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FIRST YEAR EVALUATION

USAID ASIA - G - 4007

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

KINGDOM OF TONGA

Period : June 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985

By

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FOREWORD

This Evaluation covers the period from June 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985 - the first year of a two year program by the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific under USAID Grant G-4007 in the Kingdom of Tonga.

The program has four elements - Village Women's Development, Fisheries, Agricultural Training and Institution Building.

The Evaluation has been carried out by Dr. Bernard P. Hosie, Chief Evaluator for the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, from July 20 to August 2, 1985.

FSP invited the Government of Tonga Central Planning Office to share in the evaluation and an officer of Central Planning was present on all four field trips in Tongatapu and Vava'u. Central Planning have agreed to provide their own independent evaluation; when this is available it will be forwarded to USAID.

FSP TONGA ADMINISTRATION

(a) OFFICE : The FSP Tonga Office is on the third floor a new building about 200 yards from the center of Nuku'alofa. The interior was built and paid for by FSP, the building costs being deducted from the rent.

It includes three separate elements, each of which pays one third of the rent:-

- (i) FSP Field Office
- (ii) FSP Tonga Trust
- (iii) FSP Regional Nutrition Program.

The first two of these are paid for by the USAID grant, the Nutrition Program is funded by a Danchurchaid /EEC grant.

The office is quite large., about 50' x 25'. There are separate rooms for the FSP Country Director and Assistant Country Director, the FSP Tonga Trust Director, the FSP Regional Nutrition Director, a well set up conference room and Library, a small Projects office. The body of the Office has four desks for the Fiscal Controller, Executive Secretary, Secretary for the Village women's Program, and an assistant Secretary.

It is clearly a highly organized office with a well trained staff, capable of accomplishing , and in fact accomplishing, excellent work.

(b) FINANCIAL : The finances are kept up daily and in full detail. The master budget carries the receipts for every item, distributed according to the USAID budget. Hence it is possible to find instantly the receipts, the expenses and the balance for line item in the budget.

(c) OTHER SOURCES : While the USAID and the Danchurchaid/EEC grant are the main sources of income, FSP has been successful in negotiating funds from a variety of other sources. These include:-

(i) Rotary Clubs, both local (Nuku'alofa) and overseas, especially New Zealand. These have been small but regular supporters for several years , particularly for the Fisheries Program, the VWD Program, for fencing villages (to protect gardens from animals). A check for \$700.00 from Nuku'alofa club arrived while the Evaluation was in Tonga.

(ii) While the Evaluation was in Tonga a letter, check for A\$16,000 arrived from the Australian Disaster Relief Organisation approving a disaster prevention Program.

(iii) The Australian High Commission of Tonga has provided small funding (grants up to about \$3,000) for a variety of Small FSP Programs. While the Evaluation was in Tonga he provided a check for \$2,700 for a program to establish a small foundry in Tonga.

(ii)

(iv) OISCA a Japanese training organization has provided several scholarships.

(v) SPPF (Canada) 40,000 for the Ha'apai Kitchen

(vi) CEPAC donated \$11,000 for water tanks for Nuku'alofa. 45 concrete tanks have now been completed under this grant.

(vii) UNICEF Provide support for the Ha'apai water tanks.

(viii) Nuola Women's group gave \$1,800 for building of kitchens and several thousand dollars in work on the Ha'apai water Program.

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT (VWD)

A. Introduction

The Village Women's Development program was initiated in 1976 by a group of ten Catholic Sisters, mostly Tongan, and most of them trained at the South Pacific Commission Training Center in Fiji.

The program steadily expanded until, by 1982, a hundred villages and more than two thousand women were being reached. The needs of the Church led to a steady reduction in the number of Sisters available for this work. In some cases the Sisters failed to train local counterparts to replace the Sisters withdrawn.

The evaluations of 1982 and 1983 pointed out this weakness. It was of particular concern in the Ha'apai group, which was left without an Extension Worker for more than a year.

In 1984, after discussions between the Catholic Sisters, the Central Planning Office, the FSP Staff and the FSP Evaluator, it was agreed that FSP should take responsibility for the VWD program. This led to some initial adjustment problems, but these were settled amicably and the program is now stronger than it has ever been as the following evaluation will show.

B. Work To Date

By June 1985 the Field Staff of the VWD program was sixteen - seven full time and nine part time. The number of Catholic

Sisters in the program was down to four. It was encouraging to see that this reduction had not affected the program, as the sisters have been replaced by trained extension workers.

As usual the Evaluator found the statistics had been carefully kept. These showed the following:

<u>New Constructed</u>			
<u>First 6 months</u>		<u>Second 6 months</u>	<u>Total</u>
Homes	86	94	180
Kitchens	39	103	142
Showers	86	91	177
Toilets	87	24	111
Water Tanks	172	135	307
Tap Water	87	87	174
Home Fences	17		17

In addition to this renovations were carried out on 241 houses, 282 kitchens, 531 shower houses and 178 toilets.

This gives a total of 2,304 persons who have received major assistance under this program. Given that each group member represents a family of average size 7, 16,380 persons have received important benefits from the program at an average cost of about \$6 per person.

These results have been achieved in large measure because of the hard work of the Field Workers. The Field Workers endeavoured

to visit each group member every month. While this is obviously not always practical as many groups are in isolated areas, on average about fifteen hundred houses are visited every month.

These visits are taken seriously. The field worker encourages the members to improve the cleanliness of their homes and their village, to fence their home and grow flowers in front, to grow a vegetable garden, to grow mulberry trees for tapa and pandanus for mats, to make their traditional handicrafts for home use and for sale, to help the group work more closely together to achieve their specific aim - a new kitchen, toilet, water tank or whatever.

Fund raising is an important function of the group as they must raise the money needed by their home improvements. The VWD program gives the group some small help, usually about twenty dollars, and this money can only be used for fund raising. In the last twelve months the groups have raised about US\$80,000 in cash for their work, and provided labor of another \$80,000. These figures are conservative, as some groups do not report how much they raise.

The Annual Inspection is an important element of the program. These are carried out by a team of FSP workers and often a high level Government person accompanies the team. Every group member is visited and the work they have done over

the year is inspected. Adjacent villages are also invited. These inspections are treated very seriously indeed.

Four village seminars were held during the year, with the main emphasis on income generation. About a hundred village women attended these five day seminars.

The baseline data that follows shows the careful monitoring of the program. It also shows the marked increase in activity as the FSP control and supervision were fully established in the second half of the year. One of the pleasing facts was that the Ha'apai group, which had been without an Extension Worker for eighteen months, was again flourishing. Since December 1984 no fewer than 298 upgraded pit latrines have been built in the group.

C. Baseline Data

	<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>	
	<u>1st Half</u>	<u>2nd Half</u>	<u>1st Half</u>	<u>2nd Half</u>
Number of VWD Staff	16	16		
Number of VWD Groups	404	456		
Number of VWD Members	2,555	3,022		
Number of Villages Reached	97	105		
Number of People Being Served A	17,885	21,154		
Team Visits Conducted	0	2		
Village Workers Seminars	1	0		
Village Training Seminars	0	3		
Small Grants Distributed	\$ 5,883.86	\$2,403.96		
Local Funds Raised	\$57,509.06	\$54,085.15		
Number of Kitchens Built	39	103		
Number of Kitchens Renovated	66	216		
Number of Toilets Built	87	24		
Number of Toilets Renovated	30	148		
Number of Showers Built	86	91		
Number of Showers Renovated	419	112		
Number of Water Tanks Built	172	135		
Number of Living Houses Built	0	94		
Number of Living Houses Renovated	92	149		
Number of Home Fences Built	17	94		

A - This line item refers to the number of people being served directly by this project. The figure was calculated by taking the total number of members (2,555) and multiplying this by 7. Each VWD member represents one household and the average number of people living in one household is 7 (1976 Government Census).

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D. Methodology

The methodology for this program was developed after many years of trial and error. Key elements include the following:

- a) Villages must make a formal request to join the program is explained in detail.
- b) If a village, or a reasonable number in the village, decide to join the program, groups of 5 to 10 women are then organized. The groups may organize according to need (all those wanting a kitchen form one group, those wanting a toilet form another ...).
- c) The groups are then trained in group procedures, select group officers, arrange a weekly meeting time, agree on what their aim for that year will be, decide how they will raise funds etc.. The group approach is an integral part of the program.
- (d) A small grant (usually \$20) is made to each group; this can only be used for fund raising. The group raise funds in a variety of ways - kava nights, bingo, selling Tongan puddings and cakes...When sufficient money is raised one kitchen or toilet or bathroom or water tank is built - the group work together to build this. Then money is raised for another construction.
- (e) As far as possible the Extension Worker visits each group member every month to support and encourage them. Once a year a formal inspection is held and the work of the year is inspected.

E. Field Trips

The FSP Evaluator spent two days on field trips in Tongatapu and two days in Vava'u. A field trip to the island of 'Eua was planned but was cancelled because of bad weather.

The first field trip on Tongatapu was on July 23. The Evaluation Team included Alex Huni, the Director of the FSP Tonga Trust, Seini Vakasiuola, the Director of the VWD program, and Mele Seini Faletau, Rural Development Officer, from the Tongan Government Central Planning Office.

The team concentrated on the new houses being built under the program. The families being supported are carefully chosen, the requirement being that they are very poor, have a house unfit for habitation, have no job and have no farm lot where they can grow vegetables. They are therefore the poorest section of the Tongan community and the worst housed.

Applicants through VWD must be members of a group and have group support. With that support they prepare the site, footings, floor and timber frame. VWD then seek support from the FSP Tonga Trust which is administering a Small Grants fund under the FSP/USAID program. If the Trust approves the request it provides the walls and the roofing to enable the house to be finished. The cost is \$400 to \$500.

The standard house is 24' by 16', concrete floor raised 18 inches

or more above the ground, with a frame of coconut timber, iron roof, timber walls. The completed house is worth about \$4,000.

The present program started only last May and it is the first time FSP has begun to build houses under the FSP/USAID program. Few of the houses are completed because there is at present no timber for walls available in Tonga. This should be available within the next few weeks and the present houses will be completed quickly.

This meant that the Evaluator was able to see the existing housing. Frequently the family (most with 4 or 5 children, many with only one parent, the mother) were living with another family member. If not their homes were usually of pandanus leaves, often with no flooring and open to the mud and water.

The evaluation team inspected about eleven homes in 'Utulau, then continued to Ha'alalo, to Houma, Vaotu'u. Other FSP Tonga Trust projects inspected included Hofoa, where fourteen concrete tanks are being built at the rate of two per week. Also Fahefa, where a Youth Group has completed six fences and plans eight more. Fencing the 'api (house lot) enables the house to be improved with hedges and flowers, bread fruit and other food trees to be planted and a vegetable garden set up.

The second field trip was on July 25 and the Evaluation Team was accompanied by Sister Tu'ifua and three of her village

Extension Workers. The first area visited was Popua, a new settlement on the edge of Nuku'alofa. The settlers were displaced in the last cyclone, or have drifted into town from other areas, often seeking a better education for their children. The site is low lying and swampy, the homes very poor. Few people have regular work.

Of the twelve team members, eight have begun to build a house, while four are building cement water tanks.

The team moved on to Houmakelikao where one team member is building a house and thirteen building water tanks. It also inspected a mulberry plantation planted by women of the Ma'ufanga group. These trees are used to make tapa cloth for handicrafts, the excess is sold in the market. Income is used to improve the homes.

At Ma'ufanga nine team members are building flush toilets and bathrooms. The upgrading of toilets throughout Tonga has been a major thrust of the program from the start, and many thousand new toilets have been built.

The team moved on to Tatakamotonga and inspected some of the new kitchens, which seems to be the main thrust in this area. Until quite recently the kitchens and toilet/showers were separate units, now, frequently, they are being incorporated into the house. Stoves are being constantly upgraded, drum ovens, smokeless stoves, the Evaluator even saw a house that is

installing a gas stove.

Visits were made to .olomotu'a, Pea, Nukuhetulu. Each area is the responsibility of one of the Field Workers and they accompanied the team in that particular area.

Appendix 1 is a partial list of the work being done in some of the villages visited by the team. Because of the time involved only some of these were inspected.

Evaluation

There is no doubt that the VWD program is having a major impact on the lives of more than 20,000 people - one fifth of the population of Tonga. It has given a new pride to many people in their homes and their villages. It is doing this at an average cost of about \$5 or \$6 per person per year. And it is reaching the poorest people in the country.

The program is superbly organised. More than two thousand buildings were constructed or renovated, involving the delivery of perhaps 30,000 items. There is no record of a single item being lost or stolen.

Nearly three thousand group members are in the program. On average they contribute probably ten hours a month towards the objects of the programs - better health, homes, villages, communities. They bring in their husbands and families to help.

The organizing task this involves is formidable. At present it is largely carried by the VWD Director, Seini Vakasiuola. The Evaluator recommends she be provided a secretary to assist with this work.

The major weakness in previous evaluations was the uncertainty arising from the fact that the program depended almost entirely on the Catholic Sisters - and these were gradually being withdrawn. This problem has now been solved as the control of the program has been taken over by FSP. An

additional advantage is that Sister Tu'ifua is now freed from most of the paperwork and is able to devote her considerable energies to the field work.

It is also interesting to note that the program has expanded considerably in the last six months - with 76 new groups and 35 new members. This is the first major expansion for several years. Much of it is in new areas such as 'Eua, the Niuas and Ha'apai. But Vava'u and Tongatapu have also grown.

Perhaps the most important reason for the success of this program has been the slow, step by step approach. In 1975 when the program started, most Tongans cooked under a tree. The first "Tongan Kitchens" were made entirely of local materials except for the nails. They had a raised stove, a chimney for the stove, a leaf hut for the kitchen. The emphasis was on cleanliness, hygiene, better nutrition. The women learned on these kitchens and then began to look for a better, and permanent kitchen. They moved in their own time. The present kitchen project is successful because of the ten years of work that has preceded it. To build the kitchens without this back up would have been a waste of time.

The same remark can be made of the toilets, bathrooms, water tanks, fencing.

Tonga today is very different from Tonga of ten years ago. The VWD program is one reason for the improvement.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Several years ago the FSP/USAID program carried out a pilot project in which it trained five or six Tongan fishermen and helped set them up on their own small fishing boats.

The program was so successful that it helped convince the Tongan Government that this was an area of great potential. A new fisheries plan was drawn up to build sixty small boats and set up an artisanal fishing program in the Kingdom. Considerable funds from Australia, Japan, UNCDF seed fund and the UNDP were directed towards this project.

The 1984 Evaluation showed that this program had suffered a series of exasperating delays and breakdowns. The Evaluator felt it was the weak link in an otherwise fine program. However, the Fisheries Division, Central Planning and the Development Bank all urged FSP to continue its program. In view of this the FSP Evaluator, not without some misgivings, recommended that the FSP/USAID program should continue.

Work to Date

FSP provide two Fishing Extension Advisors under the new program. The first of them was Brian Hickson, who had recently completed two years as a Fisheries Officer in Tonga and was hired at the request of Fisheries Division. The second was David Vosseler.

Both have done excellent work. A Peace Corps Volunteer, Bill Holden has also been working in the program in the Vava'u area and has been assisted by FSP.

The primary element in the FSP program is the training of local fishermen and setting them up in their own boats. Mindful of the many things that went wrong in the earlier program, FSP set a cautious target on 4 fishermen in Year I and 5 in Year II.

In fact seventeen fishermen were trained and placed in their own boats during this period. Most of these are coping successfully. Only one is behind in his loan payments and many are well ahead. On average they are catching from a quarter to a half a metric ton of first grade fish per week - at least 17 metric tons a month in total.

Early in 1985 the Fisheries Division Small Projects Officer resigned and Brian Hickson, with FSP approval, has agreed to take many of his responsibilities. It is a position of considerable importance as it includes planning.

The two FSP Fisheries Officers have played an important part in setting up a system to collect statistics on fish catches in Tonga. In previous evaluations it was impossible to get statistics on fish caught and so any assessment of the impact of the program was little better than an educated guess.

The Evaluator was reduced to asking residents and hotels if there was any increase in fish in the market!

This time, reasonably reliable statistics have been collected. These show that the new program is having an important, even dramatic, impact on the fish being caught and sold. In discussions between the FSP Evaluator and the Director of Agriculture it was clear that his major concern is the storing and marketing of the fish now being caught and the expansion that seems certain in the immediate future.

David Vosseler has also moved into an area that has been neglected in Tongatapu - Fisheries Extension. A registry has already been initiated showing the village fishermen in Tongatapu/'Eua, their catch, whether commercial or subsistence, their equipment etc.. It is hoped that this is a first step towards a Fisheries Extension program eventually extending right through the Kingdom. It is an area where FSP could be especially effective.

Methodology

The methodology is based on the lessons learned by FSP in its previous Demonstration Boat Program. The first task is to locate suitable fishermen. When word gets around (no advertising is needed) that a new boat is finished, applications are received - as many as approximately 20 for one boat. A careful selection process begins to select the best candidate - Fisheries, FSP, the Development Bank - all are involved in

The candidate then does an intensive two week course run by FSP with Fisheries assistance. Two courses, each with nine candidates, have been completed. Subjects covered included boat and engine maintenance, sailing, navigation, radio telephone etc .. FSP itself is learning. A second two week course is done after the fishermen have been on the boats for six months. In the first radio telephone examination all nine candidates were failed by the Telephones and Telegraph Department. In the second course, all nine passed. Having all instructions translated and printed in Tongan was a help.

FSP also help the candidate with a small grant of fishing gear and equipment. Fishing, carefully supervised, begins. After expenses are paid the balance is banked in favor of the candidate. He needs a downpayment of \$1,400 for the 21 foot boat and \$2,400 for the 28 foot boat. The development bank lend the balance which must be paid off over a 3 or 5 year period. The boats must also be insured by the owners at a rate of 6% of the Vessel Value per year at \$25 per week.

FSP also aims to train local counterparts to take over the Extension Work. David Vosseler had already succeeded in doing this in Vava'u and has now moved to Tongatapu and will hopefully do the same in this area.

A Setback

The program suffered a setback in May 1985 when one of the 28 footers flooded in heavy seas and all six fishermen

aboard were drowned. The boat itself was sighted, afloat and towed to Nuku'alofa where it is in the harbor. Unfortunately the Captain, the only trained man, was not aboard. FSP and Fisheries are discussing ways of preventing such an accident in the future.

EVALUATION

The Fisheries program has met and indeed exceeded all its targets. The target for Year I was to train four fishermen - seventeen have been trained and placed on their boats. The target was to increase the fish catch by 65 tons; the new boats have caught over 90 tons (worth over \$90,000). David Voessler has successfully trained two local counterparts at Vava'u and handed over the program to them and to a PCV. An excellent system for collecting statistics has been set up and local Extension Officers have been trained to collect these. A nationwide Fisheries Extension training program is well under way for the first time in Tonga. New Improved inservice training programs for Fisheries Staff have been set up.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One weakness of the program is the location of the Central Fisheries Office at Sopa - some six kilometres from the fishing wharf in town. This makes it difficult to supervise the fishing boats which often sell their catch from the wharf before the statistics can be collected. This also makes it difficult to supervise the trainee fishermen.

The FSP Fisheries Officers want to build a temporary Office at the Fishing wharf. The Evaluator supports this. If no funds are available from the Fisheries Program an effort should be made to raise the funds from other sources.

The FSP Officers both need transport to carry out their work. A motor bike is sufficient and at present both have the use of such.

The FSP Evaluator supports the plan to move more actively into the Village Fisheries Extension work as distinct from the present inboard program.

FUALU AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTER

I. Introduction

The Tongan Constitution entitles every male reaching adulthood (18 years) to a bush 'api (land lot) of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres and a village 'api of about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre for his house. While it is true that the growing population makes this difficult to do, land is in fact very widely distributed through Tonga. The majority of people still live at the subsistence level, so the bush 'api is often their only resource.

It is therefore vital that the bush 'api is farmed as efficiently as possible. It must first of all provide food for the family, but it is also for most Tongans, the only resource they have to bring in an income. Even the more rural Tongans now need some money - to pay school fees, to purchase items like a radio, kerosene, rice, sugar, salt, etc.. For this reason agricultural training is a high Government priority.

In 1975 the Catholic Church set up a Training Centre at Fualu, about six miles from Nuku'alofa. FATC aims to train young Tongan men on the more efficient use of their farmlets, and help them set up as small commercial farmers. Initially 20 young men were accepted for a two year training course. With experience this was reduced to 18 months, and the input was raised to twenty every year.

FSP/USAID has played an important part in upgrading and institutionalising FATC. By 1983 it was recognized as the most successful agricultural Training Center in Fiji and attracting interest on other Pacific areas. Most of the former students were farming and in most cases successfully.

The aim of FATC is to become self-sufficient. The students grow most of their own food (meat, vegetables, milk, butter, tea, eggs, etc.) and the income from a commercial farm attached to FATC provides a good part of the income. The FSP/USAID assistance has been steadily reduced over the last three years and will phase out in 1986.

II. Work to Date

There are 9 on the staff of FATC, including the principal two local instructors, two overseas instructors (a Peace Corps & UNDP Volunteer). Unfortunately the book keeper typist resigned during the year (she migrated to USA) and the Commercial Farm Manager resigned to take over his private plantation. Two local persons have been hired to replace them but they lack the experience of the previous employees. Further, both the volunteers finish at the end of this year although there is a possibility their term will be extended. FSP has helped arrange for a graduate FATC student to train in Japan with OISCA; when he returns in June 1986 he will work as a full time staff member.

Currently there are seventeen second year students (out

of an original twenty) in the program. Their second year is spent, for the most part, working together to upgrade their own farmlet, so that on the completion of their training these are fully operational.

There are only thirteen first year students in residence. Twenty were accepted but five of them did not turn up, while two others were not satisfactory. This gives a total of 31 students over the last twelve months.

With FSP support the FATC water system is being upgraded. A new shower/toilet block will commence shortly and the former block will be converted to a dormitory. FATC was originally designed for twenty students.

The livestock figures show 30 pigs, 42 cattle, 65 chickens and 80 ducks. Most of this is for student consumption; any excess is sold locally.

FATC depends heavily on its commercial farm which the Catholic Church has made available. It is now the biggest exporter in Tonga of bananas. Cyclone Eric in February caused severe damage to the bananas and the monthly report figures fell from 700 to 50 cases a month. This has slowed down the move towards self-sufficiency.

III. Methodology

The first year of training is spent mainly in Fualu. The mornings are spent in the classroom or on the farm. Three afternoons a week are spent working on their own small vegetable lot. Each student has about $\frac{1}{8}$ acre which he cultivates and sells the product. Some students make \$3 or \$400 a year this is banked to his credit. Two afternoons are spent on the commercial garden and the farm. In addition to agricultural training, students are taught carpentry, fence building, engine maintenance, plowing, management, marketing, budgeting and other skills relevant to the small farmer.

During the second year the students work in teams, on their individual farm lot. By the end of their course their farms are already productive units.

IV. Goals

The program aimed to provide two local and two overseas instructors in Year I. This has been achieved. The second aim was to provide instruction to 40 Tongan farmers. Thirty-one are now in training.

Renovations targeted were - two student dormitories, improved water supply, improved road system, renovation of a farm building for FATIC laborers. The water supply system is nearly finished but the other items have not yet begun. All should be finished by May 1986. The USAID support

totals only \$2,500, the Australian High Commission has given additional support for the water supply.

VI. Evaluation

The FSP Evaluator accompanied by an evaluator from the Central Planning Office, visited Fualu on July 22. The establishment is neat and well kept. The thirteen first year students were working under supervision of the PCV instructor on their own small vegetable gardens which were flourishing.

FATC is now a well established training center and should by May 1986 be capable of standing without additional FSP/USAID support.

The main concern of the Evaluator, this year as in previous years, was the follow up for the graduate students. There are now about fifty of these working their small farms. FATC gives what help it can; the school Manager, Pouama is especially supportive but can afford only limited time for this important work.

The FSP Evaluator recommends that increased attention be given to this area by FSP Tonga Trust. A formal support program is needed. This could entail a full time Extension Officer (perhaps the new PCV who has just joined the Trust) with a truck and a small grant / loan fund. He could visit

each of the graduate in a given area once a week or once a fortnight, finding out their needs, giving what support he can and assisting with the marketing. The operation could in time expanded to include graduate students from other Agricultural Training Centers such as Hango.

INSTITUTION BUILDING / FSP TONGAA. Introduction

FSP has for several years been promoting local development institutions. FSP has set these up successfully in Vanuatu and Solomons and both of these are now localised with regard to their Directors, their staff and their funding.

In 1983 FSP was approached by Bishop Patelisio Finau and Dr. 'Amanaki Havea, the leaders of the Catholic and the Wesleyan Church in Tonga, to set up such a Trust in Tonga. The Trust will assist local non-government development efforts in such areas as conscientization at the village level, planning programs, negotiating aid funds, monitoring evaluating, reporting etc. It is expected that within three or four years the FSP Tonga Trust will be fully localised and capable of functioning independently of FSP.

B. Work to Date

The Board of Directors considered that the post of Director was of crucial importance and moved slowly and cautiously. They eventually settled on Mr. 'Alekisio Huni, a Tongan who lived and worked for many years in New Zealand. He is a former Secretary of the Tongan Council of Churches, and was wholesale manager of the Tonga Cooperative Federation.

He was assisted by an FSP Small Projects Officer Art Phaneuf until February 1985 when Phaneuf returned to the US. In August a Peace Corps Volunteer will join the staff. In January a Secretary was hired.

C. Small Projects

No small projects were accepted until the Director was employed. From January to June 1985 ten were accepted. The Evaluator inspected a number of these.

1. Hihifo housing project. 39 houses have been completed with \$200 per house from FSP/USAID - about 40% of the total cost. Those supported are from families with no job, no bush 'api, poor housing (or none at all), usually large families and frequently families headed by a women.
2. Holeva in Vava'u. The Evaluator inspected all ten of the kitchens being built with \$140 support each from FSP/USAID. Most are well under way and should be completed in time of the inspection in November.
3. Hofoa village - 14 ferro-cement tanks are being built with \$65 support for each tank from FSP/USAID. The tank inspected was well built and had no leaks.
4. Fahefa fencing post - thirteen homes are being fenced with \$220 support for each from the

program. Six are completed - all are strong and well built.

5. Taunga - ten kitchens are being built; most about two-thirds completed.
6. 'Utulau housing project - 14 homes are being supported with about \$400 each from the program. Most are nearly finished except for the walls - there is a shortage of timber for walls in the Kingdom.
7. Kahoua Community Hall. \$3,800 is being provided under the program to renovate this hall, which is used as a primary school, Youth Center, Women's Center etc..

There are three other projects which were not inspected by the Evaluator - 21 kitchens are being supported in Ha'apai, a fencing and water tank project at Sopu (Tongatapu), and five kitchens and 6 home fences in 'Eua.

D. Evaluation

The target for Year I was ten projects so this target has been reached. There are over 1,500 beneficiaries at an average of \$27 per person. In many cases eg. the new housing the program is literally changing their lives.

FSP Tonga Trust seems to have started well. It is accomplishing its aims efficiently and well. In addition

to the above projects it has conducted three Workshops, one in Vava'u, one in Ha'apai and one in Tongatapu.

These were all well attended, in Tongatapu there were 90 men and 7 women, in Ha'apai 30 men and 80 women, in Vava'u 48 men (no women). The Tonga Trust is deliberately concentrating on men because until now FSP concentration has been on women. The main thrust of the Workshops was on ways in which groups can work together to upgrade farming and other development projects. Clearly the Trust is filling a gap in the FSP program.

The Evaluator considers the Trust has made an excellent start. He recommends that more attention be given to income producing projects. In particular, he recommends the Trust accept responsibility for the follow up for the graduate students of FATC. The FSP/USAID program has given strong support to FATC for six years. The follow up program has never been satisfactory and is of vital importance.

POPUA

APPENDIX I

1. Tonga & Viliami - (fale) - house with no window still to finished.
2. Taufa & Seini - house no wall yet
3. Patiola - bricks for a house foundation
4. Tonga & - bricks for a house foundation
5. Nau & Tupou - The foundation was started, but they will soon put the floor cement and the frames.
6. Mele Hu'aniu - She started the foundation
7. Moteiva - Foundation
8. Teisi - Foundation
9. 'Atilini - Cement tank
10. Heilala - Cement tank
11. Kitoni - Bricks
12. Nola Semisi - Bricks

HOU MAKELIKAO

1. Kalo Afemui - (Sima) Cement tank and a house without wall yet.
2. Latai Kama - 'a - fence
3. Kili Halapio - Cement Tank
4. Su - Cement Tank
5. 'Aivi - Cement Tank
6. 'Otile - Cement Tank
7. Peata - Cement Tank
8. 'Amelia - Cement Tank
9. Susi - Cement Tank
10. Sesi - Cement Tank
11. Vave - Cement Tank
12. 'Alisi Palelei - Cement Tank
13. Peata - Cement Tank
14. Peti - Cement Tank

MA'UFANGA

Toutu'u - Commercial Mulberry Plantation - 21 Persons Involved

1. 'Ofa Filimochala - Toilet flush & bathroom
2. Lela 'Ahokava - Toilet flush & bathroom
3. 'Asinate 'Atorio - Toilet flush & bathroom
4. Nau Taupaki - Toilet flush & bathroom
5. Mele Siieli - Toilet flush & bathroom
6. Pisila 'Ahokava - Toilet flush & bathroom
7. Lose Lopeti Filo - Toilet flush & bathroom
8. Naite 'Osai - Toilet flush & bathroom
9. Lavinia 'Esei - Toilet flush & bathroom
10. Luse - water tap

They had their cement tanks about three years ago.

11. Sosefina Teu - Washing line (the circle one)
12. 'Otolose Lau'ia - Washing line " " "
13. Finau Paea - Washing line " " "
14. Kalo Uate - Washing line " " "
15. 'Ofa Kiola - beautiful fence (nice & strong)
16. 'Akusitina Lemisio - deep freezer

TATAKAMOTONGA II

1. Pauline Manu - (Fale nofo'anga fo'ou) new house
2. Sunu - 'A (nice strong fence)
3. 'Ana - New kitchen
4. Fusi Taniela - Deep freezer
5. Fine - Kitchen
6. Valeti - paint her house & lino on the floor.

TATAKAMOTONGA I

7. Pasimata - new fence
8. Sema Vatuvei - new fence
9. Maliana - new kitchen
10. Tele Hola - new kitchen
11. Mele Tu'ifua - new kitchen
12. Mrs. 'Inoke 'Amone - new house
13. Lusia 'Amone - new kitchen
14. Tavake's daughter in law - new kitchen
15. 'Ana Lavaki - new kitchen
16. Mrs. Lelinoa - new toilet
17. Na'uli - new kitchen
18. Kioa's daughter - new kitchen
19. Fifita - new kitchen
- 20, Mrs. Vakameilalo - new kitchen

APPENDIX II

VAVA'U FIELD TRIP

July 29, 1985

Evaluation Team:

Bernard P. Hesie FSP Evaluator

Sister Soane, Director of Vava'u Womens Program

Alola - Assistant Director

Ms. Rosemary Dillon - Director of Vava'u Central Planning Office

The trip was organized to enable the evaluation team to see a selection of Village Women's Development projects, and also projects supported by the FSP Tonga Trust. The Trust is assisting the VWD on all three of the islands visited.

David Voessler The FSP Fisheries Extension Officer arranged a 28 foot fibre glass canoe for the trip to the outer islands of the Vava'u group. We left about 9.45 am and with the 55 HP Johnson outboard were at Hunga in less than an hour. Much of the trip was in the open sea and was quite rough.

Hunga has two women's groups with about six in each; they have been concentrating on bathrooms and toilets (1983-84) and this year on kitchens. There is also one 1700 gallon water tank built on 17/4/85 by the VAIKAUKAI Company of Neifau for \$280 - \$84 for the labor and \$196 for materials; FSP provided the transport. The Company will build three at a reduced price of \$250 each. Three men worked for three days to build the tank. It seems well built and showed no signs of leaking. FSP should look carefully at the economics of having this firm build future tanks on these islands.

The Evaluation team inspected several kitchens in various stages of construction. Mostly they have the foundations, floor, frame, completed and are waiting for help from Central Planning for the roof and walls. They approached Central Planning for help and waited two years without success. They have now put in a request to the FSP Tonga Trust for help for twelve kitchens.

Ms. Dillon explained that the Central Planning Department (CPD) has limited funds for home improvements and would be happy to turn over this to PVOs such as FSP. Also CPD had a policy of giving \$80 towards a kitchen but recently changed this and will give 50% of the cost of a kitchen.

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The FSP policy is based on a grant of \$227 towards roofing and walls for a standard 12 by 16 foot kitchen. The estimated cost of such a kitchen, including labor, is \$500. The difference is the local contribution. The Evaluator recommends that BF and CPD work out a common policy on support for housing.

The team saw one kitchen that is not yet completed even though it started more than a year ago. The family is waiting for a grant for the walls and roof apparently with no thought that they should themselves provide these. In some areas at least there has been a change in the VWD over the last two years. Initially it was a self help program with FSP providing start up grants of \$20 per group for fund raising. With these funds they built the toilets, kitchens etc. Cyclone Isaac saw major inputs of disaster relief money which were used to provide two-thirds of the cost of materials for new buildings. It seems established in the minds of many village people that they are entitled to get a subsidy for the cost of materials. The twelve kitchens inspected at Hunga were all partially completed, but all were waiting on an outside subsidy for materials.

OVAKA: The team left Hunga at about 12.15 pm and the rain started soon after. Stormy, rough and uncomfortable in an open boat. A brief stay at Ovaka but the torrential rain prevented a proper inspection. There are four groups on the island; all completed bathrooms and toilets in 1983-84 and are now waiting for help for their kitchens.

TAUNGA: Four groups with 22 members. Last year they built 22 toilets.

The team inspected eleven kitchens:

1. Neat and well built. Complete except for the fire which will be outside.
2. Started two months ago - completed except for roof and fireplace.
3. Completed except for roof and fireplace
4. Attached to house (the only one not separate from house) and uses back wall of house as one wall of kitchen. Nearly complete.

p.3

5. Not yet started. Family have been sick. Timber for frame and gravel on site.
6. Big kitchen (18 by 10 feet) for a big family. Complete except for drum oven
7. Standard size kitchen with fireplace outside but covered with a grass roof. Will put in drum oven later.
8. No walls yet. Will use cement blocks for walls.
9. No walls or roof cap otherwise finished.

The second group are still building their pit toilets. These are capped with cement, have a cement pedestal and a PVC pipe into the pit to reduce the smell. They are effective and popular. The group are also raising money to start kitchens - selling Tongan puddings, selling cups of tea to tourists for 50 cents a cup. Later they will request help from FS² Tonga for the roof and walls.

Tonga August 1, 1985

Fisheries Program

Interview with Chief Fisheries Officer Semisi.

Semisi commented:

"The Fisheries program is going very well indeed. Training has been improved for both staff and fishermen. We are now holding staff training Conferences twice a year with FSP support. This is having excellent results in improving the quality of our staff - and this eventually shows up in the fishermen".

"Over the last year we have been gathering information on the village fishermen. We now know their needs and how best to meet these".

"Training for the inboard fishermen was 100% better this year. We learnt from our experience. We also got Group One to come back for another session and join in the second half of the training with Group Two. This was good for both groups. We now have a lot more people who want to participate in this program".

"As you can see we are at last seeing the results of the FSP/USAID program. I now feel we are doing the right thing. Our years of experimentation is finally paying off. I plan to ask for an extension of the FSP/USAID program, we still very much need this support"

"The new registration system for Village Fishermen is now in place. We now have a list of fishermen, of what they have in the way of fishing gear, of what they are lacking, of their problems etc.

"With this information we can now direct our efforts at these fishermen. We have always claimed do Extension Work - now at last we are doing it. I doubt if what we are doing is being done anywhere in the Pacific".

"In Ha'apai, for example, based on our register, we have a list of who has boats and engines that need repairs. With FSP support the PCV is moving out to help get these repaired. We will do that in Vava'u next, and finally in Tonga. We will also carry out extension training based on the expressed needs of the fishermen. We will also direct aid donors towards these needs. By 1990 I believe Tonga will be leading the Pacific in fisheries".

"Production of fish is expanding rapidly and more people are entering marketing. We need to improve this - formerly production was so low we did not need to concern ourselves with marketing. The Japanese have offered us refrigeration for Ha'apai and here".

" We pulled Dave Voessler out of Vava'u to co-ordinate the small fishermen program. He is responsible for all the activities of the Extension Workers and of the PCVs".

"I am very excited about what is happening. I am very proud now to represent Tonga at Fisheries Conferences. Other countries are hearing about our program and asking about it."

"FSP support has been vital in this successful program. We are still short of trained staff and still need to improve the quality of our staff. FSP is helping us do this".

"I would like to see FSP continue their support along the same lines. UNDP have already agreed to continue their support. The Japanese have agreed to give us thirty new motors. So the program will continue".

"Having FSP incountry to support their two Fisheries Extension Officers has made so much difference to our program. It means that help is available quickly and efficiently. This makes your program so very valuable. Also your program gets right down to the people - and a program like that must succeed".

TONGA OPG EVALUATION

USAID - GRANT 4007

EXPENDITURES AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

PERIOD: 06/01/84 - 05/30/86

	USAID EXPENDITURES TO DATE *	FSP LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS	TOTAL
PERSONNEL	115,285	17,619	132,904
TRAINING	30,893	6,180	37,073
TRAVEL	56,867	2,779	59,646
EQUIPMENT	--	466	466
SPACE	13,907	11,058	24,965
OTHER	66,496	120,485	186,981
INDIRECT	64,470	--	64,470
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	347,918	158,587	506,505

*SUBJECT TO AUDIT