



Methodist Church in Fiji

G.P.O. BOX 357, SUVA, FIJI CABLES: METHODIST, SUVA. TELEPHONE 24097

IN:asm AF.

25th September, 1984

Dr. Elizabeth White,
Area Director, Pacific Islands,
The Asia Foundation,
550 Kearny Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94106

Dear Dr. White,

re: FINAL REPORT - THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Greetings! I find it difficult to believe that the TAF Programme at Kadavu has finally come to an end. This was confirmed when Mr. Neil Jorgensen presented his final report to the Standing Committee of the Methodist Church in Fiji at its meeting on Friday, 21st September 1984.

Members of the Standing Committee noted that, since 1981, the TAF has injected into the Kadavu scene through a wide range of projects the sum of over \$120,000. The Programme covered Self-help projects (20), Primary School projects (12) and Secondary School projects (13). The Standing Committee was of the opinion that the TAF programme has proved wrong what many believed in 1981 that the combination of the TAF and Methodist Church in Fiji would not work.

The final report has shown that, through the able and capable guidance of Mr. Neil Jorgensen, the TAF has not only brought much needed financial support and new forms of training, it has also raised the living standard and aspirations of the people of Kadavu.

I write, on behalf of the Methodist Church in Fiji, to convey our deep appreciation for the services and opportunities given to our people through the TAF. Although the financial support has terminated, the experiences and results which were obtained through the TAF will continue to remind us of our partnership in Kadavu.

May I also convey our appreciation for the opportunity to associate ourselves with Mr. Neil Jorgensen. Since the TAF Programme started in 1981, "Neil" has become synonymous with TAF in Kadavu. Apart from his ability to mix freely, Neil has been able to adapt to the Kadavu environment and this provided the most essential platform on which the success of the whole TAF programme depended. The Standing Committee of the Methodist Church in Fiji endorsed this and on behalf of the members, I wish to say "Thank you" to Neil and also to wish him well and God's blessing for the future.

In conclusion, I wish to confirm our desire for the expansion of the TAF programme throughout Fiji. The Kadavu results and experiences are living proofs of what can be achieved through our association with TAF. On behalf of the Methodist Church in Fiji, I wish the TAF every success in the future.

Yours faithfully,

Inoke Nabulivou
Inoke Nabulivou (Hcv.)
GENERAL SECRETARY.

FIJI NON-FORMAL EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT US
AID Grants 879-0251-G-00-1003-00
(TAF grants to Methodist Church in Fiji
PI-311-SF-2001, PI-311-SF-3043)

Period: October 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984.

The Fiji Non-Formal Education for Development Project, in the Province of Kadavu, Fiji, was prompted by a hurricane but affirmed by a depressed economy. The Asia Foundation in conjunction with the Methodist Church in Fiji have utilized USAID funds, Methodist Church property and personnel, and local contributions of materials, labor and funds to help improve the quality of life in the province. This was attempted through two activities:

1. Non-Formal Education programmes were established at 10 Kadavu Schools to produce skills useful in the development of Kadavu and Kadavuans.
2. For 27 villages or organizations, self-help projects were initiated which would improve the physical (i.e. water supply), social (i.e. community hall), or economical (i.e. fishing boat) quality of life.

In May and June, 1984, an evaluation of this project was undertaken by the Project Manager. During this period the Project Manager visited the project sites alone and, on separate occasions, with representatives of USAID (Robert Kahn of the Regional Development Office), the Methodist Church in Fiji (Mosese Vunivutu, Development Supervisor) and the Kadavu Provincial Council (Ratu Sela Nanovo, Assistant Roko). The following report is a result of these visits and discussions with the evaluators.

METHODOLOGY

Basically unchanged during the course of the project, there were, however, a few small changes which evolved naturally in the methodology. In Non-Formal Education projects, all school committees were involved as well as principals and an effort was made to concentrate on only one skill for training, especially at primary schools.

Village development projects were approved by the same method as always, but more effort was made to establish them as part of the village or area's Co-op Association. Co-ops were found to be more sophisticated in dealing with finances and had the backing of chiefs and the Provincial Council as well as the general population. All of the second-year projects were Co-op projects, with the exception of village halls and chainsaw/sawmills which were mainly supported to help deal with a shortage of hurricane-resistant shelters.

WORK TO DATE

The projects all have their own stories, some of which would make readable non-fiction. Events interceded in nearly every case to make the work slower, or more interesting, usually more challenging, sometimes encouraging, sometimes tragic--as when a co-op manager was killed and a project boat lost during a fishing accident at Nabukelevuire. Of course a big hurricane also caused major problems, and there were many smaller scenes that provided much drama, like chasing pigs around in the night on a heaving slick ship deck, sitting crosslegged through sweaty raining nights drinking murky brown liquid and waiting for floods to subside or meetings to start, carrying a 1½-ton tractor over the reef on shoulders from a ship that wouldn't wait for high tide. Most of the problems and progressess were less dramatic but more influential--lost invoices, difficult-to-find materials, sudden contributions from other villages, transferred teachers. Often the problems were less predictable. Recently, a giant field of floating pumice from an undersea volcano halted shipping for more than a month.

To even summarize the story behind every project would make more pages than are necessary or desirable. Therefore, Non-Formal Education programs and village development projects are listed only with their vital statistics and a comment on their present status in the tables on the following pages.

The comments in the tables are specific, but a few general comments may also be useful:

Non-Formal Education

1. There is no place for "cost effectiveness" in the table on Non-Formal Education programs because there is no objective data.

Perhaps a follow-up survey of students should be made, checking on their extracurricular or post-graduation activities and income. Such a survey would have to wait for many years in the case of primary school students who don't really have a chance to show their interest or skills until high school or later. In the case of secondary schools, this year will be the first year of official graduates from programs, as previous years had no separate trainers and non-formal courses were only additional to academic programs.

2. Richmond is unique among programs, having full-time government or school-paid instructors, and full time students. Among the remaining schools, however, the most successful programs seem to be those involving a teacher, parent, or local government field officer who is willing to give his/her time as a trainer.
3. The best programs also bring in income (vegetable, fish, poultry, handicrafts, furniture, boat sales). Income not only physically maintains the program but also maintains the interest, especially among parents, and parents are the ones who stick with the school even after teachers and government people have long transferred away. Besides, one of the most important uses of skills learned is to generate income.

Village Self-help Projects

The biggest problem by far has been the logistics of procurement and shipping. Kadavu has a road network that reaches to only 10 of the 82 villages in the province. In 72 villages cargo can only be received by sea, and the sea around Kadavu is made difficult by many reefs and habitually bad weather. Because there is no central loading point and hopping between villages is unprofitable, commercial ships make only infrequent and irregular journeys to Kadavu, and shipping charges are high. Government ships can provide free transport but delays may be many months. Compounding the difficulties of shipping is the omnipresent problem of getting materials onto a boat. Unless there is someone physically present in Suva to check on boats, notify the supplier of loading, and maintain visual contact with the purchased items, there is a good chance the ship will go to Kadavu without the supplies.

Of the 6 projects unfinished at evaluation time, 4 were still waiting for shipping of materials, 4 to 8 months after ordering.

2. Most projects were deficient in training. The majority of projects were activities with which villagers were already familiar but simply lacked finances to buy the equipment. Such efforts as fishing, sewing, running a cooperative trading centre, boat and building construction, and vegetable growing were implemented by people who knew the traditional methods and will probably therefore succeed to the traditional level. The overall standard of living will still go up, but much more efficient use of funds and a more pronounced impact on living standard could be effected by injecting training. By teaching long-line fishing outside the reef, sewing of clothing styles in demand by high-paying markets in Suva, use of fertilisers and different seed varieties, etc., income would undoubtedly be multiplied. In a few projects where training was available through government agencies or paid local experts (within budget limitations), the impact was notable. For example, Wailavu Youth Group's poultry project sent a member to Fiji College of Agriculture for 7 weeks and are now running one of the most successful businesses in Kadavu. Other projects involving outside trainers are the 4 sawmill projects (use of chainsaw and gauge), Yawa Reforestation (use of tractor), Busa bakery (bread baking), Qalira and Kabariki/Nawadeli Coop. (boat building), and Bulou Industrial Coop (the whole grant for entry of sewing trainers). Most of the businesses have not been operating long enough to show profit, but the older projects do show a generally higher benefit/cost ratio.

3. More emphasis could be made on finding outside markets for products such as fish, poultry and timber. Nevertheless, the most immediate value of most of the projects is in saving the money that would otherwise be spent on tinned fish for dinner is in part sponsored by the desire to show great incomes generated by development dollars.

KADAVU SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
June, 1983 to June, 1984

Average Annual Family Income and Expenditure

Village	Average annual family expenditure	Average per capita expenditure	% change from 1981	Average annual family income	Average per capita income	% change from 1981	Income/expenditure ratio
Dravunulu	\$507.34	\$89.73	-27%	\$497.61	\$88.01	+18%	.98
Muani	1,143.82	178.46	-36	732.96	114.36	+34	.64
Tabuya	768.50	118.23	-70	542.25	83.42	-59	.71
Tavuki	900.11	167.03	+56	437.61	81.03	-55	.49
Tawava	788.25	123.99	-43	693.77	108.40	-85	.87
Wailevu	1,241.50	151.13	-29	1,579.64	192.30	-72	1.27
OVERALL	863.40	137.20	-33	726.70	115.68	-67	.84

Note: Expenditures mostly exceeded income on survey forms. Since this is financially impossible, either families overestimated their expenditures or some important source of income was not included. What is important, however, is the income/expenditure ratio of villages relative to each other and relative to 1981 results. The 1981 survey also showed more expenditure than income.

Kadavu Non-farmer Education and Village Development Project
 The Paia Foundation/Methodist Church in Fiji

KADAVU SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
 June, 1983 to June, 1984

Population and Travel

Village	Population surveyed	Average family size, 1984	Average family size, 1981	Exchange in family size	Total number of boats	Avg.No. of boats per family	Visits to Health Center		Visits to Govt. Station, Vunisea			
							Total no. of visits	Avg. no. per family	% change from 1981	Total no. of visits	Avg. no. per family	
Drevudulu	147	26	5.7	6.1	-6%	7	0.3	65	1.7	-74%	136	5.2
Mueni	141	22	6.4	7.3	+12	4	.2	140	6.4	-24	238	10.8
Tabuya	52	8	6.5	4.6	+41	1	.1	40	5.0	+67	46	5.8
Tavuki	97	18	5.4	7.5	-28	3	.2	36	2.0	-76	314	17.4
Tawaqa	178	28	6.4	6.2	+3	4	.1	180	6.4	-12	298	10.7
Wallevu	115	14	8.2	5.9	+38	2	.1	134	9.6	+33	130	9.3
TOTAL (Overall)	730	116	6.4	6.3	+1	21	.2	575	5.0	-31	1162	10.2

Note: Changes from 1981 results are for the 6 surveyed villages only.

KADAVU SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Sources of Income--

Farm Produce Sales

Village	Kumala												
	Dalo (taro)	Uvi (yams)	Tavioka (cassava)	(sweet potato)	Yaqona (kava)	Niu (coconuts)	Pea-nuta (citrus)	Mali (apple)	pine-	Sila (corn)	jaina (bananas)	Maoli (pa-paya)	Tomatoes
Dravuvalu	\$730	100	12	34	6240	9	7	21	81	44	148	92	86
Muanl	279	277	86	1	9144	32	0	40	246	20	82	24	0
Tsbuya	160	170	110	30	1305	150	0	51	20	71	15	30	0
Tavuki	125	20	17	0	440	10	0	0	0	10	40	2	23
Tawava	202	140	60	26	13210	0	4	0	100	50	20	0	0
Wallevu	753	15	463	15	7460	673	0	161	127	35	462	132	22
Total	2249	722	748	106	37799	874	11	273	574	230	767	280	131

Village	Cabbage	Melons	Pork	Chicken	Beef	Goat	Duck	TOTAL	% of Market where sold total (% of sales) Income			
									Kadavu	Suva	Other	
Dravuvalu	186	74	60	25	370	340	45	8704	67	59%	41%	0%
Muanl	50	0	140	223	760	0	30	11434	71	52	28	20
Tsbuya	55	0	260	10	0	0	0	2437	56	69	31	0
Tavuki	15	3	NA	15	250	0	8	978	17	100	0	0
Tawava	35	15	350	10	600	0	0	14822	79	56	44	0
Wallevu	210	68	0	50	200	63	0	10909	49	83	17	0
Total	551	160	810	333	2180	403	83	49284	52	70	27	3

KADAVU SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Sources of Income--

Fisheries, Handicrafts, Salaries

Village	Fisheries			TOTAL	% of total income	Market where sold (% of sales)		
	Fish	Turtle	Shells			Kadavu	Suva	Other
Dravuwalu	1321	100	779	2200	17%	67%	33%	0%
Muani	515	31	226	822	5	38	31	31
Tebuya	230	10	186	426	10	100	0	0
Tavuki	302	400	0	702	12	100	0	0
Tawava	665	190	610	1465	8	93	7	0
Wallevu	922	40	191	1153	5	100	0	0
Total	3955	821	1992	6768	8	83	12	5

Village	Handicrafts					TOTAL	% of total income	Market where sold % of sales			Salaries Amount		TOTAL	% of total income
	Masi (yagons like Mata (tapa) stralnes)	Onu	Ko-irte	Bas-keta	Other			Kadavu	Suva	Other	Work in Kadavu	sent to Kadavu		
Dravuwalu	417	87	20	10	90	624	5%	60%	40%	0%	740	670	1410	11%
Muani	770	0	6	0	82	858	5	75	25	0	1230	1780	3010	19
Tebuya	130	0	10	0	0	140	3	86	0	14	400	935	1335	31
Tavuki	480	0	4	0	0	484	9	60	20	20	3028	497	3525	62
Tawava	1735	0	0	0	10	1745	9	69	31	0	650	50	700	4
Wallevu	531	0	42	0	0	573	3	70	30	0	3600	5880	9480	43
Total	4063	87	82	10	182	4424	6	70	24	6	9648	9812	19460	26

KADAVU SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Family Expenditure

Village	Food	Clothing	School fees	School supplies	School uniforms	Medical costs	Tools	Farming supplies	Transportation
Oravuusu	\$1711	924	1486	359	590	156	328	196	839
Muani	4092	1475	3645	1065	720	360	1284	125	2014
Tabuya	760	844	512	370	319	205	260	70	488
Tavuki	2864	1122	2038	583	329	515	378	90	1020
Tawava	3890	2065	2182	1042	593	723	1035	116	2305
Wallevu	1341	1140	1548	576	385	185	664	100	995
Total	14640	7570	11411	3995	2936	2144	3949	697	7661
Per capita average	20	10	16	5	4	3	5	1	10
% of total expenditure	15%	7	11	4	3	2	4	1	8
% change from 1981	-55%	-61		-61		-40		-25	0

Village	Fishing supplies	Boat fuel	Kerosene	White gas	Land rates	Church donations	Housing costs	Other	TOTAL
Oravuusu	264	438	312	263	600	1165	2460	1100	13191
Muani	806	1388	721	668	342	992	5265	200	25162
Tabuya	125	234	485	169	412	276	569	50	6148
Tavuki	342	622	646	667	648	897	2707	752	16202
Tawava	503	1102	751	473	560	1171	3485	75	22071
Wallevu	657	562	763	497	1930	1561	3667	810	17381
Total	2697	4346	3678	2737	4492	6062	18153	2987	100155
Per capita average	4	6	5	4	6	8	25	4	137
% of total expenditure	3%	4	4	3	4	6	18	3	100
% change from 1981	-33		17		-68	33	+400	+33	-33

KADAVU SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Comparison of Sources of Income, 1981 and 1984

AAPCI = Average Annual Per Capite Income

Village	Farm AAPCI			Fisheries AAPCI			Handicrafts AAPCI			Salaries AAPCI			Total AAPCI		
	1981	1984	% change	1981	1984	% change	1981	1984	% change	1981	1984	% change	1981	1984	% change
Oravuvolu	170	59	-16%	2	15	+650	1	4	+300	2	10	+400	75	88	+18
Munni	58	81	+40	5	6	+20	3	6	+100	19	21	+11	85	114	+34
Tabuys	155	47	-70	47	8	-83	1	2	+100	1	26	+2500	203	83	-59
Tavuki	68	14	-229	15	10	-33	3	7	+133	95	50	-47	181	81	-55
Tasava	499	86	-83	15	8	-47	35	10	-250	196	4	-98	745	108	-85
Wellevu	67	95	+42	6	10	+67	3	5	+67	625	82	-87	701	192	-72
Income Source Overall Average	156	71	-54	9	10	+11	8	6	-25	185	28	-85	358	115	-67

KADAVU SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Family Business and Village Development Priorities

I. Family Business Desired (answer to question 39 in survey form)

Business	Village				Total	
	Dravuvolu	Tebuys	Tawava	Wallevu		
	Muani	Tavuki				
Boat	1	1	2	4	1	9
Store	5	2	2	1	2	12
Farming	1	1	1	1	6	9
Animal Husbandry		2	1	2	1	7
Goat Raising	1		1			2
Cattle Raising	1	2	1			4
Pig Raising	2	2	1	2	2	10
Poultry	2	1		2	2	8
Fishing	6	5	1	6	2	26
Sewing						1
Tea House (Cafe)						1
Furniture Construction						1

II. Village Development Desired (answer to question 40 in survey form)

Development Project	Village				Total	
	Dravuvolu	Tebuys	Tawava	Wallevu		
	Muani	Tavuki				
Village Boat			2			2
Store/Co-op	2		2		1	5
Village Farm	11	3	2	18		35
Animal Husbandry	3		3	2		9
Goat Raising	1		1	1		3
Cattle Raising			1			1
Pig Raising				1		1
Poultry Raising					9	10
Fishing		2	1	1		4
Housing	2	2				4
Community Hall	3					4
Water Supply		1	3	1		4
Seawall		5		7		14
Pine Planting		3				3
Electricity			1			1
Rural Roading				1		1
Lawn Mower					1	1

4. The Fijian culture can be dangerous to businesses. Whenever someone gets some cash, his community expects its share, even at the expense of removing the businessmen's maintenance funds and motivation. Many solutions have been proposed by many people. Two systems which seem to help are: 1) making the business the responsibility of a club or co-op which is small enough to allow personal reward but has membership open to the whole village, and 2) emphasizing the fact that 'kerekere' or traditional requests for money should be taken not from the club or business but from individuals' share of the profits. Since the business is part of the community, there is more widespread concern over its success, and only workers' salaries or members' dividends get drawn away.
5. A hurricane in 1983 has reduced considerably the meaning in the table's numbers. There is no factor included to compensate for the devastation to both economic and social conditions. Different villages were also affected to different degrees. A few villages lost as much as 80% of their houses and their farms while others lost only a few roofs or outhouses. The arrival of a second hurricane when life was just seeming normal again after the last one (1979) has an effect on morale which is immeasurable but important. In such an area, everything costs more-to make it hurricane-proof-and therefore takes longer and requires even more effort to show a profit.

BASELINE DATA

Although the intervening hurricane has fairly destroyed the meaning of any post-project data, an attempt was made at a follow-up survey. The importance of the survey results is not so much in comparison with pre-project data, but in simply getting an idea of the present situation in Kadavu. This idea should assist in determining future development needs.

Of the 22 villages surveyed in 1981, only 7 received grant funds. Six of these were surveyed in May and June, 1984. The results of this survey are displayed in the tables on the next 6 pages. The results are for one year from June, 1983 to June, 1984, and are compared to the results from these 6 villages from the year February, 1981 to February, 1982.

A few of the more notable discoveries:

1. Although the average family size was almost stable (an increase of 1%), the number of visits to a health center decreased substantially. This may be due to improved health, decreased income for paying boat fare to the center, or increased reliance on traditional medicine.
2. An average family visits the government station in Vanisea (with the post office, bank branch, telephone, hospital, agriculture office, District administration office and Government school) about twice as often as they visit a health center.
3. There is on the average one boat for every five families, a decrease from about 1 boat in 4 families in 1981, probably due to the toll taken by the hurricane.
4. Both per capita expenses and income have decreased since 1981, although income has decreased at a greater rate. The analysis of changes in sources of income shows that the most important drop was in wages and sales of agricultural products. Only fisheries income showed a slight increase. Agriculture was gravely injured by the hurricane and many wages may have been discontinued with the slowdown in government roadwork in the province, by far the largest local employer.

From the Family Expenditure table, it is apparent that the greatest drop in expenses comes from the food category, since this made up 15% of family expenditure in the 1984 survey. Food costs could probably decrease relatively more than other items because the types of food regularly purchased rather than grown were partly being provided free by the government's hurricane relief program (i.e. flour, sugar, butter, rice, tinned fish).

5. By far the greatest single money-maker for Kadavu is the farming of yagona (pronounced yah-nggō'-neh), also known as Kava. It is a member of the pepper family which grows well on Kadavu's steep slopes. The roots and stems are pounded and mixed with water as a ceremonial and recreational drink. Other major sources of income, in order of importance: wages sent from relatives and workers outside Kadavu, wages earned in Kadavu, sales of woven mats, fish, dalo (taro), beef, cattle, shells (trochus and others from mother-of-pearl), copra, turtle meat, pork, cassava and yams.

The greatest fraction of these products are sold in Kadavu to other Kadavuens. The rest are marketed in Suva with a few sold in other parts of Fiji. There is as yet no effort at selling to overseas markets with the exception that mother-of-pearl shells, coconut oil from copra, and some handicrafts are exported or sold to tourists by the buyers in Suva.

6. The greatest expenditure was housing costs-dwelling repair and construction. The obvious explanation is hurricane Decar in 1983. Housing costs increased 300% over 1981, and in 1983-84 made up 25% of the total family budget. This increase may partially explain why expenses exceeded income. There was no space in the survey forms to indicate housing loans, especially as a source of income.
7. When villagers were asked what kind of local business they would start if they had the capital, the answers received in order of frequency were: Fishing, village store, pig raising, farming and running a boat for hire and passenger transportation, poultry raising, general livestock and poultry raising (animal husbandry), cattle, goat raising, and one family each wanted to start a sewing, tea-house, or furniture construction business.
8. Village Development projects, in order of preference, were: village farm, seawall, poultry raising, general animal husbandry, cooperative store, fishing, housing, community hall, water supply improvements, pine planting for timber, goat raising, village boat, cattle, pig-raising, village electricity, road access to village, village lawn mower. Very few of the villages had a clear consensus in village development wishes. The two exceptions are Tawava, where most asked for a village farming project, and Waillevu, where they wanted to upgrade the village youth group's poultry project.

If the survey results show anything, it is that some kind of development assistance is still needed, possibly more than ever. The overall scale of development work in Kadavu was not sufficient to counteract difficulties, notably a hurricane, a decline in shipping services and government works, and the general economic condition of the country.

Survey results do show this general economic decline, but also shown are specific project activities are having positive results:

1. Orevuwalu's Cooperative Boat and Muanu's Vellomeni Fishing Group Boat were intended mainly for fishing. These two villages showed increases in fishing income of 650% and 20% respectively. Fishing was the most popular choice for a family business.
2. Tabuya's Village Boat was intended for transportation of villagers to the school, health center, and government station. Tabuya showed the greatest increase in visits to the health center, 67% more than in 1981.
3. Tavuki's co-op hasn't been completed but the village also showed the lowest income to expenditure ratio. Most of their income is still from wages. Tavuya's Community Hall is also unfinished and therefore will show no effect on village conditions.
4. Wallevu Youth Group's Poultry Project has been followed by a return migration of youth to their village. This is displayed in the 38% increase in family size since 1981. Income from their poultry project has not shown in the survey because it is all being reinvested in the business. The opinion of the village is evident in the great majority who choose poultry production as their major village development priority.

The other school and village projects, although not surveyed, have also had success in the specific areas that projects were designed to effect. Income-producing projects all have steady or increasing incomes, without having been in operation long enough to show a profit. Floodwalls are holding back floods, water supplies are supplying water, tree planting goes on, acre after acre, in Yawa, all machinery purchased is still operating (a major victory where parts and mechanics are so hard to come by and operating conditions are so rugged).

There are two projects that could be considered failures. A village vegetable garden at Nabouwalu got off to a good start then suffered from a conflict between the village's young chief and elderly clan heads.

No amount of intervention by the project manager, provincial officials or agriculture department seems to help. The women's club at Sulia started sewing to improve their hurricane-relief housing, but failed to continue sewing for income. It turned out to be simply too difficult to market their products, and with tourist liners now calling at a neighbouring island there is more market for other handicrafts. Nevertheless, in these two projects all the equipment is being used, albeit for private use, and can't help but help somehow.

Unfortunately, the apparently high success rate in the last two years of projects may be due to the lessons learned in earlier AIP projects, which had higher failure rates. Out of 12 AIP projects, originated under joint Peace Corps/Asia Foundation supervision in 1980-81, 6 have been discontinued or were never finished. Goats jumped their fence, chickens were eaten and not replaced, a community hall still sits half-finished, and a hurricane carried away one tremendously productive fish trap but the profits had been spent on other things.

The most important factor seems to have been the project manager's ability to assess the community's true level of enthusiasm. Most of the failures were projects with eloquent advocates, either a chief or a government officer, but had no backing among the people who had to do the work. In a few cases this was compounded by the lack of skills and lack of training in the community. In later projects where new skills were required, a trainer was provided. If training was not available the project was scaled down to meet existing skills. Valuable assistance in evaluating applications was provided by the Kadavu Provincial Council, particularly the Roko Tui Kadavu, Waqa Naivalurua and the Assistant Roko, Retu Sala Nanovo.

During the 2 1/2 years of the grant period, the activities undertaken had substantial impact on the overall development in Kadavu province. The amount spent for self-help projects was slightly greater than the total of all other sources of aid for this type of small-scale village development. The financial aid to non-formal education and training programs was virtually the only aid of its type in Kadavu, with the exception of government funds for primary school gardens and salaries of non-formal teachers at Richmond.

Such involvement in the development of Kadavu Province has naturally led to constant observation of the problems and effects of all USAID-funded and other development schemes in the province. These observations, combined with discussions with Methodist Church personnel, chiefs, government field

officers, administrators and people, have allowed the formulation of the following recommendations for further development:

1. Development aid should concentrate on schemes which generate income. Such schemes should operate within the context of Fijian culture-mainly, be run as a community effort-but also allow for individual rewards through dividends or salaries. One of the best ways to achieve this appears to be through the use of cooperatives, either separate village co-ops or the Kadavu Co-op Association.
2. Training is essential. Non-formal education has perhaps the greatest impact on future development, although the short-term results may not be as impressive as building a seawall or selling chickens. Any village project which requires new skills should include funds for training, and almost every new business will need training in financial management. An even better situation may be to connect Non-formal education and village development, where graduates of non-formal programs are directly involved in development projects.
3. Non-formal education programs should be financially self-sufficient through sales of products of lessons, even at the expense of reducing lesson time and increasing work time. Where there are no saleable products, such as bookkeeping lessons or the carpentry attempts of primary school students, some permanent source of funds must be found to maintain and replace equipment. If the program makes a profit as well, there is greater motivation to maintain it.
4. Priority should be given to improving access to shipping, especially shipping to Suva. This may be done through a system of smaller boats which can take cargo to Vunisea, where commercial boats would find it profitable to visit more often. Another possibility is a ship owned and operated by the province or Kadavu Co-op Association, to visit all villages on a regular schedule. This may be a difficult operation to make profitable, but the reinforcement of village development and economic activity should compensate.

The problem merits further study.

5. Fishing industries should be encouraged, especially with training and in setting up storage and marketing facilities. This is a business for which the products continually demand a high price, is relatively unaffected by hurricanes and in which interest is increasing.
6. Everything in Kadavu should be hurricane-proof. Structures should be hurricane-resistant or so cheap and temporary that they are easily rebuilt. Crops should be immune to wind and floods or should be short-term to allow planting and harvest between hurricane seasons.

A reasonable attempt was made to be unbiased in this evaluation, and any shortcomings in past work will be revealed anyway when making recommendations for future work, such as the recommendations found above. Regardless, there is no question that the project had considerable impact. The project has definitely attained the pre-stated goals to "train as many students as possible in the specific skills and fields listed..." and to "improve very specific aspects of village life that have been identified by the villagers themselves as needing improvement." Further benefits, some hoped for such as training for villagers and some unexpected such as improving the province's own development network and assisting in hurricane relief, are bonuses that helped compensate for unpredicted difficulties. No one expected the complexities of shipping, the unusually harsh weather, or even continuous interruptions that piled up.

The Kadavu Provincial Council should be commended for its assistance and concern over the project period, especially on the numerous uncomfortable or even dangerous journeys undertaken with the Assistant Roko Wast, Ratu Sele Nanova. The Government of Fiji, while overloaded with hurricane-relief and shipping problems under a restrained budget, also provided much extraordinary assistance, largely acquired through the District Officer Kadavu, Watisoni Vuki. A notable accomplishment is the level of cooperation between the Provincial Council and the District Administration, especially in assistance given to this project and the people of Kadavu, even while these two arms of government labor under a system of duplicated responsibilities and the conflicting loyalties of Kadavuanes.

Probably to be noted most of all are the people of Madavu, who showed such remarkable resilience and perseverance in the face of such adversity.

BUDGET

All accounts are completely expended. Accounts which showed a credit balance as of the last financial report from the Church are updated below. All amounts in Fiji dollars.

Grant PI-311-SF-3043

(15840) 1203 Project: Non-formal Education at Madavu Schools

Balance at 1st May, 1984 \$866.79

Less: Expenses

Richmond High School
tools, supplies 135.14
Madavu Provincial Jr.Sec.School
seeds, fertilizer 39.70

174.84
691.95

Balance at 1st July, 1984

(15841) 1204 Project: Village Self-help Projects

Overdrawn at 1st May, 1984

- 875.19

Add: Expenses

Burelevuicake sawmill 20.00
Tabuya village boat 2.98
Muanisolo sawmill 28.40

51.38

Overdrawn at 1st July, 1984

- 926.57

(15842) 1205 Project: Project Overheads

Balance at 1st May, 1984

292.56

Less: Expenses

Project Boat-engine parts 31.04
Photocopy charges and postage 3.90
Carrier hire, transportation 23.00

57.94

Balance at 1st July, 1984

234.62

Overall Grant Balance at 1st July, 1984

Non-formal Education, Madavu \$691.95

Village Self-help Projects -926.57

Project Overheads 234.62

TOTAL 0.00

ATTACHMENTS

- I Report of Moses Vunivutu, Development Supervisor, Methodist Church in Fiji.
 - II Report of Viliame Gonalevu, Education Secretary, Methodist Church in Fiji.
 - III A letter from Ratu Sala Nanovo, Assistant Roko Tui Kadavu, Kadavu Province and Report.
 - IV Map of Kadavu.
 - V 1984 Survey form
 - VI - XII Letters of Agreement-Tavuki, Soso, Kabariki/ Newadali, Bua, Bulou Industrial Co-op, Vukavu/Neisogocava, Burelevuicake.
-



ATTACHMENT 1

The Asian Foundation

Evaluation Report

The initial difficulties, which arose from differences within the hierarchy of the Fiji Government and Methodist Church in Fiji, compounded the ravages of Hurricane Mali and proved to be the best ingredients to the mixture of institutions which were involved in the Asian Foundation Project in Kadavu.

The Asian Foundation, the Fiji Government, the Kadavu Provincial Council and the Methodist Church in Fiji became deeply involved in one way or another during the period covered in this report i.e. 1st October, 1981 to 30th June, 1984. The mix brought about the following consequences which, in the end proved beneficial to the Project.

- i) the involvement and intentions of the Asian Foundation (and the US Government) became fully known and appreciated right down to grassroot level;
- ii) there was better understanding and coordination between the parties in their different involvements and proposals for the Kadavu people.
- iii) as a consequence of (ii) above, funds and resources allocated by and required by the parties concerned were directed to avoid, as far as possible, duplication, competition and wastage.
- iv) the overall exercise brought about by the Asian Foundation Project has given the parties a type of practical training programme which will be of tremendous value for use throughout the Rural Development Systems within the Fiji Government and the Methodist Church in Fiji.

KADAVU PROJECTS

My first opportunity to visit Kadavu and have contact with people involved in the Project came in June this year. Although I was able to visit only about 50% of the Project, I was able to grasp the impact of both aspects of the Project, i.e. Non-Formal Education and the Self-Help Village Project. The visits to these different locations within the two weeks spent in Kadavu was only possible with the able seamanship of Neil Jorgensen who, on a few occasions, had to drive his speedboat into the night and against rainy and windy weather after our meetings in some of the villages.

2/1

A point which, in my opinion, came out strongly in favour of the whole Project was that there were "gains" all around. I say this earnestly because I believe that, while there may be a few sad stories, the experience gained far outweighed everything else.

EVALUATION

1. Suva: The major part of my involvement was the management of the Suva aspect of the Project. The two main problems experienced were:-

- 1) radio/telephone communication
- ii) the purchasing and shipping of materials.

However, the involvement of the Church Staff in the Project was something of great interest and of great value to us as we deal with similar self-help projects in other parts of Fiji. We gained valuable experience in project initiation, programming and costing, project execution and evaluation. The funds made available by the Asian Foundation has given the Methodist Church in Fiji and the people of Madavu the opportunity to go through these processes at no financial cost to them.

2. Non-Formal Education:

In line with the current Government policy especially for rural dwellers, the Non-Formal Education Programme in Madavu proved to be a story of success. Of course there were failures here and there, but the programme touched the real life of the people in their own traditional environment and generally, the quality of life improved. People learned through guided experience that in all projects, lots of difficulties had to be lived and experienced and that success does not come by easily.

In my opinion, the people of Madavu are now better equipped to measure up to modern day expectations in their rural environment.

Looking ahead, now that the ground work have been done and the projects have gone past the "take-off" stages, the following suggestions be examined urgently:-

- 1) the need for a full-time local person to take over Jorgensen's role. This can still be done through the Methodist Church in Fiji or through the Fijian Affairs and Rural Development Ministry.

- ii) selected rural participants need to undergo relevant training before project funds and materials are released.
- iii) establishment of training centres in selected rural areas throughout Fiji where participants undergo relevant training in their own environment.
- iv) programmes should be aimed not only at income generating projects, but also at projects which provide in the long term skills in self-motivation, leadership and management, and in the making of good and useful citizens of Fiji.
- v) financial and manpower support of the Fiji Government, Provincial Council, Methodist Church in Fiji and also some "help" from agencies abroad will need to be continued as Non-Formal Education is, in all aspects, a continuing programme.

3. Village Self-Help Projects:

It was only when all the projects were listed together for a report to the Kadavu Provincial Council meeting in June this year when I realised the extent and variety of self-help projects already undertaken by the Asian Foundation Programme in Kadavu. This realisation was shared by the Provincial Council and the Methodist Church in Fiji. It can be said that in spite of the setbacks through hurricanes, Kadavu was "blessed" with this programme.

Looking back and after discussions with participants on my recent visit, the following points were raised:-

- i) that getting materials was difficult because of irregular and untrustworthy shipping facilities,
- ii) that often these delays were compounded with wrong materials being shipped out,
- iii) that a number of projects were destroyed by hurricanes, especially by OSCAR, which followed MELI,
- iv) that initial training of personnel involved in a number of projects helped in the success of these projects,

- v) that shipping of proceeds and marketing of these were major causes of disappointments,
- vi) that progress was retarded because of misuse of culture and customs,
- vii) that involvement of too many agencies in Kadavu on almost identical programmes but different priorities and strategies created friction and adverse competition.

I repeat that, as far as I am concerned, there were no total failures in the Self-Help Programmes. All efforts instilled experience and confidence in the people and these only became possible through the assistance provided by the Asian Foundation.

The future should be exciting and promising. The programmes covered by Asian Foundation in Kadavu during the period in the report have offered everyone concerned a wealth of knowledge, and experience for the future of self-help projects not only for Kadavu but also for Fiji as a whole.

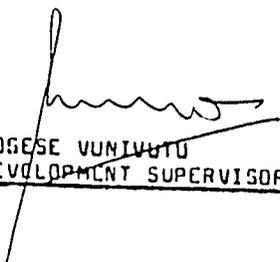
My suggestions for the self-help programmes are similar to those listed already under the Non-Formal programme. One important factor that impressed me was the method used in the execution of the Asian Foundation Programme. Self-Help Projects started with the ideas and dreams of the people. With the co-ordinated guidance of Mr. Neil Jorgensen and other interested parties, and the injection of funds from the Asian Foundation, the projects were carried out successfully. Harvesting the fruits will come in varying degrees and time.

CONCLUSION:

As representative of the Methodist Church in Fiji in this programme, I wish to convey our appreciation for the opportunity to serve and the experience gained through the Asian Foundation. The credit for the success of this scheme must go to Mr. Neil Jorgensen - "I wish I could award him with a 'gold medal'". He is thorough, hardworking and is always available and prepared to share the "ups and downs" of the people of Kadavu. As a partner, it is our wish that this programme be extended to cover Fiji and this was conveyed to you by separate letter sometime ago. The whole episode has come a happy ending.

I attach a copy of the local newspaper which reported the appreciation voiced by one of the high chiefs of Kadavu for the achievements of the Asian Foundation in Kadavu.

We wish Mr. Neil Jorgensen every success and happiness as he returns and "fits" himself back into the American society. Last but not least, we say "vinaka vakalevu" (thank you) to the USAID and the Asian Foundation for this God-sent opportunity.



MOESE VUNIVUTU
DEVELOPMENT SUPERVISOR

Aid agency winds up

The Asia Foundation, a US Government-backed aid agency, which came to help in Kadavu in the aftermath of Hurricane Meli about five years ago, is winding up its operations.

Mr Mosese Vunivutu, the Methodist Church development officer, acting as co-ordinator for the foundation, said that the organisation had founded rural self-help projects and encouraged more practical oriented education.

Speaking at the opening session of the Kadavu Provincial Council meeting last week, Mr Vunivutu said: "We request this council to help finance and run some of the projects initiated by the Asia Foundation.

"And we also request that the Government help out where needed."

Mr Vunivutu said the foundation, working in co-operation with schools

on the island, particularly Richmond Methodist High School, had started several projects which allowed students to learn through practical work and provide a trained labour force for the community.

Giving an example, Mr Vunivutu said, each week ten students from Richmond High had helped build the church at Tavuki.

"It's a meaningful and interesting way to study," Mr Vunivutu said.

Projects funded and set up by the Asia Foundation in Kadavu included:

- A \$1300 tractor at Yawe;
- An \$11,000 co-operative store at Daku;
- A \$1097 outboard engine for Nabukelevu-ira Co-op society, and
- A \$10,000 meeting house at Nakasaleka.

Several schools including Kavala Bay Primary School (\$1875), Kadavu Provincial School (\$1450) and Rich-

mood Methodist High School (\$23,375) have received funds for educational programmes with a practical emphasis such as in home economics, animal husbandry, woodwork and motor mechanics.

In the period 1981 to 1984, the Foundation had spent \$123,368 in Kadavu.

"It's not the money we spend that really matters," Mr Vunivutu said. "It's the rationale behind the self-help approach.

"It is instilling a sense of pride in one's work and although the Asia Foundation was leaving Kadavu, it had left a legacy hard to match," he said.

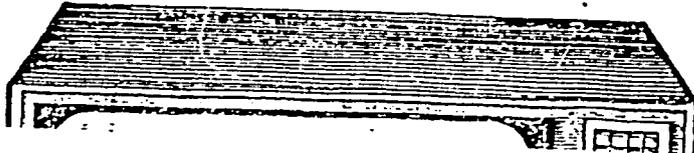
Ratu Soti Nawalowalo, one of the high chiefs at the meeting thanked the Asian Foundation on behalf of the Kadavu people for the work it had done for them.

ALCOHOLISM UNDER STUDY IN SUVA NEXT MONTH



JUDITH WHITMORE "One does not need to drink to have a good time."

Your grandstand seat to the 1984 Olympics, courtesy of Air Pacific





Cables: METHODIST, SUVA
Telephone 24087
G.P.O. Box 357, SUVA, FIJI

Secretary for Education
Your Ref:
Our Ref:

RICHMOND METHODIST HIGH SCHOOL
PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The people of Kadavu, through their Provincial Council, have expressed the wish that Richmond be developed as the main secondary school in the island. If the government's Ministry of Education accepts this wish, then Richmond will offer the full academic programme, including science, social science, technical and commercial subjects for forms 1 through 6.

If the government chooses to designate another school as the main school in Kadavu, then Richmond's future development will be as follows:

- 1985--Retain existing programmes (academic for forms 1-5, plus non-formal/multicraft).
- 1986--Discontinue form 5 and consolidate Junior Secondary School programmes for forms 1 through 4, offering all courses and feeding into the main secondary schools on Viti Levu or the main school at Kadavu.

Irrespective of the Ministry of Education's decision, it is planned to enlarge and consolidate the current programmes of Non-formal/multicraft training to cater for the whole province. It is anticipated that it will be necessary to develop on a separate site adjacent to the High School and to offer courses in all relevant skills.

Although these plans are preliminary, the Church will be in a better situation to confirm future programmes at Richmond after the nation-wide Methodist Church Conference, August 18-31, and also after further discussion with the Ministry of Education.


Viliame Ganelevu
Secretary of Education

8th August, 1984

Kadavu Provincial Office,
P.O. Vanisea
Tavuki,
Kadavu.
11.7.84

The Manager,
Asia Foundation,
Methodist Church of Fiji,
Suva.

Dear Sir,

re: ASIAN FOUNDATION- FINANCIALLY ASSISTED PROJECTS

With regards to your financial assistance as mentioned above by which you have been generous in funding the following projects:-

- a) Poultry
- b) Housing
- c) Transportation
- d) Community Hall
- e) Fishing
- f) Farming

On behalf of the Provincial Council would like to thank you for your assistance and generosity in helping out throughout the years.

We have found that through your financial assistance and the guidance of your agent that it has helped us tremendously in undergoing the projects mentioned above.

However, we shall be grateful to welcome any form of assistance from you either in the form of advice or finance in future.

(Mr. Selu D. Nanovo)
For Roko Tui Kadavu

NA VAKADIBESE NI BULA VAKAILAVO E KILAVU
 KAPAU Socio-Economic SURVEY
 (o na loma ni tinikarua na Vula oti, Juno 1983 - Mo 1984)
 For the last twelve months, June 1983 to May 1984

1. E vica taucoko na loma ni nomudou vuvale ?
How many persons in your family?
2. E dua baka na ngoudou waqa ?
Does your family own a boat?
3. E dua baka na waqa ni koro ?
Does the village own a boat?
4. E sa vakavica na nomudou talava na Valonibula ?
How many times have you visited a health center?
5. Dou sa talava oti vakavica na koro ni mutanitu mai Vunilava ?
How many times have you visited the government station at Vunilava?

VUNEVUNE NI LAVO:-
 SOURCE OF INCOME:-

Vola mai na loma ni lavo o raka o ni koma volitaki mai Vola
 Write the total income you have received from sales of each
 yadudua na koto oqori o ra :-
 Item below:-

MITEI - FARM

<u>Voika o volitaki:-</u> Items sold:-	Suli Taro	Uvi Yams	Taviola Cassava	Kumula Sweet Potato	Yaqona Kava	Hiu Cupia	Pinati Pineapple	Moli Mango
6. Lavo o rava Amount received	\$ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pinapiu Pineapple	Sila Corn	Jaina/Vudi Bananas	Maoli Papaya	Tonela Tomato	Kavoji (English)	Kavpi Olo (Chinese)	.....
Lavo o rava Amount received	\$ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moloni Melons	\$ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

7. Vanua o volitaki kina
Place where sold

SUSU MAKUMAKU - ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

<u>Voika o volitaki:-</u> Items sold:-	Voro Pigs	Toa Chickens	Dilunakau Cattle	Mo Goats	Ga Pucks	Onva Talo Other
8. Lavo o Rava Amount received	\$ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

9. Vanua o volitaki kina
Place where sold

QOLI - FISHING

<u>Voika o volitaki:-</u> Items sold	Ika Fish	Vanu Turtle	Dri/Sucumalu Beche-de-mer	Sioi Shells	Cava Talo Other
10. Lavo o Rava Amount received	\$ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

11. Vanua o Volitaki kina
Place where sold

12. Mataqali Qoli Vakaoaya ? (Siwa, Lava, Muna, Kava, Onva Talo)
What fishing method was used? (Use Net, Diving, Trap, Other)

CAKACA'A NI LIGA - HANDICRAFTS

2.

Voika o volitaki :-

- Items sold
 15. Lavo o Rima (Amount received) Coni (Coin) Gououu (Mats) Kuuu (Carvings) Tapa Nilo (Cushion) Unu (Shirts) Lika (Baskets) Kuroniviti (Pottery)
16. Vavuo o Volitaki (Place where sold)

CAKACA'A SAUMI - WORK FOR WAGES

17. E dua boka na lavo ni Yuvale o a oakaoka saumi? Ip. Soga.
 Does any one in your family work for wages? (Yes/No)
18. Ko dua, o vei na vavuo, Kadavu so ovoi?
 If so, where does he/she work, Kadavu or where?
19. Mataqali oakaoka vakaoava?
 What type of work?
20. E vlog na lavo ni lavo o rawa o na loma ni tinikarua na vula sa oti? \$.....
 What was his/her salary for the last 12 months?
 (Ko cakacaka o na tavadaku koi Kadavu o vica nai lavo sa vakai, oti mai?)
 If he/she worked outside of Kadavu, how much money did he/she send to you?
21. E dua talo boka nai vuvuvuro ni lavo o na loma o na loma ni gaula oqori?
 Did you have any other source of income during this time?
 Yes/No Soga Ko dua vakamacalataka mada ni
 If so, please explain: -

VAKAYAGATAKI NI LAVO - EXPENDITURE

Vakayagataka na lavo ni lavo o vakayagataka, mai na kona o rala o na loma ni tinikarua na vula sa oti, me voli kina na voika ka voli koto o ra e
 Show the total amount spent from your total income in the last 12 months, on the purchase of each item below:-

VEIKA ESO Item	LEVO NI LAVO TOTAL AMOUNT
22. Kakam (Food)	\$
23. Sulu (Clothing)
24. Curuouuru ni vuli (School Fees)
25. Vola ni vuli koi na i yaya talo oao (School books, etc.)
26. Sulu ni vuli (Uniform) (School uniforms)
27. Volka vakavuitaki (Medical costs)
28. Yaya ni cakaoaka (Tools)
29. Sore ni Kau, Vakabulabula ni golo, Waininuta ni Co Co. (seeds, fertilizer, Pesticides/Herbicides)
30. Volinkoyaki (Vodovodo) (Transportation (Fares))
31. Yaya ni Qoli (Fishing supplies)
32. Noniaini Ni Idini (Outboard Fuel)

3.

- 33. Karaosini Keresene \$
- 34. Doniafni Vulavula White Gasoline (Purui)
- 35. Lisi/Vakacavaqva ni Golo Leases, Land rates
- 36. Solisoli ki na Lotu Church Contributions
- 37. Yaya ni Valu/Papa Valo Furniture and housing construction
- 38. Ko so tala (vaja o ra) Any other (write below)

39. Kovaka o na raka ni dua na nomudou Bisinisi, na mataqali ova dou via cakava? If you could start a family business, what type of business would it be?
.....

40. Kovaka o na raka ni dua na Votakentoroosotaki mo vuniyacoari o na nomudou koro, na mataqali ova o yaga vukalovu duadua? If your village were to undertake a development project, what type of project would be most needed?
.....