

Project 879-0251

ANNUAL EVALUATION

OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT USAID/ASIA G-492-1650

SOLOMON ISLANDS

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by

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INTRODUCTION

On August 21, 1979, FSP signed an agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development to carry out a development program in Solomon Islands (USAID Asia 492-1650).

In November 1981, the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSP) submitted a proposal for a three-year Extension to the program. With some modifications this was signed on March 31, 1982 by Amendment 4 to Grant 492-1650. This extended the grant for three years to March 31, 1985.

The present evaluation therefore covers the first year of the extension of the Grant. The total AID funds committed for this year are \$212,814.

The grant has two main elements:

- (1) The Women's Interest Community Service Project
- (2) The Rural Fisheries Development Project.

Both of these are priority areas for the Solomon Islands Government.

In January 1983 FSP submitted a revised Budget which was approved as Amendment No. 5. This provided funds for a Fisheries Coordinator to act as a link between the Central Government, the Provincial Government, and the FSP/PCV Fisheries Program. FSP considered that the Fisheries Program was not progressing as well as it should because of the lack of such a Coordinator. The second shift of funds was to provide an Accountant/trainer for the program.

The first Country Director in the Solomon Islands was Mr. Baden Prince. When his two year contract expired in 1981, he was replaced by Mr. Willie Betu, the present Country Director. Mr. Betu was formerly the Minister for Natural Resources, and also the Minister for Finance, in the first government of the present Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni.

In 1982 FSP negotiated a grant from Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) to set up the Solomon Islands Development Trust. John Roughan was sent out as the Trust Adviser. Roughan has twenty years' experience in Solomons, in the 1960's he was the Development Director for the Catholic Church. FSP sees the two programs as complementing each other.

The present Evaluation was carried out by FSP Evaluator Dr. Bernard Hosie. He is familiar with the aims of the program, its past history, and the general problems facing the developers in the Solomon Islands--one of the newest and one of the least developed nations of the South Pacific.

The Evaluation was carried out between May 1 and May 13, 1983. The Evaluator concentrated on Honiara, where the FSP office is located, but visited also Gizo in the Western Province, and Talaura in Guadalcanal Province.

Solomon Islands gained its independence in 1978 and political development has been rapid since that time. The Central Government decided to upgrade the Provincial Government and 'devolve' to them many of the functions formerly exercised by the Central Government.

While decentralisation carries certain real advantages in the long run, it has created many short term problems. Solomon Islands has very limited trained professionals, and the rapid expansion of the eight Governments (there are seven Provinces) came up against this problem.

At the same time considerable funds became available from the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and elsewhere for the formation of the infrastructure--roads, wharves, airfields, communications, fisheries, etc.

The great need in Solomons is therefore the provision of technical assistance and training. The FSP program places heavy emphasis on this element.

The second need is to endeavour to make available to the 80% of the people who live on a subsistence level some share in the growth and development of the Solomon Islands economy. The FSP program is geared towards women and towards the village fishermen.

I. ADMINISTRATION

(a) The Office

The FSP office is in the Church of Melanesia Building on Mendana Avenue in Honiara. This is well situated in the heart of Honiara. FSP has an additional room on the second floor for Sarah Osiabu, the Assistant Country Director and the director of the women's office.

The main office on the ground floor is about 30' by 15' and FSP shares this office with the Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT). SIDT is also funded by FSP but is a fully Solomon Islands organization with its own local Directors and Staff.

The two organizations work closely together and each makes use of the resources of the other to their mutual profit; it is a partnership of great value. However it does make the office extremely busy and crowded, even overcrowded. This situation was accentuated recently when SIDT permitted an Australian Volunteer to share its office. The Evaluator considers this was a mistake. Fortunately it is for a short time. The AVA pays a share of office costs.

There seems no clear agreement on the share of FSP and SIDT on office expenses. The Evaluator recommends that FSP and SIDT draw up a written agreement spelling this out. The agreement should also state that any change, such as the bringing in of additional personnel, may only be made with the agreement of both parties.

Each organization has its own files. The FSP files are in a four drawer wooden file box. The Evaluator found that all the files were carefully kept and up to date. The same applied to the cash books and financial returns.

The separation of the Women's program office has some advantages in that this is a major element of the program and the main office is very busy already. The disadvantage is that the director of the program, Sarah Osiabu, is somewhat removed from the support and direction of the Country Director. Ms. Osiabu is an excellent field person and a hard worker, but she does need support on the program planning and administration.

The Evaluator recommends that the Country Director spend an hour or so each Monday morning with Ms. Osiabu working on her plans, and the plans of her staff, for the following week in particular and the longer term planning in general. In this way his wider experience and expertise will be available to the program on a regular basis.

(b) Administration

The Staff of FSP at Headquarters consists of the following:

Mr. Willie Betu - Country Director

Ms. Sarah Osiabu - Assistant Country Director and Administrator
of Women's Program

Mr. Richard Volk - Administrator of Fisheries Program

Mr. Antony Carmel - Fiscal Controller

The Fiscal Controller has only been in Solomons two weeks, but has moved fast to put together a full and comprehensive

picture of the financial status. He found that the accounts were in good order, all the documentation was carefully kept. There were a few minor problems on the bookkeeping side; these he is in the process of straightening out. He also plans to make some changes which will make immediately available to the program Director and the Sub-Directors the status of each program--amount spent to date, amount remaining, for the Administrator, for the Fisheries Program, for the Women's Program, and the status of each element of the program.

This will not only facilitate the work of the Solomon Islands Director, but also of the FSP fiscal staff in New York. Once Carmel has this set up, he will move more directly into the field, work with fishing groups and women's groups, training them to do the book work required for a small business. In Solomons, as in many Pacific countries, a lack of simple, basic business skills is the major cause of failure for small business enterprises. Carmel is enthusiastic and hard working with good field experience in India. He is already proving his worth.

Richard Volk has been two months in Solomons and is busy getting a clear picture of the present status of the Fisheries Program and the new directions required by the changes which will be explained below. Appendix I is a copy of his fine report of the Marau Sound Center.

Sarah Osiabu is the Director of the Women's Program. She has had more than fifteen years experience in women's work in

Solomons and a deep understanding of their problems. Her experience until 1982 was primarily in the field; however she is gaining increasing competence at the administrative level. Fortunately she has the support of the Country Director for the planning, programming, and other administrative elements.

The Country Director is Mr. Willie Betu, a Solomon Islander with experience in Government and in development in Solomons. Mr. Betu has succeeded in building an excellent team; morale is high and there is a real feeling of both partnership and of accomplishment. It is clear the Staff know what they are there to do and have a genuine belief in the value of that work. Mr. Betu rules with a loose rein; he believes in delegating authority, while encouraging and supporting his team.

A word must also be said about the Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT). This FSP sponsored organization is quickly building for itself an important niche in Solomons. For FSP Solomons it is a resource of great value. Its Director, Dr. John Roughan, regularly helps with the training of the FSP Solomons Staff. His fifteen years in Solomon village development work followed by five years at the East-West Center give him a unique background and unusual insights. The Evaluator felt that the increased confidence of the FSP staff, their readiness to experiment with new approaches, owes much to John Roughan. His three highly trained Field Workers are ready, when requested, to work with FSP Field Staff in village training programs. The reverse also applies; FSP

Staff have willingly worked in the village training programs organized by SIDT.

WOMEN'S PROGRAMS

I. BASELINE DATA

Women's Clubs in Solomon Islands, as in most Pacific countries, were set up initially by the Christian Churches and were seen primarily as religious organizations. However, the Church took an active interest in other areas that were seen as part of the vocation of women - cooking, sewing, child rearing, etc.

In the late sixties a strong Government drive was made and Clubs were encouraged to register with the Government; in this way they would be entitled to support through the newly formed Women's Interest Office. Over three hundred Clubs registered.

The initial enthusiasm flagged and by the mid seventies the Clubs were receiving decreasing support from the Social Development Assistants (SDAs) as the Women's Interest Officers were called. Budget cuts meant that travel and other support costs were cut back so drastically that almost no visits to clubs were made in the last six months of the year, and few if any Workshops were held. That the Clubs survived was largely due to the continued support of the Churches.

FSP/USAID support for the Clubs began in 1979. FSP employed two Women's Interest Officers, who worked in close partnership with the SDAs. The level of activity, especially of Club visits and of Workshops, increased greatly. The final Evaluation of the 1979-81 program shows that the number of registered clubs in the Solomons was 201 in 1978, 243 in 1980. By 1981 it was 300. There were few, if any, workshops in 1978, while 44 workshops, with 1690 participants from 258 clubs were held in 1980-81. 166 sewing machines were distributed to 130 clubs in this same period.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

(a) To increase the number of active women's clubs and groups through the provinces.

There is no question but that the program is increasing the activities of the Clubs. In Year I of the present phase (April 1982 to April 1983) the FSP Officers visited one hundred Clubs and found their savings totalled \$10,000. Three years ago it was almost unknown for a Club to have any money of their own at all.

There are problems in deciding when a Club is inactive. Most Clubs, even if they have had not had a visit for several years, will meet once or twice a month after Church for discussion, for prayers, for church works such as the coming bazaar. Is such a club inactive?

The specific objective calls for an increase of 29 clubs per year. Both FSP and Govt. Officers criticised this and considered that it placed the emphasis in the wrong area. With about 400 Club in Solomons the need, they claim, is not for new Clubs but to upgrade the present Clubs. Worse, new clubs are almost always carved out of old clubs and this leads to resentment. In fact there seem to have been only eight new Clubs set up, five in the Western Province and three in North Malaita.

The Evaluator considers there is some truth in the criticism. If the present four hundred clubs can be activated this will certainly be an achievement of great value. However it may well prove that in certain areas, such as Malaita, new clubs will be required. In the Western Province on the other hand, which has 20% of the population and two-thirds of the clubs, new clubs may not be needed.

(b) To increase the awareness of women of the value of their skills and potentialities.

The Evaluator had two impressive examples of this. A Conference at Talaura in Guadalcanal Province brought together women from four Provinces. They set up a model kitchen, chicken run, well, and a fine vegetable garden which is producing about \$50 of vegetables per week for the Honiara market.

A similar Workshop at Saeragi in Gizo (Western Province) was held in April-May and the Evaluator was fortunate in attending the last two days of the Workshop. He spoke with 27 of the 51 participants. It was obvious that they were proud of their accomplishments.

The increasing interest in the small projects fund is a further example of the extent to which clubs are becoming involved in income producing projects, and retaining the income for their own programs.

(c) To translate this new awareness into action for the benefit of the whole community.

Both Talaura and Saeragi are aimed at the upgrading of the whole community. Women attending these workshops were urged to take back what they had learned to their villages and teach others.

As shall be discussed below, the Workshops are placing increasing emphasis on practical ways to upgrade the community. The theme for the following year will be the upgrading of the kitchens; everyone in the village will benefit if this is done.

III. METHODOLOGY

(i) To increase FSP Field Staff from two to seven.

When the Evaluator was in Solomons the FSP Field Staff was as follows:

Sarah Osiabu - Director of Program

Martina Maena - Western Province

Margaret Mahika - Guadalcanal, Makira/Ulawa, Isabel and Central Provinces

Sister Domitilla and Field Assistant - South Malaita

Sister Nellie and Field Assistant - North Malaita

Stephen Ngele - Agricultural Trainer.

All of these are Solomon Islanders. The two Sisters and their two Field Assistants are both from Malaita; this is of great help since many women on Malaita do not speak pidgin.

It is obvious that with four of the eight working in Malaita a special effort is being made in that Province. This is because Malaita has one-third of the population of the Solomons but in some ways is very neglected - only 7% of the employed of the Solomons are in Malaita for example. It is also an area where the status of women has improved much more slowly than in other areas. There are few roads and most travel is by canoe or foot. This is especially so in South Malaita, and FSP has provided Sister Domitilla with a canoe and driver to facilitate travel in this difficult area.

(2) In-project Training

A Workshop for Field Staff was held in Honiara 5-9 July, 1982; it was organized jointly by FSP and the Ministry of Employment, Youth and Social Development. It was attended by all FSP and SDA Women's Interest Officers, and by representatives of four Churches - twenty participants in all.

The Workshop was highly successful and a similar Workshop will be held in July 1983. It seems likely that this will include also representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and of Health as well as from the organizations represented at the 1982 Workshop. There are indications that this Workshop will be an annual affair of increasing importance. Appendix VI is a report of this Conference.

(3) Training Workshops

The program sets a target of twenty-five Workshops for 1982-83.

The following Workshops were held:

Number	Date	Province	Club	Participants	Support
1	3/29-4/2	Isabel	Horikoilo	25	\$400
2	4/26-4/30	Western	Irigila	27	\$400
3	14-18 June	Western	Wagina	27	\$400
4	17-21 May	S.Malaita	Lirive	31	\$400
5	21-25 June	S.Malaita	Tawairoi	36	\$400
6	21-25 June	Makira/Ulawa	Kaonusugi	34	\$300
7	26-30 July	S. Malaita	Kariekwa		\$400
8	26-30 July	S. Malaita	Tarapaina		\$400
9	16-20 Aug.	Malaita	Maluiu		\$350
10	20-24 Sept	S. Malaita	Rohinari		\$350
11	13-17 Sapt	Central	Maralain		\$350
12	20-24 Sapt	Malaita	Ukii		\$350
13	11-15 Oct.	Western	Moli	23	350
14	9-16 Oct.	Guadalcanal	Oa	40	\$350
15	20-24 Oct.	Teomotu	Nanua	30	\$200
16	25-29 Oct.	Isabel	Bailuru	19	\$301
17	15-19 Nov	Central	Leitongo	31	\$210
18	10-15 Jan "83	Western	Ugele	35	\$400
19	24-28 Jan	Malaita	Takwa	30	\$368
20	18-22 Oct	S. Malaita	Roone	40	\$400
21	15-19 Aug	N. Malaita	Palat	25	

22	21-25 Feb.	N. Malaita	Salufai	25	\$350
23	February	Western	Keru	26	

All of the above except Balefai (No. 21) were conducted by FSP. Balefai was conducted by the Ministry of Employment, Youth and Social Development.

In addition to the above a two week Workshop was held at Talaura. This has already been described.

(4) Income Generating Projects

Phase I of the program concentrated on sewing machines, and some 200 machines have been distributed to the Clubs. The Women's Officers find that most of these machines are being used on a fairly regular basis by the Clubs. In May 1983 they knew of only four or five that were broken down, but these they planned to repair. Almost all of the Clubs which received the machines have used them at least once to produce income for the Club; normally they make clothing and sell it at a local bazaar. Some are using them on a fairly regular basis to produce income - five in the Western Province for example.

Sewing machine maintenance continues to be an important element in the training given to the Clubs with the machines. All of the FSP and SDA Officers now have a repair kit and can carry out simple repairs and teach the women to do so. Nevertheless many women are afraid of the machines and if they have trouble wait for a visit for the necessary repairs. Hopefully, this will change in time. A major reason the Clubs do not make more use of their machines is that they have difficulty in getting materials. The Women's Interest Officers help them when possible.

Phase II of the program sets a target of 65 income producing projects for the year, and endeavors to move from the sewing machines into other areas - vegetable gardens, chickens, bakeries, etc. The target of 65 per year is certainly optimistic, and has not in fact been reached. However, there is clear evidence that interest is growing and it may well be that by the end of three years the 200 planned are reached.

Appendix II gives the status of the income producing projects in April 1983 - i.e., at the end of Year I.

Analyzing these figures we find 15 new projects have actually begun. Local contribution is about \$900; FSP/AID support about \$800. The general principle is that FSP will provide 50% of the cost, but the Field Workers may vary this where a club is particularly poor. Most of the projects have begun too recently to make any assessment of their success rate.

Requests for a further 27 projects have been received and approved after a visit to the Club by a Field Officer. This gives a total of 42 approved projects.

Requests for assistance are increasing rapidly. At the Saeragi Workshop, no fewer than thirteen of the twenty-six clubs represented inquired about possible support for small chicken runs.

The Evaluator has some reservations about the small projects. Many of the Clubs have forty or fifty participants and it is difficult for fifty people to organize a small project such as a chicken run. The Evaluator suggested that the Clubs may set up sub-groups of four or five persons to run a small project; they could use the income to upgrade their homes or for other purposes.

IV. EVALUATION(1) Club Visits

Province	Number of Clubs	Visits by FSP
Western	204	35
Isabel	21	-
Guadalcanal	45	9
Makira/Ulawa	40	
Central	37	8
Teomotu	3	
Malaita	50	26
TOTAL	399	78

Two points need to be noted about this list. It is incomplete, as Stephen Ngele has been very actively touring the Clubs to inspect the small projects and has not yet completed his reports. The second is that it was some months after April 1982 before all seven of the FSP Staff were employed, trained, and on the job. Hence for only about half the year was the full staff of eight operating. Also to these figures there needs to be added the visits by the SDAs.

The Evaluator was in the Western Province and it is easy to understand why the Women's Interest Officers have such difficulty in reaching the Clubs. They made an urgent request for a canoe; with a canoe they could reach most of the Clubs except those in Choiseul and the Shortlands. On his return to Honiara the Evaluator saw the Australian High Commissioner Mr. Trevor Sofield; he agreed to provide a canoe and outboard motor for the program when his next lot of funds come through in September.

The Club visits are of great importance and much yet remains to be done. However the present situation must be compared with that of three years ago, when Clubs frequently went several years without a visit.

(2) THE WORKSHOPS

The Evaluator was impressed by the critical approach of the FSP and SDA Women's Interest Officers to the Workshops. The basic format of the Workshops has not changed over the last ten years, although FSP is now putting more emphasis on nutrition, hygiene, sanitation, etc., rather than simply the traditional sewing and cooking.

The normal pattern is that women are invited to a central point for a workshop, and assisted in transport costs and with food. The workshops are for five days. All participants are women.

The Women's Interest Officers consider that the Workshops are not having as much impact as they should for three reasons:

1. The Solomons women 'switch off' when theoretical matters were discussed, e.g., the three food groups. They learn by doing, not by listening.

2. It is necessary to involve men in the Workshops. Unless the women have the support of the men they cannot accomplish much. There are even signs that the very success of the Workshops is leading to jealousy and opposition from the men. Why are the women getting this and not us, they are asking.

3. The assumption that the women will return to their clubs and teach club members what they learn is not working out as well as was hoped. Probably because the women hear too many things and cannot absorb them; they become confused.

The Evaluator could not fault this self-criticism and cannot better it. The women are already experimenting with a new approach to the workshops. Talaura on Guadalcanal and Saeragi in the Western Province are the first of the new workshops. They are for two weeks instead

of one week. They are intensely practical, and aim at leaving something behind on the ground. And they aim to set up permanent training centers, eventually one per province.

The Evaluator visited Talaura, which is about one hour by road from Honiara on the Guadalcanal Plains. During the Workshop the women upgraded a traditional kitchen, dug a well and a pit toilet, built a chicken run, and began a very fine garden. Currently the garden is producing about \$50 worth of vegetable per week for the Honiara market. The women work one day a week in the garden and are assisted by a young villager called Lino Papari, a graduate of St. Martin's Agriculture College. Also by Stephen Ngele the FSP Agricultural Officer. They are growing hybrid carrots from Japan, tomatoes, corn, cabbage, peanuts, Japanese greens, pineapples.

FSP considers a rural village is a much better setting for the training of rural people than is Honiara, and of course much cheaper. The Guadalcanal Province has agreed to support Talaura as a training center for the Province.

Saeragi is on the northern tip of Gizo Island in the Western Province. Across the strait is Vella Lavalla and Kolombangara, and further north is Choiseul. This is where John Kennedy's PT 109 was sunk during WW II. Perhaps it is not unfitting that it should now be the scene of an active and successful USAID program.

The Saeragi Workshop was run on similar lines to that at Talaura and it too is planned as a permanent center. It is a typical Solomon Island village; about twelve houses built around a central point which serves as a playing field for the primary school, run by the United Church. The children were on holidays so the school served as a dormitory and classroom. The teacher's hut was used by Stephen Ngele

and the four male participants at the course. Five women were brought from each of the five islands of the Province, and it was intended to have only 25 participants. But others drifted in and the final count was fifty-one. All stayed till the end.

The Evaluator inspected the various works carried out by the women - upgraded kitchen, well and hand pump, water seal toilet, chicken run, nursery. Stephen Ngele reported increasing interest in the small projects; at least half of the twenty-six clubs represented inquired about support.

The Evaluator spoke with twenty-seven of the participants. He found them all highly enthusiastic about the two week Workshop, and in spite of his efforts they insisted that they liked it all. However they considered that it was essential that men should be included in Workshops in future. This criticism was common, and not one woman disagreed.

FSP and SDA officers have plans which will, they hope, meet the self criticism of the present Workshops. Three things need to be done:

- involve men
- make the workshops intensely practical
- leave something behind on the ground as a result of the Workshop.

Their plan is as follows. Instead of bringing women from ten or twenty villages to a central point, one village will be chosen for the Workshop. Men and women both from that village will be invited. The Workshop will concentrate on one theme, eg. upgrading kitchens. At present FSP allocates \$400 per five day Workshop; most of this is now used for transport and food. No money will be required for transport and food, so these funds can be used to upgrade the kitchens. Since this can

be done for perhaps \$20 a kitchen it should be possible to do the kitchens of most or even all of the participants. The average Solomons village only has ten or twenty houses.

(3) STEERING COMMITTEE AND WOMEN'S PLANNING CONFERENCE

In June 1982 FSP organized the first National Women's Planning Conference held in Solomon Islands. All the organizations working for women were invited and the response was excellent. Appendix III is the minutes of that Conference.

One result of the Conference was that FSP was asked to be ready to work with all organizations working to upgrade women. When the program was written it aimed to support the Women's Interest Office of the Solomons Government.

The Conference set up a Steering Committee to meet as required during the year to discuss matters between Conferences, Appendix IV carries the minutes of one such meeting on April 28.

The Evaluator attended two meetings of the Steering Committee - or rather one of the Committee and one of a small group set up by the Committee to prepare the agenda for the Planning Conference. He also attended the opening session of the Conference and addressed it. The main part of the Conference was in pidgin.

A full report of the Conference will be carried in the next Quarterly Report to USAID. In general the various items on the agenda were approved, although in some cases the Steering Committee was asked to examine how the aims could best be achieved.

It is clear that FSP is playing an important coordinating role in Solomons bringing together the Government and non-government groups as has not previously been done. And it is clear that this role of FSP is appreciated and accepted by the various groups.

(4) FIELD WORKER TRAINING

In July 1983 the second Field Worker Training Program will be organized and run by FSP. The first such program in July 1982 had twenty participants from FSP, the Ministry of Employment Youth and Social Development, and the Churches. Appendix V is the minutes of this Conference.

The Workshop follows the Planning Conference so that the conclusions of the Conference can be discussed and some practical decisions made about their implementation.

There is little doubt that the 1983 Workshop will have at least as many participants as the 1982 Workshop. Indeed the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture have expressed interest in their workers attending.

Again FSP has taken the initiative in setting up a program which brings together the various groups working in Solomons.

(5) IMPACT OF PROGRAM

In a program of this kind it is difficult to measure the impact of the program on the target - the women of Solomons. And it must always be remembered that any change is likely to result from a wide variety of reasons and not from a single source. The following points are based on comments from a number of people including the following:

- FSP and Solomon Island Government Women's Interest Officers
- Church personnel, especially Mrs. Georgina Sulobo, General Secretary of the Mother's Union of the Church of Melanesia. These Clubs have 6,000 members - more than half of the club membership in Solomons
- Department of Health personnel, especially Ms. Margaret Luialamo Chief Nurse of Solomon Islands.

(a) In 1982-83 the Field Workers visited about 100 Clubs. They had saved between them \$10,000. Four years ago it was almost unknown for a Club to have any money of their own. Ms. Osiabu and Ms. Sulobo commented:

"As far as we know, no Club had its own fund then. They made money certainly, but that went to the Church or to the community. Now they are saving money for their own projects. What we need to do now is help them plan what they want to do so the money can best be used to improve their lives and their communities."

This change seems to be largely the result of the present program.

(b) Two hundred sewing machines and start up materials have been distributed to the Clubs. Almost all of these clubs have used the machines at least once to raise money for their clubs. A minority of the clubs have used the machines several times for this purpose. Usually the clothes are sold at a bazaar.

Almost all of the machines are in good working order and are being used to make clothes for the women and their families. Prior to the program most club women did not have access to a machine, nor did they have the training to use one.

(c) Cooking practices have changed significantly over the last five years and the clubs have played an important part in this change. Again Ms. Osiabu and Sulobo:

"Cooking has improved as a result of the program. Now when women cook they include greens; formerly they used only root crops and did not even know how to cook greens. Tomatoes, beans, shallots, peppers and other vegetables are now sold regularly in the village markets. Ten years ago, even less, you say only root crops such as taro and kumara.

"We taught them to cook greens in our Workshops They go back and teach other women. One result of this is that the children are now much better fed and much healthier. This is observable when you go around the villages. Their skins are clear and shiny - they used to be rough like a crocodile skin and with a lot of sores. They are bigger too, also brighter and more active."

Ms. Martina Maena and Eva Lingairi commented:

"Some of the tabus are rapidly disappearing. Formerly a nursing mother was not allowed to eat certain fish; since this is a major source of protein for the saltwater people this was bad. That has disappeared almost everywhere."

(d) There are signs that the status of women is improving, and indeed improving rapidly. Again Ms. Osiabu and Sulobo:

"Formerly it was almost unknown for a man to help his wife. She was really a slave rather than a wife. You would see the family coming back from the vegetable garden, where the wife had been working all day. The man in front carrying his axe. The woman behind loaded up with firewood, food, vegetables and a pikanini. When they arrived home the woman had to fetch the water, prepare the meal, and do all the work in the home. Now it is different. Most men work side by side with their wives, seeing them as partners and not as slaves. The old ways have not completely disappeared, but they are dying."

(e) Numbers reached by the Program.

About 600 persons attended FSP Workshops in Year I, for a total of 3,000 training days. Most of these were married, and since an average family has over six members, this gives a total of 3,600 persons affected. Further, many of these 600 women were club leaders. Between 200 and 300 Clubs had a woman at one of the Workshops. Hence some 6,000 women in these clubs were reached indirectly through the workshops, and again most of these 6,000 were family women. There is clearly a multiplier effect here.

Another source of impact was through Club visits. Obviously there are serious limits to what can be done in a visit which may be for only one day. However 100 Clubs were visited, with a membership of about 2,500. Hence it can be estimated that 3,000 women were reached directly, with about 20,000 persons reached indirectly.

FISHERIES PROGRAM

A. BASELINE DATA

In Phase I of the Fisheries program FSP worked in close partnership with the Solomon Islands Government Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources (henceforth called Fisheries Division) to upgrade four Rural Fisheries Stations - Marau Sound on Guadalcanal, Tatamba in Isabel, Tulagi in central Province (now called Teomotu Province). All four of these were established during Phase I of the program, ie. between 1979 and 1981. During that time they made excellent progress. Evaluation of June 1981 shows that the four Provincial Fisheries Stations supported under the grant were all progressing well, and the Turtle Project had been very successful. 33 fishing groups with 373 members were operating. The catch rose from zero in 1980, to 1,703 kg. of fish in 1980, and 7,379 kg. in the first six months of 1981.

Fisheries Division asked FSP to continue its input into these four stations. It was anticipated that over a period of several years these Stations would gradually be handed over ('devolved') to the Provincial Governments. However; once devolved they no longer qualified for support from Fisheries Division, and for this reason Fisheries Division considered that devolution should not be unduly hastened.

II. PROBLEMS

During the last months of 1981 and the first months of 1982 two events occurred which were destined to have a major, and an adverse affect on the program.

The first was that towards the end of 1981 Nick Stone, the Community Fisheries Officer with Fisheries Division, returned to England and was not replaced. This meant that there was no one at Fisheries Division to supervise the fledging stations, and to see they got the help from Fisheries Division that they needed and when they needed it. The program began to drift.

The second event was, if anything, even more serious. In 1982 a new Government took over in Solomons and began to devolve power to the Provinces very rapidly. Fisheries was included in that change. The four stations were devolved to the Provinces, which had very limited resources. The Ministry of Home Affairs and National Development (MHAND) was made responsible for Provincial affairs with the national government, so that on the national level the Community Fisheries Program no longer came under the Ministry of Natural Resources but under MHAND. FSP was in the position of being a junior partner in an operation which no longer had a senior partner.

The result of this as the following evaluation will show, was that little progress was made in the program in Year I. On the positive side, the program on the whole held its own; without FSP support it is likely that it would have slipped back.

The FSP Country Director became increasingly concerned at the fact that the program was simply drifting, with no one able to make a decision. Lacking the expertise in Fisheries himself, he requested help from FSP. FSP (with approval for the budgetary changes from AID) sent Richard Volk to help reorganize the program. Volk had three years experience in the

FSP Fisheries Program in Tonga, and it was hoped that some of the ideas that have proved successful in this program might be introduced into Solomons.

Meanwhile the Government too was taking steps to salvage the program, Robin Blakey-Marshall was recruited to head the Provincial Fisheries Program and was attached to MHAND.

III GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

(i) An increase of 15% in fish caught and sold by the four Centers. This aim has not been achieved, mainly because of the problems outlined above.

Tulagi has been the most successful, and the fish take there has increased from 500 kg. a month to a remarkable 2,000 kg. a month in 1982. Appendix I carries an excellent analysis of the Marau Sound project by Richard Volk. His figures show that the catch decreased from 16,000 kg. in 1981 to 10,000 kg. in 1982.

Figures for Tatamba and Santa Cruz are less reliable, but transport problems seem to have led to a decreased take from both of these stations.

(2) 25% increase per year in the number of fishing groups. While the figures from the four Centers are sometimes confusing, it appears that this target has been exceeded:

Fishing Groups	1981	1983
Marau Sound	6	8
Tatamba	9	10
Tulagi	10	9
Graciosa Bay	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	27	37

The use of "fishing groups" does not make a great deal of sense to the Evaluator. If a group of 12 splits into three groups of four is there an increase of 300%?

What the above figures does not show is that there has been a dramatic increase of the numbers fishing at Tulagi from 200 in 1981 to 300 in 1982. Many groups are bigger, and there are more individual fishermen.

(3) Four Fisheries Stations Devolved.

All four stations were devolved. However this was a political decision as has been pointed out. It was not done because the stations were sufficiently self-supporting that they did not need support from Fisheries Division.

(4) Twenty Fisheries substations (ice-making sites) established within three years.

Australian aid donated 20 ice-makers to Fisheries Division, but no funds were included for transport and installation. At the request of Fisheries Division, FSP agreed to include these costs in its program.

The confusion resulting from the political changes has meant that this program is proceeding very slowly. One ice-maker has been installed at Tulagi. A second was installed at Makira in April. In the last few weeks before the present evaluation FSP has received requests from Isabel for two ice makers to be installed, and from the Western Province for two ice makers in Choiseul and one in the Shortlands.

There are therefore indications that after a very slow start this program is at last taking off.

The Evaluator visited the Australian High Commissioner to Solomons, Mr. Trevor Sofield, to discuss the matter. The High Commissioner pointed out that Australia does in fact have funds for transport and installation of the ice makers, but no request had been received from the Solomons Government. The FSP Fisheries Coordinator will pursue this, and hopefully funding will be available from Australian Aid.

(5) TURTLE PROJECT

The first phase of the program included a highly successful turtle project conducted by a dedicated Peace Corps Volunteer Peter Vaughn. A turtle sanctuary was established on Kia in the Arnavon Islands, north of Isabel; the area was designated as a sanctuary by an Act of Parliament. A local counterpart and three assistants were trained by Vaughn; they continued his work after he returned to the States.

The destruction at Arnavon was dramatic and swift. The area is part of a group of islands in dispute between a Choiseul tribe and Gilbertese settlers - although Arnavon itself has never been inhabited. A war party from Choiseul descended on Arnavon early in 1982 and drove off the three Fisheries Officers with spears. They were glad to escape with their lives. Everything was destroyed.

Two other sites were identified by Vaughn as future sanctuaries for the Hawksbill turtle; the Three Sisters in Makira/Ulawa Province, and Helibar in the Western Province. The FSP Evaluator discussed with Fisheries Division possible Peace Corps/FSP support for these two sanctuaries. Further discussions between the three organizations will be held before a final decision is made.

The Arnavon incident was a bitter disappointment. Even so the Evaluator recommends continued support for this program if this is requested. The Hawksbill Turtle is an endangered species so this program has implications that go beyond the Solomons. There is little doubt that World Wild Life will also give aid.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The original methodology for this program was simple, inexpensive and effective. Peace Corps provided a Fisheries Officer, FSP provided back up support. Fisheries Division provided a counterpart and funds for an Office - usually a leaf hut. An ice maker was installed, eskies provided, local fishermen were helped with training and equipment. Fish were sold in the local market, and where transport was available, the excess sold in Honiara.

The general approach has not changed but the total picture has been dramatically altered. Japan and Australia have come in with massive help for capital expenditures, but there has been no corresponding increase in funds for running costs. Australia has provided twenty ice makers; Japan a refrigerated ship to collect the fish, 500 eskies, three and a half million dollars for eight new Fisheries Centers.

There is no question but that the FSP/AID program helped provide the base on which this massive aid, well over four million dollars, was able to build. However this aid presents problems. Fisheries

Division had problems staffing and providing running costs for four leaf fisheries stations. Or rather, Fisheries Division was unable to do so, and FSP has been helping with staffing and running costs. It is a big jump from four leaf stations to 8 half-million dollar stations.

An example can be seen in Small Malaita, where a new Center was recently opened. It is staffed by one Peace Corps Volunteer Steve Clabuesch; he does not even have fuel to run his ice-maker. FSP is giving some help for training programs.

The FSP programs called for help to continue from FSP for the four stations until these were devolved to the Provinces; it would then cease. The devolution has already occurred, but FSP assistance for fuel and personnel is continuing.

The FSP Evaluator and Fisheries Coordinator had lengthy discussions with Mr. Robin Blakey-Marshall, who heads the Provincial Fisheries Development (MHAND), which has responsibility for Provincial affairs. Fisheries Division itself has very limited staff, since most of its staff has been devolved to the Provinces, although still paid by the Central Government.

At the above discussions it was agreed in principle:

1. FSP should move towards reducing its support for on going costs to the four Centers - salaries, fuel etc.

The Evaluator suggested that a target of a reduction of 50% in Year II be set but Blakey-Marshall asked that no target figure be set as yet since it is still unclear as to what will in fact be possible.

(e) Support for Solomon Island Entrepreneur

One of the most successful elements of the whole program has been the setting up of a Solomon Island Fiberglass business employing eighteen full time workers. Phase I of the program included funds for fifty eskies. FSP tried to get these built locally but failed. FSP located a local truck driver with skills in the use of fiberglass. Raymond Saurong turned out an experimental eskie in a shed lent to him by Fisheries Division, and FSP gave him a contract to build fifty eskies. He set up a small factory in a shed at Auriligo lent to him by the Catholic Mission. He is now employing eighteen full time workers. Saurong is purchasing the land and building at Auriligo. He is also planning to expand into Honiara and set up a second factory there. He has a contract to build five hundred eskies from the Japanese aid program, and is also building excellent fiberglass canoes. It has been estimated that it takes \$10,000 of capital investment to provide one full time permanent job in the Solomons. Using this figure, this spin off of the program could be valued at \$180,000. This is close to the total funds FSP/AID has spent on the program.

IV. OUTPUTS

The planned outputs for Year I included the following:

(a) Two concrete eskies built.

A concrete eskie was built at Tulagi with FSP support. It is about 6' by 6' and 4 feet high and holds thirty blocks of ice, each of 40 pounds. The diesel ice-maker produces 21 blocks in 18 hours so two loads can be stored. Even so the station is often short of ice. No other request have been received.

(b) One experimental canoe.

Funds for the experimental canoe were written in to encourage Raymond Saurong to produce a fiberglass canoe suitable for Solomons. Saurong has expanded rapidly and is now turning out canoes that are highly popular, so this input was not necessary.

(c) One catamaran on site.

Solomons needs a cheap but strongly built boat suitable for beyond the reef fishing and this input was included to assist in providing such if the opportunity arose. In fact nothing has yet been done. Currently the entire boat building program is under review by the Provincial Fisheries Development Division and it is likely that bilateral aid will be sought to set this up.

It may be possible in Year II that these funds can be used to purchase a vessel to be used for a demonstration/training vessel to train and set up beyond the reef fishing groups.

(d) One Fish Aggregating Device installed.

None has as yet been installed. However four are now being constructed with FSP/AID funds and should be in place within a few months.

2. That FSP should be ready, if requested, to work with all seven Provinces now that all the centers have been devolved.
3. That FSP should see its most valuable input in the area of training - not only for village fishermen but for Fisheries Staff as well. A coordinated training program is badly needed.

It is clear that major replanning of this program is now called for. Blakey-Marshall and Volk are both new to Solomons and are examining and reassessing the situation. It will take time before the changes required by the changed situation have been thought through, agreed to and written up.

The training program is certainly an area of great need. The original program assumed a mobile training team would be set up by Fisheries Division and supported by FSP. This has not been done. The Evaluator recommends that FSP examine the possibility of providing such a Mobile Training team. It should include technical expertise in fishing, and will of course call on local resources such as the Provincial Fisheries Officers. It should include also the necessary business training required to set up a viable business group. And finally it should look to the wider implications of development in the lives of the fishermen, their families, and the community. All too often development which is successful from an economic point of view has undesirable affects on social and family life. FSP will be able to call on the support of the Solomon Islands Development Trust for such a team.

EVALUATION

The Fisheries Program has not achieved many of the targets set for Year I; generally it has marked time during the last twelve months. As has been pointed out, no Fish Aggregating Devices were built, no experimental boats built, few ice makers installed. The turtle project came to a complete halt. Little progress was made at Tatamba and Santa Cruz. However Marau Sound has made some progress, and Tulagi progressed very rapidly indeed. While this is in part because it has ice, is close to Honiara, and has regular transport, credit must also be given to Peace Corps Volunteer Robin Libby and the support he has received from FSP. The main reasons for the lack of progress have already been given.

This gloomy picture must be counterbalanced by several other considerations. The first is the quite spectacular success of the FSP sponsored Saurong Fibre Glass Company, with its eighteen local employees. This is a direct result of the program and could not otherwise have occurred. This is one of the most successful local businesses ever set up by a Solomon Islander. The Solomon Island Development Bank estimate is that it takes \$10,000 in capital investment to set up one permanent wage earner. Yet the economic value of the project may be less important than the fact that this is a 100% Solomon Island operation.

The second consideration is that the four Fisheries Offices would almost certainly have slipped back further without FSP support. This support gave them the gas, the staff, and much of the equipment they needed to continue servicing the local fishing industry. They simply could not have done so without this support. Reviving them after a major breakdown would not have been easy; the fishermen would not quickly have forgotten such a failure.

The third point is that the program is clearly gathering speed rapidly. After a year in which no FADs were built, four are now under construction. Again, four requests for ice maker installations have been received in the last month--twice the number in the preceding year. The Government, after considerable delay, is acting decisively to fill the gap left when the Fisheries Centers were devolved to the Provinces and FSP again has a senior partner with which to work.

One of the most serious failures is in the lack of training for fishermen. The Government plan to set up a mobile training team seems to have been shelved. FSP is now looking for ways in which it can fill this gap.

If FSP and MHAND can agree to such an FSP training program, Richard Volk could play an important part in setting it up, training it, organizing it, and providing general backup support. Otherwise Volk should be able to complete his task within a few months, since much of the liaison work Volk was to do will now be carried out by the Government Fisheries Officer Robin Blakey-Marshall.

FSP/USAID OPG NO. 419

SOLOMON ISLANDS

PROGRESS REPORT

MARAU FISHERIES STATION

APRIL 1983

Submitted by:

Richard Volk

FSP Fisheries coordinator

PROGRESS REPORTMARAU FISHERIES STATION

FSP-USAID OPG No. 419

APRIL 12, 1983

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on a five day visit to Marau Sound (East Guadalcanal) on April 7, 1983 by Rudi Joachim, Assistant Principle Officer (MHAND), and Richard Volk, FSP Fisheries Coordinator for Solomon Islands. Information contained herein is extracted from past reports and conversations with the present fisheries officers, assistants, local fishermen, and Marau Station authorities. It covers the period from May 1980 when the Marau Fish Market began operation, through December 1982. It consists of three parts; a brief history of the project, a statistical summary, and some suggestions for improvement. This report is not strictly an evaluation as such, but serves hopefully as baseline data for reassessment of FSP-USAID input for the remaining two years of Phase II for this project.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PROJECT

The Marau Fish Market commenced operations during May 1980 under the supervision of Peace Corps Volunteer (PCV) Joe Entrikin. His administration expired during April 1982 when Steve Mauni, a local fisheries officer presently still in charge, took over. Another PCV, Steven Hare, worked here between September 1982 and March 1983. A summary of the present staff follows.

Name	Date employed at Marau	Present Level
Steve mauni (OIC)	12-81	(MHAND) 5-6
Carter Daga	7-80	(MHAND) 3-4
Martin Uikaria	6-82	(PROV.) 3-A
Mariano Airawa	3-80	(FSP) 1-A
Kanuto Yaiaro	2-81	(FSP) 1-B
Budley Halevaka	5-83*	(MHAND) 3

* will commence work upon return from leave

The seven months of operation during 1980 were quite productive. Net earnings for this period, in addition to financial assistance received from FSP-USAID, was used to upgrade the facilities, purchase additional equipment, and cover a few of the running costs (aside from fuel expenses and FSP-staff wages which are continued to be paid by FSP). Despite a brief fishermen strike dispute over fish prices, fish catches remained relatively high. A RESCO 400 Kg per day ice maker barely kept up with the demand for ice, experiencing occasional breakdown, but generally served well through the combined servicing efforts of Fisheries Division (MLENR) and a local man named Ian Gower. Fish transport was provided to Honiara twice weekly by the vessel "Maringa" owned by Mr. Gower. In short, this period served to develop relationship with the fishermen and establish routine for the fish market.

1981 was again a productive year in terms of fish catch and in viewing this 12 month period of operation it had appeared that economic viability (self-sufficiency) would be possible for the fish market. Unfortunately, this outcome was fairly counter-balanced by problems involving fish transport and handling, as well as discrepancies in rather large amounts of fish disappearing on occasion. The market received a new MacGregor 800Kg per day ice maker in the latter part of the year which, despite its increased capacity and favourable manufacturer's specifications, has since had a history of repeated down time. (Apparently, problems with this machine has required shutdown of the fisheries some 7 or 8 times since its installation with considerable down time during 1982.) Sales of fishing gear from the market's retail store however were very high (over \$4000) with a significant increase in gill-net sales. This was accompanied by several training courses conducted by fisheries staff in the repair and hanging of nets. Fish transport generally continued with the "Maringa" and new outlets were sought for fish sold in Honiara. By this time the general trend had been set that the local market could absorb only 20 to 30 percent, or approximately 280 Kg per month of the total fish catch.

As previously mentioned, ice machine breakdown was a significant problem in 1982, but the fishery was plagued by additional problems with a combined effect of limiting operations to a total of only 21 weeks for this year. Transport of fish to Honiara since the "Maringa" went in to repair, and delays in receiving payment from the marketing company in Honiara (SIACO), were both formidable problems. In addition, as a result of these adversities, the fishermen were led into a general strike for a four month period by a particularly vocal fisherman who called a taboo on all fish sales to the market. This occurred early in 1982 and was finally sorted out for fishing to resume in June. A newly organized book-keeping system was initiated in October with the help of provincial accounting officers. One FSP fisheries assistant (Mariano Airawa) assisted in the West Guadalcanal fisheries survey at Lambi Bay and the other (Kanuto Vaiaro) attended a three week engine maintenance course at Honiara Technical Institute (HTI) during this year. Other wise, FSP training funds have seen little use thus far for this project.

Overall, this project is involving approximately 50-65 fishermen in 13 groups or communities, and an additional 20 individual fishermen. Aside from the cash paid to these fishermen (see statistical summary) and the obvious benefits of increased fish availability, other indirect benefits seem to include the usual benefits related to increased village income opportunity. These include such things as meeting school fees, repayment of Development Bank loans, food purchases, and marriage expenses (bride prices), as well as assisting small businesses and Consumer Cooperatives to get started. Perhaps most importantly though is an apparent decrease in the rate of labour force emigration to Honiara. To this date, FSP-USAID's main contribution in this project, besides wages for the two fisheries assistants already mentioned, has been in the form of equipment purchased for the center (such as tools, parts, an engine and canoe, eskies, administrative supplies, etc.) and meeting all of the fuel running costs.

SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS

The first quarter of 1983 has again suffered the problems of ice machine breakdown. This problem really must be sorted out for the project to make any headway. Fisheries Division is well aware of this and is presently scheduling its team of refrigeration engineers to Marau. However, close follow-up by this team will be required to assure that the freon leak in condensing tank No. 2 is fixed once and for all. This leak has apparently been causing intermittent problems since at least December of last year. The present total running time of 22 hours per load (while producing only 12 instead of 24 blocks) is grossly inefficient. There is presently no apparent concern on the part of the Marau staff to operate this machine on a break-even or profit basis. This must quickly become a goal and should be clearly spelled out in the market manager's terms of reference. It should also be made very clear that it is essential for one staff member to be present within the building at all times while the ice machine is running. Such is not presently the case and is asking for serious damage to the machine in the event of mechanical failure.

The Fisheries Division presently has plans to institute a fish transport service using the government vessel Ufi Na Tasi. While any improvement in the transport service to Honiara is welcome, this would not appear to be a long-term solution, mainly because it is doubtful that this vessel can provide the required regularity of service to Marau while serving the other provinces too. This situation of course would change given that Marau would acquire proper freezer storage. However, it is suggested that the economics would favour the use of local transport vessels in conjunction with provincial ships. The Maringa mentioned previously is scheduled to resume a twice weekly operation by mid 1983. As the vessel owner agrees to purchase all fish directly from the Marau Fish Market this would obviously be the most logical route to pursue. It might even be well worth our consideration to assist in the speedy repairs of this vessel.

A meeting with the Marau Station Assistant Administrative Officer (AAO) illustrated the lack of provincial involvement in the fisheries station. The task remains to draw provincial authorities into overseeing and planning of the market operations. Although the devolution of this authority to the province is proceeding, albeit slowly, it is essential for the province to begin its own planning as to how the station will sustain itself as FSP|USAID financial assistance gradually fades out; this of course being the underlying goal of our program. Strong emphasis must be placed in the months ahead to upgrade the management of the market towards obtaining a clearer financial picture.

Following is a short list of particular points of daily operations which should receive early attention.

1. Produce a standard fuel and supplies ordering system for all FSP purchases.
2. Regularize monthly reporting procedures using redesigned forms. Start log books for all engines and drums of fuel.
3. Simplify the bookkeeping system to eliminate repetitive entries and chance for error.
4. Provide additional training for the market manager while emphasizing the concept of economic self-sufficiency.
5. Begin charging the fishermen for use of portable eskies. The nominal fee can be recorded in their name towards some other addition to their fishing unit.
6. In the same respect, charges should be made for ice delivered or fish transported. Eventually these charges will be necessary by either government or the private sector so they should be instituted now.
7. These eskies and all other fiberglass materials should be stored away from direct sunlight as much as possible.
8. Outboard engine maintenance has been poorly neglected, (not a single engine presently works). Either more training is required or another man capable of this responsibility should be sought.
9. Better use of the present staff should be aimed for by the Officer in Charge, such as delegating specific responsibilities and organizing training workshops for the fishermen. A systematic approach including more staff training is required.
10. With the facilities at hand and the considerable income already being generated by the fishermen this station would be well-suited for a FSP|USAID supported Demonstration Fishing Boat Training Scheme aiming at the deep hand-lining and other appropriate fishing techniques. The importance for commercial fishing to be targeted outside the protected sound area has already been well identified.

11. Finally, all fishermen should at this time be instructed and encouraged in keeping their own personal catch/income/expenditure records as baseline data for future loans or contracts.

CONCLUSION

In looking at the figures for fish purchases during 1982, if one takes into consideration the five months of shutdown, it could be argued that the average monthly catch rate of 1450 Kg would project an annual catch of nearly 17,500 Kg. This, coupled with a projected annual total value paid to the fishermen of approximately \$10,500, would seem to indicate a certain degree of success to some people considering such small-scale fisheries development.

However, there is an unfortunate near-sightedness in viewing development success in these terms. Despite what appears as a favourable end product, that of increased fish production and income opportunity, there exists wide gaps in the overall process of true development which are all too often neglected in such evaluation. These two "success indicators" are insufficient in and of themselves for producing desirable effects on the quality of life for the individual fishermen and their communities. An example of this is the four month strike with its accompanying emotional strife and animosities towards the "system" which had been created for them. What obviously is lacking throughout all of the technical assistance, equipment, and services reaching the fishermen is an educational component which aims at raising awareness for what this development really means to those involved. It is incumbent on us as fisheries planners and aid donors to address these weaknesses towards producing for the fishermen an understanding of the system and a feeling that it is their own and created by them.

Marau Fisheries has made a good start in terms of establishing routine and relationship with the fishermen. A few considerable problems remain such as ice machine and fish transport dependability, but these will be sorted out in time, if not by the Fisheries Division then by the people whose livelihood depend on them. Other goals of attaining economic self-sufficiency and establishing an effective training program will require more thought.

Richard Volk
FSP FISHERIES COORDINATOR

MARAU FISH MARKET
YEAR BY YEAR STATISTICAL SUMMARY

YEAR	FISH PURCHASED		FISH SOLD				WEIGHT OF REJECTED FISH	RETAIL GEAR SALES	FSP CONTRIBUTION (FUEL)
	WEIGHT	VALUE	LOCAL		HONIARA				
			WEIGHT	VALUE	WEIGHT	VALUE			
1982	10,197	6,060	2,242	2,209	8,327	8,108	103	NA	\$ 6,366.52
1981	16,695	9,348	4,561	3,949	10,963	6,779	1,050	\$ 4,057	NA
1980	13,454	7,769	2,893	2,630	9,894	6,504	559	NA	NA
	40,346	23,117	9,696	8,788	29,184	21,391	1,712		

NOTE

All weights are in Kg
All values are SI\$

MARAU FISH MARKETSUMMARY OF FISH PURCHASES1982

MONTH	GRADE "A"	GRADE "B"	OTHER	TOTAL WEIGHT	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
December	6.25	563.0	1.5	570.75	346.11	.60/Kg
November	18.6	2172.0	12.75	2203.5	1351.12	.61
October	21.0	659.8	4.1	714.95	410.96	.57
September	48.7	1464.0	7.1	1519.8	759.88	.50
August *						
July	24.0	1446.8	23.3	1494.2	943.50	.63
June	25.0	782.0	19.5	826.5	527.82	.64
May **						
April **						
March **						
February **						
January	NA	NA	107.8	2867.0	1720.20 ***	
TOTALS				10,197	6,059.59	

* No fishing due to ice machine breakdown

** No fishing due to fishermen's strike

*** represents an approximation based on an average value of 60 per Kg

MARAU FISH MARKET
SUMMARY OF FISH SALES
1982

MONTH	LOCAL		HONIARA		REJECTED FISH		AVERAGE VALUE		PER CENT SOLD LOCALLY
	WEIGHT	VALUE	WEIGHT	VALUE	LOCAL	HONIARA	LOCAL	HONIARA	
December	211.2	234.60	758.5	745.4			1.10	.98	21.8
November	359.3	398.93	1106.5	1120.27			1.10	1.01	24.5
October	475.4	500.75	612.6	601.68			1.05	.98	43.7
September	388.1	365.42	284.1	308.29			.95	1.09	57.7
August *									
July	244.2	227.54	2481.2	2249.37		78.0	.93	.90	9.0
June	158.5	137.33	777.7	777.20		25.0	.87	1.00	16.9
May **									
April **									
March **									
February **									
January	405.7	344.85	2306.0	2075.40			.85	.90	14.9
	2242.4	2209.42	8326.6	8108.25		103.0			

INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES

NAME OF CLUB	ACTIVITIES	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION	FSP	REMARKS
Rokera	V/Garden			S. Malaita Given some seedlings
Parasi	Sewing			South Malaita
Suriato	Fishing			"
Sa'a	Sewing			"
Tawairoi	Poultry			"
Aul'lu'u WAI AHA	Sewing BAKERY	CASH 50.00	50.00	South Malaita ARE ARE.
Mana'abu	Poultry			North Malaita
Kwaibora	Sewing			North Malaita
Takwa	Poultry			North Malaita
Fui	V/Garden			North Malaita
Kwaibala	Sewing	\$100	\$100	North Malaita
Uru gpaunee	Sewing ..	\$180	\$180	North Malaita "
Longu	Poultry			Guadalcanal
Koltasi	Sewing			"
Veramogho	Sewing			"
Raedu	Poultry			"
Malageti	Poultry			"
Talaura	V/Garden			"
Hunda Kolombangara	Poultry	\$40	33.41	Western Province
Rarumana Parara Islands	V/Garden	35	54.40	Western Province
Saeragi	Poultry	10	30	Western Province
Gizo	Poultry	15	34.20	Western Province
Cepae	Poultry	15	52.18	Western Province
Chubikopi Marovo	G/Garden	15	39.20	Western Province
Bopo Vqununu	Poultry	56		Western Province
Vanga Kolombangaraa	Poultry			Western Province
Elomana Ugele	V/Garden			

NAME OF CLUB	ACTIVITIES	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION	FSP	REMARKS
Pailoge Gizo	Poultry			W. Province
Rarumana Parara	Sewing			Western Province
Buala Ysabel	Sewing			Ysabel Province
✓ Makohigo	Sewing			M/Ulawa Province
Buda Ysabel	sewing	\$ 100		Ysabel
Belaninu	sewing	55	50	Ysabel
Mog Maragantu	"	50	55	"
Shuruthong	sewing/garden	55	50	Ysabel
Kua Kua	sewing	55	50	Makira
Hautaki	Bakery	55	50	Makira
Lewis	"			s Malaita
Alenya	sewing			Central
Nanunui	"	50	50	Malaita
Malada	"			Makira

All on this list have applied for help, been visited by F.S.P. rep., & approved. All have saved some money but in many cases the local contribution they are prepared to put in has not yet been decided.

Karunui Trig Centre	Poultry/garden			Malaita
Konunaboka	"			Ysabel
Iakwa	"			Malaita
Nogalau	"			Ysabel

Minutes of Women's Development Planner's ConferenceHeld at the YWCA Conference Room 9.00 am - 9/6/82

1. Welcome: Director of F.S.P. - Mr W. Betu
2. Opening Address: Minister for MEYSD - Mr G. Talasasa officially declared the Conference open. He was accompanied by his Permanent Secretary Mr A. Manakako. Below were some important statements quoted by the Minister. "The development of our women in the Solomons must be planned". "Women are the mothers of our nation and indeed of the human race." "The Government's Programme of action has not been specific about womens development in the country, but what has been specific, however, is that the Government continues to make provision for a women's section in MEYSD, realising the crucial role play in the overall Socio-economic and political development of our country".

"It is for this very reason that the MEYSD is currently working towards the establishment of a National Women's Council (NWC), which is hoped will provid the administrative organisation through which the government will provide assistance in the form of finance and expertees to organise womens development in the country". The Gov't will continue to make Policy and give Policy guidelines, following necessary consultations with the NWC".

"Your conference today, aims at finding common grounds upon which which positive plans can be worked out for women's development in the Country".

ParticipantsMinistries/Organisations
Represented

Mrs. Rose Sipolo	SIPPA
Sr. Emanuella	Catholic Church
Mrs. Piti Maike	S.S.D.O. - MEYSD
Mrs Magdaline Kahanimae	F.A/Agric. Div - MHAND
Mr Z. Takonene	MEYSD
Mrs M. Mahika	Mothers Unions
Mr D. Lilinae	Adult Educ. - METCA
Mr R. Albert	Business Dev. Branch - MHAND
Mr C. Maesana	YWCA
Ms A. Pitu	Business Dev. Branch - MHAND
Mrs Inogen Wotlenaro	Mothers Union
Mrs G. Dora	" "
Ms E. Osiaba	F.S.P. Hon.
Mr J. Roughan	Sol. Is. Dev. Trust
Mr W. Betu (Chirman)	F.S.P. - Director
Ms G. Maelaua (Secretary appointed)	Health Edu. - MHMS

3. SIG. PROGRAMME OF ACTION 1981 - 84

3/a General discussion - P.M.O. - the nominee who was supposed to lead the discussion was not present at the conference so the Chairman moved to (b) under item No.3 of the agenda.

3/b Specific discussion - Women's Programme - MEYSD3/b/1 Mr Takonene

Even though there is no specification about womens development in the country in the new SIG. Programme of action 1981 - 84, this should not discourage the women from continuing on with their already existing development programmes.

3/b/2 Mrs Piti Maike

The Social Development action of the MEYSD is currently making recommendations for drawing up a policy guideline for women development programmes to be presented to their minister, through his Permanent Secretary. There are funds available through the government to the Social Dev. section which should be used for womens development programmes but is impossible at this stage due to lack of policy guidelines on how these funds should be used.

3/b/3 Mr Chairman

What we really need is something concrete (Policy guidelines)

3/b/4 Social Development Involvement in Womens Programmes

The above sector makes yearly work plans and under this for 1982 are such as (a) to set up four provincial Womens Council
(b) five womens courses/workshops in rural areas
(c) registration of womens clubs.

Workshops/Courses

These vary in different communities - in this I mean that the subjects or topics included in the course programme must be beneficial to that particular community.

Aims of Women Club

Womens Clubs are usually formed up with the help and advise of the Social development workers. The main aims which they expect to achieve when forming such clubs are: (1) learn new idea/skills
(2) help their people
(3) " " community
(4) come out and enjoy social activities.

Voluntary Contributions

In the previous years such above contris were given to Voluntry organisations such as YWCA, but with this new Government it is now only given to church organisations.

3/b/5 Ms S. Osiabu

Ms Osiabu as an FSP field worker funds that she has no major problem in working with other womens development fieldworkers (eg. Social Dev.Assts, Health Educ.)

During her organised workshops, there is no identification of participants despite several womens movements within the communities concerned (eg. Mothers Union, Dorcas Welfare, Womens Ban, womens clubs etc). Only funds for her workshops are being identified as given by FSP.

3/b/6 Mrs P. Haika

Social development section of the MEYSD do receive aids or help from overseas organisations such as "ESCAP", "FAO" and "UNFPA".

3/b/7 Mrs C. Maezama

YWCA - is a non government organisation. Mrs Maezama stressed that all womens programmes plans should be circulated to all organisations, sectors of ministries dealing with women. She pointed out that with the present system, YWCA is never up to date with womens programmes plans.

"Though we may not receive any share of the funds distributed by the Government, still we should have the right to know how the funds are being spent", quoted Mrs Maezama.

3/b/8 Mrs M Hahaninae

"As an Agric. Field Assistant who deals mainly with women, one of my main problems is lack of allocated funds from my sector, which I could use to organise and run my own agriculture short courses/workshops in the rural areas". At the moment Mrs Hahaninae is working closely with the Social Dev. Asst. in the Provinces. Usually she is invited to attend and give talks especially on Vegetable growing, emphasizing more for improving diets and not for income.

3/b/9 Ms A Pitu

A womens business adviser also viewed out her problems as similar to Mrs Hahaninae. Her other contributing problems is probably because the rural women are not aware of her existence they do not come out with their needs.

3/b/10 Mr R. Albert

The Small business Deve. branch has just sub-divided itself into two smaller units (1) village business industry unit
(2) womens business development unit.

This branch has been trying to set up demonstration centres in certain areas of provinces where rural people could easily reach but were unsuccessful due to such (a) shortage of funds
(b) " " staff
(c) lack of knowledge of functions of womens interest section in rural areas.

3/b/11 Mr Lilimae

It seems that there is a lack of cooperation between church groups and womens clubs. If we are trying to help educate the women in our villages, we should work through the already existing church groups, instead of trying to introduce a new club or movement.

3/b/12 Ms Osiabu

It was made clear to Mr Lilimae that his motion is a duplication of the procedure now followed.

3/b/13 Mr Chairman

What do church groups feel with regards to Mr Lilimae's motion?

3/b/14 Mrs Imogen Wotlemara

Since mothers Union was the only church represented who has a church womens movement turned as Mothers Union, Mrs Wotlemara said that there has never been clashes between them and the non-church groups.

3/b/15 Mr Takonene

It seems that several different organisations, movements, ministries are all trying to help the women why not set up a one coordinating body for these various groups?

RE- COMMENCE 10.45 am

3/b/16 Mr J. Roughan

A short talk on Sol. Is. Dev. Trust was given by Mr Roughan.
"Women are very important in development". They are the
Keys of our communities.

4. Women in Development - Achievements and failures

4/1 Mrs. I. Wotlamaro - Mothers Union

Achievements

Increased Membership
6,500 women for Sol. Is.
and Vanuatu.
Bavana womens training
Centre to train school
leavers to be able to
help themselves and their
people.

Failures

Less funds available for
carrying out mothers union
work.
No well trained staff to
run the training centre.

4/2 Sr. Emmanuella

Achievements

Vegetables grown at the
training centre can be
sold at the market to
provide funds for running
the centre or plant pots
sold at Tamba also for
bringing in funds to
support the running of
the centre.

Failures

lack of funds
lack of well trained staff
knowledge learnt are some-
times not implemented when
the girls return to their
own Communities - mainly
because their elders do not
recognise them.
lack of funds and staff,
therefore lack of follow-
up.

4/3 Ms. S. Osiabu

There is no cooperation among the heads of womens develop-
ment planners.

4/4 Mr. Takonera

Although church groups and women's clubs existed in our
communities for several years now, there are very little
improvements noticed. However, lets not look back and
argue on whose faults these were so but lets work towards
making a policy to be our guideline base. The Policy
should then be put through the Permanent Secretary, to
the Minister MEYSD.

4/5 Mr. Chairman

Refer to item 4/3, the Chairman felt it necessary to form
a drafting Committee which should look into the minutes of
this conference, make a report and then recommendations for
a written policy.

Drafting Committee Composition

Sarah	Mrs. Imogen Wotlamaro
Christina	Piti Maike
Aun'e	Rose Sipolo
Magdaline	Gwen Maelaua.
Sr. Emmanuella	

LUNCH BREAK 12.00 NOON

RE - COMMENCE - 1.30 P.M.

5. Churches Roles and Programmes

5/1 Mrs. M. Mahika

Mrs. Mahika briefed out on what Mothers Union is meant. "Mothers Union" is a name given to Anglican Church women who are prepared to come together to achieve the following aims and objectives:-

- Understand and teach about christian marriage
- help parents bring up family in christian life
- help all christians to pray and work together
- make known good ways - keep family life strong and protect children.
- help people with family problems.

Mothers Union is an Anglican world wide movement. In the Solomon Islands it is registered as a Charitable Organisation under the trust act.

5/2 Mrs. Maezama

It is realised that church groups are formed not to make profits as in non-church womens groups. Probably this is because of their church policies.

5/3 Mr. Chairmar

Are all the different existing organisations registered as with Mothers Union? Social development section are asked to find out on this.

5/4 Mr. Takonene

How best would we implementers come to a common goal now that we have various names of womens organisations among our communities? This would be very confusing to the recipient of our messages. Why not have one coordinating body which all this various organisations, sectors can work with or under.

5/5 Mrs. Maezama

It is very important that the communities whom we are about to implement some ideas to, should be educated first on our aims, objectives, purposes etc. of the idea.

6. FSP - Womens Programmes - by FSP director.

Mandate on this item.

7. Marketing Out lets

7/1 Mr. Ronaldo

Before ever thinking of setting up an income-generating activity it is very important to consider such situations

- (1) Is there a demand for this product
- (2) Are there any competitions
- (3) Will I be able to supply sufficiently etc.

When products are made they should be sold at an appropriate price.

7/2 Mrs. Hahanimae

It is important that when we make income-generating activities we should first see that we improve our own standards before making incomes - e.g. vegetable growing is also an income - generating activity but first it is used to improve the diet of the community or persons concerned before selling the surplus for extra income.

BREAK - 3.30 p.m.

RE-COMMENCE - 3.45 p.m.

8. Coordination and Evaluation

8/1 Mr. Chairman

Co-ordination is very important to enable recommendations during such conferences to be brought up to the heads of government.

Without a coordinating body all that we have come up with during this conference would be a waste of time. However, now that the NWC is already a recognised body, would it be possible that they be the coordinating body for all womens development programmes in the country?

There being no other items to be discussed the conference was closed at 4.15 p.m.

G. Maelaus
Secretary

W. Betu
Chairperson

Minutes of a meeting of the Steering Committee for FSP/WIP 1982/83 held
 Wednesday 28 April 1983 in FSP Office, Assistant Country Director
 Sarah Osiabu

Present : Georgina Sulobo
 Barbara Unusu
 Aloysia Kuti
 Sarah Osiabu
 Janine Barelds - Chairman
 Margaret Luialamo - Secretary
 Martha Malcolm

Apologies: Stephen Ngele

A G E N D A

1. Minutes of meeting of 21/4/83
2. Matters arising from minutes.

Item 1 Minutes/meeting 21/4/83

The minutes of the above meeting were read and moved to be adopted by Janine seconded by Sarah.

Item 2 Matters Arising

The Committee went straight into discussing items on the FSP/WIP information sheet, questioning various aspects for and against.

The Items were:-

1. Hygiene
2. Nutrition
3. Family Planning
4. Environmental Sanitation and water supplies.

As an example, Sanitation and Water Supplies was brought under close scrutiny, as to why pit latrines were not accepted and as to why water supplies once installed received no maintenance work when needed.

Some of the points which the Committee felt were a contributory factor in the poor response to pit latrines and the maintenance of water supplies were.

1. People were usually through mere ignorance and the lack of adequate information about the good and had points about pit latrines and water supplies.
2. With pit latrines if not kept properly causes a bad smell which usually discourages people to using the pits and so they would revert to using the bush, beaches and the sea latrines.
3. Lack of awareness about each persons respons ability for his or her health thus they would not be worried about the health hagdards in relation to these 2 areas.

The committee then went on to make certain recommendations for future

Recommendations:

1. General awareness should be promoted within the village or community of the good and bad points about sanitation and water.
2. Health Education on Sanitation and water supplies.
3. General maintenance of water supplies should be the responsibility of that community served by such.
4. That water supply projects be reinstated into the FSP programs and to be incorporated into the WIP.
5. That when installing water supply projects, drainage systems to avoid breeding places for mosquitos and other health hazards.
6. That proper rubbish disposal systems be also brought in the appropriate projects.
7. That FSP must make sure that when FSP funds were transferred to Provinces to administer, assurance must be sought in the proper use of these funds. The committee understood that some funds that were allocated for water supplies by FSP had never been accounted for.

Other points raised for discussion by the committee were from the FSP report 1981/82 Phase II .

1. FSP Staffing
2. Creation of new women's clubs
3. Chemical/organise fertilizers
4. Information booklet on sewing machines

Recommendations on 1 - 4

1. FSP Staffing:

In the light of the increasing work load on the senior Women's Interest officer Sarah Osiabu, the committee felt that inspite of FSP'S policies on the staffing compliment, consideration should be made at this point in providing some assistance to Sarah in the Administration of all the FSP/WIP programs.

2. Creation of New Women's Clubs:

The committee felt that if groups were interested in forming their clubs they should not be discouraged but at the same time as already supporting 399 organisation thsi was good but the question of how effective and active these groups, clubs were should be considered thus new clubs should be minimised.

3. Chemical/Organise Fertilizers:

The use of these fertilizers should be discouraged and the use of compost be encouraged to the womens agricultural projects.

4. Information Booklet on Sewing Machines:

This booklet should be printed even if the sewing project has been completed. The machines should be maintained as much as possible.

Any other business

Another suggestions was put to the committee for their discussion. That by looking at previous training workshops the contents that were put through them were somehow too fragmented. for instance if one was to promote hygiene, then this should be presented to women in such a way that she can relate it to her real situation and her family. (or) we wanted to improve her kitchen, the fire place, the floor, the place for preparing food, for storing food and utensils, the place for washing up the dishes, and the drainage system etc,

This would be put to women or whoever was interested a more holistic picture as it would benefit individual, family and community needs thus the approach would be more acceptable.

Some members of the committee felt a little insure of how this idea could be altogether effective and that was as far as the discussion on this suggestion went.

There was no other business and the meeting closed at 11.25 am.

The next meeting was scheduled for 9 am Wednesday 4-4-83.

M. Luialamo
Secretary
4 May 1983

Jannine Barelds
Chairman

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
PO BOX 400
HONIARA
SOLOMON ISLANDS

Dear Participants,

Women's Development Planners Conference 12-5-83

I am pleased to invite you to the FSP annual Women's Development Planners Conference for 1983.

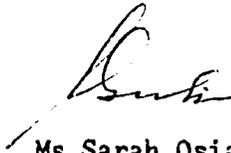
The conference will only be for 1 day and will be held at the YWCA hostel on 12 May 1983, at 8:30 am.

It is expected that the registration of participants to the conference will commence at 8,30 am, followed by the main agenda.

Participants should try to be at the conference on time.

Please find attached the agenda for the conference and the list of participants.

Yours sincerely,



Ms Sarah Osiabu
Assistant country Director/Women's Interest Program

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mrs. B. Unusu Ministry of Employment Youth and Social Development
2. Mr. Z. Takonene Ministry of Employment Youth and Social Development
3. Mr D. Lilimae Ministry of Education Training and Cultural Affairs
4. Mr. M. Oritaimae Ministry of Education Training and Cultural Affairs
5. Mrs M. Luialamo Ministry of Health and Medical Services
6. Mr. B. Fa'ana Ministry of Health and Medical Services
7. Mr. J. Airau Nation Planing
8. Ms. M. Malcolm Peace corp
9. Mr. L. Kaitu Solomon Island Planned Parenthood Association
10. Mrs J. Sipolo Young Women's Christian Association
11. Mrs. S. Malefo South Sea Evangelical Church (Women's Fellowship)
12. Mrs. G. Sulobo Church of Melanesia (Mother's Union)
13. Sr. M. Donasia Roman Catholic Church
14. Mrs K. Hughs United Church (Women's Fellowship)
15. Mrs J. Sau Guadalcanal/Cultral Centre
16. Mr. S. Cheka Youth Congress
17. Mr. J. Roughan Solomon Island Development Trust
18. Mr. L. Papari Talaura Community Project
19. Mr. S. Ngele Foundation for the People's of the South Pacific
20. Mrs. A. Sade Solomon Islands Broadcasting (Women's Media)
21. Mr. J. Ziku Development Bank of the Solomon Islands
22. Mr. I. Panasasa Ministry of Home Affairs
23. Mrs. C. Maria Guadalcanal Province

CONFERENCE PROGRAMM FOR 12-5-83

TIME:	8.30 AM	REGISTRATION
	9.00 AM	OPENING ADDRESS (COUNTRY DIRECTOR) FSP EVALUATOR (BERNARD HOSIE)
	9.30 AM	MORNING TEA
	10.00 AM	REPORTS
	12.00 NOON	LUNCH
	1.30 PM	NO. 8 ON AGENDA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN THE S.I. <u>M. LUIALAMO</u>
	2.30 PM	COFFEE
	3.00 PM	FINAL
	4.00 PM	CLOSING CEREMONY (J. ROUGHAN)

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PLANNERS CONFERENCE

VENUE: YWCA HOSTEL - HONIARA

DATE: 12TH MAY 1983

TIME: 8.30 AM

A G E N D A

1. Minutes of last meeting, matters arising from minutes and reports.
2. That for 1983 - 84 FSP and the Social Development Assistant women's training workshops concentrate on the theme - e.g., upgrading kitchen.
3. That FSP continue to promote activity for the small income projects for women.
4. That the main thrust of the FSP program should be to strengthen existing womens clubs rather than promoting new clubs.
5. The Planning Conference recommends as a high priority, that FSP promote village day centres for pre-school children.
6. The use of media for women's program should promote ~~Leadership~~ training for women.
7. FSP/SIDT and other supporting organization should promote leadership training for women.
8. The women's program and SIDT should co-opetate with the primary health care in coloboration with the Ministry of Health and Medical Services.
9. Other Matters

REPORT ON THE FIELD STAFF TRAINING WORKSHOP 5 - 9 JULY 1982

1. Introduction

The workshop for field staff has come about as the result of an evaluation of the FSP Women's Interest programme last year. This evaluation was conducted by two women representatives of FSP from the United States of America.

The workshop was jointly organised by FSP and the Ministry of Employment, Youth & Social Development. The non-government participant's expenses were met by FSP while the Social Development Assistant's expenses were met by the Ministry of Employment, Youth & Social Development.

2. Aims

- (a) To bring all the field-staff together to discuss their women's programmes, share their problems and together work out Solutions or reccommendations.
- (b) To examine the work plans of the churches, Women's Interest (MEYSD), FSP and other govt. Ministries for women and work out possible collaboration.
- (c) To learn new ideas and skills.
- (d) To discuss the proposed policy on the establishment of the SI National Women's Council.

Participants

<u>Names</u>	<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Duty Station</u>
1. Sr. Domitila ✓	FSP field staff	South Malaita
2. Sr. Nellie ✓	" " "	North Malaita
3. Imogene Wotlemaro	Mother's Union	
4. Georgina	" "	
5. Hellen Hite	MEYSD	Honiara
6. Winnifred Suruka	MEYSD	"
7. Madeline Maelaua	"	Auki
8. Virginia Ivupitu ✓	"	Tulagi
9. Magdalene Hahanimae ✓	MHAND	Honiara
10. Simon Veky	Guadalcanal Province	"
11. Lydia Iho	Ysabel Province	Buala
12. Naomi Talu	" "	"
13. Sarah Wilfred ✓	Dorcas Welfare Society	Betikama
14. Mary Makini ✓	Assembly of God	Honiara
15. Roselyn Misi	MEYSD	Honiara
16. Stephen Ngele	FSP field staff	"
17. Gwen Maelaua	MHMS	"
18. Sarah Osiabu	FSP	"
19. Piti Maike ✓	MEYSD	"
20. Annie Pitu ✓	MHAND	"

/2

4. Women's Activities in the Villages

Current activities in the villages through Women's Clubs as being reported by participants include the following:-

1. Conducting training courses on sewing, handicrafts, good nutrition, budgetting, upraising of cook place in the village kitche, building of rum oven, baking bread, agriculture, village development, union work, bring and buy, food preservation, simple appropriate technology, organising sports, join making, teaching sunday school teachers.

Problems as being expressed by field workers are as follows:-

- (a) transport difficulties
- (b) Communication -
- (c) leaders unco-operative
- (d) custom feasts interfere with club days
- (e) financial
- (f) women illiterate ii) can't read nor write and depend too much on men
- (g) aims of women's clubs not clear so the clubs fold up.
- (h) FSP field staff were not introduced to SDA Malaita province, causing some confusions.
- (i) men unwilling to intergrate with women training.

5. Speakers

The workshop was fortunate to have speakers from the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Development (Agriculture & Business), Young Women Christian Association, the Solomon Island Development Trust and of course FSP and the Ministry of Employment, Youth and Social Development who jointly moderated the workshop.

(A) Business Advisory

A Brain storming session by Annie Pitu on the following questions:-

- (a) What activities are women involved in presently? (a) Business, (b) income earnings?
- (b) What are the income activities that women would like to be involved with in the villages?
- (c) What would you like to see the Women Business Advisor include in her work?

The purpose of this, was to help participants see what areas, and how much the women in the village have done in income generating activities. Also the participants were able to say what training related to income generating they feel should be improved or included.

/3

2. Agriculture

The speaker from Agriculture Division was Mrs. Magdalene Hahanimae. Her talk covered, the work of Agriculture Division generally, her own work as a women extension officer and also touched on soil (ways of improving and ways in which weather, sun & rain (etc) and human beings help to spoil soil.

This was also a very interesting presentation and there was a lot of questions from the participants relating to custom, beliefs etc.

3. YWCA

The speaker from the Young Women Christian Association was Mrs Kuria Hughes the President of the Board of Directors. Her talk covered the history of the YWCA in the Solomons the activities they are involved with and general talk on how to face, tackle and solve problems.

4. Solomon Island Development Trust

The speaker from the Solomon Island Development Trust was, Mr John Roughan Technical Advisor to SIDT. His talk covered the work of the Development Trust. The SIDT he said is an organisation that lends or gives money for projects. But he stresses that unless you have a "Strong Village" his organisation is not willing to fund your project. His definition of the Strong Village is as following:-

- Clean village with clean water and proper toilets
- village beautiful, flowers etc.
- people well organised - organised women's clubs, youth clubs, men's clubs etc.
- enough good food (vegetables, fruits, fish etc)
- people are healthy
- Not staka DOGS!

He ended his short informative presentation by saying that he sees DEVELOPMENT = POLITICAL & SOCIAL. Send place = MONEY.

6. Work Programmes for 1982

Both Women's Interest Section work plan and FSP work programme for this year were looked through and recommendations were made on how best we could organise and run these programmes together by all our human resources available.

Some of the organisations including government do not have very much money for training and they rely very much on the efforts of the women's groups to provide transport, accommodation, food for trainers. Other organisations like FSP allocate a fair bit of funds for training therefore the feeling of the workshop was that we should all work together for achievement of better results for our women and people.

/4

(1) TrainingJoint Programme of Courses FSP/GOVT/Churches/Voluntary Organisations

FSP would fund 25 training workshops which should be conducted jointly by the above organisations. Here are the areas in which we hope to carry out the trainings:-

Malaita Province (6 courses)North

Malu'u - November 1982
Aru - July '82
Alarua - September '82

(South)

Hautehi - July 1982
Rohinari - August '82
Ro'one - September '82

Guadalcanal Province (5 courses)

Aola - August '82
Babanakira - September '82
Marau - October '82
Avu Avu - November '82
Malatoha - December '82

Central Is Province

Savo - July '82
Russell
Rennell
Bellona
Gella

Temotu

Luisaleba - October '82 (Imogene Wotlemaro)

Makira

Ulawa - August '82

West

Moli Choiseul - August '82
Chuchulu (Marovo) - September '82
Keru (North New Georgia) - October '82
Manabusu (Gatokae)- November '82

Ysabel (3 courses)

Areas to be defined by SDA (Ysabel) later.

(2) Income Generating Activities

Women's Interest, MEYSD has secured funds for 7 income generating activities for women in the Solomons, from the UN Voluntary Fund for the Decade of Women. These are:- Poultry, Bakery and Vegetable growing projects.

FSP has got funds for 65 income generating activities this year.

(3) Publication

A publication committee has been formed to do publication of sewing, agriculture, business, etc: The members of the committee are:-

Imogene Wotleramo
Magdalene Hahanimae
Annie Pitu
Sarah Wilfred
Mary Makini
Sarah Osiabu
Stephen GNele
Piti Maike
Rose Misi

REKONA

P.T.

