

87400 / 102 JLD

PP-APP-477
ISV - 35377

ANNUAL EVALUATION

OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT USAID ASIA G 1323

KINGDOM OF TONGA

MAY 1, 1983 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1984

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, INC.
200 WEST 57TH STREET, SUITE 808
NEW YORK, NY 10019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Administration	3
Village Women's Development Program	5
Fuala Agricultural Training Program	21
Fisheries Development	32
Appendix I: Evaluation of the Program by Central Planning Office, Tonga	
Appendix II: Field Trips Reports of Tongatapu, Ha'apai, and Vava'u by the FSP Evaluator	
Appendix III: Financial Statement	
Appendix IV: Fuala Agricultural Training Center Report by Ken Edwards	
Appendix V: Village Women's Development Program Report - 'Eua, Vava'u , Nuiatoputapu	
Appendix VI: VWD Summaries of Activities	
Appendix VII: Fisheries Catch "Palu"	

INTRODUCTION

The first USAID program negotiated for Tonga by The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific ran from June 1978 to July 1981. A new program was approved in May 1982 to run to August 31, 1984.

This program has three elements:

1. The Village Women's Development Program
2. Agricultural Training
3. Fisheries Development

Cyclone "Isaac" struck Tonga on March 3, 1982. FSP, encouraged by the South Pacific Regional Development Office of USAID, prepared a "Small Projects Disaster Assistance Program." This fourth element ran for only twelve months and a final Evaluation has already been submitted to USAID.

FSP has also succeeded in negotiating funds from other sources for Tonga.

- a. \$40,000 from Canadian Disaster Relief - negotiated by the South Pacific Peoples Foundation of Canada.

- b. A grant from the Marist Fathers of Canada and the United States provided funds for rebuilding five community halls destroyed by Cyclone Isaac.

The FSP infrastructure set up through the USAID program facilitated the administration of these programs.

The Central Planning Office of the Tonga Government, at the invitation of FSP, participated in the 1983 Evaluation. FSP again invited Central Planning to participate in the 1984 Evaluation. Their report is included as an Appendix to this report.

FSP considers the participation of Central Planning to be of great value. It gives an outside critical viewpoint. It also enables Central Planning to have an input into the planning of the new program. It improves cooperation between Central Planning and FSP.

Appendix I shows the itinerary prepared for the Evaluator - a very strenuous one. The Evaluator succeeded in visiting every island on the list (fifteen) except 'Eua.

ADMINISTRATION

The FSP Country Director in Tonga, David Wyler, is an American who has lived for seven or eight years in Tonga, is married to a Tongan wife, and speaks excellent Tongan. He has been the FSP Tonga Country Director for five years. This gives him exceptional qualifications.

The Assistant Country Director, Seini Vakasiuola is a Tongan woman of experience and ability. The staff is rounded out with an excellent clerk/typist and a bookkeeper.

The Evaluator was impressed with both the quality and the quantity of the work carried out by the staff. Reports are well done and are up to date. The account books are well kept. For every project there is a complete record of all expenditures, and the funds remaining to be spent. The Evaluator has seen computerized operations that cannot boast of this.

In the 1983 Evaluation the Evaluator had some minor criticism of the Administration and recommended hiring an additional staff person. An accountant/bookkeeper was hired during the

year. This has improved the operation of the headquarters - not least in that it has made it easier for the Director and Assistant Director to do more field work. The field operation has improved as a result of their closer involvement.

The 1983 Evaluation carried a report of the Small Projects Disaster Assistance Program. This was completed in 1983 and a Final Evaluation was submitted to USAID. It is therefore not included in the present evaluation.

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMIntroduction

The VWD program in Tonga is unusual in that the Evaluator is presented with an overwhelming amount of data. If a group member in an isolated village in Ha'apai buys a new cup for her kitchen, or plants a pandanus tree, as part of the group program, this action eventually finds its way into the statistics compiled by the indefatigable Seini Vakasiuola, the FSP Assistant Director responsible for the VWD program.

This same painstaking supervision extends to every element of the program. The Evaluator reported last year, with some awe, that after the worst cyclone in the history of Tonga FSP/VWD "distributed \$54,904 worth of material (about 5,000 items) to 700 households in 33 villages on ten islands without one single item reported as going astray."

Similarly, over the last five years FSP has distributed thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of bags of cement, sheets of roofing iron, nails, etc, with one case of loss reported.

All of this information has been carefully tabulated and reported in official FSP reports to USAID. An examination of these will show that in the year before the present program began, the approximate figures for VWD group activities included the following:

Groups	330
Members	2,200
Numbers served(est)	16,000

Funds raised by group activities: \$100,000

New Kitchens	400
New Houses	178
New bathrooms	430
New toilets	600
New cement tanks	100
New fences	1,000
New pig-pens	280

Activities continued to increase until the cyclone in March 1982 and then tapered off. Reporting in this year also was less complete. However the program was back on track and continued to expand in 1983. Appendices give details of program activities in Vavau, 'Eua, and Niuaotupou, but Tongatapu had not been completed when the present evaluation was made.

The program has expanded from 2,000 members in 1981 to 3,000 members by January 1984, and group activities have also expanded.

Normally, every member gets at least one new or improved home item each year, kitchen, toilet, water tank, fenced api, etc. This means about 3,000 per year.

B. Baseline Data

The FSP Village Women's Development Program is carried out primarily (but not exclusively) through the Catholic Sisters of Tonga. All the Sisters engaged in the program are Tongans. Most of them trained at the SPC Community Education Training Centre in Suva. They began work in 1974 when the Catholic Church closed its primary schools.

In November 1978 the FSP/USAID program began to support the Sisters. They were then working in thirteen villages. By 1981 they were working in 67 villages. By 1983 there were over three thousand group members in 500 groups in one hundred villages spread over about half of the 44 inhabited islands of Tonga. The 1984 figure is about the same as the 1983 figure. Since each of the 3,000 women represent one family, some 20,000 people are being directly and immediately affected by this program - 20% of Tonga.

C. Methodology

The central features of the Sisters' program are the group system and the inspections. The primary thrust has always been training - practical training aimed at improving the health, comfort and lives of the women and their families.

When a community approaches the Sisters for help, the Sisters hold a one day seminar for the whole community, men and women. They explain the aims and methods of the program, the monthly and annual inspections. If the village decides to participate and the Sisters agree to accept them, the women who wish to join the effort are broken into groups of about six or eight. The Sisters help the groups to choose their leaders, and to decide on their aims for the year, setting these out on a month by month basis. These are usually improvements to water supply, to kitchen, to bathrooms, fencing of properties (to keep out pigs and enable flowers and vegetables to be grown). The Sisters also encourage traditional Tongan crafts - tapa cloth, mats, baskets. To encourage them to raise money for their project, the Sisters give the groups a small grant, usually \$10 or \$20. With this they carry out some kind of fund raising function, e.g. a kava night or a dance, or baking and selling Tonga puddings. Quite frequently this \$10 grows to \$1,000.

Each month the Sisters inspect the homes of group members. The inspection concentrates on the element the group has decided must be done that month in order to achieve their annual goal. But it also includes the cleanliness of the house, the toilets, the kitchen, the health of the children, the surroundings (rubbish disposal, flowers, vegetables, general village appearance.) Once a year a major inspection is carried out. Village and Community leaders take part and other villages are invited to attend.

The Work Accomplished

The work accomplished under this program is impressive. Every one of the 3,000 women is expected to upgrade the cleanliness of the home, kitchens, toilets, bathrooms, grounds of home and village. An inspection every month makes sure they do so. Success rate is close to 100%.

In addition, each woman has a target of so many mats woven, so much tapa. Each plants a set number of pandanus (for mats) and mulberry trees (for tapa). In Vava'u alone in one year (1980) 8,543 mulberry trees and 4,079 pandanus trees were planted, for example.

When these basic tasks have been accomplished, each group sets its own specific target. In Year I the aim might be to fence the town 'api of every group member to enable flowers

and vegetables to be grown. In Year II to provide a water tank for every member. In Year III to provide a kitchen, Year IV a toilet, Year V a shower. Groups raise all the money for these purposes, usually by running Kava Clubs, dances, raffles, concerts, growing vegetables, etc. Groups, with help from the menfolk, do all the work themselves. Apart from advice and encouragement, the VWD program supplied only minor help e.g. nails, or the cost of transporting the coconut logs to and from the Government mills where they were cut for \$27 an hour.

In 1982-83 FSP negotiated disaster relief funds from USAID and through the South Pacific Peoples Foundation of Canada. This provided a considerable help to the groups so the level of building activity was stepped up.

Evaluation

The Evaluator visited villages in Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, - all the main population centers except 'Eua. On all of these trips he was accompanied by an Evaluation team from the Central Planning office.

He found that the VWD program has a strong and clearly visible impact on the village. The homes of group members are generally neat and well kept, usually fenced, with flowers

and vegetables growing. The whole village is improved as a result.

In Vava'u the Evaluation team spent several hours inspecting the village of Longomapu. It is the third largest village in Vava'u with over 1,200 inhabitants and used to have the reputation of being a poorly kept village. It is now neat, clean and well kept. 170 pit toilets have been dug (there is very limited water, so water seal toilets are impractical). Many of these are vented.

The village held a meeting and feast in honor of the evaluation team. The meeting was attended by about forty women, the Town Officer, the District Officer, the village pastor. The Chairperson of the women's group spoke of the improvement in the village since the program started. She pointed out that every family in the village is a member of the program.

"For the first time in our history every family has its own toilet. It is difficult for you to understand what that means to us. For the first time we have learned how we can change our village and our homes by working together. But we have only been in the program for two years, so please, please do not stop the program now. We need the help of PSP and of the Sisters."

The Chairperson was in tears during this speech, indeed on at least half a dozen occasions the women speakers were in tears when speaking about how the program had changed their lives.

In response to the questions by the Evaluator, the meeting agreed that there had been a marked improvement in health in the village since the program began. The Evaluator asked this question frequently, to perhaps 250 different women at a dozen different meetings. In every case they agreed at once and without hesitation that the health of the village, of adults as well as children had improved markedly as a result of the program.

The Evaluation team also came under heavy pressure from the Town and District Officers to continue the program.

Longomapu is one of the more recent villages to join the program. As always, the first emphasis is on training - in cleanliness, in hygiene, in community spirit. The groups have to be formed and learn how to work together. This has now been done, and the first program, the toilets, is completed. Every group member (which means every family in the village) now has a toilet.

An enormous amount remains to be done. The next program is kitchens. So far only about four have been built. The Sisters encourage the building of several sample kitchens in

strategic spots. The village people are taught how to build them, and see them in operation. Now they are working to raise money so each family has a kitchen.

Bathrooms and water tanks will almost certainly be a future goal. The evaluator would also like to see a pipe with perhaps a solar pump to the fresh water lake (one of the few in Tonga) which is a mile or so from the village. Reticulated water would improve hygiene, enable water seal toilets to be set up, and greatly upgrade living conditions in the village.

The Evaluator visited about fifteen villages in Vava'u and Tongatapu where the VWD program is operating. Longomapu is very typical of the pattern found through both areas. These can be summed up:

1. The program has had a major influence on the tidiness, cleanliness and hygiene of the group members and of the villages
2. This has meant a marked improvement in health
3. Villagers (especially women) have learned to work together, have learned they can change their lives, community spirit and morale has improved.

4. All group members, and therefore their families, have profited in one or more of the following ways:

- improved water supply
- new kitchen including kitchen furnishing and equipment
- new bathroom
- new toilet
- fenced and planted 'apis, including flowers, fruit trees, vegetables, mulberry trees, pandanus trees.
- new mats and tapa cloth

The number of the above items a group member has depends on the length of time they have been in the groups, usually one item per year.

There is an additional factor which the Sisters regard as a major impact of the program. Many villages and village people are impressed by the changes in the lives of their neighbors, and copy what they have done - improve their 'apis, build new kitchens and toilets etc. This is something both unmeasurable and non-provable, but the Evaluator has little doubt that it happens frequently.

The third area visited by the PSP Evaluator was Ha'apai. He spent four strenuous days, and some twenty hours in a boat, visiting nine islands and meeting perhaps two hundred women and village leaders.

Ha'apai is different in two ways. FSP negotiated grants from both USAID and the South Pacific Peoples of Canada for cyclone relief programs. Hence most of the new kitchens, bathrooms and toilets built in the last 18 months have received a subsidy of 50 to 75%. Secondly, the program has had no Sister in charge for about 18 months. It was started by Sister Petila who worked there for about three years. However, she was transferred in 1982 and not replaced.

The Evaluator was particularly interested in Ha'apai, as FSP has been debating the pros and cons of withdrawing support from the Catholic Sisters. Ha'apai is, he believes, a microcosm of what will happen if FSP does so.

On the positive side, most of the groups have held together, and in many places new groups have started. Many kitchen and bathroom projects have been successfully carried out. The Evaluator even had evidence that membership in the FSP/Sisters program was a highly valued prize. On one island the Chairwoman of the VWD program told him with some satisfaction, that a lot of women now wanted to join the groups. He had the impression she was also saying - it's too late, they have missed their chance.

On the same island he was approached by a man who said he was

Chairman of a group of fourteen women and wanted to know if he could join the FSP program.

The reason for this, no doubt, is that the FSP/VWD groups have received support, up to 75% of the cost of materials to build kitchens etc. The other groups wanted to tap into this.

On the negative side, the inspection system has largely broken down. There are no regular inspections, although FSP endeavours to send an FSP officer around at times, and once or twice a year organized a visit from the Sister in Tongatapu. The isolated character Ha'apai and the high cost of transport are limiting factors.

Consequently there has been a marked decline in the standard of cleanliness and hygiene. In many cases the kitchens were not very clean. Many had not completed the annex for cooking - this is a local contribution. The groups were often vague in their targets and objectives, except "to finish our kitchen." There was little evidence of groups making mats and tapa.

Most important of all, the spirit of cooperation, of community service, was far weaker. Groups seemed more concerned with what they can get out of the program than what they can

put into it. For example, in most of the Ha'apai groups members had bankbooks for their own funds. In Tongatapu and Vava'u each group had one bankbook for funds that are shared. On Ha'apai there was little evidence of groups running Kava Clubs and other functions to raise funds. Members raised funds for themselves.

After Ha'apai, the Evaluators had no doubts about recommending that FSP continue to support the VWD.

The Evaluator discussed the VWD program with Sister Patricia Leamy, the Regional Superior of the SMSM. All except two of the Sisters in the program are members of the SMSM. She commented:

"The support of FSP has been essential, without that support we could only afford one or at most two Sisters working on the program because of the financial constraints. If FSP help is withdrawn we would have to reduce our involvement to one or two sisters.

We plan to continue our support in the future, but our aim is to gradually reduce the involvement of the Sisters so they can do more pastoral work and less development work. We would like to see the present six full time sisters reduced to four, to two, to one over the next three years. Their place would then be taken

by village women leaders. I have always seen the role of the sisters as catalysts, setting up the program, identifying and training counterparts, then reducing their role to a part-time only role."

Appendices cover the Evaluator's Field Trips to Tongatapu, Vava'u and Ha'apai.

In 1983 the Evaluator criticized the program because the Sisters failed to locate and train counterparts, in spite of the fact that the Church policy was to hand over the program to lay leaders. In the last twelve months considerable progress has been made:

1. In Vava'u a full time lay person has been trained and now plays a major role in running the program.
2. In Tongatapu three part-time village leaders are working in the Central District and one in each of the Eastern and Western districts.
3. In 'Eua one sister has been replaced by two local village leaders.

Ha'apai is the least successful area. However, FSP has helped set up a local women's committee on each of the islands. The Chairperson is the contact point for FSP. In view of the

isolated nature of Ha'apai, this is probably the most practical approach.

The Village Womens Development Program has been an outstanding success. It has made a major contribution to the quality of life of at least 20,000 people, and continues to do so. Over the last two years this has been achieved at an average cost of about \$5 per person per year.

Recommendations

1. The Village Women's Development Program is an outstanding success and FSP should continue to support it. However, it should be clearly understood that this is not a program that can readily become self-supporting. It will continue to need institutional support at least for salaries and travel costs of the Extension workers.
2. The proposed reduction in the involvement of the Sisters will require the identifying and training of suitable Village Leaders. FSP involvement can therefore be expected to increase.

Post Project Expectations

This program can be expected to continue to improve the lives of tens of thousands of Tongans. It is a highly organized program, capable of handling large sums of money and using these funds to improve the lives of its 3,000 members (20,000 including the family).

III

FAULU AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTER

Introduction

It is estimated that Tonga has at least 11,000 small (8 & 1/4 acres) farmlets on some of the finest farm land in the Pacific. In addition, the average town lot ("api") is 2/5 acres, and this is sufficient to grow a considerable amount of vegetables.

The Tongan economy is still largely subsistence, so efficient use of the land is of vital importance to the economy of the country. Except for its fish and some handicrafts almost 100% of Tongan exports comes from the land - copra, bananas, vanilla, taro, yams, etc. The large and increasing deficit in its balance of trade requires an increase in export income.

The Tongan Government places very high priority on farming, and takes particular interest in the four farm schools in the Kingdom. In 1982 the Tonga Government requested the Government of Australia to provide a Consultant, Kenneth Edwards, to spend twelve months in Tonga and upgrade the four farm schools. His report, attached as Appendix I, shows that he

considers Fualu well run and urges that FATC "continue the good work."

FATC is about five miles from Nuku'alofa, the capital of Tonga. The Catholic Church holds a lease on 78 acres of prime farm land, adjacent to the estate of the King. The lease runs until 1995.

FATC was set up in 1977, with a grant from an Australian agency which provided a classroom and dormitory space. The first group of nine Tongans began a two year course designed to train them as commercial farmers.

A. Baseline Data

The first phase of the USAID program ran from 1978-1981. The final evaluation in 1981 shows that FATC had a good plant with dormitory space for twenty students, a classroom, office space, and a well equipped blacksmith shop.

However, there were serious problems. Only five of the thirteen students who began the second course in 1979 had graduated. Staffing was inadequate. There was little follow up on the students. Only a minority of ex-students were in fact farming. Worst of all, FATC had only three applicants for the 1981 course.

B. Goals and Objectives

The overall objective is to train young Tongans to become capable farmers in the Tongan tradition.

The specific objectives, as set out in the two year program approved by USAID in May 1982, are as follows:

1. To set up an agricultural training center which will stress both agricultural and technical training in management operation of a small Tongan farm.

FATC has steadily upgraded its facilities. The main improvements the Evaluator noted over the last twelve months are as follows:

- a. New dairy, with bales for milking and a separator
- b. New piggery, with 6 pens
- c. A new Chapel, built with Church funds by the students under training supervision.
- d. Enlarged chicken area

The training has been upgraded, and additional staffing

added. A Peace Corp Volunteer, David Johnson, a graduate of V.C., Berksley, arrived in January 1984 a few days before the Center reopened for the new year.

2. To introduce the use of horse drawn farming to the Tongan farming.

All students are trained in the use of the horse drawn plow. In addition, a demonstration day was held for adult farmers to show them the advantage of the horse drawn plow. Over a hundred attended.

3. To develop a follow-up program for the graduates of FATC.

No formal training courses are held, but graduates frequently return to FATC for advice and help. Further, the school manager visits graduates on their farms and helps them with on-site assistance. There has been considerable improvement in this area over the last year or two but much yet remains to be done. Staffing constraints have always been the main problems. These have eased.

Objectives 4 and 5 referred to the blacksmith training. The 1983 Evaluation explains why it was decided to place less emphasis on this aspect of the program. In place of this,

the program was revised in May 1982 and the following objectives were added:

1. To increase FATC staff by hiring two Tongan instructors. Only one suitable instructor was located. However, a secretary was added to the staff and she was able to relieve the Director of the accounting and reporting. A Peace Corps Volunteer was requested and promised for 1983, but did not arrive until January 1984. UNDP has promised a volunteer teacher who should arrive shortly. With this addition the staffing level will be higher than ever before.
2. To develop a basic agricultural training curriculum. This was done in 1982, with help from Ken Edwards.
3. To continue to provide training to the current eighteen students due to graduate in December 1982.

Fifteen of the eighteen graduated in December 1982. This was the most successful course the Center had run. However, the experience of this course led to a major revision of the FATC curriculum.

It was decided that two years was too long a course. The work could be finished in 18 months. The students became bored and restless in the last months, and three quite able students resigned before graduation.

The present methodology is as follows: The course has been reduced to 18 months. The first twelve months is spent almost entirely at the Center. The last six months is spent almost entirely in the field, working on the students' apis (8 1/4 acre farmlet).

This enables a new intake of 20 students to start each year, thus doubling the capacity of FATC.

The 20 second year students spend only a short time at FATC. When they are at FATC they sleep in a staff house (on mats on the floor) and have very little room. Some upgrading of these facilities will be carried out, but this will not involve a great expense.

4. To improve farm facilities. These improvements have already been listed. In addition, all the land for the cattle has now been planted with signal grass. Even during the big drought there was ample feed. Several additional acres of vegetables have also been planted.

5. To earn income from the cash cropping section of Fualu.

The 75 acres of Fualu have been divided into two sections. The school has about 25 acres, the commercial farm, a quite separate venture, has the rest. The income from the commercial farm is spent on the Center.

The commercial farm is steadily increasing its annual income. In 1983 it was the largest exporter of bananas in Tonga. It grows melons, kumala, manioc, and a wide variety of other vegetables. Its income has increased year by year and is now \$13,000 a year.

Meanwhile the costs of running FATC is steadily decreasing for two reasons:

1. The students now grow about 80% of their food.
2. There are few capital costs now required.

C. Methodology

The methodology initially planned was as follows:

All students must have a bush 'api (8 1/4 acres of land) - or at least have such available through their family. Students

should be mature - preferably 20 to 25 years or older. Students would spend Year I at the Center. In Year II training would continue at the Center, but the prime emphasis would be on setting up their own 'apis. At the end of the course, every student would have a fully planted 'api.

This has been modified, as explained above, so that the course is now 18 months. The last six months is spent setting up the 'apis. Students work as a team of large groups, sometimes all 20 students will work for several days on one 'api - clearing, plowing, planting. They then move to another until all 20 are completed.

Evaluation

The Evaluator wrote in 1981:

"Fualu is an experiment which has yet to prove itself."

By January 1983, as the Evaluation shows, FATC had very definitely proved itself. 1983 has seen a major new change which has made FATC even more of a success story. The change to an 18 month course has enabled FATC to begin a new course each year, so that there are at present 40 students at Fualu.

Of the 21 students who started in 1983, 20 are still on course and expected to graduate in July.

FATC had 28 applicants for the 20 available places for 1984 and chose the best. In 1981 at this stage there were 3 applicants.

The students grow about 80% of their own food at FATC and this is of great importance in keeping down running costs. The farm produces beef, pork, chickens, ducks, a wide variety of vegetables and fruits, rice, sugar and salt are purchased. Students even grow their own (herb) tea.

FATC has set aside about 3 acres of land for students own private gardens and each has a strip about 300' x 20'. There they grow cash crops, keeping records and accounts and selling their produce in the Nuku'alofa market. In 1983 they grew \$2,000 worth of vegetables, the most successful student produced \$200 worth.

Students also get \$3.50 a week. \$1 is for pocket money, the rest is banked for them so they have some need money at the end of the course. They are given a female calf by FATC on graduation but this remains the property of FATC for five years so they cannot eat it. But they own the offspring.

In January 1984, preparation for the final evaluation, the FSP Tonga staff carried out a survey of FATC students (see Appendix II). This shows that of the 45 graduates, 32 are

farming, 7 have migrated overseas, two are deceased, four have other employment.

Of these farming, 73% are doing some commercial farming, 27% are doing only subsistence farming.

Recommendations

1. Staffing has improved greatly. However, the increase of students from twenty to forty has clearly modified the value of the increased staffing. FSP should continue to work with Fuulu to strengthen its staff.

2. The increase in student intake from twenty per two years to twenty for year has placed strains on dormitory capacity. Further, the new PCV staff member has taken over one of the four man dormitories as his living quarters.

FSP should see improving dormitory capacity and toilet/showers as the top priority. If necessary FSP should with USAID permission if needed, endeavour to channel funds from other areas to this.

3. FSP should give increasing attention to helping graduate students establish themselves as successful commercial farmers. Even three or four success stories could have a strong impact on the future of Tongan agriculture.

Post Project Expectations

The Fualu Agricultural Training Center has been a highly successful program. It will continue successfully with or without FSP support.

However, the Evaluator considers that without FSP support the progress of Fualu will be affected adversely. Great strides toward becoming self-supporting have been made, but it will take several more years before this goal is reached. Withdrawal of FSP support at this stage would mean a reduction in staffing and other forced economies which are highly undesirable. The Fualu support to graduates would also be reduced.

The Evaluator recommends continued, but gradually reducing, support to FATC over the next three years.

IV

FISHERIES

Introduction

When the current two year program began, FSP had made some progress in developing Tonga fisheries. In Vava'u Ken Pilak had successfully established a demonstration boat building program to promote beyond the reef fishing. Local fishing operations had profited from an ice maker, freezer and ice boxes which FSP had set up.

In Ha'apai an ice maker, freezer and ice boxes provided by FSP had been of limited value because Fisheries still lacked adequate shore facilities.

In 'Eua Bob Schuh had almost single handedly made considerable progress towards setting up a viable fisheries program.

The most important contribution of FSP was the demonstration boat program. This helped to redirect the basic thrust of Tongan fisheries from large (up to 200 ton) Government owned boats (which operated at a loss) to small privately owned vessels. Development Plan IV calls for the building of sixty of these vessels over the next three years. Several million

dollars in aid funds from Japan, Australia, UNCDF, UNDP/FAO, and other services will be involved. Japan alone is providing a million dollars for this program, UNCDF \$850,000.

A. Baseline Data

The gathering of baseline data in Tonga has been seriously impeded by the inadequacy of data collection. FSP has made some effort to improve this, but has had only limited success. The Cooperatives Federation is now beginning to market fish and accurate statistics are also available for their share of fish marketed.

The two main problems involved in collecting statistics are a lack of trained Fisheries staff, and the fact that much fish is sold "over the bow" i.e., the boat pulls in to the beach and the fish are sold to the local people. No one bothers to collect statistics - if income tax were to be involved perhaps the fisherman would be reluctant to provide even an estimate of fish sold.

The FSP Fisheries Officer in Vava'u has made an effort to collect the available baseline figures and these are shown in the following:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	198
<u>Demo Boat Trainees</u>						
Fishermen, excluding						
crew	0	2	3	27	16	4
Tongatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ha'apai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vava'u	0	2	3	2	1	3
'Eua	0	0	0	25	15	1

Note: The FSP demo-boat in 'Eua was used for the training of approximately 10 local fishermen and 10 high school students weekly during 1981 and 1982. Crews average 4 men.

<u>Number of demo</u>						
boat crew trained	0	8	12	33	19	16
Tongatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ha'apai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vava'u	0	8	12	8	4	12
'Eua	0	0	0	25	15	4

Demo-Boat Trained

Fishermen who Purchased

<u>UNDP Boats</u>	0	0	1	2	1	0
Tongatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ha'apai	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vava'u	0	0	1	2	1	0
'Eua	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Fishermen
Assisted, other than
demo-boat trainers,
their crews, and ice
box fishermen

Tongatapu	Data Unavailable
Ha'apai	Data Unavailable
Vava'u	Data Unavailable
'Eua	Data Unavailable

Number of PSP Supplied

<u>Ice Boxes</u>	0	7	12	0	6	10
Tongatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ha'apai	0	3	5	0	0	0
Vava'u	0	4	7	0	4	0
'Eua	0	0	0	0	2	10

Fish Sold to the Tonga
Cooperative Federation
(metric tons)

Vava'u	Not Applicable	34	29	42
--------	----------------	----	----	----

Note: T.C.F. began marketing fish in 1981

Private Sector

Fish Catches

<u>(metric tons)</u>	1293	-----Data Unavailable-----
Tongatapu	699	-----Data Unavailable-----
Ha'apai	190	-----Data Unavailable-----
Vava'u	224	-----Data Unavailable-----
'Eua & elsewhere	180	-----Data Unavailable-----

Note: Catches figures for 1978 were estimated by Fisheries Division in 1979. Vava'u catch for 1983 was calculated by FSP's Fisheries Extension Advisors; a discrepancy exists.

Fish Catches by

Demo-Boats (metric

<u>tons)</u>	0	4	13	33	32	6
Tongatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ha'apai	0	0	0	0	9	0
Vava'u	0	4	13	33	20	3
'Eua	0	0	0	0	3	3

FSP Fisheries Extension

<u>Advisors</u>	0	0	0	2	2	1
Tongatapu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ha'apai	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vava'u	0	0	0	1	1	1
'Eua	0	0	0	0	1	0

Peace Corps Volunteers/

Fisheries Extension

<u>Officers</u>	0	2	2	2	1	2
Tongatapu	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ha'apai	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vava'u	0	1	1	0	0	1
'Eua	0	0	0	1	0	1

B. Goals and Objectives

The purpose of the program is:

"...to establish a commercial artisanal fisheries industry in Tonga that will meet the domestic demand for fish by promoting Fisheries Extension training; increasing fish production; providing shore facilities and demonstration fishing boats to support the local fishermen; and improving the fish marketing infrastructure."

The specific objectives are:

1. To provide two FSP Fisheries Extension Officers by October 1982.

Vava'u has had an FSP Fisheries Extension Officer throughout the program. Until June 1983 this was Ken Filak, his place was taken that month by Gus Comstock, formerly a PCV Fisheries Officer in an FSP supported program in Solomon Islands.

An FSP Fisheries Officer worked at Fisheries Headquarters at Sopo during 1982. With some breaks, an FSP Extension Officer has worked in 'Eua for 1982-83. PCV Alan Friedlander is the current 'Eua Fisheries Officer.

2. To provide three Peace Corp Volunteers Fisheries Advisors.

PCV Brian Hickson worked in Vava'u Fisheries in 1982-83. Ex-PCV Hickson is now in Vava'u. No PCV was sent to Ha'apai because one was not needed.

3. To provide a minimum of 50 ice boxes by August 1983. The cyclone slowed down the program so the demand for ice boxes fell off. It has now increased again.
4. To provide two cold stores and two ice makers. One of each was provided to Vava'u. Funds for the others were, with USAID approval, diverted to provide a third Fisheries Extension Officer.
5. To provide two additional demonstration vessels by August 1983.

Again the cyclone delayed this. An additional vessel began operating in 'Eua in August 1983.

6. To provide extension training to a minimum of 150 local fishermen by August 1983.

The baseline figures provided above give a very poor picture of the training provided by the PSP Extension Officers. When

the Evaluator visited 'Eua in January 1983, Bob Schuh was providing regular, formal, weekly instruction to ten crews (forty fishermen). In addition, he was training ten young apprentices. A total of fifty trainees. From discussions with Schuh the Evaluator estimated that at least thirty other fishermen received informal training.

In Vava'u the situation is not dissimilar. Each demo boat-building crew consists of five fishermen, but the crews are generally not fixed and ten fishermen might get some training in the course of the training of a single crew. Hence up to 50 fishermen have received some training through this program.

In addition, there is a constant demand for assistance, e.g. from a fisherman who has an outboard out of action. The Extension Officer repairs this and trains the fisherman in engine maintenance at the same time. Fishermen who get ice boxes are trained in how to use them properly. Courses have been held in outboard motor maintenance and a variety of other areas. But unfortunately hard data is lacking. The Evaluator considers the figure of 150 fishermen trained is quite realistic.

The general purpose of the program "to establish a commercial artisanal fisheries industry" has been met. Six commercial

fishermen are now operating in Vava'u and counting crew members, about 30.

Progress has been uneven, and sometimes disappointing. The cyclone dealt the program a serious blow. The Evaluator considers that recovery after the cyclone was much slower than it should have been. From March 2, 1982 (the cyclone) until June 1983, little progress was made in Vava'u. Progress began again when Gus Comstock arrived in June 1983.

The slow progress has meant that the domestic demand for fish has not yet been fully met. In the end of 1982 the Tongan Cooperatives Federation began marketing fish. In 1983 the Federation sold 36.6 metric tons of fish for \$34,000. Richard Elsy, accountant for the Federation commented:

"We estimated that we are purchasing 50% of the fish landed at Neiafu - the rest is sold over the bow or used for subsistence. About 50% of what we buy is purchased from the FSP trained commercial fishermen. The other 50% is purchased from fishermen using ice from the FSP ice maker, or the new Government one, and FSP ice boxes, who are trained to handle the fish by the FSP advisor. We have no doubts about the importance of the FSP role in fisheries. I hope FSP continues its role - the alternative is rather grim."

"We agree with you that Vava'u is and will remain our main source of fish. If we exclude a special purchase of 26 tons from the Government longliner, 92% of our fish last year came from Vava'u. We are now starting to market fish from the FSP program in 'Eua - in the last two months about 3 1/2 tons valued at \$3,000. This is first quality fish, beautifully handled and packed in ice so it remains fresh for several days. Again much of the credit for this must be given to FSP."

One of the aims of the FSP program was to reduce the import of canned fish. In January 1984 the Statistics Department issued an analysis of the import of various food items. These figures showed that the import of canned fish increased from 0.38 million pounds in 1976 to an all time high of 1.87 million in 1979, and then declined to 1.16 in 1982. Mutton flaps, another major import, increased from \$2.7 million in 1975 to \$5.2 million in 1980, then declined to \$3.5 million in 1982.

It seems not unreasonable to assume that the improvement in the availability of fish has been a factor in this change.

Apart from the figures of the Federation, hard statistics which show how much or how little the program has helped increase fish production are unavailable. The Evaluator found abundant anecdotal information in Vava'u, Tongatapu and

'Eua to show that there has been a major change in the availability of fish.

In 1979 fish was available erratically in Vava'u, and often there was no fish available for the hotels, the hospitals or the market. In January 1984 there was generally fish available and always frozen fish. The picture is similar in Tongatapu. The Director of Agriculture, Tom Simiki commented to the Evaluator:

"We have been very pleased with the role of FSP and look on that role as complementary to our own program...what is certain is that there has been a big improvement in the availability of fish throughout Tonga. Recently New Zealand was unable to export mutton flaps for two months. The people did not feel the lack of this because fish is available...FSP involvement in 'Eua has been particularly effective. 'Eua used to be a net importer of fish. Now it exports fish to Tongatapu."

Evaluation

As for most programs, the FSP Fisheries program has been a mixture of success and failure.

The 1982 cyclone dealt the program a devastating blow. One demo boat (Ngatala) was sold for scrap. All were damaged.

In January 1983 most had been repaired and the Evaluator was satisfied that the program would move rapidly.

It did not. When Gus Comstock arrived in June 1983 none of the demo boats were working. The case of the "Manga" is typical. A coupling was damaged and a new one ordered from Japan. It was sent but never arrived. A second one arrived but was the wrong size. A third one arrived but was the wrong size. Meanwhile the boat sat for more than six months unused.

The cyclone plus this kind of delay has meant that progress over the last two years has been disappointingly slow. Only two new boat crews have been trained and set up in this time.

The Evaluator found other frustrating elements. When he was in Vava'u the Fisheries Center had no water. There was an argument between Fisheries Division and the Ministry of Works about who should pay the water bill, so the water had been cut off.

Another argument was going on between Fisheries and Cooperatives Federation, which is setting up fish marketing. A new blast freezer has just been built with \$250,000 from the Asia Development Bank and there is a dispute about whether it should be owned/controlled by Fisheries or the Federation.

Further, the freezer has only been turned on once because it blew every light in Neiafu.

This is the negative side. On the positive side, there is little doubt that the problems with mechanical breakdowns (the major problem for the FSP program) should be a thing of the past. The Japanese have provided 60 Yanmar diesel motors with virtually unlimited spare parts. It should now be possible to get new parts within hours, not months.

With the arrival of Gus Comstock in Vava'u the program quickly got moving again. He decided he could no longer wait for a coupling from Japan, borrowed a lathe and turned a coupling. The "Manga" was soon operating again.

The "Fafa-ki-Tahi" was also sitting idle because in a strong wind there was no way to keep the catamaran off the reef. Comstock put a more powerful outboard into the boat and it too was soon operating. Needed repairs were carried out on Palu. By October all three were working to capacity. A fourth boat began operating in 'Eua in August 1983. Hence 4 fishermen were in training when the Evaluator was in Tonga.

The figures show that the demo boats, when not plagued by mechanical breakdowns, can and do operate at a profit. Appendix III shows figures provided by Fisheries Division, of 8 operating months of the demo boats "Palu". These show a

gross profit of \$T4,855 and a net profit of \$2,095. Fisheries consider that these figures are typical of the expected return of the "new generation boats."

The FSP ice maker and freezer have played a vital role in fisheries development in Vava'u. Both were operating at full capacity when the Evaluator was in Vava'u. Ice boxes are in regular use, and much of the fish sold in Vava'u is kept with FSP ice boxes and sold "over the bow" or kept in the FSP freezer and sold through the Cooperatives Federation.

In 'Eua the change is even more spectacular. Before Bob Schuh began working there much of the fish in 'Eua was imported from Tongatapu. Now 100% of the local market fish is caught locally, and fish is exported to Tongatapu. This is a direct result of the USAID program.

In Ha'apai limited progress has been made. When PCV Richard Volk went to Ha'apai in 1981, there were no shore facilities. He built a small center which was completely demolished by the cyclone. FSP put an ice maker and freezer into Ha'apai fisheries, and these are still operating. A new Australian-funded fisheries center is almost completed at Pangai. Hopefully, this will improve matters.

In one area the FSP program has been spectacularly successful. When the program began in 1978, Central Planning was

convinced that the large boats donated by Japan were unsuccessful; indeed they were losing over half a million dollars a year. The FSP demonstration boat program showed an alternative approach that, Fisheries Division believed, did work.

Development Plan IV is heavily influenced by the FSP program. This program has helped determine the whole direction of Tongan Fisheries Development, and the direction of several million dollars of fisheries aid.

The Evaluator interviewed the Chief Fisheries Officer of Tonga, Semisi Pakahau; He commented:

"The FSP program in Vava'u was plagued by mechanical breakdowns which slowed progress and were frustrating. However, they were not all bad. They gave us the time we needed to assess the program and see where it was going. Fisheries has to grow step by step; too much capital injected too quickly can cause serious problems."

"The FSP program in 'Eua has been every effective. Bob Schuh brought the fishermen together, trained them, and made them aware of what could be done. Now, for the first time 'Eua is satisfying its local market fully and even exporting fish to Tongatapu."

"We have failed badly to gather statistics about fishing. The previous fisheries officer was more interested in big scale fishing and neglected the small fishermen statistics. We have at last begun to change that."

"The FSP program has helped especially the fisherman in the village. FSP is reaching these fishermen in a way that Fisheries Division has been quite unable to do because we are so short staffed. FSP has been invaluable in providing training in almost every aspect - maintenance of boats and engines, fishing gear (depth sounders, etc.) handling of fish..."

"Most fishermen still operate from dinghies and canoes, they need ice and ice boxes, training in handling fish and other training. FSP has played a major part in upgrading these fishermen and helping them make the jump to commercial fishermen."

"FSP has also helped pinpoint weaknesses in our own staff, which still is lacking in experience and has helped us with staff training."

"The training of the captain and crews of the new generation boats is an essential element of our program and we are relying on FSP for this. We simply do not have the staff to do this. I would like FSP to continue to concentrate on the training side, this is where the greatest need is."

The Evaluator also interviewed the Chief Loan Officer, Peni Vea at the Development Bank of Tonga. He considered that "the training element is the most vital element of the whole program. FSP had been highly successful in this and also in evolving a system that enabled the fishermen to save the money necessary for the deposit on the boat."

Fisheries Advisor Ian Cartwright arrived in Tonga in 1983 and has taken over the artisanal fishing program. He commented:

"The FSP program was set back by mechanical breakdowns. However, when the boats are running the program works like a dream... FSP has a great deal of push and this will continue to be needed. The FSP advisors are of vital importance to us...I know it is frustrating to have so few statistics about increases in fish production, this failure is ours, not FSP's. But there are many indications of the increase in fish, especially in Vava'u. For example, over the last three years ice production capacity has increased from 1,600 to 4,000 kg

per day. Freezer capacity by 400%. . . A backhanded compliment to the program was paid recently by a Treasury official, who complained that the Government is losing import duties because of the decreased imports of canned fish."

Post Project Expectations

The aim of establishing a commercial artisanal fisheries industry has been achieved. This will continue, and indeed expand, with or without FSP/USAID participation.

What is less certain is the future of the ambitious multi-million dollar program to set up sixty artisanal commercial fishermen over the next three years. The Japanese have provided a million dollars for engines, radios, (including spares), depth sounders and other equipment. Australian and other aid is building two new boat sheds. UNCDF has provided the Tongan Development Bank with money to build the boats.

No plan exists to train the fishermen and to help them find a downpayment. Seven boats have already been built. In spite of a 50% grant and 80% loan from the Development Bank, only one boat has been sold - to an FSP fisherman in Vava'u.

The FSP program does two things - trains the fishermen (including business training, budgeting, etc.) and enables him to earn the down-payment for the deposit. Fisheries Division and the Development Bank both consider that FSP support for the new program is vital.

The Evaluator has reservations about the Government program. It seems to be based on the assumptions that five boats are good, so sixty must be better. He does not consider it is practical to set up sixty successful commercial fishermen over the next three years.

However, the main lines of the plan are sound, and have been thoroughly tested through the USAID/FSP program. Continued FSP support will be of great value. The withdrawal of such support will leave a serious gap in the program.

Dan Tufui, Secretary to the Government, told the FSP Evaluator: "The Tongan Government regards the success of the Fisheries program as vital for Tonga."

CPD

PART 2 APPENDICES

ANNUAL EVALUATION

OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT USAID ASIA G 1323

KINGDOM OF TONGA

MAY 1, 1983 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1984

**THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, INC.
200 WEST 57TH STREET, SUITE 808
NEW YORK, NY 10019**

54



CENTRAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Cable: "CEPLAN"

Phone: 21-366

P.O. Box 827

Nuku'alofa

Tonga

 Our Ref:

As part of an ongoing policy of mutual cooperation and assistance, the Central Planning Department (CPD) was pleased to honour a request by the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific to participate in the annual evaluation of all F.S.P. projects.

Mr. Bernard Hosie, FSP evaluation, was accompanied throughout his journeys in the Kingdom of Tonga by representatives of the Central Planning Department. A strenuous schedule took the evaluation team to many different villages throughout Tongatapu, Vava'u and Ha'apai. The following projects were inspected:

- Fualu Agricultural Training Centre
- Village Women's Development Programme
- Fisheries Development Programme
- Ha'apai Water Supply Project

It should also be noted that the Ha'apai Water Supply Project is funded from a different operational program grant than the others mentioned, and that it has not yet reached completion. Therefore the evaluation of it will be presented separately, at a later time.

The other three programmes are in the final year of their operational programme grant from USAID, and so were subject to both a yearly and final evaluation.

Due to time constraints, Mr. Hosie's rapid departure from Tonga, and his desire to take with him the CPD evaluation of those 3 projects that are in their final year, it was not possible to produce a neat concise unified evaluation. Instead, the following series of field reports were prepared by the individual members of the CPD team. It is hoped that these reports prove useful and beneficial.

In conclusion, the staff of the Rural and Regional Development Unit of the Central Planning Department extends its thanks to FSP for again inviting participation in the annual evaluation. It was felt to be very beneficial for all involved as an exercise in both learning and cooperation between organisation involved in the area of rural development in Tonga.

A Brief Report on the Evaluation of the FSP Fisheries Development Program - prepared by the Central Planning Department.

INTRODUCTION

From 17 January to 7 February, Mr. Bernard Hosie was in Tonga to evaluate the existing FSP programs. The focus of this particular report is on the Fisheries Development Program, and specifically on the Vava'u operations. The reasons for this are that the Ha'apai program is defunct and the 'Eua program was reported on briefly by a Peace Corp Volunteer working with the 'Eua Fisheries program, but no site visit was made. However, as the Vava'u operation is the largest, and as site visits were undertaken, it can perhaps be taken as exemplifying in general the FSP Fisheries Development Program. In addition, during the evaluation discussions were held with Fisheries Officers from both FSP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as well as other interested parties. This report is a collation of views and opinions covering all FSP Fisheries Development operations.

Mr. Hosie's evaluation focused on both the present and proposed FSP Fisheries Development Program. In addition, concerning the existing program, he was concerned not only with the events of the past twelve months, but also with the entire project history and performance, as this was both a yearly and final evaluation of Operational Program Grant USAID Asia G 1323, which included the fisheries program.

The Present FSP Fisheries Development Program - Year 5

The major impact on this program within the past twelve months was the arrival of FSP Fisheries Extension Officer, Gus Comstock. With the assistance of Peace Corp Volunteer Brian Hickson the program in Vava'u, which was nearly at a standstill, was revitalized. Some of the recent achievements were:

54

- repair of a demonstration boat that had been idle for a lengthy period of time due to lack of spare parts. Gus Comstock fabricated a coupling that FSP had been unable to successfully obtain
- initiation of a record-keeping system that could alleviate the chronic lack of reliable data and statistics
- successful completion of the training program by a local Vava'u fisherman, which is leading to his obtaining one of the new artisanal fishing boats
- renovation of the "Fafa-ki-Tahi" and placement of a trainee of this boat, in Vava'u
- establishment of one of the new generation artisanal fishing boats in 'Eua as an FSP demonstration boat, and placement of a trainee on it.

Concerning the other two FSP boats, one is at the MAFF boatyard in Tongatapu for repairs, and the other is temporarily idle following the withdrawal from the program of a Vava'u fisherman. However, the unavoidable conclusion is that the program has performed better in year 5 than in year 4.

As most of the previous achievements, and most of the following material focuses on Vava'u, let us first take a brief look at the 'Eua program.

As noted in last years evaluation, the 'Eua program suffered after Bob Schuh's departure. His return, as an FSP employee revitalized the program. His departure in the fall of 1983 certainly had some effect on the program, but it was minimized by the work of Peace Corps Volunteer Alan Friedlander. There is presently an FSP demo boat in 'Eua, and the trainee is doing very well. The FSP boat and six other boats form the core of the 'Eua fishing industry. These seven commercial boats, piloted by 17 different captains over the past month, are responsible for most

amount of infra-structure in the forms of a local store selling fishing equipment, a fishing storage/work shed, a small domestic-type freezer, and several ice-boxes. Constraints to the program are a complete lack of ice-making equipment (the Tonga Cooperative Federation sends over ice regularly, and purchases the fishermen's catch), a poor harbor, no FSP extension officer, and the previously mentioned lack of infra-structure. Nevertheless, the program seems to be doing well, perhaps better than might be expected under the circumstances. There are approximately 35 fishermen, 5 - 8 of which are full-time fishermen whose livelihood is fishing. This presents an interesting contrast to Vava'u, where Gus Comstock estimates that there are no full-time fishermen. This will hopefully change in the future as the financial benefits of fishing increase and become more apparent.

The Present FSP Fisheries Development Program Year 1 - 5

To say that the program is doing better this year than last is slightly misleading in that it might lead one to believe that the entire program has done well overall. This isn't exactly the case. Year 4, with the after-effects of Hurricane Isaac, the recovery and repair that was necessary, and the departure of FSP Extension Officers Ken Filak and Bob Schuh, was clearly a disasterous year for the program. Almost anything would have been an improvement. To give credit where credit is due, the FSP staff and Peace Corps Volunteers have done an admirable job of regaining some lost ground.

The fact of the matter, however, is that when viewed over the entire five year time frame, and taking into account all goals, objectives, and purposes, this program clearly did not perform as well as originally hoped for. There were a number of areas in which specific goals and objectives were either not met at all, as in the proposed development of an adequate data gathering system, 50

as in number of FSP advisors, number of ice-boxes, and number of fishermen trained. The last is a particular disappointment, in that, on the basis of 3 boats (Vava'u)/5 years/6 months per training session, one might have hoped for as many as thirty trained Master Fishermen, rather than the five that resulted.

On one level, then, the program has not fulfilled its expectations. An in-depth look at the situation yields a different story. All things considered the poor performance is more likely to be a reflection of the realities of working in Tonga, (with its related transport, supply and infrastructural short comings) and the after-effects of Hurricane Isaac, than an indication of program failure. The program has been continually faced with a series of limiting factors. Some of these were:

- Lack of infrastructure / support facilities
- Hurricane Isaac damage
- Difficulty of obtaining parts to repair boats and engines
(prototype models for which parts were available only from Japan)
- Frequent and lengthy equipment breakdown as the hard-used demo boats aged
- General lack of support / repair facilities in Tonga
- Fisheries understandable preoccupation with their own programs, priorities and problems, often to the detriment of the FSP program.

Therefore while it is tempting to say that a program which has produced only 5 trained fishermen in 5 years is a failure, it is unfair to do so. Progress has been much slower than hoped for, and has not produced as well as expected, but nonetheless has been proceeding if not steadily. In the opinion of both FSP and M.A.F.F. - Fisheries Officers, the program, when able to work at its fullest capacity, has performed v ry well indeed. The unfortunate thing is that this fullest

capacity was rarely attained, due to the previously-mentioned limiting factors. A more accurate indication of how well this program has performed was given by Gus Comstock. His analysis of the program, taking into account all of the considerable amount of down-time of the demonstration boats, indicated that a maximum of 8 - 10 fishermen could have been adequately trained. That 50% of these did indeed complete the program is both reasonable and encouraging. The program purpose (as detailed in Mr. Hosie's 1983 evaluation) of establishing a commercial artisanal fisheries industry in Tonga could therefore be judged to have been met in kind, although not in the degree originally envisaged. A small core group of Master Fishermen has been produced, along with an uncertain but relatively large number of other fishermen who, as crew or otherwise, have received some degree of training. This achieves the program purpose of improving Fisheries Extension training. An inevitable by-product of this has been to increase fish production, another program purpose. The degree to which production has increased isn't known with any accuracy. However, the increased freezer holding capacity in Tonga (as reported by Gus Comstock, 30 metric tons holding capacity in all of Tonga in 1978 vs. 127 metric tons in 1983), increased ice-block production capability (from the same source, 1,600 kg/day in 1978, vs. over 8000kg/day in 1983), and the daily availability of fresh and frozen fish in both Neiafu and Tongatapu all indicate increased fish production. These also indicate that the program purposes of increased shore facilities and improved fish marketing infrastructure are also being met.

Summary of Present FSP Fisheries Development Program

Any summary or evaluation of the present FSP Fisheries Program
(and one is reminded that this report is concerned mainly with the Vava'u

operations, not the defunct Ha'apai endeavor or the reportedly - successful 'Eua program) must take a broad overview of the entire five-year program. It is certainly true that the program has not performed as well as hoped for in the original goals, purposes and objectives. It is true that many goals and objectives were either unmet or scaled-down in size. And it is true that the numbers of fishermen receiving training of any sort and particularly achieving Master Fishermen status have not been as high as planned. Nevertheless, as discussed in the previous paragraphs, the program has fulfilled the purposes for which it was designed, as broadly defined in previous evaluations. The failure to achieve specific goals and objectives and produce large numbers of trained fishermen does regretfully produce a very poor cost-benefit breakdown and could produce some pessimism as to the value of the program. But even this is moderated if one considers the overflow of benefits into areas outside of the limits of program goals and objectives.

Effect of the Present Program Upon The Future Program

There are two additional areas in which the current FSP Fisheries Program has had a tremendous impact. The first of these is the dramatic re-orientation of the goals and objectives of the Government of Tonga as regards the fisheries industry. Prior to the FSP program, commercial fishing in Tonga centered around two large Japanese fishing boats. Neither had been able to operate profitably. The success of the FSP program stimulated a change in direction from a few large fishing boats to a number of smaller privately-owned fishing boats. This will reach culmination in the upcoming UNDP/UNCDF/FAO/Japanese artisanal fishing project, which has the goal of producing 60 boats, ranging from 6 - 8 meters in length, which together will form a commercial fishing

59

discussed later in this report.

Related to this massive artisanal fisheries program is the other major impact of the current FSP Fisheries program, and it is one that consumed a goodly portion of the discussions in Vava'u. The fact is that there aren't presently enough trained Master Fishermen to make proper use of the sixty planned boats. Clearly, some form of training program will be required. The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has admitted that a lack of staff prevents them from providing training, and MAFF looks to FSP for assistance in this area. On this basis, the present FSP Fisheries program, even if it had accomplished little else (which as mentioned before is not the case), could be viewed as eminently successful in being a pilot program towards researching and developing a sound fisheries training program. Many of the problems and constraints that created so many difficulties have been rectified in the upcoming program. So, although many goals and targets were not met, by not meeting them problem areas were identified and eliminated. That these created delays in the present program was unavoidable, and perhaps not all that undesirable. The Principal Fisheries Officer of MAFF expressed the opinion that such a cautious and deliberate pace of development, while perhaps not beneficial to this particular program, is beneficial to Tonga itself. Rapid development can create problems involving lack of related infrastructure and support facilities. Better then to take a comprehensive step-by-step approach, even if this does have a negative impact on program goals and objectives.

The Proposed FSP Fisheries Training Program

The proposed FSP Fisheries Program utilizes both of these areas. The expressed desire of the Fisheries Division of M.A.F.F. is for FSP

to educate and familiarize fishermen in the areas of engine maintenance/repair, boat maintenance/repair, proper and effective use of fishing and navigation equipment, proper use of ice boxes, and the handling, packaging, cleaning and shipping of fish. Such a program is considered to be essential, because the new fleet of artisanal fishing boats are nearly as far ahead of the existing FSP demonstration boats as the demo boats are ahead of dugout canoes. These new boats are a quantum jump forward. Proper and thorough training is vital. M.A.F.F. admits that they do not have enough staff available now to fulfill this role and therefore is looking to FSP for assistance. MAFF feels that FSP in the past has been the prime mover in the transformation of small-time fishermen into commercial fishermen. In addition, FSP staff have been able to fill areas that were vacant due to the lack of Fisheries extension officers. A continuation of such service is hoped for.

By making use of the knowledge and experience gained during the present FSP-Fisheries Development Program to create a new training program will maximize the benefits gained from a program that otherwise could only be considered marginal at best. The benefits to Tonga would also be maximized, as would the benefits to FSP. The new proposal would provide for closer co-operation between FSP and Fisheries; would remove from FSP the burden of boat maintenance/repair that hampered the old program; would allow FSP to concentrate entirely on what it has done best, training; would produce fifteen additional FSP-trained Master Fishermen, plus trained crew; and thus would further the creation of a commercial fishing industry in Tonga, with the related benefits of increased fish production, lower cost, improved health and nutrition, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is therefore recommended that:

- the present FSP Fisheries Program be accepted as having been

productive on the basis of being a pilot program to develop a sound fisheries training program.

- FSP continue and improve its close working relationship with fisheries
- the vital need for a continued training program in fisheries be recognized
- the proposed FSP Fisheries Development Training Program be supported.

A BRIEF REPORT ON THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN HA'APAI AND VAVA'U, JANUARY 21, 1984 - JANUARY 31, 1984. - A REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT, TONGA.

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

This part of the paper is a brief review of the Village Women's Development Programme in Vava'u and the Ha'apai Group. Time has restricted myself to write up this paper in this form rather than making a formal evaluation of the programme. The goals and objectives of this programme can be found in the annual evaluation that is to be written by the Chief Evaluator, Bernard Hosie.

VAVA'U VILLAGE WOMEN DEVELOPMENT GROUP

In Vava'u the number of people entering the Village Women's Development Programme has increased steadily over the past few years. There are altogether about 140 groups now existing in Vava'u all of which are quite active in their programmes.

Achievement of Goals and Objectives:

A large part of the objectives set forth by the village women development programme (VMDP) have been satisfactorily fulfilled by the members. There are also some very outstanding developments done there. For example, the VMD groups in Toula and Feletoa have been able to transform the N.Z. water house in their respective villages into community halls which are now being used as multipurpose halls. Such development not only help the community but more importantly is that it signifies the importance of working together.

Apart from material gaining, the members through the operation of the programme have also been able to acquire other benefits that they would have not otherwise acquired. For example, the programme has been

helped to break down the religious barrier which has been there for a long time now. It brings together people with different religious background and encourages them to work together and in some situations such background is totally forgotten at the end. The programme also allows individual's ideas to be discussed and shared among the group's members. By discussing it they are able to mould the original idea so that at the end it becomes much more attractive and interesting too. This can be seen in the way they build their toilets and their stoves. The programme also help to maintain the cleanliness of the islands at a very high level as comparing to the standard prior to the commencement of the programme. The island of Ovaka represent this improvement quite clearly.

Furthermore, the programme tend to encourage the women to see other ways of earning money. For example, in many of the group, they have started to practise lending out fund. And in others they involve more in handicraft making and other income - generating activities such as fishing, making copra and so forth.

Problems Confronted:

As obvious from the evaluation one of the major constraint to the programme is the financial situation of the islands. In many areas, the only way of earning money is by fishing which tend to rely very much on the weather. Such low income earning tend to give very little chance for any successful fund raising which is the backbone way of acquiring fund by the members, apart from that donated by the FSP.

The isolation of some of the islands, especially Hunga is also another problem. Not only it delays the transportation of the required materials but it also makes the cost quite expensive. It also discourage any regular visits by the officers from Neiafu.

Overall however, the progression of the programme in Vavau is quite

opportunities from the Catholic Sisters. The members also have access to various local materials that they would use as substitute for the imported goods. Also they have other background among the members which they could use to run their programme. For example, one lady in Leimatu'a, being well educated has been able to seek financial support from other agencies, especially the Rottery. Such monuments works together to make the programme in Vava'u quite a successful one.

HA'APAI VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Even though there's no full-time officer who can devote his or her time to the programme in Ha'apai, there are still many village women development groups operating quite successfully.

Achievement of Goals and Objectives:

The most successful work that the VWD groups have involved in is with the building of their kitchens. They have made good use of the local material as substitute for the imported materials and most groups have been able to build very large and beautiful kitchens. It is amazing to see how the local material could be used for meaningful purposes as has been done in Ha'apai.

As in Vava'u, the members in the Ha'apai VWD groups have also gained benefits other than material things. Firstly, the standard of living in most of the island is generally being upgraded by the activities of the women. They keep their areas clean and they improve their toilets which directly help to improve their standard of living.

By working together, the people feel that they have something to aim for and that their village can always be improved.

65

Problems Confronted:

One of the major problem confronted by the programme in Ha'apai group is the absence of a full time officer to organise the programme. This is quite obvious in some of the group's activities. For example, some group do not build their kitchens to the required standard. In most cases, it is due to lack of supervision and at the same time the lack of technical knowledge of the local people.

The isolation of most of the islands is also a great problem in the Ha'apai group. This tend to hinder the delivery of the required material on time. It also makes the bearing cost quite high. And it also tend to make it hard for the head officers to carry out any regular inspection of the group's activities. It also make communication in general quite difficult. And hence leave the people to do their work with very little supervision or none at all.

The low financial standard confronted in most of the islands also tend to delay the implementation of some of the group's projects. There are some group, which due to the very poor financial situation, who tend to rely entirely on the FSP's donation. That leaves some of the project unfinished.

Overall, however, the achievements in the Ha'apai group is reasonable taking into account the fact that there's no one to supervise the groups there. The existence of the programme is obviously essential. Not only it enable the members to improve their household it also help to improve the standard of living in the community as a whole. The programme tend to keep everyone work hard all the time.

Recommendations:

1. The achievements that the programme has made in the areas visited forces us to make the first recommendation to be "that the village Women Development Programme be supported financially and allowed

to continue in the Kingdom"

2. I also recommend that there should be a continuous inspection of the group's activities done on a regular basis. This would keep the group's work up to date and also it encourages the members to work hard all the time.
3. We also recommend that the FSP be still continue to work closely with the Catholic's Sisters for they really make a good contribution to the programme especially with respect to the training programme that they offer.
4. We also would recommend that a full time officer be placed in the Ha'apai group. If possible there can also be another field officer located in one of the outer islands to look after the islands. And he or she can make monthly report to the officer which would be placed in Pangain.
5. There's obviously a need or that it is important that the FSP work closer with the outer aid agencies so that they could bear together the financial burden involved in the programme.

Conclusions:

The existence of the Village Women Development Programme in the two islands visited has obviously been any beneficial not only to the members but also to the community as a whole. It brings forth to the member's attention some of the matters that are vital to the welfare of the community yet are being ignored most of the time. For example, the cleanliness at the village level has been greatly improved due to the existence of the programme. That in turn help to eliminate the chance for the people to get sick.

The programme has also invite many of the people to make use of their potential talents. It gives them the chance to make use of those talents and at the same time, share each other's ideas. It also keep those

who do not have anything to do occupy and hence avoid being boring.

More importantly, the programme has given the people at the village level, who are in need, the chance to have things that they would have no access to at all. A kitchen to a village woman is a great thing. It means more to her than a woman in town who has access to a better income. The support that the programme has offered to the people is great and is also multi-dimensional. And is also felt not only by the members but also by their families, their relatives and the community as a whole.

The programme being conducted at the village level is a very thoughtful idea. Not only it upgrade the village but it also support the people who are regarded as the grass roots of the country. In that way the gap between them and the high class community is somehow eliminated.

To sum up this paper, I would strongly say that this programme be supported and continued in the Kingdom of Tonga. It has beared some of our burden and hence give us the chance to look after other matters that need our attention. Furthermore, it helps to supgrade the standard of living the villages and also gives the members something to work for and to look forward for while they're in their own home village.

References:

1. An Evaluation of the FSP Integrated Rural Development Programme in Tonga (Grant 1323 from USAID), April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1984 Year 4 - A report of the Central Planning Department, Tonga.

'Ofa Afuha'amango
Project Economist
Central Planning Department
NUKU'ALOFA

An Evaluation Report on the Fualu Agricultural Training Center
prepared by the Central Planning Department, Tonga.

INTRODUCTION

The Fualu Agricultural Training Center (FATC) program was begun in 1977, under the Operational Program Grant USAID Asia G 1323. It is now in the final year of the grant and as such was subject to both a yearly and final evaluation by Mr. Bernard Hosie, FSP Evaluator, and the Central Planning Department (CPD) team (in this case Tevita Vaipuna and Denis Wolff). This program was the first to be evaluated (on January 18) during Mr. Hosie's visit to Tonga (17 January - 6 February).

BACKGROUND

The history and progress of FATC have been chronicled in previous reports and evaluations. Information concerning methodology, baseline data, purposes, goals and objectives have also been detailed, and thus will not be included in this report except where specifically needed.

The basic purpose of FATC is to promote the development of small-scale commercial farming. Traditionally, farming in Tonga has been on a subsistence level only, and treated in somewhat of a laissez-faire manner. This system has been subjected to ever-increasing strains in recent years to a rapidly increasing population occupying a small and fixed land area. One important result of this is that the constitutional right of male Tongans to an 8½ acres allotment of farmland is not being met. The numbers of landless Tongans is steadily growing. It is therefore of paramount importance to ensure that the land being used for agricultural production is used efficiently, effectively, and more intensely than is the case with subsistence agriculture. The method of achieving this is by encouraging commercial farming, which will not only feed the masses, but also provide increased income to such farmers

67

and reduce reliance on imported foods.

To induce this developmental change, a number of farm schools were begun throughout the Kingdom of Tonga. All have the same goals of providing practical training in agricultural methods, and land management. In addition, some academic training is also provided, but it is subordinate to the agricultural training. FATC is one of these farm schools, and was set up under the auspices of the Catholic Church of Tonga, which has taken a continuing intense interest in the project.

EVALUATION VISIT

The FSP/CPD team met with Pousima To'oa, the FATC Director, and investigated many different areas of the school. The students were working outside the school grounds on the tax allotment belonging to them. Group assistance in land preparation is one of the practical teaching methods used. This can be viewed as extension studies, or homework, as the goal is to provide a small well-developed plantation upon graduation.

The entire situation at FATC was very impressive. There seems to be a well-developed infrastructure of classrooms and workareas, for academic and practical teaching. The evaluation team inspected the new church building, the classrooms, student housing, the piggery, chicken/duck area, the new milking shed, and the blacksmithing/wood working shop. All were well looked after and fill vital needs in the curriculum.

There was also an opportunity to speak with the newly arrived Peace Corp Volunteer, David Johnson. His arrival fills the long-standing goal of increasing the staff of FATC. The scheduled arrival of a United Nations Volunteer should also be beneficial, and go a long way towards removing one of the few weak points of FATC, that of being short staffed. Pousima is a remarkably capable man, and is a

real credit to the program, but desperately required some assistance.

The agricultural areas of the school grounds were also inspected. The school gardens, which not only provide food for the school but also are sold to build up some working capital for those graduating, were in a state of disarray owing to the school recess and outside work of the students. Nonetheless, the variety of crops being cultivated was impressive. FATC is nothing if not innovative, and it is reflected in the choices of new and desirable varieties of crops. The sale of crops also encourages self-reliance and motivation, as indicated by one clever student who, through hard work, good planning, and judicious crop selection was able to earn over T\$2,000 in one school session.

The willingness to change towards new directions is also reflected in the cash-cropping section of FATC. Approximately 40% of the school grounds is a commercial farm (plus 40% cattle paddocks, 10% student farms, 10% other). The goal is to make the school financially self-sufficient by the commercial sale and export of agricultural produce. Whether complete self-sufficiency is attainable is uncertain, owing to the vagaries of weather, nature, and demand for different types of produce. There is every reason, though, to expect that a goodly portion of operating expenses can be defrayed through this operation. This is reflected in the recent decision to depart from growing banana, a long time mainstay of Tongan agricultural production. An over supplied market and low market prices have resulted in a change to more profitable, more varied production of other crops. This ability to recognize problems, consider alternate methods, and move onwards in new directions is characteristic of FATC.

SUMMARY

The FATC program is going remarkably well. It has progressed from uncertain beginning to become the best farm school in Tonga. The combined student population of old and new students is at the highest levels ever, with increasing applications as well. Set backs from the drought were minimal, owing to good organization, efficient methods, and hard work. And the goal of encouraging commercial farming is certainly being met: 45 students have graduated; a survey of 29 revealed that 3 are overseas, 2 have died, and that the rest are all small commercial farmers. The students clearly recognize the worth of the program, as shown by increasing numbers of applications, and of students, and by having only 1 drop-out of 21 students last year. Most or all of the other specific goals and objectives have also been met. Everything is going very well indeed, and it is difficult to suggest anything other than continue the good work.

There are a few areas that bear watching. Staffing has been a problem in the past, and could be one in the future unless careful attention is paid to this problem. A specific area that could use for further assistance would be to obtain a skilled person to work full-time at FATC on an "equal-but-second" basis with Pousima. This would be a safety measure in the event of any staffing changes. All too often farm schools have been too dependent on one dynamic person and the inevitable departure of such a person has had ruinous effects on the school. This should be guarded against.

The continued active involvement of the Catholic Church is also viewed as a necessity. We unfortunately were unable to meet with Father Mullins, but it is clear that he and Pousima are the driving forces behind FATC. Such active involvement can only be beneficial.

12

A passive interest could have deleterious effects, as it would represent a reduction in the quality of administration and management.

Finally, the question of finances must be considered. The program is doing well, but the large financial input through FSP is largely but not solely responsible for this. It would be disastrous to precipitously cut off all financial aid. The goal of the school is to be self-sufficient. Until such time as this is achieved, or until such time as it is achieved to the degree of FATC being able to subsist on a small subsidy from other areas, such as the church, a continuation of financial assistance is essential, so as to not waste what has already been developed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is therefore recommended:

- that the ongoing good work be continued
- that careful attention be given to staffing constraints, with a particular eye towards providing for continuity in the event of any administrative change
- that the active involvement of the Catholic Church be continued and encouraged
- that the involvement of FSP be continued
- that some degree of financial assistance be continued until FATC is strong enough to do without it.

A REPORT ON THE F.S.P. EVALUATION OF THE VILLAGE WOMEN'S
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM--- by the Central Planning Department, Tonga

The Central Planning Department is still continuing with one of its functions by coordinating rural development programmes not only with government ministries/departments, but also with other non-government organisations, such as the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific. As part of the F.S.P. evaluation of their Village Women's Development Programme, thirteen villages in Tongatapu were visited. These were: Fatai, Te'ekiu, Masilamea, Kala'au, Fahefa, Vaotu'u, Houma, Ha'alalo, 'Utulau, Pea, Veitongo, Lapaha and Ha'ateiho.

Due to the time factor we did not thoroughly inspect each of these villages. In general, many of the problems faced by each village were very similar. The aftermath of Cyclone Isaac and the severe drought that followed certainly had some effect of the village programmes, but despite this fact some of the groups still managed to make some progress, although in a very slow fashion. Most problems centered around a lack of funds as well as a lack of technical expertise and skills, especially in the areas of poultry-raising and privy construction. Many villages employed only one carpenter to construct the buildings in sequence. Many of the groups are still waiting to take their coconut stems to the Government sawmill for milling.

In order to solve these problems, and assist them in achieving the objectives of the projects, continued project monitoring is vital. The Central Planning Department is fully aware of the roles played by Sister Tu'fua and the other sisters, both in Tongatapu and the outer islands. They are to be highly commended for their efforts, and are urged to continue.

APPENDIX II
FIELD REPORTS OF TONGATAPU, HA'APAI, AND VAVA'U
BY THE FSP EVALUATOR

Tongatapu - January 1984 Field Trip - Bernard Hosie

Village Women's Development Program, Tonga

At 9 a.m. on January 19, 1984, Sister Tu'ifua, the Director of the Catholic Sisters VWD program, picked up the FSP Evaluator and the Central Planning representative, Tevita Vaifuna.

1. Fatai village was the first stop; this is about six miles west of Nuku'alofa, the capital of Tonga. The women have built a chicken run and have about 150 chickens. This is their second lot, they sold the first lot after 7 weeks for \$3 each. They have put in an order for 200 more.

Chickens are fed with scraps, grass, coconuts and laying mass. Chicken manure is sold for gardens. There is a good demand, the first lot (of 70) were quickly sold to small village shops. The women kill and clean the chickens and put them in paper bags. Funds raised are used to improve their homes.

2. Teakio village. 8 group members have piped water in their homes through group activities. The women have a taro plantation to raise money.

Another group have a kumala plantation and plan to start building showers/toilets in March. One small group plan to build 3 kitchens. To help them, Sister has agreed to pay to transport the coconut logs to and from the mill, otherwise they will pay 100% for the cost of materials and labor.

There are seven groups in this village. One group of five has completed 2 kitchens and will build two more.

3. Masilumaea Village: Seven hurricane relief kitchens have been built here with PSP/VWD support. These have encouraged others to build kitchens.
4. Kala'au Village. Groups have built toilets but progress has been slow because the carpenter has a full time job. Only 4 or 5 toilets (with septic tanks) completed so far. Next project is electricity for the homes.
5. Vaotu'eu Village: Five groups - planning to put piped water into homes.
6. Ha'alalo Village: Six groups - kitchens completed.
7. Utulan Four new bathrooms and toilets completed with hurricane relief homes.

8. Pea/Mua/Lapaha: A large area with many groups. Lopaha alone will have 60 kitchens ready for inspection in February.

On January 20, 1984, the FSP Evaluator and Levita Vaifuna accompanied Sister Tu'ifua on an inspection of a group of villages in the Pea area. About 25 kitchens all recently completed, were inspected. A typical kitchen has a frame of milled coconut wood, iron roof, concrete floor, often piped water to a sink, a soak fit to take the overflow, counter for washing up. Furniture includes table and benches, safe for food and cupboard for utensils. They are about 25 feet x 12 feet and cost \$200 or \$300. An extension has a raised stove and umu for cooking.

Sarah Vaotinga, the Chief Extension Officer of the Home Economic Sections of the Department of Agriculture, was present at the inspection. Her thirteen extension officers have excellent relations with the Sisters, she reported, and appreciate the value of the Sister's program. Most of the townships of the groups have now been fenced through the VWD program, this enables them to be improved and vegetables grown.

Field Trip to Ha'apai

Jan. 1984

by Bernard P. Hosie

Tonga

The Evaluation team was scheduled to fly from Neiafu (Vava'u) to Pangai (Ha'apai) on January 25, 1984 on the 10:30 a.m. plane. A breakdown of one of the SPIA flights meant the schedule time was changed to 6:00 a.m. The plane was an hour or so behind schedule so the team arrived in Pangai at 7:45 a.m.

The place was crowded because of the Land Commission of Baron Vaea and an ICA seminar at St. Josephs school, however we found a place at the Guest House. Peace Corps Director Geoff Schon was just leaving for Vava'u from Ha'apai.

Doug Merz (FSP Small Projects Officer) and Dallas Bowen P.C.V. in charge of the water supply project, showed the team the FSP workshop and store shed near the wharf. This former customs shed belongs to the Ministry of Works (MOW) which has lent it, rent free, to FSP for the project. It is well equipped and well stocked, and now connected to the town electrical supply. When this fails, a not infrequent occurrence, it has its own generator so work can continue.

The team examined:

1. A 5,000 gallon ferro-cement tank which was being built when the Evaluator was in Pangai in 1983. It is in good order, with a few minor cracks which have self sealed. This usually happens with the ferro-cement tanks.
2. An assembled metal tank, and the materials for about two dozen metal tanks in storage. Bowen explained how the tanks are pop riveted, the use of mastic (sealant), and discussed the problem of tank leaks.
3. A slab of the kind to be used in the square W.H.O. tanks the team is about to start building.
4. The materials for these, and the method of making them.

The slabs have three sets of stretched wires for reinforcing, and the cement-sand mix has fine steel pieces. With the quality control possible in the workshop, the slabs should be very strong. The wires stretch beyond the slab and will be used to attach the slabs to each other.

The team building the tanks consists of four MOW tradesmen whose salaries are being paid by FSP while their per diem is being paid by MOW. Bowen hopes to get additional MOW workers and to split them into three teams. One will continue to

build the metal tanks, the second will make the slabs, the third will assemble the slabs on site. Teams will alternate so that all have some time in Pangai.

The Evaluation team then hired a truck and visited the reticulated system built at Fangale'ounga in 1982. This has a Southern Cross diesel which pumps the water from a well to a tank about 25 feet high from which it is reticulated to the houses nearby. Apart from one minor breakdown quickly fixed it has operated very well (says Bowen).

A 5,000 gallon concrete tank at Potua has some minor leaks which need patching. The catchment could be used as a small hall but no attempt has been made to do so. The tank has not been fenced. This was typical of the other tanks visited, at Holepeka and Koula, but all were in working order. At Koulo one of the double tanks was locked, the tap on the other was broken and a man was climbing a coconut log leaning against the tank. At the top he dipped the bucket (clean?) into the tank to get water, then carried it some distance to his home. The operation typified the problems associated with public tanks, and the reason that FSP decided, wisely, to change from large public tanks to small private ones.

After the trip to see the tanks the FSP Evaluator visited Brother Christopher, the new principal of St. Josephs to discuss the problems of the Ha'apai women's project.

Christopher (a New Zealand Marist Brother) has been heavily involved with Fualu and played an important part in the rescue of FATC in 1981, and the setting up of a curriculum in 1982. He believes FATC is of very great importance and assured the Evaluator: "If necessary I would take over FATC myself rather than see it fail." He is also introducing agriculture into the senior forms of the Catholic schools of Tonga so students going to FATC will have a better background than those now going. FATC is already the outstanding Farm School in Tonga, and is building a reputation far beyond Tonga. This year ILO are sending two students there from the Solomons. FATC is now so successful that it is beginning to appear that it might have regional significance.

Christopher agreed that the VWD is a program of great value. He also agreed that FSP support for the program is absolutely vital. There is not even the remotest possibility that the church can afford to support it if FSP withdraws. He suggested that the Evaluator see the Parish Priest, Father Sione Falemaka, to discuss what can be done about the Ha'apai VWD.

This the Evaluator did on the following Monday. Fr. Falemaka agreed that the program has gone downhill since Sister Petila was withdrawn. He proposes to ask the Sisters of Nazareth (who are at Ha'apai) for a sister who can take charge of the program.

Christopher also pointed out that Peter Tonga has been asked by the Bishop to start men's groups after the model of the women's groups. This was of great interest to the Evaluator. In later discussions with Sister Patricia Leamy she said that she felt it was a good move, and hoped it was not too late. The VWD has resulted in a tremendous output on the part of the women, and some jealousy from the men, who feel they are being left out.

The Evaluator interviewed Peter Tonga later in Nuku'alofa. About ten years ago FSP sent Peter Tonga for training in Fiji to the Bergengren Institute and then helped him set up the Credit Union Movement in Fiji but he is right out of this now. Peter explained that his work is strictly development and not pastoral. He is at present setting up groups in Tongatapu and getting a good response. He is beginning with a survey of the food the families eat and have available. He hopes to improve family food where necessary. Longer term he hopes to promote food gardens which will supply local markets and even export markets.

At this stage the Evaluator does not recommend including support for this in the new OPG. However, FSP should be aware of the program and be ready to nurture it as we did the VWD back in 1976 - perhaps negotiating a small grant from an organization such as Christian Aid. If the program is success-

ful is could be included in a future OPG. It has great potential.

Outer Islands Visit

At 8:30 a.m. the Evaluation team left Pangai in a 28 foot fishing boat with a diesel engine. The weather was fine and the sea calm - unfortunately this was not always the case.

Lofanga was the first island. The village is surrounded by a solar powered pig fence funded by PSP and built by the New Zealand Rotary. It is in perfect order, very well maintained and highly respected by the pigs. The pigs are kept inside the village and the bush apis beyond the fence are used for the vegetable gardens.

One result of the fence is that the gardens are now grown right to the fence. Formerly there was a wide strip of bush before the gardens started. Another important result, the Town Officer told us, is that there are now far fewer squabbles. A major cause of argument before the fence was built was the fact that "your pig ate my vegetables".

23 metal tanks have been built and the team inspected about twenty of these. About half had been fenced against the pigs. All except five had leaks, but in most cases these had

been patched with cement and the patches were fairly effective.

A meeting was held with the women, about 26 were present. The Town Officers and other leaders also attended. There are four women's groups, one a group of young people. In all the groups each member has a (personal) bank book, and the target is a kitchen for every group member.

Fotu'ha'a

A rough landing. A local boat came out through the rocks and picked us up. A steep climb up a cliff. Hot and dusty.

There are seventeen tanks and seventeen kitchens on the island. The kitchens were of good quality, all had been completed or very nearly.

The tanks almost all leak. Many tanks have been dug down a foot or two below ground because the roofs are so low; this makes it difficult to get at the taps. The Evaluator was also concerned lest the holes fill up with rubbish and cause the tanks to rust. A number of the taps leaked.

None of the tanks are properly fenced, and the pigs root around them. This could lead to problems with the foundations. In one case the bottom of the tank was wrapped

with a pandanus mat; the household told us the chickens had been pecking at the mastic and causing leaks.

The Nuiloa group, led by Tami Vakasiuola had a team on the island in 1981. They trained the local people to build concrete tanks and six were built. These are 3,000 gallon tanks, about 4 feet below ground and 4 feet above ground. None leak.

The team brought in only the cement (9 or 10 bags per tank at \$10 a bag) and the wire, so the cost was about \$150. The water is drawn out through a hole in the top.

Kotu Island

Arrived at 7 p.m. after a tricky trip through the reefs - went around once. Met by the Village Officers and (men) leaders. Spent the night on the island. The toilets were memorable.

The (FSP funded) fence across the island is very solidly built and in excellent order. The vegetable gardens grow right up to the fence, with the pigs kept on the village side.

The team carried out their inspection next morning, saw about twenty-five kitchen and tanks.

The tanks are in fair condition. Many have one or two leaks, mostly patched. About half of the taps leak, some at the join but mostly the tap itself.

The kitchens are all finished except for quite minor items in some cases. When PSP Officer Doug Merz visited Kotu and the other Ha'apai islands in November most were not finished so excellent progress has been made. Merz made it clear that future help was unlikely unless the kitchens were finished.

At 9 a.m. a feast, meeting, speeches. The women spoke with great feeling of their appreciation for the help they have received and what it has meant to their lives. The island is one of the poorest we saw.

Tungua Island

Arrived at 11 a.m. Inspected the PSP/USAID freezer. This was working but had only 50 pounds or so of fish and lobster.

There are fifty people in five groups started by Sister Petila. 24 kitchens have been built and all are complete. The team saw about 20 of these.

In addition to the 24 Western kitchens, all 26 other members

have completed "Tongan" kitchens - made out of local materials entirely. Some of these have a coconut timber frame and so require only roofing iron and cement.

There are about 30 wells on the island; we saw none that are capped and more have a hand pump. This would make an excellent little project - here and in the other islands.

Q'ua Island

Arrived at 2 p.m. and met by the Town Officer. There are fourteen in the women's group started by Sister Petila. Other groups, modelled after the VWD, have been started by the Government Extension Officer (from the Home Economics Section of the Department of Agriculture). The leader of one such group approached the Evaluator to ask if they could join the PSP VWD.

There are twenty tanks, about half are leaking but otherwise are in fair order. Repairs have been made with concrete patches and these seem to be working. Most of the tanks are full.

There are 8 concrete tanks built by the Niuala group on the island and the people prefer these. The people build these themselves for about \$150. A team between 5 and 10 build a

tank in one day. They get the sand from the beach - no gravel is used.

The kitchens in O'ua were of poor quality. About one-third had made no attempt to complete them by adding the cooking section, although they had promised to do so after the PSP inspection in November. The standard of cleanliness was only fair in the kitchens, the toilets, and the village in general.

The tanks were in similar condition. None had been fenced to protect them from the pigs. Some tanks already had a lean indicating that the foundation had not been well laid. Many taps dripped. But most of the tanks were full.

At Longomapu and other villages in Vava'u the team had been impressed by the general cleanliness and tidiness of the villages. This was not the case in O'ua. The cooperation, instruction and pressure of the sisters was sadly lacking.

Fono'ifua Island

This is an isolated island and hard to supervise. The crossing from Nukunua was very rough.

The seventeen tanks on the island had just been completed. Most had only a foot or so of water in them as there had been

little rain since their completion. The builders used six tubes of mastic per tank and are hoping this will solve, or at least reduce, the problem of leaks.

The people were deeply grateful for the tanks. Formerly there was only one large public tank for the whole island and people had to walk long distances to fetch water. Some of the tanks had a lean - they had not been properly levelled.

The FSP/USAID funded ice maker on the island was out of order, having broken down a month earlier. Parts were on order.

There were nine kitchens, built with hurricane relief money. Some had not been well built. Too much cement was used in the footings and not enough was left to complete the floor. In other cases the coconut uprights were too short and the roof was low.

A meeting was held with the women, 9 attended. The FSP Evaluator urged them to complete their kitchen and continue their group work. The Chairperson, in tears, thanked FSP for its support. The women have set toilets as their next group target.

Mango Island 1/28/84

Nineteen tanks have been built on Mango. The tank builders had left only a few days before. They ran out of mastic and will return to complete their work. Several tanks had leaks but the general standard was quite good.

Fourteen kitchens had been built by the groups - there are two groups of seven, started by Sister Petila, and more women want to join. First aim is to complete their kitchens, then to build showers and toilets.

As on Pono'ifua the standard of the kitchens was only fair. Again too much cement was used for the footings leaving insufficient for the floor. ^{Several} Several had not been completed, although all seemed to be working towards completion. Few have shutters so are hot. Some used Masonite for the sidings but have not painted it and masonite is warping. About ten women and the Town Officers attended the meeting with the Evaluation team.

Nomuka Island

About ninety tanks and kitchens have been built on this islands. The team inspected about fifteen of each. The tanks are quite well built but over half had some minor

leaks. One tank was not on blocks - this will be investigated.

Prior to the building of the tanks the fresh water lake provided water for many households. This was filthy, with pigs wallowing in the mud at the edge of the lake. Even after boiling the Evaluator would be reluctant to drink it.

The kitchens had all been completed. Most are being used as kitchens, although several are also "home" for people who could not afford \$700 for a hurricane relief house.

There are about 80 women in ten groups on Kouka. The leaders said they miss the visits of the sisters, these encouraged the groups and also served as important training tools. The groups are now working to complete the kitchens (furnishings, utensils, etc.) Their next target is showers and toilets.

It was 7 p.m. when the team finished - a long day. At that stage they got a message from the Kouka police advising them that they could not return to Ha'apai next day because it was against the law to travel on Sunday. The problem was finally sorted out.

January 22, 1984 Yava'u Bernard P. Hosié Field Trip

The FSP Evaluator, accompanied by FSP officer Seini Vakasuiola and VWD Officer Aulcia visited five islands in the Yava'u group by boat. Control Planning representatives Denis Wolff and 'Ofa Afulaamango were present.

Hunga Island was the first. The group climbed up to the village in heavy rain and inspected about 6 or 8 kitchens, then met ten of the (women) group members.

The group system is used to raise funds. The small (\$20) grant from FSP is used to raise funds mainly through a Kava Club. The \$20 is then returned into Club funds for future use. It cannot be spent.

A kitchen costs \$200 or more. In the very poor areas the Sisters provide cement and nails. It takes a year to complete a project (in this case kitchens) so every member has a new kitchen. The chairperson commented:

"Joining the program has improved our daily lives, encouraged us to work together, improved the cleanliness of the village, improved health. A junior group (for young women) has been started and is used to help prepare them for marriage. The visits of the sisters of FSP are valuable, encouraging and training the groups."

The groups hope at some future time to build water tanks for each home. The public tanks are several hundred yards away. Training includes Club Management, budgeting, etc.

Club funds are also used as a source of loans for members. They can borrow from the club funds using a mat or tapa cloth for collateral. They repay with a small interest.

Oyala was the second island visited. It has four groups, including one new group. The village is very clean and neat. The groups were started 4 years ago. They fenced and improved their apis.

FSP helped build kitchens with the disaster relief program. Groups are raising money for toilets.

The program has made a great difference to the lives of the members and to the village. One year they won the prize for the cleanest island. The groups have set up a small cooperative shop.

Health has improved among adults and children. Community cooperation has improved greatly - there is a new spirit in the community. Water is a major need.

There were about twelve women at the meeting.

Huapagua Island: 5 groups and 56 members, 28 homes, so two from each home. There are two junior groups for young women. Two men are members.

The groups have raised about \$50 to \$100 each. Some groups raise money through cutting copra, others through a kava club, others have a weekly collection. The groups have been operating since 1980. Groups meet every week or every two weeks.

No tanks have been built as yet. One bathroos and 8 toilets (pit) have been built, and several have been renovated.

The Evaluation team met a group of about 15 women (plus the Town Officers and a Minister of Religion), and they made the following points in answer to questions.

"The visits of the Sisters are of great value. They encourage us to keep our 'apis and village clean. They emphasize how health is related to cleanliness, to boiling the water to be drunk, to greens in the diet. The health of the village, especially of the children, has improved greatly as a result of the program. The program has also taught us to work together as a group or as a community."

Matamaka Island (and village)

The team inspected 4 kitchens, 4 bathrooms and 10 toilets. They raise money by selling fish.

There are 24 group members and two junior (youth) groups have recently started. There were 14 women at the meeting. What they like most about the program is that it has improved the cleanliness of their homes and villages and taught them how to work together. They also like the fact that they themselves choose what they will do and how they will do it. They also like the fact that they are taught how to use local materials when they have no money.

Members can borrow money from the groups, securing their loan with a mat. They pay 10 cents extra for every dollar they borrow.

Taunga Island

The first group began in 1981, there are now 4 groups with 20 members. There are 40 homes on the islands but many families have moved to Neiafu or Nuku'alofa for jobs or, more usually, for the education of their children. This problem recurred frequently.

4 bathrooms and 4 toilets have been built with disaster relief funds. The groups target this year is kitchens or for those who have a kitchen, toilets. They plan a kava club to raise money.

There was no formal meeting but the group leaders all agreed the program has considerably improved both the cleanliness and health of the village. The Sister now comes only once every three months to those offshore islands, but the group leaders do regular monthly inspections, concentrating on the cleanliness of the home, bathroom, toilet and surroundings. They still appreciate the visits of the Sisters, these have promoted group activities, and taught the women how to look after their families better. The health especially of the young children is better. Above all the program has taught them how to work together as a community.

The Town Officer was present at the inspection and agreed with the comments of the women.

On January 24, 1984, the Evaluation team spent the day touring Vava'u and visiting a number of villages.

Toula Village

FSP provided \$1,600 for turning a New Zealand tank catchment into a village hall. The FSP contribution was for windows, bathroom, and doors. Local contribution of \$3,000 was for cement blocks, electricity, etc. The hall is used for the monthly village fono (meeting), kava clubs, handicrafts, etc.

There are now 40 homes (out of 40) in the VWD. They have all built showers and toilets with a septic tank. All have, under the program, piped water and electricity.

The groups have now started a (cooperative) shop with each of the 40 families putting in \$30 and holding a 1/40 share. This will raise money for further home improvements.

Toula is an interesting example of the relationship between community development and economic development. An attempt, especially by an outsider, to set up a cooperative store in Toula may have had limited appeal. But when the Toula people needed money for their hall and other improvements, they organized and set up their cooperative store. Tongans have

little interest in raising money as such, but will work hard to raise money for a specific purpose.

Longomapu is the third largest village on Vava'u with a population of 830 and 170 homes. There are 80 members in the 8 groups, and some 300 in the junior groups. Every home has a group member.

The Evaluation team began by inspecting some of the toilets - 171 have been built under the program. All were clean, all had lids, many were vented. The New Zealand Rotary Club has built 17 large concrete tanks in the village; this has greatly eased the water problem.

The Evaluation team attended a meeting (and a feast!) with about 40 women, the Town Officer, Town Pastor and District Officer. The Chairwomen, in tears, thanked FSP for their support. The program has made all the difference to their lives. For the first time in history every family has their own toilet, clean and well built. It would be difficult for us to understand how this has changed their lives. Now they are hoping to build kitchens. They have only been in the program two years so have just begun to understand how it can change their lives. They were deeply upset to hear that it finishes in March. "Please, please continue the program", they begged.

The Town Officer and District Officer both spoke in support and added their request for the program to continue.

Tefisi Village

There are 30 homes in the program. All are fenced, all have water, all have toilets, several have started to build bathrooms. There are six groups.

There were 20 women at the meeting, plus the Town Officer - whose wife is the Chairperson of the program.

The women commented:

"The program has brought us together and taught us how to work together. It has changed our daily lives - laziness and selfishness has given way to working for the weaker and poorer and sharing with them. It has improved our health and our family lives.

Leimatua Village

There are 6 groups, the first founded in 1979. Program has improved cleanliness, fenced apia, built water tanks, built toilets, some water sealed. Health is better, there is less sickness, especially diarrhea, among the children. Most

group members now have a water tank, the poorer members of the group were helped by the others.

The target for 1984 is kitchen - 18 members still have to complete their kitchen.

One of the older women spoke at the end of the meeting. It was a moving speech, even in translation, and she could not finish because of her tears:

"When we began this program I had never seen a shower. I had never seen a water-seal toilet. Only a pit toilet and I dug many of those for my family. My kitchen was under a tree, it was O.K. when it was not raining, but when it rains it is different. Now I dream of having a proper kitchen where I can shelter when it rains. Please continue this program for another three years - another nine years - because the needs of the Tongan people are great."

Feletoa Village

8 women at formal meeting. Getting late-no inspection. The group repaired the local hall with help from FSP. This is now used as a women's center, for making handicrafts and other purposes. There is a dance every Monday and Friday and the groups raise money for their program.

Makave Village

Very late, 1/24/84

Over fifty in 8 groups. Saw 4 kitchens - véry well built. One group has \$130 and plans to build kitchens in 1984. Groups have planted mulberry (50 per member) and pandanas (20 per member). Also plant kava for group funds.

APPENDIX III

TONGA EVALUATION

USAID - GRANT 1323

EXPENDITURES AS OF JANUARY 31, 1984

PERIOD: 4/01/82 - 1/31/84

	USAID EXPENDITURES TO DATE *	CURRENT FSP LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS	TOTAL
PERSONNEL	148,712.85	98,703.00	247,415.85
TRAINING	43,930.68	32,117.00	76,047.68
TRAVEL	57,139.25	8,234.00	65,373.25
EQUIPMENT	5,656.10	950.00	6,606.10
SPACE	978.27	4,029.00	5,007.27
OTHER	172,139.44	120,261.00	292,400.44
INDIRECT	99,381.62	--	99,381.62
SUBTOTAL	527,938.21	264,294.00	792,232.21
1982		197,816.00	197,816.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	527,938.21	462,110.00	990,048.21

*SUBJECT TO AUDIT

FARM SCHOOLS REPORTS

Ref: 112/31/70

No. _____

MEMORANDUM

FOR

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION COMMITTEE

1. Paper's Title:
Final Report of Farm School Training Adviser (attached)
2. Purpose of Submission:
For information and views of members of DCC and Cabinet.
3. Description:
There are four farm schools in Tonga and up to August 1982, there were no overall coordination of their activities. Mr Kenneth Edwards was recruited under the Australian Bilateral Aid and was in Post from August 1982 until August 1983. His functions were to look into the following areas:
 - Control and management of the farm schools
 - Training programmes of the schools
 - Farm programmes for income generation
 - Coordination of the farm school training.

The Farm Training Council was set up to co-ordinate the farm schools training, with this membership.

- Director of Agriculture (Chairman)
- Director of Education
- Director of Planning
- Bishop of Roman Catholic Church
- President Free Wesleyan Church
- Principals of four farm schools
- Farm Training Adviser (Secretary)

The adviser has completed his term, but two important areas have remained unresolved.

- 1) Due to staff constraints within the Ministry of Agriculture, a counterpart for the Adviser was not available.
- ii) The scope of the Farm Training council was too narrow to obtain Cabinet's recognition.

Two persons have been appointed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Education to act as contact persons for the farm Training council, in order to maintain the momentum gained so far. Both issues

are likely to remain unresolved in the foreseeable future and long term situation is uncertain.

4. Comments

These four schools serve the following DPIV, objectives.

- Actively encourage school leavers to enter farming
- Encouraging the development of commercial agricultural activities.
- Improve the administration, managerial and technical skill in the sector.

5. RECOMMENDATION

That the Final Report of the Farm School Training Adviser be noted for information.

DIRECTOR OF PLANNING
1 September, 1983

11/11/83

FINAL REPORT OF THE FARM SCHOOL TRAINING ADVISER

LIST OF SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN THE FINAL REPORT

The suggestions are listed in the same order, and under the same headings, as in the full final report, which is attached.

1. CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM SCHOOLS

1.1 Hango

- The FMC should formulate and commence a clear program for training and preparing local men for the role of Principal of Hango.

1.2 Mahinae'a

- A more effective set of management procedures, with effective limits and checks, should be provided at the operational level for the Principal.

1.3 Fualu

- The good work should be continued, and more improvements made.

1.4 Toafa

- The District Committee should form a Board of Governors for Toafa with a composition similar to that set out in the discussion paper which has been sent to the District Chairman.
- The Principal of Toafa must be given more support, and further training in teaching and educational administration if Toafa is to train properly.

1.5 All Farm Schools

- No general suggestions seem appropriate here, but some of the suggestions on coordination (section 4) are appropriate.

2. TRAINING PROGRAMS OF THE FARM SCHOOLS

2.1 Hango

- Continue the program of follow-up to the curriculum revision.
- Continue to develop the small-scale work experience of the students, in addition to the training on the large farm enterprises of the school.
- Endeavour to establish and maintain better links between the individual student and his own 'api, during and after the formal course.

2.2 Mahinae'a

- Assistance should be provided to Mahinae'a to complete the detailed

105

curriculum work, especially the classroom and demonstration components.

2.3 Fualu

- Similar to that of Mahinae'a, plus a need for more staff.

2.4 Toafa

- Substantial and continued assistance must be given to Toafa, to develop an appropriate and detailed training program, and to improve the potentials of one staff members.

2.5 All Farm Schools

- Support should be given to all of the farm schools for the implementation of their new training programs, and further detailed development.
- Assistance should be given to all of the farm schools in the recruitment and training of good teaching and farm staff.

3. FARM PROGRAMS OF THE FARM SCHOOLS

3.1 Hango

- The present program of improvement to crops and stock should be continue and further efforts should be made to find the reasons for the poor growth of crop in some areas.

3.2 Mahinae'a

- Crop plantings should continue to expand in quantity and variety.
- Small-scale pig and poultry units could be set up for demonstration purposes for the students.

3.3 Fualu

- The good work should be kept up.

3.4 Toafa

- Continue the improvement, and obtain expert advice on vanilla and pineapple production, so that they can earn more cash.

3.5 All Farm Schools

- Fualu should continue at its present level, or better, and the other three should continue with their programs of recovery and expansion.
- The use of horses for cultivation should be expanded at Hango and Fualu, and should be introduced at Mahinae'a and Toafa.

4. COORDINATION OF FARM SCHOOL TRAINING

4.1 Coordination within the Free Wesleyan Church

- It is important that the FWC sorts out its objectives and priorities in farm training, then take appropriate action, even though any action taken to rationalise the situation will upset some people.

4.2 Coordination at the National Level

- A farm training officer should be appointed within MAFF, whose duties (which would not be full-time) would be as set out in the previously circulated paper on a counterpart for the adviser.
- The Farm Training Council should apply for recognition from Cabinet on the grounds that its area of concern is of vital importance to the Kingdom, but that there is no appropriate large national body through which the FTC could apply indirectly for recognition of its work, and the current moves to form such a body in the foreseeable future.
- The Department of Education should go ahead with the idea of its Director to appoint a contact person for the farm schools, to assist them in instruction matters and staff training in education.

FINAL REPORT FOR THE CONTRACT PERIOD,
AUGUST 1982 TO AUGUST 1983

INTRODUCTION

This is the third and final report arising from my contract as an Australian Aid assisted adviser in Tonga. The first report was written in October, but not released till the end of the year, and it was a lengthy attempt to establish a framework for the work for the balance of the contract. The second report was written and released in February, and it was a brief account of the current situation.

This final report is an attempt to look briefly at the farm training scene in four main areas, viz.:

- control and management of the farm schools,
- training programs at the schools,
- farm programs at the schools,
- coordination of farm school training.

In each area or sub-area the sequence of presentation is in four sections:

- before August 1982,
- during 1982/3
- apparent future,
- suggestions.

1. CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM SCHOOLS

1.1 Hango

- 1) Before 1982: Since its establishment in 1969 by the Conference of the Free Wesleyan Church, Hango has been run by a sequence of expatriate principals, under a Board of Governors. Previous management had ranged from good to poor, and there was no principal for the last half of 1981, resulting in great disarray and wastage of resources, with effects that were to last for some time.

108

- (i) During 1982/83: Management continued to improve under the principal who had commenced in January 1982, with the gradual depi of staff and students who had added to the problems of the school a positive program of recovery. The quality of the staff was improved, as was the effectiveness of management.
- (ii) Apparent future: In the short term the future is good, although the location of Hango creates its own set of problems. In the longer term the future is not predictable after the present principal completes his term, as so much depends upon the quality of the principal. There is no clear local successor for the position, although one staff member is about to go overseas for further training.
- (iv) Suggestions: The FWC should formulated and commence a clear program for training and preparing local men for the role of principal of Hango.

1.2 Mahinae'a

- i) Before August 1982: The school was established by the Nuku'alofa trusts of the FWC in 1972, and run by one local principal until the end of 1981. It appears that control and management were ineffective, in latter years at least, as there were no applicant or student places in 1981 or 1982.
- ii) During 1982/3: The management structure of the Mahinae'a Committee was not changed, but the principal who started at the beginning of 1982 gradually learnt some skills of management on the job, as he was given some staff and as the school recommenced operations in February 1983.
- iii) Apparent future: Despite its great financial resources, the penny-pinching approach of the controlling body severely restricts the effectiveness of the school and the lack of authority of the principal in many areas of management will provide a further restriction.

- (i) During 1961/62: Performance was judged... that the P.C. (on the same manager from whom... to take over as principal at the end of 1962. The decision has been arrested and... made in putting itself back on its feet.
- (ii) apparent future: The future for... long as it is run by the District... present day. This committee has... to... to effectively control a farm school.
- (iv) Suggestions: The District... Board of Governors for... similar to that set out in the... sent to the District Chairman.
The principal of... more support, and further training in... educational administration if... is to... reports.

5. all farm schools

- (1) Before August 1962: all have wide fluctuations in the level of control and management, capacity and range of management structure. Some had new... at the start of 1962, and some of these had... already.
- (2) During 1962/63: effective management... improved in 1962, and declined... on the fourth.
- (3) apparent future: This... basic... which have been... the small size and isolation of... of concentration, and some... structures.
- (4) Suggestions:... (section 4) as appropriate.

6. Training in the field of... schools

- 7. General
- (1) Before August 1962: a two-year... been developed, with an optional... and there had been moves... to diploma level. A... had developed the name for preparing young... employment rather than for... training.
- (2) During 1962/63: seminars were held with... staff, and they developed a set of... for the course, which was... an 'apt. Higher components of the course... and were given weightings. This led to... of... further... on subject...

iii) apparent future: It appears that the revised course will be further developed in detail as it is taught, and will be kept under review. Problems will occur if a good core of teaching staff cannot be retained, as Nango has the best staff in terms of quantity and quality of training.

iv) suggestions: Continue the program of follow-up to the curriculum revision.

Continue to develop the small-scale work experience of the students, in addition to the training on the farm enterprises of the school.

endeavour to establish and maintain better links between the individual student and his own land, both before and after the school course.

2.2 Mahina's

i) Before August 1981: The training program was reportedly based on the You-Get-Farmer Scheme at Navuso Agricultural School in Fiji, i.e. with each student working a particular area of land and retaining the earnings. There are no records to show whether this actually occurred, and hearsay suggests that the students felt that they learnt little but worked a lot.

ii) During 1981/2: A group session with church people, farmers, and the Principal developed a course outline and a weighting of components of the curriculum. This was followed by the development of detailed subject descriptions for the classroom subjects. Teaching of this new course started in February, and has settled in well.

iii) apparent future: The future is reasonable, but assistance is needed for the Principal and his assistants in the development of detailed teaching notes and set of present tion.

iv) suggestions: Assistance should be provided to Mahina to complete the revised curriculum work, especially the classroom and construction components.

2.3 Vualu

i) Before August 1982: A balanced program was in operation though it was not fixed, nor was it set down in much detail.

ii) During 1982/3: Course outline and a set of weightings was developed in the same way as for Mahina's, and the set of detailed subject descriptions was drawn up in conjunction with the Mahina's material. The revised curriculum was started at the beginning of 1983.

iii) apparent future: Similar to that of Mahina's, plus a need for more staff.

iv) suggestions: Similar to that of Mahina's.

4.4 Teafa

- i) Before 1982/83 the training program was limited to that of the school principals in that the school principals were trained by the extension staff. The principals were involved to quite an extent in decision-making on the school farm, and had a high level of sharing incentives. This program appeared to continue during 1982/83.
- ii) During 1982/83 During 1982/83 a new program has been developed, but in outline form only. The program material for the principals and farm staff is of great value to Teafa. The low student numbers (2) for the farm staff in July 1983 indicated a low level of awareness of the value of Teafa training by the people of Teafa, as well as a low level of effective production by the farm staff of the FIC.
- iii) Apparent future The effectiveness of the training program will be severely limited unless considerable support is given to the principal, and unless effective recruiting raises the student numbers up to credible levels. Selection of the few valuable members of staff is also likely to be a problem.
- iv) Suggestions Additional and continued assistance should be given to Teafa, to develop an appropriate and effective training program, and to involve the potentials of the staff members.

4.5 All Farm Schools

- i) Before 1982/83 The training program was a large program, the course with the greatest amount of content, including the staff using some of the work, and fully intermediate. Only the staff members to have been written out in detail. There was a common problem with the motivation of students to farm schools, as one of the greatest incentives to be the expectation that the student would be better off when he finished his course, rather than a desire to learn to farm better. There was also a strong feeling within the FIC that the staff should send students for farm school training, rather than of the FIC farm schools.
- ii) During 1982/83 Some course outlines were written in outline form for all but Teafa, although the material is useful for any of the schools. Some of the work was done by the advisor at Teafa to overcome the shortage of staff, and this was extended to Kaitiaki, and the development of full working notes for the staff and farm schools. Some color being sent to all of the schools. A management game for Teafa schools was constructed, and played with the staff and principals of all of the farm schools.
- iii) Apparent future The training program on all of the schools except Teafa should be variable for as long as there are suitably trained staff to conduct it. In general the effectiveness of the farm school staff is limited by the lack of training in leadership, rather than a lack of agricultural training, which could benefit from more training in agriculture as well.

- 5 -
- iv) Suggestions: Support should be given to all of the farm schools for the implementation of their new training programs, and further detailed development. Assistance should be given to all of the farm schools in the recruitment and training of good teaching and farm staff.

3. FARM PROGRAMS OF THE FARM SCHOOLS

3.1. Hango

- i) Before August 1982: Total school area is 470 acres, but there was a severe guava problem on the 240 acres at Kenani. Farming and livestock had been very extensive over both blocks of land, but were greatly neglected by the end of 1981, so a replanting program was started in early 1982. Great losses of livestock had also occurred by 1982, and the farm was run down.
- ii) During 1982/3: The restoration of crop and livestock enterprises was continued though the long drought held back the attempt to earn enough cash to cover expenses. Problems occurred with cattle through theft and deliberate killing of stock and the shortage of good dairy bulls.
- iii) Apparent future: In the short term the future is good because of the large areas of crop planted, but in January 1983 the FWC will take over the Kenani block for its commercial farming scheme, so total Hango land will be reduced. In the long term the future of farming at Hango depends upon management, as there is a lot of good arable land.
- iv) Suggestions: The present program of improvement to crops and stock should be continued, and further efforts should be made to find the reasons for the poor growth of crop in some areas.

3.2. Mahinao'a

- i) Before August 1982: There are no records of early production, but by 1982 the farm was practically at a standstill, with some livestock and no appreciable areas of crops. Total area is 100 acres, and the Principal was the only member of staff during 1982, but he planted some crops.
- ii) During 1982/3: A crop program for 1983 was drawn up by a HAFV officer and the Principal, and this was put into effect, as far as the drought permitted.
- iii) Apparent future: There is likely to be an expansion of the crop program, with livestock as minor enterprises.
- iv) Suggestions: Crop plantings should continue to expand in quantity and variety. Small-scale pig and poultry units could be set up for demonstration purposes for the students.

3.3. Fualu

- i) Before August 1982: Farming had developed over the years, but 200 acres had been separated from the main farm and there is

- (i) During 1982/3 the existing farm program continued, despite the drought.
- (ii) Apparent future: The future is good in the foreseeable future.
- (iv) Suggestions: The good work should be kept up.

4. Toafa

- (i) Before August 1982: Good areas of crop, plus pasture, had been developed on the 70 cleared acres of the 200 t. plus moderate dairy, pigery and poultry units. Considerable cash had been earned from the farm program, and from curing vanilla beans. Cyclone Isaac wrecked the coconuts and damaged some vanilla, but overall farm productivity declined through 1982.
- (ii) During 1982/3: The decline was arrested at the start of 1983, and the area increased, with fencing and watering being restored.
- (iii) Apparent future: Improvement is likely to continue with rootcrops and tubers in cattle, but pineapple and vanilla production will remain well below potential unless there is a big lift in their management.
- (iv) Suggestions: Get use the improvement, and obtain expert advice on pineapple and vanilla production, so that they can earn more cash.

3.5 All Farm Schools

- (i) Before August 1982: Fualu and Toafa farms were good, but Hango and Mahinae's farms crashed badly, and the recovery was started early in 1982. Cyclone Isaac caused some damage on all farms, but was worst at Toafa, with indirect effect to the farms as well as the direct effects.
- (ii) During 1982/3: Fualu maintained its good production, Hango and Mahinae's improved throughout, and Toafa declined till the end of 1982 then improved. All farms were affected badly by the many months of drought in 1983, though recovery was showing by late July. All farms developed distinct areas for student gardens and for school farming. All sold produce for cash, and were self-sufficient for student food needs by mid-1983 at least.
- (iii) Apparent future: All of the schools have the potential to use their farms for student training and for considerable cash earning, and all are likely to do both of these things to varying degrees.
- (iv) Suggestions: Fualu should continue at its present level, or better, and the other three should continue with their programs of recovery and expansion.
The use of horses for cultivation should be expanded at Hango and Fualu, in training, and should be introduced at Mahinae's and Toafa.

4. COORDINATION OF FARM SCHOOL TRAINING

4.1. Coordination within the Free Wesleyan Church

- 1) Before August 1982: The lack of coordination was shown clearly by the establishment of Mahinae'a and Toafa after Conference and established Hango. Hango was the Conference school, whereas Mahinae'a was a Trust school and Toafa was a District school. The latter two were apparently quite independent of Conference except in times of severe financial difficulty. It appears that the FWC Education Committee was not sufficiently interested in the farm schools to take the initiative and try to maintain some order and rationalise the training of the schools.
- ii) During 1982/3. Discussion paper by the Farm School Training Adviser was presented to the 1983 Conference, suggesting that the FWC formulate a set of objectives for farm training within the church, and putting forward three alternative courses of action. This matter is currently in the hands of the FWC Standing Committee.
- iii) Apparent future. Given the structure and decision-making procedures of the FWC, rapid action is not likely to occur, and the future is uncertain.
- iv) Suggestions: It is important that the FWC sorts out its objectives and priorities in farm training, then take appropriate action, even though any action taken to rationalise the situation will upset some people.

4.2 Coordination at the National Level

- i) Before August 1982. There was no coordination of farm training, but there was sufficient interest to have the Hamford report commissioned in late 1980, and to act on the recommendation that a Farm School Training Adviser be appointed with overseas aid.
- ii) During 1982/3. In March 1983 the Farm Training Council was formed, and it has been active in attempting to bring about coordination of farm training, and the recognition of farm training at the national level. The Committee of Farm School Principals was also formed in 1982/3, and has had several meetings and visits.
- iii) Likely future: Continuation of the momentum of the Farm Training Council is uncertain because of no counterpart for the Farm School Training Adviser, due to staff constraints in MAF plus an unwillingness of senior staff to accept the role of farm training in MAF. There has also been a lack of a definite request for recognition of the Council by Cabinet, as it is thought that its scope is too narrow to gain such recognition. Both of these issues are likely to remain unresolved in the foreseeable future, and the long term situation is uncertain.
- iv) Suggestions: A farm training officer should be appointed within MAF, whose duties (which would not be full-time) would be as set out in the previously circulated paper on a counterpart for the Adviser.

116

The fact that the Government is only far removed from Cabinet on the grounds that its work is of vital importance to the Kingdom, but that there is an appropriate large national body through which the Government can apply indirectly the recognition of its work, and no current moves to form such a body in the foreseeable future.

The Department of Education should go ahead with the idea of its Director to appoint a contact person for the farm schools to assist them in instruction matters and staff training in education.

CONCLUSIONS

A twelve-month appointment was too short to do all that was needed to be done to sort out the problem of farm school training in Tonga, and the role of adviser carried no authority to get things done to improve the situation. Nevertheless, the period in Tonga has been enjoyable and profitable, and the following achievements are listed:

- i) The good work at Fuaifua was assisted, and the recovery progress of Nianga and Lohinua's (and to some extent Fuaifua) were encouraged and supported.
- ii) Major curricular revisions were initiated and fully worked up at all farm schools, though in less detail at Fuaifua.
- iii) A set of detailed subject descriptions was developed which is of use at all of the farm schools, and to some extent in the secondary schools.
- iv) A farm management programme was developed and used as a valuable teaching aid in the farm schools, N.F.F. training courses, and at the U.T.B. program.
- v) Some direct teaching of farm school students was experienced, and some in-service training of farm school staff.
- vi) Farm programs at the schools were assisted in varying degrees.
- vii) The farm training Council was established, and assisted during the first few months of its existence.
- viii) The farm school principals were brought together for the first time, for discussions of mutual interests and visits to the other farm schools.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgement is made to all who gave assistance and/or support, including:

- Staff of N.F.F., especially 'Uluaki Siasife, Alonua 'Uluaki, Sulunga Lavaka, and Liene Sulu.
- Staff of the Department of Education, and other departments, boards and organizations.
- Members of the U.T.B. Church, especially 'Uluaki Siasife, Paul Saita.
- Members of the M. Church, especially Siasife Siasife and Father Siasife.
- Principals and staff of the farm schools, especially at Fuaifua, Nianga, Lohinua, and Siasife.

Best Available Document

Appendix V

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT
'EUA, KINGDOM OF TONGA

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES
FEBRUARY 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

BY

SEINI T. M. VAKASTUOLA
ASSISTANT COUNTRY DIRECTOR

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, INC.
200 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

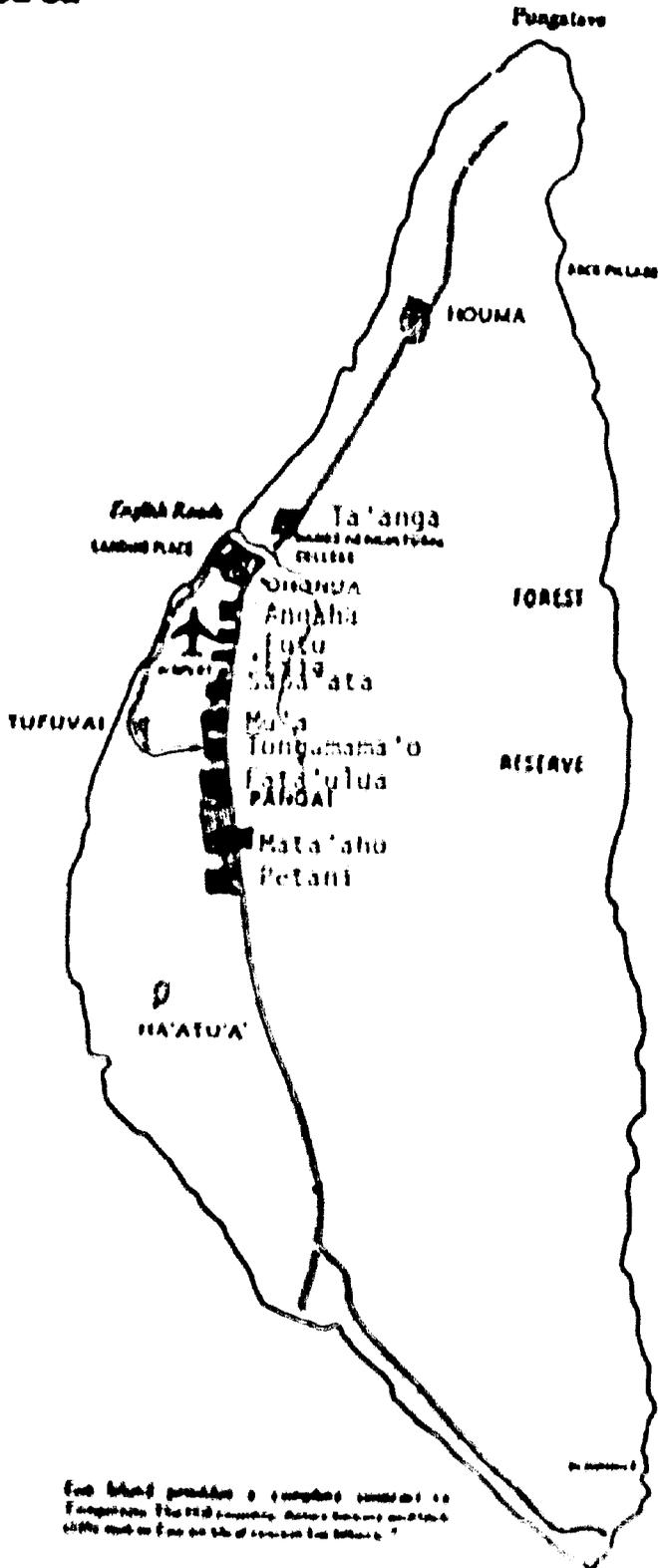
FUNDED THROUGH A GRANT FROM USAID/ASIA G-1323

116

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Village Women's Development, 'Eua February 1982 - March 31, 1983	1
Summary of Activities	8
Individual Group Reports	11
APPENDIX "A" Sister's Monthly Narrative Report	
APPENDIX "B" Monthly Narrative Report from Village Group	
APPENDIX "C" 'Eua Village Women's Development Annual Inspection Programme	
APPENDIX "D" 'Eua Village Women's Development Small Project Disaster Assistance Mid-Term Assessment	
APPENDIX "E" Annual Assessment Report	
APPENDIX "F" 'Eua Village Women's Development Visit Photo Report	

Eua



Eua Island produces a valuable commodity in Fungaleve. The FFB (coconut) skins become an important part of the island's economy.

120

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT 'EUA/TONGA

FEBRUARY 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

The island of 'Eua is situated 41,8 km south east of Tongatapu, the main island of Tonga. It has 2 divisions - 'Eua Proper District has 6 villages and 'Eua Fo'ou District has 9 villages. The 'Eua Fo'ou District was first established in 1946 for resettlement of the people who were evacuated from Niua Fo'ou after its eruption. The island of 'Eua contains a total population of 4,486 in 1976 Government Census.

The Catholic Diocese Village Women's Development Programme was first started in 1975, mainly for Catholic Women, but since the FSP/USAID financial assistance began in 1978, this programme has expanded to cover the outer islands and includes women of all religious affiliations in its major island groups, including Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Vava'u, Niua Toputapu and 'Eua.

The 'Eua Village Women's Development Programme was first started in September 1981 or at the beginning of Year 4 of this programme but no village seminar was held until February 1982. The Catholic Sisters Development Team conducted the seminar. After the village seminars, the women of 8 villages or 53,33% of the total number of villages formed 25 small working groups with a total membership of 223. To date, the 'Eua Village Women's Development Programme has served directly a total families membership of 1,462 or 32,59% of the number of people being served directly. The number of people being served indirectly is impossible to estimate, but it is believed to be much larger due primary to the duplication of group's activities by non members of various communities.

The 'Eua Village Women's Development Programme is staffed by two Catholic Sisters, Sr. M. Sosefo and Sr. M. Iuli. These two Sisters have divided the number of villages to be responsible for, and they are both directly responsible for supervisions and training of women's groups on how to run groups' meetings, recording of minutes, setting goals and specific objectives for the groups, planning of groups'

activities, attending meetings and preparing Monthly Narrative Reports (see Appendix "A" for a copy of the Sister's Monthly Narrative Report form). They also assisted in planning and preparation of annual inspection programme, recordings of group activities including local fund raising efforts for their Monthly Group Report (see Appendix "B" for a copy of Groups Monthly Report form).

Training Programme: The Catholic Sisters have formed a Development Team, who is responsible for conducting village seminars in Tongatapu, and annual visits to other islands including Tongatapu, Lulunga Group/Ha'apai, Vava'u, Niua Toputapu and 'Eua. This Sisters' Development Team is responsible for planning of village/seminars when they received the village request for seminar, and the first seminar was held in 'Eua was in February 1982. After the seminar, the Team advised the women to form their groups, then disbursement of Small Grant \$20 - \$30 for each group.

Programming of Seminars: The Team will decide on their plan, the subjects will be covered including any requests from the villages/groups. The programme touches upon the following subjects:

Clean Home: This programme covers planning of a home, the importance and the meaning of this subject, maintaining of daily cleanliness, which includes home surrounding environments, living houses, kitchens and utensils, bathroom and toilets. It also emphasizes the importance of being self sufficient to raise the morale of a woman or a mother, the importance of backyard vegetable garden for daily and emergency needs, and lastly, the importance of raising pigs and chickens in enclosures, also the proper disposal of rubbish and empty vessels to avoid breeding places for mosquitoes and flies.

Communications: This programme emphasizes the importance of co-ordination between group members, families members and within the communities which is usually creates problems due to misinterpretation,

lack of understanding and poor communication.

Nutrition: This programme emphasizes the values of local vegetables in nutrients, the importance and meaning of a well balanced diet and how to cook local vegetables without destroying their nutrients. It also encourage the women to grow a backyard vegetable garden and values of local greens for nutritional purposes.

Budgeting: This programme covers simple accounting and planning of family's income. It also encourages the group's local fund raising efforts, recording of all funds raised and how to spend the money according to their goals and objectives. It also emphasizes the importance of economizing any resources available for their families' needs and their group activities.

Traditions and Culture: This programme emphasizes the importance of maintaining Tongan values, traditions and culture. The women are encouraged to improve their traditional customs and cultural through daily practices within their families, groups members and within the communities; and to pass on to their children.

The Annual Inspection for the assessment of 'Eua Village Women's Development progress was planned to be held in April 1983. The programme also included the Mid-term Assessment of Small Project Disaster Assistance, which also provided materials for 'Eua Village Women's Development villages/groups for reconstruction/renovations of bathrooms/shower rooms and toilets. The Tongatapu Catholic Sisters, 2 part-time village workers and few group leaders formed a team for annual inspection together with the PSP Assistant Country Director, who was responsible for mid-term assessment of Small Project Disaster Assistance Programme.

The Annual Inspection Programme was designed to visit 8 villages, 4 new villages/groups were formed in March 1983 to encourage these new groups to work harder for the development of their individual

127

homes and their communities (see Appendix "C" for a copy of the Annual Inspection Programme).

We left Tongatapu on April 11, which only took 7 minutes by plane. On our arrival, we were met at the Airport by the Catholic Sisters Incharge, 'Eua Fo'ou District Officer, group leaders of 'Eua Village Women's Development. We started the annual inspection at Fata'ulua Village, who welcomed us with a traditional presentation before we started the programme as planned. The Annual Inspection of 'Eua Village Women's Development Programme and Small Project Disaster Assistance Programme continued and completed according to the programme planned (see Appendix "D" for a copy of Small Project Mid-Term Assessment report).

OBSERVATIONS/FINDINGS

During this period of assessing 'Eua Village Women's Development and Mid-Term Assessment of Small Project Disaster Assistance Programme, we all had the opportunities to observe and admire the dedications and fine efforts of these Catholic Sisters Incharge, Sr. M. Sosefo and Sr. M. Lusia. They planned to provide a day to day assistance to the village women by sharing their skills, experiences and knowledge, providing positive supervision and training of the women to be more aware of their individual family needs, to be self sufficient and to fulfil their roles better in the family as wife and mother. They also assisted to raise the morale of women to hold up their dignity for being a woman.

I also observed how these Sisters build up a very good relationship with the Ministry of Agricultural, Home Economics Division/'Eua. They have worked together during this first year of 'Eua Village Women's Development Programme and the Ministry of Agricultural Officer Incharge of 'Eua Division has given his full support to these Catholic Sisters for the benefits of the 'Eua people. The Home Economic Officers followed the Sisters' Programme for training of village women in sewing and cooking, and assisted with backyard

vegetable gardens.

The Tonga Development Team gave their full support and encouraged the 'Eua village groups to continue their development programme. They also contributed their experiences, sharing of their skills and exchanged ideas with these village/groups. At the same time, they also gained new ideas and experiences from this Annual Visit but the importance of knowing the 'Eua villages/groups members have linked themselves to be one member of the Catholic Diocese Village Women's Development Programme throughout Tonga.

The 'Eua Village Women expressed their gratitude and appreciation for the Catholic Sisters and their fine efforts to raise the standard of life within their families and communities. They spoke very highly of the Sisters Incharge, Sr. M. Sosefo and Sr. M. Lusi, also their sincerely gratitude to FSP/USAID financial assistance for their Village Women's Development programme and great appreciation of FSP/USAID Small Project Disaster Assistance which has assisted them tremendously for reconstructions/renovations of their homes and enabled them to own a long lasting structure of shower rooms/bathhouse of which will took them several years before they ever reached this stage.

The changes have taken place during the first year of 'Eua Village Women's Development Programme were noticeable in each home.

Homes and Surrounding/Environment: The homes were well kept, flower gardens have beautified their homes and many homes had vegetable gardens.

House Renovations: Few living houses were repainted and renewed louvers and doors after the Hurricane Disaster, and there are more left to be done. Some of the kitchens have been renovated and few groups have started to build new kitchens.

Water Supply: 'Eua has no pour water but there is a fresh water spring. The 'Eua people have piped it down for a community water

supply. More groups have new tap water for household uses but the population has grown and this water supply doesn't run all the times. There is a need to improve their existing water supply.

Bathrooms & Toilets: The Small Project Disaster Assistance has provided materials for reconstruction/renovations of 175 bathrooms/showers, 1 kitchen and 5 toilets. I believe once the existing water supply improves, there will be more water seals and flush toilets build.

Traditional Needs: The villages/groups of 'Eua Fo'ou District are known for one of the best weaver for handicraft making. Each group displayed their fine works and showed us the very fine mats which have a traditional values. They also planted paper mulberry trees for making tapa. Some of the groups have sold their handicraft as part of their local fund raising activities.

Local Fund Raising Activities: The methods for local fund raising are similar throughout Tonga but the groups have to use the most effective methods which includes, Kava Club/concerts, dancing, selling handicrafts, selling of local vegetables (talo) locally or overseas marketing. Some of the groups have build new kitchens with the money earned from their overseas marketing of their local vegetables.

Problems: I observed the problem of not having enough water supply to provide for household needs of 14 villages. One village has running water supply continuously, the village of Houma. The present drought since August 1982, has worsened this situation and the cash crops.

Transportation: 'Eua Island does not have any form of regular transportation for public services/same as Tongatapu and Vava'u apart from hiring small working van or huge truck. The Sisters may be able to hire a van for one way only, then walked back within a long distance and most of the times they walked to the villages.

Assessment: The assessment of this programme is based on data and

informations from home visiting, annual inspections, the Sisters' Monthly Narrative Reports, Group's Monthly Narrative Reports, Annual Assessment Reports (see Appendix "E" for a copy of the Annual Assessment form) and discussions with the Sisters and individuals from the women's groups.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES'EUA VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENTMARCH 1982 - FEBRUARY 1983Participating Villages:-

Houma
 'Ohonua
 Angaha
 Futu
 'Esia
 Fata'ulua
 Petani
 Mata'aho

Total number of homes served:	223
Total number of village groups:	25
Total number of people benefitted:	1,462
Total Small Grant allocated to groups:	T\$ 420.00
Total local funds raised:	T\$13,702.87

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES:Renovations:

living houses	26
kitchens	28
bathrooms	73
toilets	15
cement tanks	11
pig pens	3

Newly Built:

living-houses	34	toilets	90
kitchens	69	bathrooms	88
cement floorings	74	showers	22
raised fireplaces	45	hand basins	24
indoor drum ovens	24	tap water for homes	85
vegetables storage	37	cement tanks	11
firewoods storage	31	homes fenced	29
dining tables	64	pig pens	49
dining chairs	31		
kitchen sink	5		
cupboards	67		
tablemats	13		

Furnitures:

electricity to homes	8	linen chest	44
kerosene lamps	70	sheets	78
sideboards	11	blankets	80
vinyl flooring	10	pillow cases	122
curtains	24	hand towels	184
mattresses	30	bath towels	131
		face cloths	123
		mosquito's nets	26
		tablecloths	52
		tea towels	179
		tray covers	14
		food covers	26
		doormats	55

Utensils:

dinner plates	1,016		
bread & butter plates	794	<u>Utensils Con't:</u>	
table knives	332	kettles	38
table forks	686	electric jugs	17
tablespoons	54	frying pans	45
desert spoons	500	buckets	30
tea spoons	544	washing up bowls	48
soup spoons	84	hand bowls	62
vegetable spoons	30	hot water thermos	15
sugar spoons	44		
wooden spoons	13		
cups & saucers	468		
mugs	123		
desert dishes	121		
pyrex dishes	29		
butter dishes	28		
sugar bowls	40		
milk jugs	44		
water jugs	68		
glasses	338		
trays	41		
bread knives	21		
cooking knives	72		
teapots	52		

Newly Built Con't:Crops & Gardens:

flower gardens	54
vegetable gardens	51
traditional ornament shrubs	57
pandanus trees planted	4802
paper mulberry trees planted	3740

Others:

washing boards	180
washing tubs	112
washing house	8
washing shelves	24
washing machine	1
irons	38
clothes' line	89
Tapa (50' long each)	70
varieties of mats	425
ta'ovala	94

Total cash grants to groups from FSP/USAID through Sisters for the period was T\$420.00 awarded, generating a return of 3,262.59% with a profit of 3,162.59%.

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT: GROUP REPORTS

Fata'ulua Village Women's Development:

This village is one of the smallest village of 'Eua. After the village/ seminars was held in February 1982, the women of this village formed a small working group with a total membership of 6 to serve their total families' membership of 50 or 25.91% of its total population.

Goals: To influence the women of this village to form more group to work together for their home improvement programme to raise the standard of living within their community.

- to improve their local fund raising efforts for their development programme until they are self sufficient.

SMALL GRANTS RECEIVED: T\$ 20.00

LOCAL FUNDS RAISED: T\$735.00

This village has benefit from our (FSP/USAID) Small Project Disaster Assistance Programme with 5 bathhouses/shower rooms.

Petani Village Women's Development:

This village of Petani has its own development programme to improve their homes and their community. After the village/seminar in February 1982, they formed 4 small working groups with a total membership of 22 to serve their total families' membership of 159 or 58.89% of its total population.

Goals: To continue their working together in their development programme and to encourage the rest of the village women to form more groups for the benefits of their families and the community.

- to continue and improve their local fund raising efforts for a cement water tank for each home, fencing homes and to raise the living standard within their community.

SMALL GRANTS RECEIVED: T\$ 80.00

LOCAL FUNDS RAISED: T\$5,654.00

This village has benefit from our (FSP/USAID) Small Project Disaster Assistance Programme with 17 bathhouses/shower rooms, 2 toilets and 1

Mata'aho Village Women's Development:

This village contains a total population of 275 (1976 Census). The women have formed 5 small working groups with a total membership of 22 to serve their total families' membership of 159 or 57.82% of the population. Their groups were only formed after the Village Seminar in February 1982.

Goals: To continue working together for their village development programme for home improvements and to encourage the rest of the women to form new groups.

- To continue and improve their local fund raising activities and to plant more "talo" for overseas marketing.
- To fence their homes, renovate kitchens cement water tanks to be build and also to improve their existing standard of living within the community until they are self sufficient.

SMALL GRANTS RECEIVED: -

LOCAL FUNDS RAISED: T\$455.50

This village has benefit from our FSP/USAID Small Projects Disaster Assistance with 22 shower rooms.

'Esia Village Women's Development:

This village contains a total population of 204 (1976 Census). The women of this village have formed 4 small working groups with a total membership of 22 to serve their total families membership of 145 or 44.34% of the population. Some of these groups have worked together before they joined this programme but after the village seminar the women formed more groups and increased their group members.

Goals: To encourage the village women to form more groups to work together for home improvements programme, to raise the standard of life within their community.

132

- To continue and improve their local fund raising activities for their development programme

SMALL GRANTS RECEIVED: T\$ 40.00

LOCAL FUNDS RAISED: T\$1,010.65

This village has also benefit from our (FSP/USAID) Small Project Disaster Assistance with 12 shower rooms.

FUTU VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

This village of Futu contains a total population of 262 in 1976 Census. After the village seminar in February 1982, the women of this village formed 4 small working groups with a total membership of 21 to serve their total families' membership of 144 or 54.96% of its programme.

Goals: To continue their group activities for their village development programme and to encourage more women to form more groups for their home improvement programme.

- To continue their local fund raising activities for their kitchen renovations and utensils, renovation of living houses and improve their existing toilets.

SMALL GRANTS RECEIVED: T\$ 60.00

LOCAL FUNDS RAISED: T\$803.41

This village has also benefit from our Small Project Disaster Assistance Programme with 16 shower rooms and 3 toilets.

HOUKA VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT:

This village contains a total population of 256 (1976 Census). After the village seminar in February 1982, the women formed 1 large group which subdivided into 3 small working groups with a total membership of 40 to serve their total families' membership of 256 or 100% of the

Goals: To continue working together for their development

- To encourage each group to work very closely together and assisted the poorer member.
- To continue their local fund raising efforts to provide for their group needs until they are self sufficient

SMALL GRANT RECEIVED: T\$ 60.00

LOCAL FUNDS RAISED: T\$1,314.70

This village has benefit from our (FSP/USAID) Small Project Disaster Assistance with 43 bathrooms.

'OHONUA VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT:

This village of 'Ohonua is the capital of 'Eua. It contains a total population of 1,267 (1976 Census). After the village seminars was held in February 1982, the women formed small working groups with a total membership of 41 to serve their total families' membership of 265 or 20.92% of its own population. This village has also benefit from Small Project Disaster Assistance with 26 bathhouses/shower rooms.

Goals: To continue working together on their development programme to improve their individual homes and the community.

- To encourage the women to form more new groups and to subdivided their one group into 4 small working groups.
- To encourage individual groups to improve their local fund raising efforts for the completion of their development programme and the community until they become self sufficient.

SMALL GRANT RECEIVED: T\$ 20.00

LOCAL FUNDS RAISED: T\$ 923.00

This village has also benefit from our (FSP/USAID) Small Project Disaster Assistance Programme with 26 shower rooms.

134

ANGAHA VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT:

This village of Angaha is the capital of 'Eua/Niua. It contains total population of 337 (1976 Census). After the village seminar was held in February 1982 the women formed 7 small working groups with a total membership of 39 to serve their total families' membership of 297 or 88.13% of its total population. This village has also benefit from Small Project Disaster Assistance with 34 bathhouses/showerrooms.

Goals: To encourage the groups' members to work harder for their development programme for the benefits of their individual families.
To encourage and improve their local fund raising efforts to provide for their individual needs in fencing their homes, improve their kitchens, cement water tank and their cash crops.

SMALL GRANT RECEIVED: T\$ 140.00

LOCAL FUNDS RAISED: T\$2,805.70

This village has also benefit from our (FSP/USAID) Small Project Disaster Assistance with 34 bathhouses/shower rooms.

1982

APPENDIX "A"

SISTER'S MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORT

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF TONGA

This form is to be filled in by Sister Incharge of the Village Development Programme of the Catholic Diocese of Tonga at the end of each month. When completed, please retain a copy and then send the original to Sr. Tu'ifua. This report will provide for you a most useful report of your activities, and will provide for Bishop Finau the necessary reporting information required by FSP/USAID (US Government).

NAME/LOCATION:

MONTH/YEAR:

PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE MONTH:

NO. OF GROUPS VISITED & WHERE?

SEMINARS:

No. of Seminars Held: _____

No. of People Attended: _____

Where? _____

NO. OF NEW GROUPS FORMED & WHERE?

INSPECTIONS/HOME VISIT:
FINDINGS:

HAVE YOU COMPLETED YOUR ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE MONTH? YES/NO
(if no, please explain)

Appendix "A" continued

PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT MONTH:

GENERAL REMARKS:

DATE: _____

SIGNED: _____

Sr. Incharge

GENERAL REMARKS - PROJECT DIRECTOR

DATE: _____

SIGNED: _____

Sr. Tu'ifua
Project Director

Appendix "B" continued

WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS FOR THE NEXT MONTH?

REMARKS:

DATE: _____

SIGNED: _____

Chairwoman/Secretary

REMARKS - SISTER IN-CHARGE:

DATE: _____

SIGNED: _____

Sr. In-charge

APPENDIX "C"

'EUA VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL INSPECTION PROGRAMME, APRIL 11 - 18, 1983

MONDAY APRIL 11

- 2:00 pm - Arrival of Tongatapu Team
Na Fanua Air Port
- 2:30 pm - Welcome at Fata'ulua Village
followed by Annual Inspection (Home Visit)

TUESDAY APRIL 12

- 9:30 am - Petani Village Annual Inspection
- 2:00 pm - Mu'a Village (New Group Inspection)

WEDNESDAY APRIL 13

- 9:30 am - Mata'aho Village Annual Inspection
- 2:00 pm - Tongamama'o (New Group Inspection)

THURSDAY APRIL 14

- 9:30 am - 'Esia Village Annual Inspection
- 2:00 pm - Futu Village Annual Inspection

FRIDAY APRIL 15

- 10:00 am - Houma Village Annual Inspection

SATURDAY APRIL 16

- 9:30 am - 'Ohonua Village Annual Inspection

MONDAY APRIL 18

- 9:30 am - Angaha Village Annual Inspection
- EVENING - SOCIAL EVENING & FAREWELL FOR THE TEAM

TUESDAY APRIL 19

- DEPARTURE TONGATAPU TEAM BY PLANE

APPENDIX "D"

SMALL PROJECT DISASTER ASSISTANCE 'EUA VWD

MID - TERM ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROJECT GOALS: To construct a total of 83 shower rooms and 12 toilets in the villages of Houma, 'Ohonua, Angaha, Futu, 'Esia, Mata'aho, Petani and Fata'ulua on the island of 'Eua.

<u>ESTIMATION COST:</u> -	Materials	T\$ 7,305.00
	Local Contributions	<u>7,325.00</u>
	Total Project Cost	T\$14,630.00

No. of villages being served - 8 (53.33% of the total number of 'Eua villages)

Houma	- 43 Shower rooms
'Ohonua	- 26 Shower rooms
Angaha	- 34 Shower rooms
Futu	- 16 Shower rooms and 3 toilets
'Esia	- 12 Shower rooms
Mata'aho	- 22 Shower rooms
Petani	- 17 Shower rooms, 1 kitchen and 2 toilets
Fata'ulua	- 5 Shower rooms

Progress of Activities:

- 21 Shower rooms completed
- 3 Toilets completed
- 1 Kitchen for final touch
- 72 Shower rooms for final touch
- 2 Toilets for final touch
- 76 Shower rooms to complete
- 6 Shower rooms haven't started

The idea of this mid-term assessment to assess the materials being provided and distribution to each home, which will assist to assess the local contributions, assessing the progress of activities and to plan the time of final evaluation.

Appendix "D" Continued

OBSERVATIONS/FINDINGS:

Firstly, the Catholic Sisters Incharge changed the project goals due to two reasons. Firstly, the Sisters were concerned with the increasing groups' members and they wished to share the materials to all members, including the new members. Secondly, the Sisters could not understand how to distribute these materials to share among all members without changing the goals. They approached the Town Officers and discussed their problems. The Town Officers gave their full supports to the Sisters and they accepted the proposal goals; and offered to assist the Sisters in approaching the villages/groups.

Goals:- to encourage the women's groups to understand the problems and influence them to share the materials among the group members, and for those who needed less and can help themselves should volunteer to give the remaining of their materials for those who did not have any.

- to influence the women's to work hard and very close together, to share their energy, experiences among themselves and to be able to contribute as much as they can for the completion of the project.

The Town Officers and the Sisters approached the women's groups and explained the idea of changing the goals for the benefit of the whole group members. The women accepted the proposal goals and the number of beneficiaries were increased.

The assessment of this programme was completed and the women's planned the date for the final evaluation of the programme, with the exception of six families that were being relocated onto new land by the Tonga Government. They are waiting for the final survey to be done before they start to build.

APPENDIX "E"

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT FORM

PURPOSE: To support and strengthen the efforts of a group of village community workers to improve the quality of life in 50 villages with 21,000 people as the Target Group.

To enable to assess the progress of the Village Development Programme, ALL groups must fill in this form with all the activities that you have done for the Catholic Diocese Village Women's Development Programme from September 1, 1978 - August 31, 1981. These questionnaires will be very useful and important informations for the assessment of this programme in relationship with its purposes in providing data and informations for FSP/USAID requirements.

VILLAGE/NAME: _____

NUMBER/NAME OF GROUP: _____

NUMBER OF ITS MEMBERS: _____

NUMBER OF ITS FAMILIES' MEMBERS: _____

PLEASE FILL IN ALL THESE ITEMS WITH ONLY ACTIVITIES THAT YOU HAVE DONE INCLUDING ARTICLES THAT YOU BOUGHT WITH THE MONEY YOU RAISED LOCALLY IN NUMBERS:

TOWN 'APIS (HOMES) & SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENTS:

No. of: homes fenced _____

homes with flower gardens _____

homes with backyard vegetable gardens _____

homes with tradition ornamental shrubs _____

LIVING HOUSES & HOUSEHOLD NEEDS:

No. of: living houses renovated _____

new living houses built _____

lounge chairs _____

lounge tables _____

new beds _____

mattresses _____

sideboards _____

wardropes _____

vinyl floorings _____

telephone installed _____

electric lights _____

kerosene lamps _____

door mats _____

mosquito's nets _____

No. of: sheets _____

pillow cases _____

blankets _____

quilts _____

tablecloths _____

bathtowels _____

handtowels _____

teatowels _____

face cloths _____

tray cloths _____

jug covers _____

food covers _____

pot holders _____

curtains _____

KITCHENS, FACILITIES & UTENSILS:

No. of: new kitchens built _____	No. of: dining tables _____
kitchens renovated _____	dining chairs _____
kitchens/cement flooring _____	dining mats _____
cement drum ovens _____	food cupboard _____
raised fireplaces _____	refrigerators _____
storage places _____	buckets _____
kitchen sinks _____	hand bowls _____
dinner plates _____	elect. stoves _____
table knives _____	gas stoves _____
table forks _____	kerosene stoves _____
tablespoons _____	kettles _____
soup spoons _____	pots, various _____
desert spoons _____	frying pans _____
teaspoons _____	teapots _____
vegetable spoons _____	cooking knives _____
wooden spoons _____	baking tins _____
butter dishes _____	toasters _____
sugar bowls _____	hot water thermos _____
milk jugs _____	egg-beaters _____
bread knives _____	flour sievers _____
meat dishes _____	tea strainers _____
pyrex dishes _____	elect. jugs _____
mixing bowls _____	pepper & salt shakers _____
bread & butter plates _____	trays _____
tea cups & saucers _____	tin openers _____
mugs _____	

No. of homes completed with their requirements _____

WATER SUPPLY:

No. of: new tap water _____
new cement tanks _____
cement tanks renovated _____
homes completed their water supply _____

WASHING EQUIPMENTS:

No. of: homes completed _____	No. of: washing machines _____
washing houses _____	irons _____
washing shelves _____	cloth's lines _____
washing tubs _____	
washing boards _____	

Appendix "E" continued

BATHROOMS & TOILETS:

No. of: new bathrooms built _____
new shower rooms built _____
bathrooms sinks _____
bathrooms renovated _____
new flush-toilets _____
pour-flush toilets _____
pit-latrines renovated _____
new pit-latrines built _____

TRADITIONAL NEEDS:

No. of: new "tapa" made _____
total varieties of mats _____
total varieties of "ta'ovala" _____
pandanus trees planted _____
paper mulberry trees planted _____
new pig pens built _____
pig pens renovated _____
new chickens pens _____
chickens pens renovated _____

How much money did your group receive from the Development Team?

How much money did your group raise locally? _____

Which is the most effective activities for your raising money?

What is your future plan of activities?

What changes have you notice in the appearance of your homes in comparison
to non-members' homes?

What is your future plan of activities for the next two years?

MS



TONGA MAMA'O YWD

Cash crops

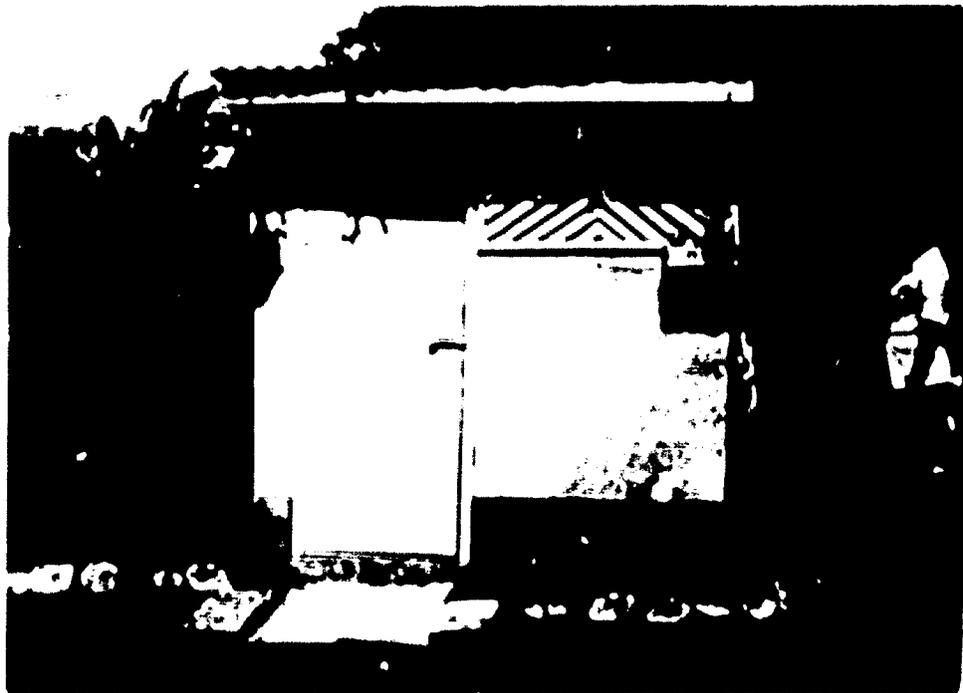


ANGAHA/EUA YWD
SMALL PROJECT

Pit Latrine/Renovation



MATA'AHU/ 'EUA SMALL PROJECT
Shower room and cement water tank



HOUHA VWI
Shower room

147



MU'A VWD

Town 'api fenced & traditional vegetable garden



FATA'ULUA VWD

Town 'api fenced & traditional vegetable garden

11/18



PETANI GROUP & NEW KITCHEN



PETANI VWD - New kitchen to replace
the old one at the side

11/19

APPENDIX VI

SUMMARIES OF ACTIVITIES

VAVA'U VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

SEPTEMBER 1, 1981 - MARCH 31, 1984

Participating Villages - 32

Neiafu - Kameli	Matafaka
Saineha	Nuapapu
Fangatongo	'Ovaka
Futuna	Hunga
Talau	Tu'anuku
Masilamea	Longomapu
Fungamisi	Tefisi
Palesi	Leimatu'a
Kolofo'ou	Feletoa
Neiafutahi	Holonga
'Utulangivaka	Ta'anea
Toula	Ha'alaufuli
Pangaimotu	Tu'anequivale
'Utulei	Holeva
'Utungake	Koloa
Taunga	Makave

Total number of homes served	- 699
Total number of groups	- 116
Total number of group members	- 764
Total number of people benefited	- 5,299
Total Small Grant allocated to groups	-\$1,828.00
Total Local Funds raised	T\$13,176.52

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Renovations -

Living houses	220
Kitchens	73
Cement water tanks	60
Bathrooms	180
Toilets	73
Pig Pens	42
Chicken Pens	31

Newly Built

Living houses	255
Kitchens	193
Cement flooring	39
Raised fireplace	173
Indoor drum oven	76
Vegetable storage	417
Firewood storage	168
Kitchen sinks	76
Dining tables	125
Dining chairs	170
Cupboards	162
Tablemats	371
Cement smokeless stove	8
New cement tanks	268
Washing house	33
Bathrooms	258
Showers	180
Toilets	278
Hand basins	143
Pig Pens	108
Chicken Pens	52

Furnitures

Lounge tables	184
Lounge chairs	237
Electricity to homes	38

Linen Sets

Linen chest	171
Sheets	1,275
Pillow cases	1,510
Quilts	519
Bedspreads	379
Blankets	561
Tablecloths	650
Mosquito nets	216
Bath towels	591
Hand towels	497
Face cloths	523
Tea towels	997
Doillies	240
Tray covers	398
Pot holders	264
Food covers	394
Door mats	752

Kitchen Utensils

Gas stoves	40
Smokeless drum oven	8
Kerosene stove	163
Electric stoves	5
Table mats	371
Dinner plates	4,314
Table knives	7,309

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

<u>Furnitures</u>		<u>Kitchen Utensils</u>	
Wardropes	42	Table forks	3,026
Side boards	158	Tablespoons	567
Kerosene lamps	761	Dessert spoons	5,209
Vinyl flooring	70	Teaspoons	4,777
Beds	489	Soup spoons	7,338
Mattresses	629	Wooden spoons	183
		Soup serving spoons	183
		Bread/butter plates	1,578
<u>Kitchen Utensils</u>		Mugs	459
Tea cups & saucers	3,966	Sugar bowls	373
Milk jugs	172	Pyrex dishes	368
Butter dishes	239	Sugar spoons	241
Meat dishes	295	Dessert dishes	1,498
Bread knives	350	Baking dishes	403
Cake mixing bowls	261	Tea strainers	251
Flour sievers	178	Drinking glasses	2,165
Water jugs	312	Teapots	302
Trays	545	Toasters	51
Electric jugs / kettles	101	Kettles	148
Frying pans	192	Pots	310
Cooking knives	302	buckets	355
Buckets/lids	214	Washing up bowls	316
Hand bowls	272	Refrigerator	26
Egg beaters	75		
Hot water thermos	331		
		<u>Gardens & Crops</u>	
<u>Other Improvements</u>		Homes fenced	240
Washing tubs	376	Vegetable gardens	508
Washing boards	215	Flower gardens	607
Washing machines	17	Traditional Ornamental	
Irons	151	Shrubs	162
Clothes' lines	322	Pandanas trees planted	4,701
Peck/bags	283	Paper mulberry trees	
		planted	10,903

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Traditional Needs

Tapa	100 - 150 ft. long	-	158
Varieties of mats		-	380
Ta'ovala		-	674
Fine ceremonial mats		-	213

Total Cash grants to groups from FSP/USAID through Sisters for the (2 years extension) period was \$1,828, awarded, of generating a return of 720.82 with a profit of 3,162.59%.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT, NIUA TOPUTAPU

SEPTEMBER 1, 1981 - MARCH 31, 1984

Number of Villages Participating:

Hihifo

Vaipoa

Falehau

Tafahi

or 100% of the total number

Total number of groups:	12
Total number of groups' members:	106
Total number of people being served:	714
Total Small Grant allocated to groups:	\$ 120.00
Total local funds raised:	\$3,035.18

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Renovations:

living houses -	6
cement tanks -	3
pig pens -	4

Newly Built:

living houses -	4
kitchens -	3
kitchen sinks -	1
cupboards -	2
bathrooms -	58
showers -	55
Toilets (flush) -	55
tap water to homes -	55
cement water tanks -	3

Linen set:

Linen chest -	22
sheets -	48
pillow cases -	46
bath towels -	12
hand towels -	6
tea towels -	64
tray covers -	24
table cloths -	36
bed spreads -	42

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Newly Built:

Homes fenced -	7
washing houses -	2
pig pens -	33
chicken pens -	4
beds -	12
lounge chairs -	3
kerosene lamps -	4

Kitchen Utensils:

Dinner plates -	100
Bread/Butter plates	36
dessert spoons -	50
teaspoons -	36
Pyrex dishes -	39
drinking glasses -	72
water jugs -	72
washing up bowls -	12
Trays -	28
table knives -	144
Wooden spoons -	11
Cooking knives -	16
hot water thermos -	12
pots -	20

Other improvements:

washing boards -	35
Irons -	33
tubs -	25
varieties of mats	250

Linen set:

blankets -	36
mosquito nets -	20
doormats -	26
pot holders -	12

Gardens & Crops

Flower gardens -	24
Vegetable gardens -	24
shrubs planted -	13
pandanus trees planted -	4,660

'EUA VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

APRIL 1, 1983 - MARCH 31, 1984

Participating Villages

'Ohonua	Mu'a
Houma	Ta'anga
Angaha	Pangai
Futu	Kolomaile/Ha'atu'a
'Esia	
Fata'ulua	
Petani	
Mata'aho	
Tongamama'o	
Sapa'ata	

No. of People

Total number of groups	-	55
Total group members	-	335
Number of people being served	-	2,345
52.27% of the total population		
Average member per home	-	7
Small Grant allocated to Groups	-	T\$1,020.00
April - September 1983	-	T\$2,530.35

(93.33% of the total number of villages)

APPENDIX VII

REPORT OF THE 'CLIVE' OPERATIONS OF F.O. DISCOVERY COAST FISH: JULY-007/81 AND 008-007/81

Month	No. Days Out	Total/yr	kg/Deep.	Gross Profit	Fuel Cost	Crew Wage	Ice	Rent	Misc.	total Exp.	Net Profit
July/81	4 • 2	734.0	595	7595.00	55.00	137.00	23.00	51.00	18.00	287.00	7245.
August/81	4 • 2	776.0	627	427.00	72.00	137.00	30.00	72.00	23.00	334.00	275.
Sept./81	4 • 2	942.00	765	880.00	73.00	137.00	31.00	72.00	26.00	339.00	275.
Oct./81	4 • 2	679.0	536	532.00	54.00	137.00	24.00	54.00	15.00	384.00	148.
June/83	1	118.0	118	112.95	31.95	30.00	12.00	0	0	73.95	38.
July/83	12	902.5	902.5	856.25	-116.46	210.00	38.00	80.00	30.00	474.46	381.
Aug/83	8	521.0	521	439.20	60.00	13.00	22.00	30.00	30.00	261.00	178.
Sept/83	7	1216.5	1161.5	999.5	121.00	160.00	20.00	30.00	25.00	356.00	643.
Total	46	5279.0	5245	229,253.90	7559.41	77,131.00	210.00	472.00	173.00	7445.41	2005.

Total Deposit

- 1. No record of crew wages this total expenses not included.
 - 2. No official record of days at sea but estimated to be 4 weeks.
 - 3. Rent was 20.00 per week.
 - 4. 720.00 at sea.
- There is no record of the wages paid.

Best Available Document

151