



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

Project Title: Urban solid waste management	Recipient UN Organization: UNHCR
Project Contact: Bruno Geddo Address: UNHCR Branch Office for Somalia, Lion Place, Waiyaki Way, Nairobi Telephone: +254 20 422 000 E-mail: geddo@unhcr.org	Implementing Partner(s): Municipal authorities of Galkayo north and south CESVI
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: Bulo Bale IDP settlement, north Galkayo and Jawanley IDP settlement south Galkayo, Puntland and Galmudug States of Somalia
Project Description: One sentence identifying issue/problem tackled and peacebuilding or peace consolidation process addressed Solid waste management in Galkayo town (north and south) poses a major health hazard and the local authorities need support to dispose of the garbage and solid waste. IDP women are engaged in door-to-door garbage collection as their main livelihood, forming an integral and indivisible part of the solid waste management system.	Total Project Cost: \$ 470,959 Peacebuilding Fund: \$ 470,959 Government Input: Other: Total: \$ 470,959
	Project Start Date and Duration: 18 months
Gender Marker Score¹: <u>3</u> <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>	
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: (use PBF results framework to identify PBF priority area. Sample PBF outcomes are also included in the results framework). Priority Area 3: Promote co-existence & peaceful conflict resolution; Outcome: women are empowered to overcome specific post-conflict hardship; Priority 4: rebuild essential infrastructure; Outcome: Essential functions of government institutions built to assume their basic service delivery duties effectively	
Outputs and Key Activities: Outputs: Development of a viable and sustainable solid waste management system for Galkayo (north and south) through support to local municipalities and by supporting the IDP women currently engaged in garbage collection, creating a sanitary environment and promoting social cohesion. Key activities: construction of landfill sites, creation of garbage collection points, formation of community-based organizations of IDP women, with provision of carts and other equipment to IDP women. Paragraph outlining essential details of the programme/project	

¹ The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with:

- SC Resolution 1325 (inclusion of women in prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding)
- SC Resolution 1612 (protection of children affected by armed conflict);
- SC Resolution 1820 (prevention of sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict); and
- SC Resolution 1888 (re-enforcing Resolution 1820)
- SC Resolution 1889 (re-enforcing Resolution 1325)

PBSO measures inclusion of women and girls at project planning stage based on intended results and allocated budgets. PBSO also monitors and documents the progress and results of these projects separately to inform the SC and UN system.

(for PRF-funded projects)

Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee	
Replace with: Name of Senior UN Representative Signature Title Date & Seal	Replace with: Name of Government Representative Signature Title Date & Seal
Recipient UN Organization(s)	National Implementing Partner(s)
Replace with: Name of Representative Signature Name of Agency Date & Seal	Replace with: Name of Head of Partner Signature Name of Institution Date & Seal
Replace with: Name of Representative Signature Name of Agency Date & Seal	Replace with: Name of Head of Partner Signature Name of Institution Date & Seal

(for IRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organization(s) Bruno Geddo Representative UNHCR 7 April 2010 	National Implementing Partner(s) (as relevant) Replace with: Name of Head of Partner Signature Name of Institution Date & Seal
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative Signature Peacebuilding Support Office, NY Date & Seal 11 April 2011	Representative of National Authorities Replace with: Name of Government Counterpart Signature Title Date & Seal

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.)

Minimum one paragraph, suggested maximum one page.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.)

1. Describe the project's direct and immediate relevance to peacebuilding, and elaborate the link to the strategy in the Priority Plan, including the PBF Priorities and Outcomes that it targets. (See the PBF Results Framework).
2. Describe the critical gaps in international funding for peacebuilding that the project fills: e.g. the time-critical nature of the project and the unavailability of timely alternative funding; the lack of available funding for specific peacebuilding activities, etc.
3. Identify the catalytic effect of the project on the engagement of stakeholders in the peacebuilding process, including:
 - i. Sustained financial support for peacebuilding activities from the broader international community; and/or
 - ii. Mobilization of National stakeholders in support of peacebuilding activities (describe clearly and concretely what the project expects to achieve towards this end).

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

1. Describe the project's sustainability strategy (including an existing funding commitment or concrete steps that will be taken to ensure follow-up funding to sustain the project's impact), and/or an exit strategy.

The project will support the IDP women engaged in door-to-door garbage collection by the creation of community-based organizations (CBOs). These women are from minority clans (Bantu, etc.) and are engaged in an activity which is traditionally shunned by the majority of Somali women. The CBOs will be trained in financial management and registered with the local municipality and pay a monthly fee, thereby constituting a modest revenue stream to enable the municipality to manage garbage transit points and garbage trucks. A Solid Waste Management Unit will be created within the local municipality, with responsibility for overseeing all aspects of the solid waste management system. Using IDP and host community labour on a cash-for-work basis, landfill sites and transit points will be constructed. A massive clean-up campaign will be conducted, again using local labour. Hygiene awareness-raising campaigns will be conducted, to ensure that the importance of hygiene and garbage collection is well understood by the population. The project's sustainability derives from the revenue stream created by the payment of monthly tax by the CBOs and commercial consumers to the Solid Waste Management Unit, thus enabling the Municipality to maintain the trucks. In addition, the creation and capacitating of the CBOs will hopefully lead to economic diversification as they become more business-oriented.

Interventions carried out under this project respond to the urgent need to reduce tensions between IDPs and host communities. It is foreseen that the broader issue of protection, reintegration and resettlement of IDPs will be addressed under phase two of the UNCT Joint Programme for IDPs in Puntland (2011-2016).

2. A logical framework is required. The following log frame format is recommended:

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>PBF Priority Area 3 Early economic recovery and immediate peace dividends Protection and integration of communities affected by conflict, especially female IDPs who found refuge and stability in Galkacyo, Puntland</p> <p>Priority Area 4: Rebuild essential ...infrastructure Basic service (solid waste collection) restored and expanded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of female IDPs engaged in income-earning activities in waste management and their aggregate gross income per day • Tonnage of solid waste collected by the local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of PBF project progress reports and results frameworks • Municipality data • Evaluations, field visits and participatory assessments • Analysis of PBF project progress reports and results frameworks • Municipality data • Evaluations, field visits and participatory assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality can make land available for landfill sites • Municipality uses trucks to collect waste and transport to landfill sites • Municipality recognizes and works with the CBOs • Municipality realizes a viable revenue stream for upkeep of trucks • Host women continue to use the services of the IDP women for garbage collection
<p>PBF Outcome(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are empowered to overcome specific post-conflict hardship (eg economic insecurity) and to end gender-based violence and discrimination. • The local community perceives the IDPs as a contributing factor, rather than a destabilizing factor or burden. • Basic infrastructure and services are restored and expanded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of IDP women with increased access to economic resources • • • Number of garbage collection CBOs operating • Improved delivery of basic services by government • Number of garbage collections per week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of PBF project progress reports and results frameworks • Participatory assessments, evaluations • Municipality data • Municipality data • Municipality data 	<p>(Immediate Objective to Development Objective)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs women are not evicted from the site • Authorities maintain the will and means (revenue stream) to provide a viable solid waste management system, benefiting the whole town • "Gatekeepers" do not appropriate collection points and/or landfill sites
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing garbage in Galkayo town is removed • Women are equipped with tools (including transport) and protective apparel to increase load quantity and distance to collection points • Women are formed into CBOs to engage with the authorities • Women are trained in basic sanitation principles and apply them • Municipality uses trucks to regularly remove solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 3 months of start of project, current solid waste dumpsites are removed • Number of CBOs operating • Number of women trained in basic sanitation principles • Number of women equipped with tools and protective clothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of PBF project progress reports and results frameworks • Municipality data • Participatory assessments, field visits and evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is not made available for landfill and/or collection points • Revenue stream is insufficient to maintain the trucks • Household users use the collection points themselves

Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.*

PBF Outcome:

(One table for each PBF Outcome)

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
1. Construction of landfill sites	Subcontract with NGO	\$ 57,450	CESVI
2. Construction of collection points	Subcontract with NGO	\$ 10,000	CESVI
3. Provision of garbage collection equipment	Subcontract with NGO	\$ 65,000	CESVI
4. Training of CBOs	Subcontract with NGO	\$ 5,000	CESVI
5. Local awareness projects	Subcontract with NGO	\$ 35,000	
6.			

COMPONENT 4: Budget

The budget should utilise the Standard Format* agreed by UNDG Financial Policies Working Group with necessary modifications to suit the expected PBF project activities. The use of the budget format is mandatory since it allows the UNDP MDTF Office as the Administrative Agent of the PBF to consolidate and synthesize the periodic financial expenditure reports that will be submitted by Recipient UN Organizations.

Recipient UN Organizations are encouraged to attach a copy of the project budget in the standard format for their organization to facilitate review.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	\$ 42,477
3. Training of counterparts	
4. Contracts	\$397,672
5. Other direct costs	
Sub-Total Project Costs	440,149
Indirect Support Costs**	30,810
TOTAL	470,959

* See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc>.

** The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organisation. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

A brief description of project implementation arrangements to ensure the cost-effective and efficient attainment of the outputs identified in the logical framework.

UNHCR will enter into an implementation agreement (sub-agreement) with CESVI and the project will be implemented and monitored in accordance with UNHCR's own rules and regulations governing project management. The project envisages awareness campaigns and the creation of IDP women Community Based Organizations (CBOs) which will be registered with the Municipality and pay a nominal monthly registration fee, constituting a modest revenue stream for the maintenance and upkeep of the garbage trucks. The CBOs will be trained in financial management, and equipped with donkey carts, protective clothes, wheelbarrows, etc. to facilitate door-to-door collection of garbage. A Solid Waste Management Unit will be constituted within the local municipality which will be responsible for management of the solid waste system. Construction/rehabilitation of public collection points will be undertaken through cash for work, and a cleaning campaign based on cash for work will be conducted to remove existing garbage. In the second phase a workshop for the municipality and principal stakeholders will be conducted alongside awareness campaigns. A Solid Waste Management Unit will be created within the Municipality which will supervise the entire garbage collection process and benefit from training on technical and management skills and byelaws, etc. The final phase will involve the construction/rehabilitation of public landfill site and provision of equipment (truck, tools, protective clothes, etc.) to the Municipality.

Project implementation and supervision arrangements

- Indicate the in-country capacity of the Recipient UN Organization, and the capacity of the national (or locally-based) implementing partner(s)

UNHCR has a field office in Galkayo, and the Programme Officer assigned to the project will be overseeing the project. CESVI is present in Galkayo. The local municipal authorities will be fully involved in all aspects of the project.

- Identify the main local stakeholders, how they are affected by the project, and how they have been consulted

Main stakeholders and consultations:

- *Urban IDP women currently engaged in ad hoc garbage collection will form an integral part of the project and will benefit from technical coordination, increased economic empowerment and overall increased level of sanitation. This should lead to a reduction in social tensions. The IDP women were consulted through participatory assessments and were profiled.*
- *The host community will benefit from an increased level of sanitation, thereby reducing social tensions with urban IDPs who are currently sometimes forced to bring garbage home due to "gatekeeper" fees charged for dumping. The host community was consulted through participatory assessments and meetings.*
- *The Municipal authorities should benefit from a viable and sustainable solid management service, leading to increased sanitation, reduction in social tension, capacity building and potential earnings. The Municipal Authorities were consulted through meetings and are fully on board with all aspects of the project, including the exclusive rights of the CBOs to undertake garbage collection activities.*

Coordination arrangements

- Identify the structure or mechanism responsible for monitoring the plan from which the project has been drawn, and its role in overseeing project activities

UNHCR Field Office Galkayo, in conjunction with the Programme Officer and the Solid Waste Management Unit will oversee the project and the activities of the implementing partners (CESVI, municipal authorities).

- Describe how the project will be coordinated with other on-going or planned projects
No other planned projects and ongoing projects have halted due to lack of funds.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Systems for project monitoring, including lesson learned, and impact assessment, including what data will be collected, how, how often, and who will be in charge. Recipient UN Organizations should ensure that the plan fulfils Global PBF M&E requirements, as detailed in the Priority Plan. See also the PBF Results Framework for guidance.

As UNHCR will enter into a sub-agreement with CESVI, monitoring and evaluation of the project will proceed according to the existing procedures, coupled with on-site monitoring by UNHCR staff and with the involvement of the Protection Cluster.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

Key assumptions with regard to external factors that are outside project control but nevertheless necessary to the achievement of project outputs and purpose should be stated in the log frame.

- Assess main potential causes of failure, including security, and their likelihood of occurrence, and the seriousness of consequences that would be suffered;
 - *The Municipality may not be able to make land available for landfills and/or collection points, due to lack of public land, or, if available may be too far to be viable for the IDP women.*
 - *The envisaged revenue streams may be insufficient to permit continued operation of the waste management system.*
 - *Without proper supervision and controls by the Solid Waste Management Unit, "gatekeepers" may appropriate the landfill and/or collection points, undercutting the IDP women's profit margins.*
 - *The CBOs may suffer from infighting or incompetence.*
- Options considered and the steps taken in project design and implementation to address, and minimise or mitigate the potential risks;
 - *The Municipal authorities have been approached already and have identified landfill sites.*
 - *The project will provide donkey carts and wheelbarrows to the CBOs to facilitate transport of garbage.*
 - *The Municipal authorities will be encouraged to look for innovative ways to supplement the revenue streams built into the project (monthly registration fees), such as charging tax to businesses for removal of garbage by the CBOs.*
 - *The Solid Waste Management Unit within the local municipality will be encouraged to conduct regular inspections of landfill sites and collection points to guard against gatekeeper appropriation.*
- Any undertakings or agreements made with partners that impact on project implementation including monitoring of agreements; the implications of non-compliance.

Annex I: Project Summary and Status Updates – Part One and Part Two

The completion of a standardised Project Summary template and subsequent Project Status Updates are required for posting on the PBF website (www.UNPBF.org). See Annex II.