

Third Party Monitoring Report of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Project

Implemented by

Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change (PUNTLAND)

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**Submitted to
UNDP Somalia**

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ACRONYMS

BoQ	Bill of Quantity
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MoECC	Ministry of Environment & Climate Change
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PWDA	Puntland Water Development Authority
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The IWRM project in Puntland started in May, 2021 and key among the activities implemented by the Ministry of Environment & Climate Change (MoECC) include, community engagement workshop, natural resources management (NRM) training and rehabilitation of community rangelands. Recurrent drought and subsequent famine risk have become a devastating and increasingly unsustainable cycle in Somalia in recent decades.¹ The increasing spatial and temporal variability of the rainy and dry seasons as well as floods and droughts result in serious natural disasters, while changes in weather patterns continue to impact the country. Currently, the delayed *Deyr* rainfall in the project locations means that there is expected water stress which might also delay in the use of the earth pans. Nevertheless, these water pans would definitely be useful if well managed through community water committees as the civil works will remain in place long after the project closes out.

Under the community engagement component, project staff held workshop and meetings to enhance community participation in the project activities and enable them feel ownership to ensure that there is sustainability of the project activities. This particular activity was conducted between 15-24th June across Dangorayo, Haji Kheyr, Kaladhacda and Libax Xaar locations. The thematic areas covered in the meetings included; intervention type, project sustainability and ownership, storytelling on successful environmental rehabilitation, community feedback and different roles of community in environmental restoration and preservation.

For the natural resources management (NRM) training activity, MoECC officials facilitated community capacity building on National Resource Management (NRM) training in Dangorayo, Haji Kheyr, Kaladhacda and Libax Xaar. A total of 80 participants (20 in each location) participated in the training. The main objectives of the NRM training as highlighted by the respondents included; presentation of an overview on Natural Resource Management, components of the environment and types of natural resources, explanation of the key problems

¹ Somalia Drought Impact & Needs Assessment

faced by the local communities in regards to the natural resources and the way forward/solutions, and help target community reaching resolution on conflicts over natural resources and its management processes.

Under the restoration of community rangelands, the IWRM completed the construction gully erosion control structures in Haji Kheyr, Dangorayo, Gardo-Hodobohol and Dhahar-Kaladhacda gullies - the ministry conducted rehabilitation works in one (1) site in Dangorayo, three (3) sites in Haji Kheyr, one (1) site in Gardho and three (3) sites in Kaladhacda. MoECC through PWDA also initiated the construction of Dhudo and Jidad sand dams.

A beneficiary perception survey conducted during the TPM gauged the level of community engagement and participation in the project activities, their participation in the initial needs assessment, and their awareness of the project activities, as well as their perception on project sustainability. Results show that nearly a half (48%) n=52 and 40% (n=44) of the participants had high and very high opinion on the level of community engagement by the Ministry regarding implementation of the project activities. For example, over a half (62%) n=68 of the survey respondents had participated in meetings held by the ministry about the project. This points to an acceptable level of inclusivity in project implementation. Similarly, majority (92%) of the participants agreed that the ministry has engaged the local community in needs assessment. This clearly highlights that the MoECC engaged in a participatory needs assessment where community members took a center stage. On project sustainability, 52% and 32% of the survey respondents thought that the project activities implemented are sustainable or very sustainable respectively.

Finally, the project team reported a few challenges especially with some delays in the completion of the Jidad and Dhudo earth dams that is supposed to be implemented by Puntland Water Development Authority (PWDA). The delay was occasioned by delays in disbursement of funds and the tendering process which also took time to conclude. In addition, a large (38%) number of the beneficiary perception survey respondents indicated that they did not participate in project

meetings, which could be indicative of a possibility of a low level of community mobilization by the implementing partner. Based on the findings, the TPM therefore recommends the following: -

- Puntland Water Development Authority should fast track completion of the Jidad and Dhudo earth dams.
- The lead implementing partner (MoECC) and PWDA should engage local stakeholders in Jidad and Dhudo locations through seminars as early as before project kick-off.
- PWDA should prioritize training of local water management committees in the project locations.
- There is need to redouble community mobilization and efforts and project meetings in the project locations to ensure that no one is left out during project implementation especially during inception phase.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background on the project

Water scarcity is a serious threat to Somalia and is hindering the country's economic and social development.² Throughout the country, trends of reduced surface water and groundwater reserves and increased occurrences of droughts and floods have been observed and are predicted to worsen.³ Compounding the economic impacts on agro-pastoralism is the lack of basic water governance structures. The Integrated Water Resources Management has been an internationally recognized methodology since 1992 when the Dublin Principles were jointly concluded at the International Conference on Water and the Environment. These principles emphasize that water management and development should be participatory, including with the involvement of women and that water is an essential and crucial economic good.⁴ However, there is no clear and collaborative mapping for water policies, water acts and water quality standards in the country. Developing a national strategic plan for IWRM, which focuses on rainwater harvesting, groundwater and surface water capture was highlighted as an urgent need by SWALIM 2007.⁵

In response, the IWRM project directly supports integrated water resources development and management for agro-pastoralists across Somalia. The development of a multi-sectorial Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Strategy as well as technical and operational capacity building will support Somalia in planning sustainable water resources development schemes for all states down to local levels, particularly for states that were formed as recently as 2015 and 2016. Investments in monitoring infrastructure, which also forms part of the IWRM project, will provide critical data for early warning dissemination in both arid regions and in key river basins

² Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, 7 March 2017, Priority Needs, Institutional and Human Capacity Building Program in IWRM

³ IPCC, 2014. Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Field, C.B., V.R. Barros, D.J. Dokken, K.J. Mach, M.D. Mastrandrea, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, and L.L. White (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA

⁴ UNEP-DHI Centre for Water and Environment. 2008. IWRM in Action. The UN World Water Assessment Programme

⁵ SWALIM, Oct 2007. Potential for Rainwater Harvesting for Somalia, Technical Report.

to improve water resources management and contingency planning for agro-pastoralists, including nomadic pastoralists.

1.2 Project Objectives & Outcomes

The IWRM project has four main components, under which there are several outcomes as described below: -

Component 1: *National water resource management policy establishing clear national and state responses.*

- Policy, legislative and institutional reform for improved water governance, monitoring and management in the context of climate change.
- Strengthened government capacities at national and district levels to oversee sustainable water resource management.

Component 2: *Transfer of technologies for enhanced climate risk monitoring and reporting on water resource in drought and flood prone areas.*

- Improved water resource data collection/flood indicator monitoring networks in Somali's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs)
- Strengthened technical personnel from National Hydro-meteorological Services in IWRM and flood and drought forecasting.
- Better understanding of the current hydrological and hydrogeological situation.

Component 3: *Improved water management and livelihoods diversification for agro-pastoralists*

- Reduced vulnerability for agro-pastoralist to water resource variability through investment in water resource management infrastructure and training on the livestock value chain
- Increased awareness of local communities on rainwater harvesting, flood management and water conservation during rainy seasons

- A national groundwater development action plan that will increase access to water for pastoral communities in drought affected areas taking into consideration aquifer characteristics, extent, location, recharge, availability and sustainable yields.

Component 4: *Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation*

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach

The third party monitoring was guided by the use of project indicator checklist approved provided by UNDP. The monitoring targeted the staff of the implementing departments i.e., Puntland's Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change. The TPM adopted the use of key informant interviews and physical verification of documents and implemented activities during the monitoring process. Furthermore, the TPM conducted site visits to project locations and conducted a survey on beneficiary perception on the project activities.

2.2 2.2 Data collection

The monitoring adopted the use of pre-designed questionnaires/checklists, to gather relevant information related to the project under review. Geo-tagged photos were also collected where evidence was available especially at the project sites. The researcher administered the questionnaire during the data collection and summary notes were prepared from the interviews. For the perception survey, a total of 109 beneficiaries were interviewed using ODK-ONA.

2.3 2.3 Data processing

After the data collection phase of the monitoring exercise, the team collated the raw data for analysis. Findings of the qualitative data, collected as transcripts from all interviews with project staffs were analyzed in detail to inform this report. Further, observation notes from the field were also used to complement the information collected. The quantitative data was analyzed using STATA.

2.4 Data quality

The data collected were validated and triangulated to ensure quality. The rationale for triangulation was that the use of multiple methods and sources overcomes the weaknesses associated with using single methods and sources. Any inconsistent information, errors were

communicated/cross-referenced with the field teams and corrected before finalizing the fieldwork. Geo-tagged photography was also adopted to ensure it complements our narrative report.

FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

The current phase of the IWRM project in Puntland started in May, 2021 following the signing of the LOA. Key among the activities implemented by the ministry between May-August include;

- Community engagement workshop
- Natural resources management (NRM) training
- Rehabilitation of community rangelands

Under the IWRM project, two other key activities were implemented i.e., Restoration of rangelands through gully structures, and construction of small earth dams in the project locations. The restoration of rangelands through gully erosion control structures in Haji Kheyr, Dangorayo, Gardo-Hodobohol and Dhahar-Kaladhacda gullies. In particular, the ministry conducted rehabilitation works in one (1) site in Dangorayo, three (3) sites in Haji Kheyr, one (1) site in Gardho and three (3) sites in Kaladhacda.

The earth dam construction works will be implemented in Dhudo and Jidad locations where there is planned construction of water catchments, shallow well with water storage, construction of water kiosk, installation of water pumping system and establishment and training of water committees.

3.2 Community engagement workshop

Before commencement of the project implementation, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change the ministry jointly with UNDP carried out a joint assessment to identify and select range lands, assess the type of interventions to be employed and formulate designs and BoQs for the rehabilitation of the rangelands.

According to the ministry official, the assessment was followed by a community engagement meeting to enhance community participation in the project activities and enable them to contribute their insights on the selected sites to improve their ownership to ensure that there is sustainability of the project activities. This particular activity was conducted between 15-24th June across Dangorayo, Haji Kheyr, Kaladhacda and Libax Xaar locations.

The thematic areas covered in the meeting included; intervention type, project sustainability and ownership, storytelling on successful environmental rehabilitation, community feedback and different roles of community in environmental restoration and preservation. A total of 130 participants were consulted across the project locations and the key training participants were the environmental coordinators, local administration and different groups of the local communities.

3.3 Natural resources management training

The ministry has also facilitated community capacity building on National Resource Management (NRM) training in Dangorayo, Haji Kheyr, Kaladhacda and Libax Xaar. A total of 80 participants (20 in each location) participated in the training.

S/N	Location	Participants	Female	Male
1	Dangoroyo	20	12	8
2	Xaajikheyr	20	4	16
3	Libaaxhar	20	2	18
4	Kaladhacda	20	10	10
Total		80	28 (35%)	52 (65%)

The main objectives of the NRM training as highlighted by the respondents included;

- To provide an overview on Environment/ Natural Resource Management, components of the environment and types of natural resources.
- Explain the key problems faced by the local communities in regards to the natural resources and the way forward/solutions.

- To help target community reaching resolution on conflicts over natural resources and its management processes.

The respondent further explained that the community engagement meeting and NRM training conducted will be useful to the local communities in a number of ways: -

- Improving the local community's capacity on environmental issues and understanding the adverse effects of human activities on the environment advertently contributing to improved willingness to collaborate with agencies and institutions aiming at reduced environmental degradation. This is anticipated to improve land reclamation, afforestation, and wildlife preservation, limiting adverse climatic effects.
- The training and community engagement meeting and NRM were conducted prior to the rehabilitation of the selected rangelands, hence this has been vital to preventing any disputes and conflicts arising from the rehabilitation works such as the short-term jobs.
- The meeting and training have also contributed to the improved community ownership as they were engaged in site identification and provided feedback of the anticipated project activities improving their contribution in addressing local environmental issues.

3.4 Restoration of community rangelands

3.4.1 Construction of gully erosion structures

Through the IWRM project, MoECC has carried out restoration of rangelands through gully erosion control structures in Haji Kheyr, Dangorayo, Gardo-Hodobohol and Dhahar-Kaladhacda gullies. In particular, the ministry conducted rehabilitation works in one (1) site in Dangorayo, three (3) sites in Haji Kheyr, one (1) site in Gardho and three (3) sites in Kaladhacda. The key specific activities carried out across the sites included the construction of rock dams to prevent gully erosion and flooding, and application of animal manure to promote grass and small trees regeneration. The ministry, jointly with UNDP undertook site assessments across the various

locations. This was followed by selection of project sites which was done using selection criteria developed by the ministry.

Interviewed ministry officials noted that the local administrations and communities have been involved in the initial rangeland assessments. The Ministry and UNDP consulted the local communities in identifying degraded lands and thereafter assessed the effects of the range lands during flooding and droughts. This was conducted through FGDs with local community groups and administration using pre-designed questionnaire. In addition, the respondent furthered that the process was coordinated with the local administration and community environmental groups to ensure inclusivity during the meetings and community engagements.

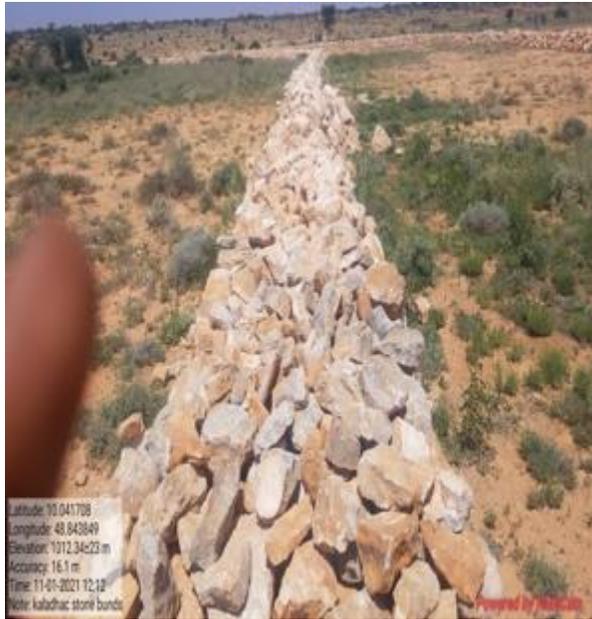
The respondent noted that key among the expected results from the restoration of the rangelands includes flood control, improved soil water holding capacity, limited and stoppage in the spread of gully erosions, improved regeneration of grass and trees and pasture improvement. The respondents further noted that this would in turn limit the adverse climatic effects faced within the project locations, improve availability of pasture for the nomads and contribute to resolution of water crisis in the long run following environmental rehabilitation.

Photos of Dangorayo gully control structures



Pictures of the gully control structures in Dangorayo

Photos of Kaladhac gully control structures





Pictures of the gully control structures in Kaladhac village

Photos of Hodobohol gully control structures





Pictures of the gully control structures in Hodbohol village

Photos of Hajji Khayr gully control structures



Pictures of the gully control structures in Hajji Khayr village

3.4.2 Construction of earth dams

Another key activity of the IWRM project in Puntland was the construction of small earth dams in the project locations. The TPM team learnt that a local company has been awarded the tender to undertake the construction of dams at the project locations; however, the activity has just been initiated at the time of the monitoring. It is important to note that site selection of the dams have been jointly conducted by the MoEACC and UNDP with PWDA receiving the selected sites for the implementation of the dam constructions. The TPM noted that the planned specific activities to be implemented at the project locations under are as indicated below: -

Construction of Dhudo earth dam

- Construction of a Sand dam
- Construction of a shallow well with water storage
- Construction of 1 water kiosk
- Installation of water pumping system
- Establishment and training of water committee

Construction of Jidad earth dam

- Construction of an earth dam (water catchment)
- Construction of an elevated water tank 40CM³
- Construction of animal and camel troughs
- Construction of 1 water kiosk
- Installation of a solar system
- Construction of 1 guard room
- Establishment and training of water committee

The respondent stated no workshops or trainings were conducted by the agency at the project locations, however, community mobilization and engagement meeting were conducted. The

mobilization meeting was aimed at improving the community's awareness on the project activities and anticipated outcomes. Further, no capacity building for the water management committees were conducted.

Prior site assessment and selection of the project locations were conducted by the MoEACC and UNDP. The respondent noted PWDA has created designs of structures and BoQs for the planned activities, conducted environmental impact assessment to identify opportunities, challenges and environmental impacts of the project activities within the locality.

3.5 Stakeholder participation

Additionally, the respondent noted that the meeting and training participants were selected by the local administration in coordination with the ministry, regional environmental officers, local civil society groups and committees to ensure proper inclusivity. Additionally, this was employed as a Do no Harm policy to prevent any disputes arising from the training participations.

The respondent stated the community engagement meeting and training conducted prior to the implementation of the project activity has been a key measure employed by the ministry to improve stakeholder participation and community ownership.

3.6 Project sustainability

Additionally, the handover of the project activities to the local committees and administration has been vital in the realization of the continued sustainability of the project activities. The local administration and communities were sensitized on their roles in ensuring the infrastructure set up through the interventions is maintained well.

Further, the respondent noted the ministry has installed strong facilities that will require limited maintenance and rehabilitation over long period.

Besides, the existence of coordinators across the regions and village environmental committees at the village levels will ensure continued site supervision and monitoring preventing any serious damages.

3.7 Community feedback

All the community focal persons across the project locations confirmed that the ministry has constructed rock dams to prevent the spread of the gully erosion and limit the effects of flooding at their respective locations. Additionally, the respondents acknowledged the engagement of the local communities in the needs assessments, site selection and construction of the rock dams. They reported that representatives from the community were selected in coordination with the local CSOs, and the local administration to take part in the site selection, needs assessment and trainings implemented by the ministry.

The respondents argued the infrastructure installed would limit flooding issues within their localities preventing damages and losses on the rainy seasons. In addition, the structures are seen as long-term contribution to the regeneration of grass and forest that will advertently contribute to better pasture for the local communities.

The respondents further indicated that the key outcomes of the meeting included community site selection highly affected by gully erosions as they had knowledge of the project locations. The community engagement in site selection ensured ownership and improved sustainability as the local communities were urged to repair any damages to the structures established. Further, the trainings provided has improved the capacity of the local communities in understanding the effects of human behavior on the natural environment and possible measures to address environmental related issues.

3.8 Beneficiary perception survey

A total of 109 participants were interviewed for their perception of rangeland rehabilitation activities implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change. Out of these numbers, 75% (n=82) were male and 25% (n=27) were female.

3.8.1 Level of community engagement

All the participants interviewed were aware of the rangeland rehabilitation activities implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change. Nearly a half (48%) n=52 and

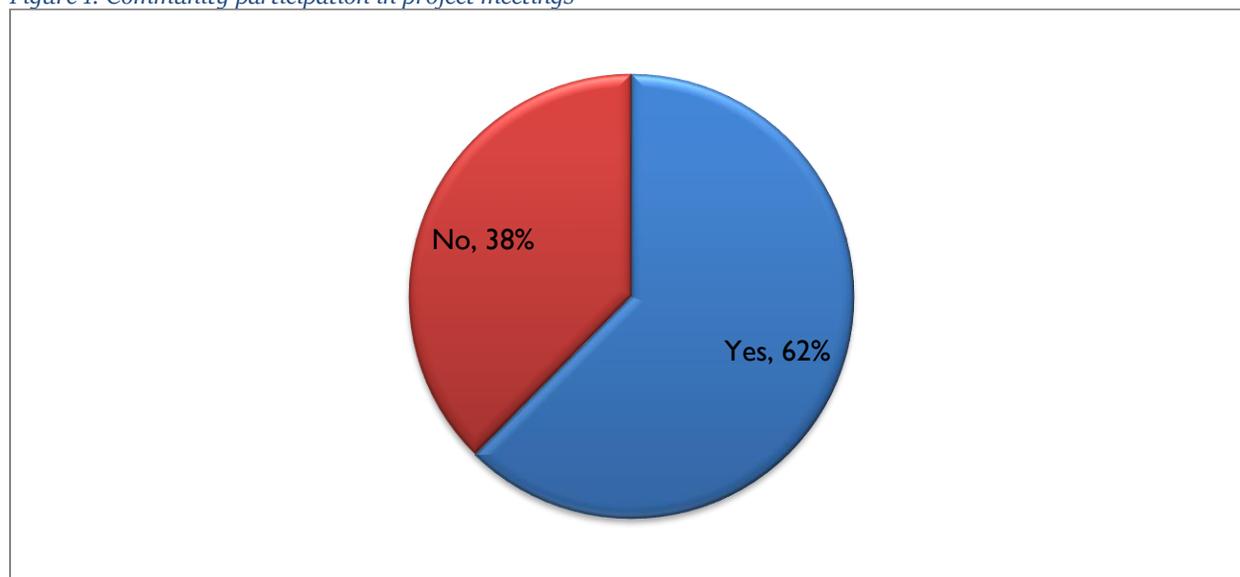
40% (n=44) of the participants had high and very high opinion on the level of community engagement by the Ministry regarding implementation of the project activities.

Table 1: Community perception on the level of engagement by the MoECC

What is your opinion on the level of community engagement by the Ministry regarding implementation of the project activities?	Frequency	Percentage
Very low	5	5%
Somewhat low	8	7%
High	52	48%
Very high	44	40%
Total	109	100%

The survey further sought to examine whether the beneficiary community members have participated in any meeting held by the ministry about the project. Over a half (62%) n=68 of the survey respondents had participated in meetings held by the ministry about the project. This points to an acceptable level of inclusivity in project implementation.

Figure 1: Community participation in project meetings



Of the respondents who had participated in meetings held by the Ministry, 94% (n=64) agreed that the Ministry had provided sufficient information about the project. Which means that the

Ministry carried out adequate awareness and sensitization about upcoming community engagements and meetings prior to the actual implementation of the activity.

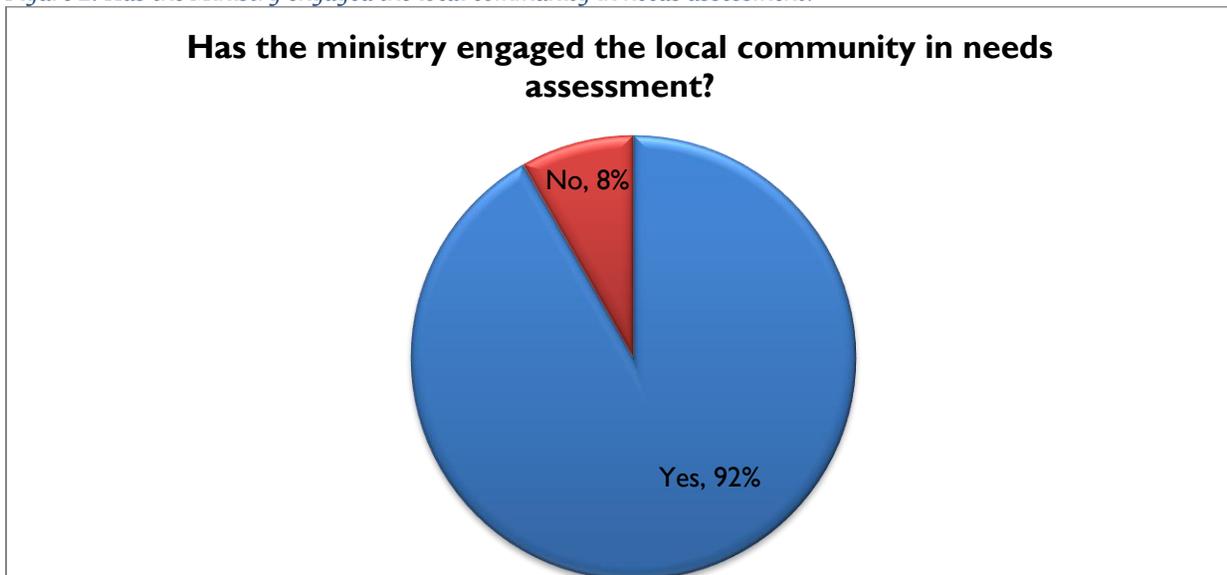
Table 2: Do you think that they have provided sufficient information about the project

If yes, do you think that they have provided sufficient information about the project?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	64	94%
No	4	6%
Total	68	100%

3.8.2 Participation in needs assessment

The survey also sought to investigate whether the beneficiary community were involved in the needs assessment that was conducted prior to the project. Majority (92%) of the participants agreed that the ministry has engaged the local community in needs assessment. This clearly highlights that the MoECC engaged in a participatory needs assessment where community members took a center stage. As a result of this participation by the beneficiary community in the needs assessment, there was evidence that local communities were involved in presenting their priorities, hence participated in the water infrastructure design by the MoECC.

Figure 2: Has the Ministry engaged the local community in needs assessment?



3.8.3 Awareness on project training

The survey further questioned respondents on whether they were aware of any project training conducted through the IWRM project in their locations. Over a half (55%) n=60 of the respondents reported to have been aware of training the Ministry has conducted for the community members or committees. This again shows that indeed there a confirmation that through the project, a training was conducted in the project locations.

Table 3: Are you aware of any training the Ministry has conducted for the community members or committees?

Are you aware of any training the Ministry has conducted for the community members or committees?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	60	55%
No	49	45%
Total	109	100%

Out of the respondents who were aware of the training conducted by the Ministry to community members or committee, 98% of them reported that the training had the components of natural resources management. Moreover, 50% of those who participated in the training reported that the training was helpful and 40% of the respondents indicated that the training was very helpful.

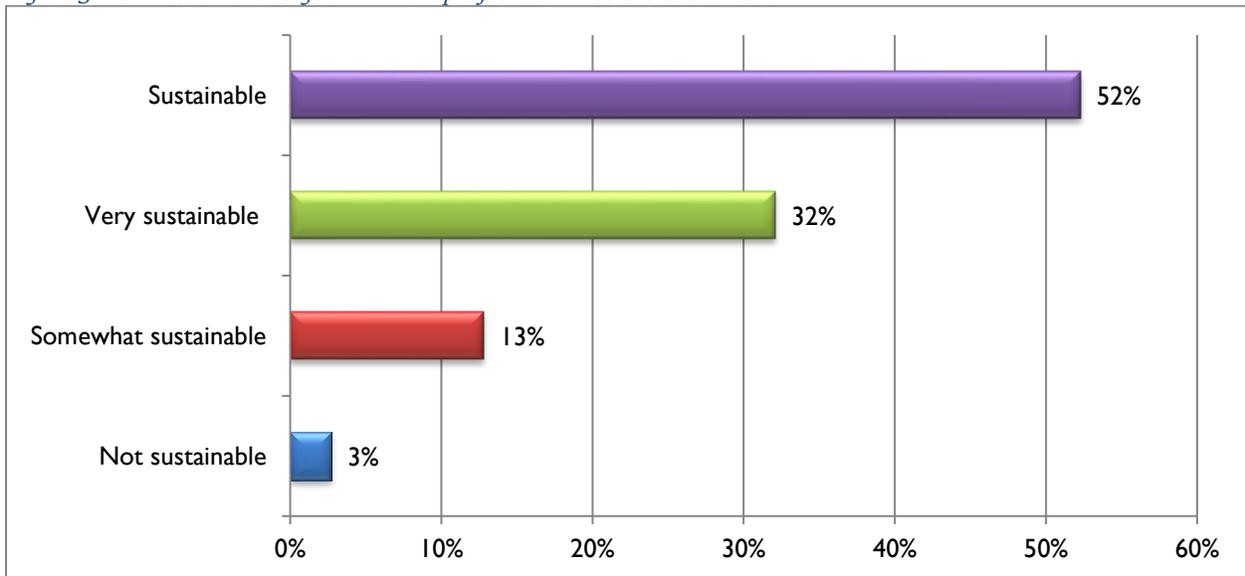
Table 4: How helpful and useful were the trainings conducted?

How helpful and useful were the trainings conducted?	Frequency	Percent
Not helpful	1	2%
Somehow helpful	5	8%
Helpful	30	50%
Very helpful	24	40%
Total	60	100%

3.8.4 Perception on project sustainability

Regarding project sustainability, the survey enquired respondents about the extent to which they think that the project activities implemented are sustainable. Over a half (52%) of the survey respondents thought that the project activities implemented are sustainable. Similarly, 32% of the respondents indicated that the project activities implemented are very sustainable.

Figure 3: To what extent do you think the project activities are sustainable?



Finally, in terms of satisfaction of the project beneficiaries on the IWRM project, 46% of the survey respondents were satisfied with the project and 44% of them were very satisfied with the project. This shows an overall high satisfaction level of the beneficiary communities regarding the project.

Table 5: What is your overall feeling/satisfaction about the project?

What is your overall feeling/satisfaction about the project?	Frequency	Percentage
Not satisfied	5	5%
Somewhat satisfied	6	6%
Satisfied	50	46%
Very satisfied	48	44%
Total	109	100%

3.9 Challenges

- There are some delays in the completion of the Jidad and Dhudo earth dams that is supposed to be implemented by Puntland Water Development Authority (PWDA). The delay was occasioned by delays in disbursement of funds and the tendering process which also took time to conclude.

- Community members in Dhudo and Jidad reported that, while community mobilization and engagement meeting was held in their locations, no workshops or trainings were conducted related to the construction of the dams, especially for the water management committees. The TPM team however learnt that this activity was planned to be implemented in the third quarter of 2021.
- A large (38%) number of the beneficiary perception survey respondents indicated that they did not participate in project meetings. This is a high number which points to a possibility of a low level of community mobilization by the implementing partner.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Puntland Water Development Authority should fast track completion of the Jidad and Dhudo earth dams.
- The lead implementing partner (MoECC) and PWDA should engage local stakeholders in Jidad and Dhudo locations through seminars as early as before project kick-off.
- PWDA should prioritize training of local water management committees in the project locations.
- There is need to redouble community mobilization and efforts and project meetings in the project locations to ensure that no one is left out during project implementation especially during inception phase.

ANNEXES

5.1 List of persons interviewed

Name of person interviewed	Position	Date	Contact
Moahmed Isse	IWRM Project Manager - MoECC	22-10-21	0907757902
Ali Mahdi	Admin & Finance Manager - PWDA	23-10-21	0907848060
Ali Abdikadir	Community focal point – Kaladhac Village	20-10-21	0907773519
Gurey Hassan	Community focal point – Dangorayo Village	23-10-21	0907747433
Mahad	Community focal point – haji Kheyr Village	22-10-21	0907723250
Abdirashid	Community focal point – Qardho	21-10-21	0906289977

5.2 Data collection tools

 TPM KII Questionnaire for	 TPM ODK Questionnaire for
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