Federated States of Micronesia

Increasing coastal water security for climate change in selected FSM state outlying islands

Report on Lessons Learnt Workshop, 30 – 31 July 2015, Colonia, Yap State

Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States Project

SPC Secretariat of the Pacific Community

European Union

About this report

This publication summarises the key discussions and findings from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) Lessons Learnt workshop on Increasing Coastal Water Security for Climate Change in Selected FSM State Outlying Islands, held from 30-31 July 2015. The workshop was jointly organised by the Yap State Government, FSM national government and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). It took place at the Yap Area Health Education Center.

Funding for the workshop

This workshop was made possible with the support of the European Union through the Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project which is implemented by the SPC.

Disclaimer

Contents

Background

The Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project is a four-year €11.4 million initiative funded by the European Union (EU). It is implemented regionally by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and involves national climate change adaptation projects in nine Pacific Island countries – Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu. The overall objective of the GCCA: PSIS project is to support the governments of the nine Pacific small island states in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change[1].

The GCCA: PSIS project in the FSM aims to increase coastal water security for climate change in selected FSM state outlying islands through the provision of rainwater catchment systems and improvement of water infrastructure in Fais Island, an outlying island of Yap State. The project has also supported assessment and design work in Eot and Udot islands in Chuuk State and will provide information and resources to improve water systems maintenance, water conservation, and water education as well as contribute to the hydrological knowledge base with respect to the outlying islands of FSM.

"100% of the residents on Fais Island have benefited. The water tanks provide 1,325 gallons for each compound and Sahagow Well has been refurbished to provide non-potable water to residents".
~Clinton Chapman, Climate Change

One of the four key result areas (KRA) of the FSM project on Increasing Coastal Water Security for Climate Change in Selected FSM State Outlying Islands is 'Improved information available on water resources in at least five outlying islands of Yap State'. One of the activities of this KRA is 'Hold a lessons learnt workshop on sustainable use of quality water in outlying islands of FSM'.

As the project nears completion in December 2015, it was timely to hold this lessons learnt workshop from 30 – 31 July 2015 to review and share the findings with representatives of the other FSM States and the national government.

Workshop objectives

1. Share information about progress with the European Union-funded FSM SPC GCCA: PSIS Project's Key Result Areas, 2015 work plan, and exit strategy.
2. Discuss successes and challenges faced in implementing water security and climate change adaptation projects and activities in the FSM.
3. Develop recommendations for improving future activities.
4. Prepare FSM's input into the regional steering committee meeting and regional lessons learnt meetings in late August 2015.
5. Further strengthen collaboration with development partners.

Workshop arrangements and discussion

The FSM National Lessons Learnt workshop was held at the Area Health Education Center, Yap. Thirty-two participants (13 females and 19 males) attended representing the four FSM states, implementing partners and the FSM project team. The list of participants is presented in Appendix 2.

[1] Secretariat of the Pacific Community. 2015. The Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States project in Federated States of Micronesia. Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Suva.

The workshop was opened by the Lieutenant Governor Mr. James Yangetmai who expressed sincere appreciation for the funding and work provided by the EU GCCA: PSIS project and SPC. The Yap State Government (YSG) is very grateful that the project focused on an outlying island and the benefits are being experienced today.

The format of the workshop was highly participatory. Participants were encouraged to air their views freely. There was a closed session for FSM representatives only on the first day. Several small discussion groups were spread over the two days. The agenda for the workshop is presented as Appendix 1.

The workshop agenda started with a 15-minute video on the GCCA: PSIS project in FSM and how the sector, geographical focus, activities and recipients were selected. This clarified a few queries from the participants on why Fais Island was selected and also set the tone for the rest of the sessions. The SPC team then left and the FSM representatives were left to discuss issues with management and project oversight. The first day also had a session on the challenges with implementation and the effectiveness of education and awareness on the project. The second and last day of the workshop consisted of a panel session with development partners where participants were informed about other ongoing projects within FSM. Participants discussed what they would do differently if starting with a climate change adaptation project in the water sector now. The workshop also facilitated a review of the project logframe indicators.

A field session was also carried out where Mr. Ray Tamow (Yap Project Coordinator) and Mr. Clinton Chapman (GCCA: PSIS Climate Change Adviser) demonstrated maintenance requirements for the rainwater harvesting system installed at the Yap Community Centre.

Summary of workshop discussions:

1. **Project logframe and key result areas**

   The project is nearing completion and an agreement has been made with the YSG on sustaining the project. There is also an agreement with the Fais Island community to maintain their water tanks.

2. **Project design**

   a. *Selection of project sector and geographical focus*

   During the selection process in 2012 Pohnpei and Kosrae were ruled out because Pohnpei had projects coming on board such as the University of the South Pacific GCCA project and Kosrae already had the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project. Following discussions and consultations in 2012 Yap State submitted their project concept with a budget of USD 300,000. Chuuk State took longer to finalise their project concept. The selection of the project sector was based on a decision by the FSM national government.

   It was noted that about a quarter of the participants had attended the training on using the logical framework approach (LFA) for proposal preparation. Most states are now using the LFA for preparing project proposals. One participant stressed the usefulness of this training.

   b. *Criteria for selection of activities and recipients*

   State consultations were held in Yap State and Chuuk State in 2013 to design project log frames, which identified key result areas, specific activities, budgets and evaluation criteria. Progress

was reviewed in 2014 and the scope of the project was revised so as focus implementation in Yap State, whilst retaining mainly design activities in Chuuk State.

The role of community contributions and recipient agreements was also discussed at the workshop and it was agreed that community engagement is needed early in a project and community contributions can be controversial. Support from all involved agencies and the community concerned is very important for the sustainability of projects.

c. *Management and project oversight – closed session*
This session was reserved for FSM representatives only to discuss issues relating to management and project oversight. There was no formal record.

3. Challenges with implementation

a. Project budget changes were due to several factors including geotechnical information not being readily available during design, changes in procurement (due to a lack of suitable suppliers and available local capacity), scope changes, accounting margins, outer island shipping costs, specific improvements to tank design (ability to be floated ashore, hose tails, tie down points and child protection measures), quality assurance costs and replacement of existing building elements.

"The implementation challenges session highlighted the challenges but also the benefits of what was achieved which is more important."
~Workshop participant

b. It was noted that during initial project planning, all possible design and logistical issues should be considered based on conditions at the project site and contingencies must be built into the project budget with 10-20% or higher for projects being implemented in an outlying island.

4. Effectiveness of education and awareness

In order for education and awareness (E&A) activities to be effective they must start before or at the same time as other project components as they are important in soliciting ownership of the project by the community concerned.

It was also highlighted that local facilitators' capacity must be sufficient for E&A activities. They must be able to articulate the information to the audience and be understood which will mean that they need to be fluent in the local language.

5. Sustainability of maintenance activities

a. *EPA water quality testing*
A baseline water quality monitoring survey was conducted on Fais Island. Results showed that most water catchment systems contained coliform and E-coli. E&A activities have focused on keeping the water clean by stressing the importance of maintaining the rainwater catchment systems. Recent test results show some improvements in quality from existing rainwater tanks, although most are not meeting WHO standards.

Challenges for EPA include budget constraints and the time taken in getting samples from the site to the laboratory for analysis.

b. *YSPSC solar photovoltaic (PV) and pump maintenance*
YSPSC is currently training residents on Fais Island so that they can perform maintenance of the solar PV mini-grid system. Maintenance training for the Sahagow Well solar pumping system will be carried out after testing and commissioning. Challenges faced by YSPSC include the availability of materials on the island and transportation constraints.

6. Partners panel session

a. *German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety - The Nature Conservancy Project*
The Building the Resilience of Communities and their Ecosystems to the Impacts of Climate Change in Micronesia and Melanesia project has ten project sites, with one in each FSM state and is focused on capacity building. The project site needs were identified by the communities. Work areas include vulnerability assessments, education and awareness activities, adaptation planning and implementation, spatial planning and economic valuation and national and sub-national planning.

b. *Water Environment Research Institute Assessment*
The University of Guam Water Environment Research Institute (WERI) team is scheduled to do their hydrological assessment on Ifalik in August 2015. Assessment results will be beneficial for Yap State. The Department of Resources & Development plans to build on the information gathered from the assessment to assist with any future water projects.

c. *Joint State Action Plan for Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction*
FSM has a Nationwide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy (July 2013) and each state is developing individual plans supported by partners and the EU Building Sustainability and Resilience in the Pacific project, with the ones for Kosrae and Yap awaiting legislative endorsement. Efforts are also being made to integrate the Infrastructure Planning and Implementation Committee priorities with the FSM Strategic Development Plan.

d. *International Organisation for Migration*
Some houses in Fais Island do not have appropriate roofs for water collection and IOM is looking at complementing the current project by improving roofs as part of Typhoon Maysak recovery work. IOM has also supported a radio assessment of infrastructure in outer islands to assist with climate change and disaster needs identification. In addition there is the Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Education Program targeting about 10,000 students across FSM which has worked closely with GCCA: PSIS both in Yap and Chuuk.

e. *New projects*
The EU is planning new projects through the GCCA+ which is the second stage (2014-2020) of the GCCA (http://www.gcca.eu/about-the-gcca/how-to-participate). However, there is no specific information available for programming in FSM at the present time. There is also the EU-GIZ Adaptation to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) project which will build on both the CADRE programme and EU North Pacific Renewable Energy Project in the FSM.

A USAID Pacific Adaptation Project (PAP) with USD 20-25 million is in the planning stage. This will cover 25 countries and territories in the Pacific. In addition USAID is funding a related project on institutional strengthening, climate change mainstreaming, accessing climate finance and climate change adaptation, scheduled to start in 2016.

7. Group discussion – If starting with a climate change adaptation project in the same sector now, what would we do differently?

Participants worked in small groups to plan what they would have done differently as well as to highlight the benefits of the project. Key outcomes were:

- Ensure there is an appropriate link between existing state and national policies.
- Ensure transparency in project selection and include all relevant stakeholders.
- Clarify all community contributions at the outset.
- Ensure community engagement and community participation in all decision making processes.
- Include more women in the design, planning and decision making processes.
- If the project concerns more than one sector, lead agencies need to collaborate closely and frequently in addition to being involved as steering committee members.
- E&A activities need to start at the outset of the project and to be conducted in the local language.
- Circulate information gathered from workshops.
- Do all assessments earlier and have the data available before the project starts.
- Include traditional knowledge in the design phase.
- Employ a fulltime climate change / disaster risk management officer.

8. Review of project logframe indicators

The logframe indicators were reviewed and for the most part have been/will be achieved. Discussion points included:

- Residents are not willing to empty tanks to clean them because they are uncertain when they will be refilled as the tanks are their only source of potable water. They are also unwilling to use chlorine to purify the water partly because of uncertainty of the amounts to use and changes in the taste of the water.
- There are capable staff members in country but they may not be available to do the work as they are already overloaded with their current work.
- Obtaining verification evidence is an important part of the monitoring and evaluation process.
- The boat schedule to outlying islands is infrequent and schedules subject to change.

9. Planning input into Regional Lessons Learnt Meeting

The FSM delegation will be leading a panel session on ‘Outer islands need special attention’ and the workshop also discussed the delegation’s input for the session. A few points were brought up including:

- the impact will be more significant in the outer islands;
- they do not have as many water sources as the main islands;

- each island is different and in order to help them we need to assess their needs in their context; and
- implementing projects on outer islands enhances livelihoods and discourages rural-urban drift.

Workshop outputs

1. Priority lessons learnt derived from the workshop:

Throughout the course of the workshop sessions, lessons learnt were compiled and discussed at the end of each day. The complete list of lessons learnt is shown below.

Project selection

(a) Relevant and documented data about the four FSM states including outer islands needs to be readily available to plan feasible and timely project proposals for submission to development partners.
(b) There needs to be a clear transparent process for how particular states are selected for new climate change funding.
(c) The logical framework approach was helpful at all stages of the project.
(d) Outlying islands should be a priority for future water projects.

Project design

(a) When putting out a call for bids, you need to test the market widely and involve local contractors and providers, wherever possible, so as to get best value for money.
(b) All possible design issues and risk assessments must be taken into account in the project budget.
(c) Taking into account the specific local conditions at the site is essential for planning an accurate budget.
(d) Planning a project well in advance can lead to budget over-runs but then not having enough time to plan a project well can lead to important considerations being overlooked. So it is necessary to find a balance between these two extremes.
(e) Build in contingencies when preparing project budgets, 10-20% of the total cost and possibly higher when dealing with outlying islands.
(f) Spread out funding sources.

Community engagement

(a) For the sustainability of projects, support from all relevant agencies and the community concerned is very important and must be maintained throughout the project.
(b) Community engagement is needed early.
(c) It should be expected that community contributions can be challenging.
(d) Plan for managing community expectations to take into account delays and possible non-implementation.

Education and awareness

(a) Education and Awareness (E&A) activities led by E&A professionals must start at the beginning of the project as they are essential in soliciting ownership for the project.
(b) Importance of baseline surveys for measuring effectiveness of E&A activities.

(c) E&A activities need to ensure full participation so it will be best to use focus groups - gender, elderly, youths, etc.
(d) Build the capacity of local facilitators for E&A activities so that information is successfully conveyed to the community in the local language.

Maintenance activities

(a) Carrying out maintenance activities for infrastructure projects must be stressed to the community concerned and they must understand its importance.
(b) For outlying islands, infrastructure projects must have maintenance activities simplified as much as possible so they can be done by the community.
(c) When purchasing equipment e.g. for pumps, use tried-and-tested makes readily available and used in-country.
(d) Operation and maintenance plan must be part of the project proposal.

Development partners

(a) Information sharing between development partners, state and national governments to be improved.
(b) Vulnerability assessments are costly and planning takes time but the results are beneficial for informing future projects.
(c) There must be clear linkages from the SDP to IPIC priorities to individual projects.
(d) Consultation, coordination, familiarisation and cultural awareness are vital and must be maintained throughout the project.
(e) Financing arrangements must be clear to all parties involved from the conceptual stage.

Project logframe indicators

(a) Procurement for infrastructure can take up to a year and this must be included in the planning phase.
(b) Keep verification evidence (reports, attendance records, E&A materials, receipts, maps, video, etc) right throughout the project. Donors need evidence!
(c) Extreme weather events must be factored into planning.

Participants were also asked to prioritise the lessons learnt at the end of the first and second days. The prioritised list is shown below.

- **Project selection** – relevant and documented data about the four FSM states including outer islands needs to be readily available to plan feasible and timely project proposals for submission to development partners.
- **Project design** – planning a project well in advance can lead to budget over-runs but then not having enough time to plan a project well can lead to important considerations being overlooked. So it is necessary to find a balance between these two extremes.
- **Community engagement** – for the sustainability of projects, support from all relevant agencies and the community concerned is very important and must be maintained throughout the project.

"Lessons learnt from this workshop will enable better planning next time.
~Workshop participant

- **Education and awareness** – build the capacity of local facilitators for education and awareness activities so that information is successfully conveyed to the community in the local language.
- **Maintenance activities** – carrying out maintenance activities for infrastructure projects must be stressed to the community concerned and they must understand its importance.
- **Development partners** – continuous information sharing between development partners, state and national governments is extremely important.
- **Project logframe indicators** – keep verification evidence (reports, attendance records, education and awareness materials, receipts, maps, videos, etc) right throughout the project to validate logframe indicators. Donors need evidence.

2. **Draft checklist for future water infrastructure projects:**

   Participants also discussed key elements that should be included in a checklist for future water infrastructure projects in outlying islands:

- Reasonable timeline for project outputs.
- Check with local vendors on materials available in-country.
- Ensure transportation schedule is up-to-date.
- Obtain appropriate design specifications i.e. tank material, size, ease of transportation and installation, improvements, etc.
- Utilise local knowledge on water resources, appropriate water studies and existing resources and infrastructure and combine this information with expert advice.

These key elements will be incorporated into the preparation of a future checklist.

3. **Input into Regional Lessons Learnt Meeting panel session on 'Outer islands need special attention':**

   Finally participants were asked to provide ideas for FSM's presentation to the GCCA: PSIS Regional Lessons Learnt Meeting, to be held in Yap State from 3–4 September 2015. FSM will be contributing to the panel session on "Outer islands need special attention."

   Outer islands need special attention because:

- the impact will be more significant in the outer islands;
- they do not have as many water sources as the main islands;
- each island is different and in order to help them we need to assess their needs in their context; and
- implementing projects on outer islands leads to increased livelihoods and discourages rural-urban drift.

Closing

The workshop was closed by Ms. Belinda Hadley from the FSM national government.

At the end of the workshop, lessons learnt derived during the workshop were shortlisted for presentation by the FSM representatives at the GCCA: PSIS Lessons Learnt Meeting which is scheduled to be held in Yap from 3-4 September 2015. A draft checklist to assist new water-related projects was also agreed to.

Workshop evaluation

An evaluation form was handed out at the end of the workshop to gauge participants' assessments of the sessions. Between 38-65% were happy with the sessions. Most were particularly happy with the FSM project video and the discussion on using the lessons learnt for future planning. The session on implementation challenges also proved useful to most as they are now better informed on what to expect when implementing water infrastructure projects in an outlying island. Results of the evaluation are presented in Appendix 3.

Photos from the workshop

Field demonstration

Mr. Ray Tamow sharing information about the tank materials and structure

Mr. Ray Tamow showing the dirt particles captured by the first-flush device

Small group discussions during the workshop

Appendix 1: Workshop agenda

EUROPEAN UNION FUNDED SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE: PACIFIC SMALL ISLAND STATES PROJECT

Federated States of Micronesia National Lessons Learnt Workshop

30-31 July 2015

Yap Area Health Education Centre, Yap State

DRAFT AGENDA

Meeting Objectives

1. Share information about progress with the European Union funded FSM SPC GCCA: PSIS Project's Key Result Areas, 2015 work plan and exit strategy.
2. Discuss successes and challenges faced in implementing water security and climate change adaptation projects and activities in the FSM.
3. Develop recommendations for improving future activities
4. Prepare FSM's input into the regional steering committee meeting and regional lessons learnt meeting in late August 2015.
5. Further strengthen collaboration with development partners.

Wednesday 29th July 2015: National, State and Non-Government representatives and Project team arrive in Yap.

Wednesday 29th July 2015	
13:00 – 15:00	Registration at Yap Area Health Education Centre – issuance of DSA (Bank of FSM cheques to eligible participants for cashing) Set up of any display materials by participants

LESSONS LEARNT WORKSHOP AGENDA

DAY ONE	
Thursday 30th July 2015	
Chairperson: Frank Haregaichig	
9:00 – 9:45	**1. Opening, Introductions and Welcome to Yap State** • Housekeeping – Chairperson • Prayer – Ray Tamow • Opening remarks – Yap State Host Governor's Office • Icebreaker
9:45 – 10:30	**2. Session: Overview of the project** *Facilitator: Ray Tamow* • Introduction to project 15-minute video – Ray Tamow • Logframe and Key Result Areas overview OEEM/YSRD presentation – Belinda Hadley
10:30 – 10:45	**Morning tea**
10:45 – 1:00	**3. Session: Project design** ***(a) Selection of project sector and geographical focus*** *Facilitator: Gillian Cambers (30 mins)* *Introduction: James Lukan* • Are there national or state criteria in place? • Who should be involved and when? • How can prioritisation take place and who has mandate to decide? • How long should this process be expected to take? ***(b) Criteria for selection of activities and recipients*** *Facilitator: Pasha Carruthers (30 mins)* *Introduction: Christina Fillmed* • How is feasibility determined? • How can rationale be provided to meet climate science and development partner needs? • What should be the role of community contributions and recipient agreements? ***(c) Management and project oversight – FSM closed session * report would just state internal discussions*** *Facilitator: Berna Gorong (1 hour)* *Introduction: Belinda Hadley* • What office can effectively lead for water security and/or climate change adaptation at all levels and what other agencies should be involved? • What should be the roles of project coordinator, officers, steering committee, leaders and consultants' technical assistance? • Finance and reporting requirements?

1:00 – 2:00	**Lunch**
2:00 – 3:30	**4. Session: Challenges with implementation** *Facilitator: Graham Gaines / Pasha Carruthers* *Introduction: Ray Tamow* • Why were costs of engineering design and procurement so different from original estimates for water catchment systems and equipment (Chuuk tanks, Fais tanks, well pump, solar, probes)? • What are some key installation and transportation challenges to be addressed in future design? • How to determine what type of measures to design and procure for water security – e.g checklist?
3:30 – 4:30	**5. Session: Effectiveness of Education and Awareness** *Facilitator: Berna Gorong* *Introduction: Eva Buthung / Aden Suwel* • Feedback on education awareness work, sharing and of other resources and materials • Recommendations for future E&A activities
4:30 – 5:00	**Recap Day 1: Prioritization of lessons from day** – Titilia Rabuatoka

DAY TWO	
Friday 31st July 2015	
Chairperson: Christina Fillmed	
9:00 – 10:00	**Meet at Community Centre in Colonia Central** **6. Session: Sustainability of maintenance activities** *Facilitators: Ray Tamow & Clinton Chapman* • How can the following be sustained? ○ Demonstration of FFD and tank, ○ EPA water quality testing – Mathew Thigthen ○ YSPSC solar PV and pump maintenance – Charles Falmeyog • Feedback from community representatives and trainees
10:00 – 11:00	**7. Partners panel session: Applying the lessons learnt to future planning for climate change and water security** *Facilitator: Pasha Carruthers* *Introduction: Frank Haregaichig* • BMU-TNC Presentation – Graham Gaines • Needs for the future, e.g. purifier/filtration on Sahagow well • Looking ahead – WERI Assessment Christina Filmed • JSAP water security – James Lukan • IOM - Philip • SPC GCCA+ – Gillian Cambers • Other projects

11:00 – 11:15	**Morning tea**
11:15 – 1:00	**8. Small group discussion session: If starting with a climate change adaptation project in the same sector now, what would we do differently?** *Facilitator: Pasha Carruthers / Gillian Cambers* • Small group sessions report back – each group rapporteur • Recap of key lessons – Titilia Rabuatoka
1:00 – 2:00	**Lunch**
2:00 – 3:00	**9. Review of Project Logframe Indicators** *Facilitator: Graham Gaines / Gillian Cambers* *Introduction: Belinda Hadley* • Did the project finish within budget, on scope and on time? • If not, discuss what were the reasons
3:00 – 3:45	**10. Ensuring lessons learnt are incorporated in future project planning** *Facilitator: Pasha Carruthers / Gillian Cambers* *Introduction: Frank Haregaichig* • Set actions to ensure lessons learned are considered during planning of future activities • Challenges: How should future projects avoid each issue we identified? • Wins: What do we think other projects should do to achieve these wins?
3:45 – 4:30	**11. Planning input into Regional Lessons Learnt Meeting with FSM leading panel session on "Outer Islands Need Special Attention"** *Facilitator: Berna Gorong* *Introduction: Gillian Cambers* • Constraints and challenges of implementing projects in outer islands • Is it meaningful to use dollars per capita as an indicator for a project on an outer island?
4:30 – 5:00	**Closing remarks:** Belinda Hadley, OEEM & Chairperson

Appendix 2: Workshop participants

No.	Name	Organisation	Email
1	Ismael Mikel	Chuuk - EPA	ismael.chuuk.epa@gmail.com
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29	Gillian Cambers	SPC GCCA: PSIS project	gillianc@spc.int
30	Pasha Carruthers	SPC GCCA: PSIS project	pashac@spc.int
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32	Titilia Rabuatoka	SPC GCCA: PSIS project	titiliar@spc.int

Appendix 3: Results of evaluation

For the evaluation, participants were asked to rate the workshop sessions on a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest and 1 the lowest. Given below is a summary of the responses. Note that not all the participants answered the questionnaires and for those that did answer, some did not answer all the questions.

Session	***Rating***				
	5	***4***	***3***	***2***	***1***
Session 2: Overview of the project and the lessons learnt video	17	5			
Comments: - The video made it easier to understand the project and its impact. - The video clearly showed the challenge in getting the tanks from the main island to Fais. - It captured the whole intention of the project. - The video was nicely done and provided a good summary of the project. - Videos make it easier to see good results. - Very impressive! - Was well-organised and provided a good overview of the challenges with water security in the FSM outlying islands.					
Session 3 (a) and (b): Project design	10	9	2	1	
Comments: - The planning and design session was good as it highlighted the advantages and lessons learnt. - This session needed more time to explain and get points across to participants. - The project design session was good and I learnt a lot from it. - Lessons learnt for better planning next time. - Very informative! - There needs to be more input at the beginning of the project design. - Lessons learnt are new and they can be used as guides for coming projects.					
Session 3 (c): Closed session on management and project oversight	12	6	3		2
Comments: - I appreciate the exchanges between the participants and the collective approach to develop solutions. - I feel that this was done flawlessly and I am thankful to all who were involved. - It was helpful to get feedback from within FSM. - We were not able to cover all the topics. - It would have been better if we had all been involved in the project. - Internal problem. - Poorly conducted; did not get much out of it.					
Session 4: Challenges with implementation	14	8			
Comments: - Highlighted the challenges and got people thinking about things to do differently the next time around. - Key components highlighted the challenges but also the benefits of what was achieved which is more important. - This is very important to better implement future projects. - Need more studies on this but the workshop today has helped FSM to carry out future project implementation with less challenges. - Challenges should be planned out well to avoid shortfalls.					

Session	Rating				
	5	4	3	2	1
Session 5: Effectiveness of education and awareness	14	8			
Comments: - This is a necessity to avoid confusing stakeholders. - Recommend to include in future project proposals together with an operation and maintenance plan. - Materials were well-prepared and presented. - I would like to see more of the E&A materials. - Very good and I agree that E&A should be among the first to be done in a project's implementation.					
Session 6: Field demonstration at the Community Centre	14	4	2		
Comments: - I really liked the demonstration. I learnt a lot and will make my own. - I was present on the day the water tanks were setup. It would be great to be familiar with the specifications beforehand. - Good job! - It was great to be able to witness the first-flush device first-hand. - Great to see an example of the actual work that took place on Fais. - Impressive and I wish we had some first-flush devices back home.					
Session 7: Partners panel	11	8	1		
Comments: - Need to improve on presentations. - It was important to learn about partner projects.					
Session 8: Small group discussions	13	8			
Comments: - Very informative. - Small group discussions are a fantastic way to get people to share their thoughts. - Too many group discussions. - Good but felt long.					
Session 9: Review of the project logframe indicators	12	7	2		
Comments: - Good but somewhat repetitive. - Well-presented. - Need to be on track. - Very relevant.					
Session 10: Using the lessons learnt in future project planning	15	6			
Comments: - Very relevant and informative. - Beneficial for future projects. - I will apply everything I have learnt from this workshop. - I found the checklist very relevant. - The lessons learnt will be very helpful. - It was a good exercise where different ideas were shared by the participants. - This was needed to help improve knowledge for project implementation.					
Session 11: Planning for the regional meeting	15	6			
Comments:					

Session	*Rating*				
	5	*4*	*3*	*2*	*1*
- Provided a good planning stage. - This will really help the FSM team prepare for the regional meeting. - Maybe more time should have been spent on this rather than the other sessions.					
Any other comments e.g. meeting venue, logistics					
- Overall, it was an excellent meeting. - I would give all efforts a "two-thumbs up". - Piece of cake. - Perfect.					