monitoring reports - IP reports - project progress reports and results frameworks	Nil
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Halahabokhad residents have access to social infrastructure							
<b>Output 3.1</b> Construction of solar lighting at the site	<b>Indicator 3.1.1</b> Number of households, public areas and social facilities having access to solar lights	Lack of basic lighting system in the night increases number of SGBV cases	100% of IDP community coverage of solar lights	Installation of solar lighting system is in progress	No variance output will be achieved as planned	- UNHCR field monitoring reports - IP reports - project progress reports and results frameworks	Nil