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FINAL EVALUATION

FSP/FIJI GRANT - 879 0251-G SE-3016-000

SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
IN THE FIJI ISLANDS

JUNE 1983

SEPTEMBER 1984

by

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I. INTRODUCTION

On March 1-2, 1983 cyclone "Oscar" struck Fiji. Most damage was done in the Western Division of Viti Levu. Government estimates were that 4,733 units were destroyed and 4,526 damaged. 89% of these were in the Western Division.

The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, encouraged by the South Pacific Regional Development Office (SPRDO) of USAID, moved quickly. A few days after the cyclone FSP Tonga Country Director David Wyler was in Fiji to prepare a Disaster Assistance Program, and this was on the desk of SPRDO by March 28.

Wyler was well suited for the task, as he had carried out, with USAID support, a major cyclone relief program in Tonga after the disastrous cyclone Isaac in 1982. After discussions with the Fiji Government and SPRDO it was agreed that the FSP program should concentrate on specific areas, especially toilets, bathrooms, kitchens, community halls, and improvement of local food production.

The program was approved on June 23, 1983 and ran from June 22, 1983 to June 22, 1984. The initial grant provided \$72,000 for small project assistance. A further \$50,000 was requested and approved, this became available in May 1984.

II. AIM

The aim of the small projects disaster assistance program was; "to provide in a relatively short time, financial and technical assistance to villages and groups to enable them to proceed in their reconstruction/rehabilitation efforts."

Only groups, registered organizations and rural villages were eligible. Projects required the approval of the Commissioner of the western Division of the Government of Fiji.

III. METHODOLOGY

The staff called for was one Project Director and two Field staff.

FSP recruited Timothy Arnade as Project Director. Arnade had three years experience as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Solomon Islands as leader of a team building village water supplies. He was on site in the FSP Suva Office in July 1983. Assisting Arnade was a Peace Corps Volunteer Jack Whitehead who was sited in Sigatoka. A local man, Peter Ratu Lino was also recruited.

All project applications required the approval of the District Officer before being submitted to FSP. This ensured Government cooperation and partnership from the beginning. After an on site inspection by FSP the application, if approved, was written up and forwarded to:

- a) The District Commissioner Western
- b) FSP New York
- c) SPRDO USAID Suva.

While the procedure sounds cumbersome it did in fact work well, and the Evaluator did not find any evidence of serious delays. Approvals came promptly from all three areas. Of the thirty one programs submitted all except one were approved. SPRDO considered the plan to repair a footbridge damaged by the cyclone did not fall within the guidelines of the grant.

This initial methodology was modified in September 1983 when FSP expanded its operation in Fiji, appointing Ms. Tina Ralston as Country Director. The "Oscar" program then came under the direction of Ms. Ralston. This made it possible to move Tim Arnade to the Sigatoka

Office so that the Field Staff was considerably strengthened. FSP also negotiated a UNDP Grant to promote women's programs in Fiji and was able to tie this in with the Oscar program. These factors played an important part in the success of the program.

III. WORK

The program started slowly. In the Tonga program FSP always had a qualified and experienced Field staff and a well organized local partner organization. In Fiji it did not have these advantages. The FSP Field staff had, therefore to travel to the various villages and explain to the village people what assistance was available, how it could be requested, and what was required from the village people themselves.

The situation was further complicated by the confusion that followed the cyclone, and by the massive Government efforts to rebuild the homes. For obvious reasons the Government saw this as a top priority.

As a result, only two projects were approved during the first quarter (July - September 1983). However once the initial contacts were made with the village communities and they became aware of the conditions of the funding, requests came in rapidly. By the end of December 1983 seventeen projects had been approved and the \$72,000 allocated in the grant for small projects was exhausted.

Appendix I gives a list of projects approved. This shows that a total of 6,625 people benefitted at an average cost of \$10.85 U.S. per beneficiary.

A further \$50,000 for small projects was requested from USAID and approved. However it was not until May that these funds were available and this delayed the program. With the additional funding a further fourteen projects were approved, making a total of 30 in all. An estimated 9,725 people have benefitted from the program at an average cost of \$12 each.

A complete list of projects supported is found as Appendix II.

An analysis of this shows that 453 kitchens, 94 toilet, 56 showers and 6 Community Centers were reconstructed or rebuilt under the program.

IV. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

A major reason for the success of the program has been the excellent relations between FSP and the Fiji Government. Nelson Delailomaloma, the Secretary for the Ministry of Rural Development, in an interview with the FSP Evaluator, spoke highly of the work of the FSP/USAID cyclone relief program;

"I have heard a lot about your program and you have been doing an excellent job - a very fine job indeed. Unfortunately the Government has not had the funds to support your program in the way we would like. I also want to pay a tribute to your Country Director, Ms. Tina Ralston, a hard worker and a first class administrator. We hope she stays with FSP Fiji for a long time."

The Commissioner Western Division, Poseci Bune, singled out FSP for praise in a radio broadcast. "FSP is an example of what an NGO should be. They have successfully identified the needs of the local people, and have strengthened the village infrastructure."

The Government Official most actively involved in the FSP program was the District Officer Sigatoka, Tariela Tabua. Mr. Tabua is a tireless and dedicated worker and an excellent administrator. All applications required his prior approval before being submitted to FSP and this ensured that only first class projects were submitted.

Mr. Tabua spoke to the people by radio describing the FSP/USAID project and inviting applications. Nearly one hundred and fifty were received, far more than could be funded. Mr. Tabua assisted with priorities, based on his understanding of the area and the need.

Mr. Tabua spoke at length to the Evaluator about the FSP program and had the highest praise:

"The problem that all other donors (except USAID) have is that they do not have an organization like FSP that can reach down to the grassroots. That is where the USAID program is unique and most effective."

V. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The FSP/USAID program worked through the community, primarily through the Women's Clubs in the villages. The initial contact was made by the FSP team which spoke to the village leaders and explained the program. The District Officer and the District Commissioner both spoke on radio about the program. An important partner of FSP was Ms. Adi Ama, President of the Soqo Soqo Vakarama Club at Lawai village and one of the most active women's leaders in the Sigatoka Valley. Ms. Adi Ama has a fine Women's Center in her village at Lawai, about ten miles north of Sigatoka.

FSP made Lawai the pilot project. All materials were delivered by December 8 and within three months twenty kitchens and eight toilets/showers had been completed. Women from other Clubs were brought to Lawai and taught about the FSP program on site. They were made familiar with the aid available, the standard design, the various options if they put in additional funding. They were instructed in methods of hurricane proofing the kitchens by sinking iron rods into the concrete foundations to tie on the frame and by strapping the roof to the frame.

The women were encouraged to make improvements to the kitchens, especially by raising the stove instead of having it on the floor. More important, all the kitchens in Lawai have smokeless stoves and the women were shown the advantages of these and also shown how to make them for five dollars. Similarly, the Lawai toilets are all water sealed and the advantages of these were demonstrated.

The process was facilitated because FSP is administering a UNDP grant to upgrade women's clubs in Fiji and to promote Women's Conferences. FSP was able to promote the Oscar program by linking it with the FSP grant - for example, FSP is now employing Ms. Adi Ama as its Women's Coordinator under the grant. She has been of great value in working with women's clubs through^{out} the Sigatoka Valley. FSP was also able to organize support from other organizations working to upgrade women especially the South Pacific Commission.

VI. PRESENT STATUS OF PROGRAM

Appendix III carries an evaluation of the program made by the FSP team in June 1984. Since that time work has continued and in September 1984, when the FSP Evaluator visited the site, the following advances had been made:

Project 18 - Koronisigana village. All work completed

Project 19 - Nakalavo Village. This village is in an isolated area and the FSP team has had trouble reaching it. After a good start the work tapered off and a visit by the FSP team on August 29 showed little work was being done.

The FSP Women's Coordinator visited the site early in September and encouraged the women. Latest reports (through the Women's Clubs) say that all but one of the kitchens have been completed.

Project 20 Nabakuta Village. All fourteen kitchens and three toilets have been completed.

Project 24: A visit by FSP on July 14 showed that nineteen of the twenty-four kitchens were finished or almost finished. Work on the other five had not started.

Project 26: Vagadra Village. This was the last village to receive materials: these were delivered on August 13. No FSP visit has been made since that date.

Project 27: Narokorokoyawa Village. Community Center completed satisfactorily.

Project 28: Dreke Village. All twenty-six kitchens are completed.

Project 29: Tubalevu Village. All seventeen kitchens completed.

Project 30: All twenty kitchens completed.

Project 31 - Village Water supply for Kase and Muaira Villages. An 11,000 gallon ferrocement tank has been built and about a mile of pipe has been laid to a source. This project is completed.

VII EVALUATION:

(a) The Work

The proposal to USAID sets two areas of support:

- 1. Home and village reconstruction
- 2. Improvements of local food production.

It sets a target of fifteen small projects, but specifically states that:

"these will not be known until the program is in progress. The program was written in this way to allow the beneficiaries themselves to decide the kind of assistance they wanted.

No food production programs were requested. A total of nineteen projects were assisted in the first phase of the program and a further twelve in the second phase, well beyond the target of fifteen.

The nature of the projects has already been listed - six community halls, 453 kitchens, 157 showers and toilets, one water supply, two village fences.

The typical kitchen received \$195 of USAID funding in the form of materials viz cement for the floor, iron for the roof and a timber frame. The villager was required to provide the walls at an estimated cost of \$65, plus the sand and gravel for the floor, and all the labor. The average kitchen took about twenty-four days of labor. Unskilled labor in Fiji is \$5 a day but a skilled carpenter can get two or three times that. Hence \$200 is a reasonable estimate for the labor.

The standard design kitchen was six by eight feet. However by putting in additional materials the village people could enlarge this to 8 by 10, or 10 by 12 feet. In practice almost all the kitchens were enlarged, so that the village people contributed, on average, about \$100 in materials.

This means that the average kitchen cost about \$500 (including the labor) 40% coming from USAID and 60% as local contribution.

The program was highly successful in organizing the village people, in its partnership with the Government and its cooperation with other organizations.

The program was carried out in a professional way. The Evaluator was unable to find a single case of material going astray, being misappropriated or stolen. In a program which constructed over six hundred units in thirty-one scattered villages, this is a creditable performance.

On the negative side. There was a long delay before the second phase funding arrived. This meant that materials were still being delivered as late as August 13. As a result of this and other factors some buildings had not been completed. The Evaluator found two cases of buildings that had not been started - a shower in Malomalo village, and a fence in the same village. In about ten other cases units were not finished. It is expected that all buildings will be completed within a month or so.

Another negative factor is that some of the kitchens are quite unsightly.

Aesthetically a tin shed does not have great appeal at the best of times, but the appeal is even less when the wall is made of tin salvaged from the cyclone, as was sometimes the case.

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(b) THE IMPACT

The program has had an impact in many ways:

1. The five Community Centers are an integral part of village life.
2. The kitchens have improved hygiene, greatly reduced the work of the women and made life more comfortable for the family. They are in fact dining rooms as well as kitchens, and quite a few of them have a table and chairs or a bench.
3. The showers are obviously important for health. Even more so the water seal toilets. The Sigatoka District Officer considered that the success of the program in promoting water seal toilets was of particular importance.
4. FSP put strong emphasis on hurricane proofing the kitchens and community centers. There are some indications that this training is already being applied to other buildings.
5. The success of the program in promoting smokeless stoves may well prove one of the most important benefits of the program. Ms. Susan Parkinson and the Fiji Nutrition Committee have been active in this area for several years, as has the South Pacific Commission. There is clear evidence linking the prevalence of eye diseases with smoke from the traditional open cooking fire. Further, the open fire uses about three times as much wood as the smokeless stove and collecting wood is a time consuming chore for the women. With the smokeless stove the women collect wood twice a week instead of every day.

Even more important, Ms Parkinson is convinced that the open fire is an important contributing factor to malnutrition. Women are reluctant to cook the traditional root crops because these take so long and so use much wood. Hence they cook white rice instead.

In some villages most of the kitchens now have a smokeless stove and there is a strong demand for them. Ms. Adi Ama believes that within a year or so almost all the village kitchens will have a smokeless stove.

APPENDIX I

BASELINE DATA

Project Number (status)	USAID Contribution	Local Contribution	Villages or Settlements Assisted	Number of Beneficiaries	Kind of Beneficiaries
1. REJECTED					
2 (B)	4411.76	4166.66	1	250	Village People
3 (C)	3176.54	4117.65	1	300	Village People
4 (C)	4901.96	2960.78	1	300	Village People
5 (C)	4176.47	3250.29	1	140	Village People
6 (C)	5783.17	4275.68	3	2000	Settlements
7 (C)	4411.76	3107.84	1	200	Village People
8 (C)	3235.29	2352.94	1	340	Village People
9 (C)	4843.13	4833.33	1	400	Village People
10 (C)	3838.24	3102.94	1	250	Village People
11 (C)	4877.45	3857.84	1	205	Village People
12 (C)	1539.21	1044.11	1	80	Village People
13 (C)	3823.52	3333.33	1	200	Village People
14 (D)	4823.53	4181.37	1	500	Village People
15 (D)	4828.43	4852.94	1	450	Village People
16 (C)	3470.58	1941.17	1	80	Village People
17 (D)	4805.88	3321.56	3	680	Village People
18 (C)	4970.58	4333.33	1	250	Village People

TOTALS: Projects Requested: 18
 USAID Contribution: US\$71917.50
 Local Contribution: US\$58953.76
 Communities to be assisted: 21
 Beneficiaries: 6625 People
 Average Cost Per Beneficiary: US\$10.85

Status Notes: (A) Project Completed
 (B) Project Near Completion
 (C) Construction in Progress, half of Project's materials Purchased and on Site.
 (D) Project Approved, Materials not yet on Site.

APPENDIX II

	KITCHEN	TOILET	SHOWER	COMMUNITY CENTER
1. Lawai	20	4	4	
2. Loqu				1
3. Nayawa	20		4	
4. Malomalo	13	3	8	
5. Kavanagasau				3
6. Nalele	13	5	7	
7. Raiwaqa	10	7	3	
8. Nadralla	12	9		1
9. Nadroumai	17	6		
10. Volivoli	15	10	7	
11. Emuri	6	4		
12. Keiyasi	20			
13. Yavulo	16	10	8	
14. Nasigatoka	15	8	14	
15. Wema	12	12		
16. Naduri	24	1		
17. Koronuagana	26			
18. Nabalavo	22			
19. Nakabuta	14	3		
20. Qereqere	17	3		
21. Vunatovau	12	9		
22. Tilavalevu	12			
23. Nawaicoba	26			
24. Nasaucoko	26			
25. Vagadra	26			
26. Narokolokoyawa				
27. Dreke	26			
28. Tulalevu	17			
29. Naveyago & Nalebaleba	26			

APPENDIX III

SMALL PROJECTS ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION.
JUNE 1984

1. Drasa Community Suspension Bridge - Rejected.
2. Lawai Village Kitchen/Toilet Reconstruction - All materials were delivered as of December 8, 1983. At present all twenty kitchens and all eight showers/toilets have been built and are accounted for. As this was the first project, it has received a great deal of attention and with the help of the contact person, Adi Ama, has done an outstanding job in the construction of the units. Final Evaluation submitted in March, 1984.
3. Loqi Community Center - All materials were delivered as of February 1984. The community center has been completely rebuilt with all materials used and accounted for. Final Evaluation ready to be done.
4. Nayawa Village Kitchen/Shower Reconstruction - One half of the materials, ten kitchens and four showers, were delivered on January 17, 1984. Of these materials delivered, nine of the kitchens and all four showers have been completed. The village is awaiting the delivery of the remaining materials.
5. Malomalo Village Kitchen/Toilet/Shower/Fencing Reconstruction - The first shipment of materials, thirteen kitchens, was delivered on January 10, 1984. At present all thirteen kitchens have been completed satisfactorily. The village is ready to receive the remaining materials, three toilets, eight showers, and fencing, as soon as possible.
6. Kavanagasau Community Centers - The bulk of the materials for the three community centers was delivered on January 12, 1984. All three community centers have been completed with all the materials used and accounted for. A second shipment of accessory materials will be delivered as soon as possible.
7. Halele Village Kitchen/Shower/Toilet/Fencing Reconstruction - The first shipment of materials, thirteen kitchens, was delivered on January 11, 1984. At present, all the kitchens have been completed and accounted for. The village is ready to receive the remaining materials, five toilets, seven showers, and fencing, as soon as possible.
8. Raiwaga Village Kitchen/Toilet/Shower Reconstruction - The first shipment of materials, ten kitchens, was delivered on January 10, 1984. All ten kitchens were finished by the time of the second shipment on May 24. Second shipment was of the remaining materials, seven showers and three toilets. So far two showers and one toilet has been completed with work expected to completed on the remaining units in the next month.
9. Hadrara Community Center/Kitchen/Toilet Reconstruction - The materials for the community center were delivered in January 1984. The community center has been completed with all materials used and accounted for. The village is currently waiting for the delivery of the remaining materials which are twelve kitchens and nine toilets.
10. Hadrourai Village Kitchen/Toilet Reconstruction - The first shipment, twelve kitchens, was delivered in January, 1984. All the units were completed as of the second shipment of five kitchens and six toilets on May 22. Work has progressed

very well on the remaining materials with all but two kitchens finished and all the toilets completed. This is a well organized and productive village. Final evaluation will be ready to be done in three to four weeks.

11. Volivoli Village Kitchen/Toilet/Shower Reconstruction - The first shipment of materials, fifteen kitchens, was delivered in January, 1984. Eleven kitchens are finished and three are being built and expected to be finished soon. The village is ready for the second shipment of materials, ten toilets and seven showers.
12. Emuri Village Kitchen/Toilet Reconstruction - All materials, six kitchens and four toilets, were delivered in January, 1984. All the units have been completed. Final Evaluation ready to be done.
13. Keiyasi Village Kitchen Reconstruction - The first shipment of materials, ten kitchens, was delivered in February, 1984. The second shipment, ten remaining kitchens, was delivered on May 17. Work is progressing well in this village, with eight kitchens completed, six being built, and six not yet started. It is expected that all the units will be completed by the end of July.
14. Yavulo Village Kitchen/Toilet/Shower Reconstruction - All the materials, sixteen kitchens, ten toilets, and eight toilets, were delivered on May 30, 1984. Work has been slow in starting due to two deaths in the village, thus only five kitchens have been started. It is expected that all the units will be finished in time for the nation wide church conference which is to hold in the area in early August.
15. Masigatoka Village Kitchen/Toilet/Shower Reconstruction - All the materials, fifteen kitchens, eight toilets, and fourteen showers, were delivered on May 30, 1984. Work has been slow due to the village's prior commitments (sugar cane cutting), however we have been assured that work will get into full swing in July and should be completed sometime in August.
16. Wema Village Kitchen/Toilet Reconstruction - The first shipment of materials, twelve kitchens was delivered in January, 1984. All the units were completed by the time of the second shipment, twelve toilets, on May 16. At present, all the units delivered have been completed and the village has done an excellent job. Final Evaluation is ready to be done.
17. Naduri Village Kitchen/Shower Reconstruction - All the materials, twenty-four kitchens and one toilet, were delivered on May 22. Work has been a bit slow starting up due to the bad weather and sugar cane cutting. So far, five kitchens have been finished and five are being built.
18. Koronisagana Village Kitchen Reconstruction - All the materials, twenty-six kitchens, were delivered as of May 22. work has been progressing quite well so far considering that the village is in the process of planting their tobacco crop. At present, fifteen kitchens are finished, three are being built, and seven are not yet started. Project should be finished by late July.
19. Hakalavo Village Kitchen Reconstruction - All of the materials, twenty-two kitchens, were delivered on May 24. Work is progressing very well and the village is well organized in their work. At present, seven kitchens are finished, three are being built and twelve are not yet started.

20. Makabuta Village Kitchen/Toilet Reconstruction - All the materials, fourteen kitchens and three toilets, were delivered on May 29. Work has progressed very well in this village despite the village's cane cutting commitments. Thus far, thirteen kitchens have been finished with only one kitchen and the three toilets yet to be completed.
21. Qereqere Village Kitchen/Toilet Reconstruction - All the materials, seventeen kitchens and three toilets, were delivered on May 29. Work is progressing very well in this village which has a highly developed agricultural scheme. Thus far, five kitchens are finished, six are being built and two toilets are finished. Six kitchens and one toilet are not yet started.
22. Vunatoyau Village Kitchen/Toilet/Shower Reconstruction - All the materials, twelve kitchens, nine toilets and one shower, were delivered on June 12. Despite the village's cane-cutting activity, they have progressed extremely well on the building of these units. At present, seven kitchens and five toilets have been completed with work progressing on the rest.
23. Tilivalevu Village Kitchen Reconstruction - All the materials, twelve kitchens, were delivered on June 5. Work on the units has progressed extremely well, there being ten of the kitchens completed so far. Final Evaluation will be ready to be done by the end of July.
24. Hawairabe Village Kitchen Reconstruction - All the materials, twenty-six kitchens, were delivered on June 15. Due to the recent delivery of materials and the far distance of this village, there has been no site visit this month. A site visit is planned for July 14-15.
25. Hasaucoko Village Kitchen Reconstruction - All the materials, twenty-six kitchens, were delivered on May 17. Work has been slow in starting due to bad weather and a two-week long village commitment with Fiji Pine. At present seven kitchens have been completed. Expected to be finished by the end of July.
26. Vavadra Village Kitchen Reconstruction - No materials delivered.
27. Tarokorokoyawa Village Community Center Reconstruction - All the materials were delivered on May 3. At present, the community center has been completed with all materials used and accounted for. Final evaluation ready to be done.
28. Dreke Village Kitchen Reconstruction - All the materials, twenty-six kitchens, were delivered on June 22. At present work is starting on the kitchens.
29. Tubalevu Village Kitchen Reconstruction - All the materials, seventeen kitchens, were delivered on May 24. No work has been done yet on these kitchens. The village and the turaga-ni-koro have been talked to and have said that work will start immediately.
30. Haveyago and Palobaleba Villages Kitchen Reconstruction - All the materials, thirteen kitchens to each village, were delivered on May 19. In Haveyago, seven kitchens are finished and six are being built. In Palobaleba, six are finished, three being built and four not yet started.
31. Kere and Tuarua Villages Water Tank Reconstruction - All materials delivered.

APPENDIX IV

FIELD TRIP - SIGATOKA VALLEY (FIJI)

SEPTEMBER 1984

Bernard P. Hosie - FSP Evaluator

I. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the Field Trip was to inspect the USAID supported program to assist the village people of the Western District of Fiji to repair the damage done by cyclone "Oscar", which struck Fiji on March 1, 1983. 90% of the damage was done in the Western District, and the Sigatoka Valley was the hardest hit.

A second purpose was to attend the closing ceremonies of two women's training seminars, sponsored by FSP under a UNDP grant. The "Oscar" program has worked primarily through the Women's Clubs so the two programs are closely linked and each has benefitted the other.

II. FSP FIELD OFFICE

The FSP party consisted of the FSP Evaluator, the FSP Country Director, the FSP Field Officer Rupeni Vakamoco and Peace Corps Volunteer Jack Whitehead who has been working with the "Oscar" program for fourteen months. The party was later joined by the FSP/UNDP Women's Coordinator Mu Adi Ama Naqasina. The FSP Field Office is five miles east of Sigatoka. The Project Director Tim Arnado and Jack Whitehead lived at this address with one room set aside as an office. Having the Field Staff on site has been a major advantage. The office will be closed on September 30 and the files and furnishings removed to the FSP Office in Suva.

III. SIGATOKA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The FSP Field Party went first to the District Headquarters in Sigatoka. A group of 34 women were attending a one week training seminar with emphasis on small business projects and simple accounting as well as traditional subjects such as sewing, cooking, handicrafts etc.

The seminar was sponsored by FSP under a UNDP grant and organized by the FSP/UNDP Women's Coordinator Ms Adi Ama. Ms. Adi Ama is one of the most able and active women's leaders in the Western District and has played a major part in linking the women's clubs and the "Oscar" program. The UNDP sponsored Women's Conference have been an ideal vehicle for organizing the groups to take advantage of the \$125,000 for cyclone reconstruction, and the groups have in turn been strengthened through this support.

Five students from the South Pacific Women's Training Center in Suva were resource persons for the Conference. An Officer of BOMAS (Business Opportunity Office) also assisted. The 34 women attending came from nine different Clubs, both Fijian and Indian Clubs.

The closing ceremonies of the Conference included addresses by the District Officer, by several of the women, the FSP Country Director and the FSP Evaluator. The women spoke highly of the support of FSP/UNDP without which the Conference would not have been possible. The Conference is one of six sponsored by FSP over the last month and attended by about two hundred women. Under the UNDP grant FSP is obligated to six Conferences per quarter.

SPC had a graduation certificate for each of the women attending the Conference. The FSP Evaluator presented these to the participants. He spoke of the high regard FSP had for the SPC training center and pointed out that FSP is employing about thirty graduates of the Center in its Pacific programs.

The District Officer Taniela Tabua made the following comments in his address to the Conference:

"We are fortunate in having an Organization such as FSP to provide support for a Conference such as this. Education should go on all our lives. The job of each of you participants is now to take back what you have learned to your villages and share your knowledge with your people."

"We have also been fortunate in the support we have received in rebuilding after the cyclone and FSP has played a major role in this rehabilitation. Most of our villages have new kitchens and toilets as a result of the support of FSP. Now FSP is breaking new ground by its support for education programs such as this."

"The Western District, in partnership with FSP, is showing what can be done. This can become a model for other districts in Fiji."

District Officer Taniela Tabua is a man of tireless energy and great ability. He was placed in charge of the Sigatoka Valley District immediately after the cyclone and perhaps no single person has played a more important role in rehabilitating the Valley. He has also been an invaluable source of support for the FSP/USAID program. All applicants required his approval before being submitted to FSP. He inspected the site, verified the need, and liaised with the village group requesting support before approving the project. This was a virtual guarantee that the program would be successful.

When the increasing number of requests (well over a hundred) made it clear that the program would be able to handle only a fraction of the requests, Mr. Tabua advised on priorities, based on need and on the strength of local support.

Mr. Tabua made the following comments to the FSP Evaluator:

"The FSP/USAID support came just at the right time. It gave hope to the people. It has been a major factor in changing the whole image of the Valley. For example, most of the new toilets built are water sealed and this is a big step forward and of great value for health and hygiene."

"We publicised the FSP/USAID program over the radio and had very many applicants - far more than we had money for. Tim Arnado and Jack Whitehead did a good job:"

"The FSP program was unique in that the aid came quickly, usually in two or three weeks. With many support programs the aid took many months. When this happens the people become discouraged. "

"I see that what we are doing here can become a model for other areas. Once we have shown what can be done we can go to other District Officers and say - this is a model that works."

"You have no idea of the image of the valley after the cyclone. Now the valley has a new appearance. The villages are rebuilt, they are neat and clean. Most of the toilets are water sealed. F.S. has played a major part in this, in addition to support from WHO and elsewhere.

"With many aid programs the end of the program means everything is over. We see what has been done so far as the beginning, not the end, of our partnership with FSP."

"The problem that all the other donor countries have is that they do not have an organization like FSP that can reach down to the grassroots. That is where the USAID program is unique and most effective."

IV. NADRUMAI VILLAGE

Like many of the villages in the Sigatoka Valley, Nadrumai was almost completely destroyed by cyclone Oscar. It has now been largely rebuilt. The Fiji Government, with funds from EEC, gave \$500 in materials for rebuilding the houses, while the FSP/USAID program concentrated on community centers, houses, showers and toilets.

When the FSP party arrived at Nadrumai the President of the Women's Club of the village was returning from a stream about four hundred yards from the village carrying a bucket of water. It was about 95° F. However the stream water is suitable only for washing. Water for drinking must be carried from a source about a mile away.

FSP is planning to help the people of the village build water tanks. Almost all families now have an iron roof suitable for a catchment, either on the new house or the new kitchen. FSP plans to bring Tami Vakastuola and a team of women trainers from Tonga to teach the villagers to build 2,200 gallon ferrocement tanks which cost, in Tonga, \$175 each. Once trained, and with their own tanks

built, they will in turn train people from other villages. FSP is building several hundred water tanks in Tonga using this method and is anxious to transfer it to other Pacific countries.

TOILETS:

The first toilet inspected is typical of those built under the program. A pit about ten feet deep is dug. The soil is piled up two or three feet, making the pit deeper and also lifting the toilet out of the mud. The floor is of cement, as is the pedestal. The SPC helped the women to build these and provided the mould. A plastic lining is inserted in the toilet which is then water sealed.

The toilet has a wooden frame, iron roof and iron sidings. It is constructed so that it can easily be lifted up and moved to a new site. This must be done every five years or so when the pit fills up.

The estimated cost for the materials for such a toilet is \$125. FSP provides, \$100 in the form of cement, timber frame and roofing iron. The villagers provide the remaining \$25, plus the sand, gravel and all the labor. Local contribution is therefore at least 50% once labor is included.

Anyone familiar with the traditional bush toilet will be aware of what a quantum leap such a toilet represents - for comfort, cleanliness, hygiene. An additional convenience is that these toilets can be sited quite close to the house, perhaps thirty feet away. The traditional bush toilet must be a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet away because of the smell, flies and other insects.

The water seal toilets are the result of years of work by many organizations - the Fiji Department of Health, WHO, SPC, the Women's Clubs...

The FSP/USAID program has served to place these in some thirty villages throughout the Western District, while the FSP/UNDP program has provided a useful vehicle for instructing women on the value of these toilets. This has been a small but important contribution.

KITCHENS:

While almost all the toilets followed a simple, standard design, there were many variations in the design of the kitchen. FSP provided a simple, standard design of a small, 6' by 8' kitchen. Materials for this were estimated to cost \$260. Of this, FSP provided \$195 while the villagers were expected to provide the remaining \$65, plus the sand, gravel and labor.

In practice not many of these standard design kitchens were built. In perhaps 75% of the cases the villagers provided additional materials and expanded the kitchens to 8 by 10 feet or to 10 by 12 feet.

The second variation was in the siting. The traditional kitchen is sited thirty feet or so from the house, perhaps because the flimsy structure and bamboo walls plus the open fire make it a fire hazard. Many of the new kitchens are incorporated into the house, using one wall of the house as a wall of the kitchen. Others are connected to the house by a breezeway (often covered). A minority are separate from the house but quite close, ten feet or so.

FSP provided funding for the concrete floor, iron roof and timber frame. Local contribution was the walls. In most cases these are of iron, with wooden shutters on three sides for coolness. Sometimes the iron is new, sometimes it

has been salvaged from the cyclone and in this case the new kitchens are not a thing of beauty.

In almost all cases the kitchens have a raised fireplace. Usually this consists of a frame of wood or of cement blocks, topped by a cement block, with the fire on top. This is a step forward as the traditional fireplace is an open fire on the ground. In a few cases the older women prefer the fire on the ground, as they have always cooked squatting by the fire. But this is the exception.

Another major step forward is that many kitchens have a smokeless stove. These were first set up in the village of Lawai and almost every home in that village has a smokeless stove. SPC helped with the training and provided the moulds. The stoves cost \$5 to build. They have three burners and a chimney to take away the smoke. The chimney is a drain pipe or sometimes is made of beer cans. They are extremely economic for fuel (wood or coconut husks) and very fast.

II. MALOMALO VILLAGE

Malomalo is about 25 kilometres west of Sigatoka and is on the coast. It was another of the many villages in the Valley almost completely destroyed by the cyclone.

Eight showers were built under the program and the village people chose cement blocks for the construction. FSP provided 120 cement blocks and an iron roof. These make excellent showers, and as the village has piped water they have a shower and not just a bucket. All the showers had an outlet pipe leading to a soak pit, and in some cases this was planted with bananas or other plants. One of the eight showers had not been built, although the sand and gravel were in place.

Three toilets were built. All were complete and all clean and well kept.

The thirteen kitchens have all been started but five have not yet been completed. In most cases only a few days work remains to be done.

Almost all of the kitchens have been enlarged.

FSP also provided barbed wire for a village fence to keep out the pigs.

This has not yet been started. The turaga-ni-koro (elected village officer) explained that the fence posts are on order from a local mill but have not yet arrived.

III. NADURI VILLAGE

This was the site of the second FSP/UNDP sponsored Conference and was conducted on similar lines to the Sigatoka Conference. 34 women from six Clubs, all Fijian, attended. The SPC provided the resource personnel, the FSP UNDP Women's Coordinator Ms. Adi Ama helped with the organization.

FSP (under the UNDP grant) provided the funding.

The FSP party was welcomed with a kava ceremony by the Village Chief and officers, and the women leaders. The FSP Evaluator was presented with a Tabua, a ceremonial Whales Tooth. After the usual speeches, the FSP Evaluator presented the graduation certificates to the women participants.

The FSP Evaluator inspected the village, which has 24 kitchens and one toilet.

Naduri is on the west bank of the Sigatoka river. During the hurricane the river burst over its 25 foot banks and flooded the town with six feet of water.

So the destruction of the wind was added the damage from the water.

The Naduri program was held up because the materials were not delivered until May 22. This was the canoe season and as Naduri is a canoe town the

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men were fully engaged in cane cutting. All the kitchens were started but about six had not been finished. However work is now proceeding rapidly and in most cases only a few days work remained to be done.

IV. LAWAI VILLAGE

Lawai is the home village of Adi Ama, one of the most able and active women leaders of the Soqo Soqo Vakamarama and now employed as Women's Coordinator under the FSP/UNDP program. She is primarily responsible for the considerable activity in the Valley in the Women's Clubs - six very successful one week women's Conferences have been held in the last month. She has also been active supporting the FSP USAID program, instructing and motivating the women.

FSP chose Lawai as a demonstration and training center. Twenty kitchens and eight toilets/showers were built in the village. Women from other villages then came to Lawai to see what was done and adapt the standard kitchen to their own needs.

Lawai was convenient because it is on the main road some ten kilometres north of Sigatoka. In addition, it has a fine Women's Center available for meetings.

The FSP Evaluator inspected all the kitchens and showers and toilets. The kitchen of Adi Ama herself is of standard 6' by 9' design, with a concrete floor, iron roof, raised fireplace and smokelona stove. Additions include wooden louvres, a table and four chairs, a food cupboard, a sink.

APPENDIX V

SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FINAL EVALUATION, PROJECT NO.3
LOQI COMMUNITY CENTRE RECONSTRUCTION

The villages and settlements of the Western Division suffered severe damages as a result of Cyclone Oscar in the early part of March, 1983. Structural damage to the buildings in the villages and settlements was particularly prevalent as evidenced by the large number of homes and other structures destroyed

Loqi settlement, situated approximately twenty kilometers outside of Nadi, suffered extensive damages as a result of the cyclone. With the aid of the Fiji Government, the community members were able to rebuild their community centre, which they consider a vital part of the community. The community is very spread out and the community centre provided a central focal point for meetings and other community activities.

With the aid of the Nadi District Officer, the community approached FSP about assistance in rebuilding their community centre. After site visits and discussions held with the community, it was determined that FSP/USAID funding was warranted. Subsequently a proposal was written up and approved by the appropriate authorities.

The necessary materials were delivered in February, 1984 and work began immediately. The community hired a carpenter and provided all the labour and materials as stipulated in the proposal's local contribution section. By April, the community centre was finished with all the materials used and accounted for. The work on the building was of high quality, with adjustments made to strengthen it in the events of future cyclones.

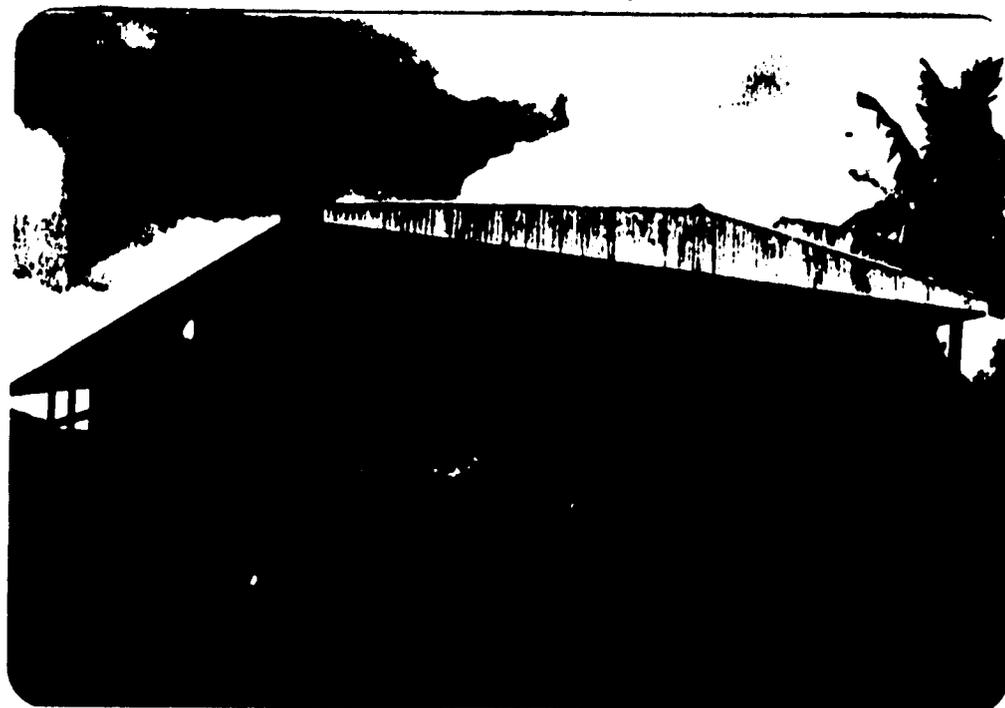
In discussions with community members, it was pointed out the effect the rebuilding of the community centre has had on the community. The settlement has started a kindergarten which is held in the rebuilt community centre. People stated that the community centre provided greater unity for the settlement as it provided a central meeting place. In addition to this, the women's group uses the community centre for sewing projects and

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In summary, it is the belief of FSP that this project has been a tremendous success as far as achieving the objectives of the project. The social benefits of the rebuilt community center have been an additional asset. It is further hoped by FSP that this project can be used as a model for other projects in the future.



Loqi community center after the cyclone and after the reconstruction project funded by FSP/USAID.



SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FINAL EVALUATION PROJECT NUMBER TWELVE
EMURI VILLAGE KITCHEN/TOILET RECONSTRUCTION

The villages and settlements of the Western Division suffered massive structural damages as a result of Cyclone Oscar in the early part of March, 1983. Particularly hard hit were the toilets and kitchens which stand separate from the main living house. Many health and sanitation problems in these communities were being caused by temporary make shift kitchens and toilets which often consisted of nothing more than rusty pieces of roofing iron and old rotten wood.

Emuri Village, situated approximately 15 miles from Sigatoka, was one such village experiencing this problem. In October, 1983, the turaga-ni-koro, Rusiate Raitala, approached FSP about assistance in rebuilding their kitchens and toilets. Following a site visit and community meeting, a project proposal was written up for six kitchens and four toilets and approved. As part of the established program procedures, the village received F\$195.00 per kitchen and F\$100.00 per toilet in the form of materials only. The local contribution consisted of F\$65.00 per kitchen and F\$25.00 per toilet in the form of materials, all the required sand and gravel, and all the labor. Materials provided by FSP included cement, timber, roofing iron, nails and most importantly, hurricane strapping to improve the survivability of these structures during future cyclones.

The specific goal of this project was to rebuild six kitchens and four toilets within a time framework of eight weeks. To this end, the project achieved its objectives with work nearly completed within six weeks after the delivery of materials. The rebuilt kitchens consisted of a concrete floor, a strong wooden superstructure, and an iron roof secured to the top plate with hurricane strapping.

The positive impact of this program has been evident in the additional materials locally purchased and various self motivated improvements made to the rebuilt kitchens and toilets. During the final evaluation site visit, it was noted that the women had taken great pride in making their kitchen or toilet

as nice as possible with a great deal of success. One woman, Karalaini Raitala, offered these comments regarding the impact this project has had on the community:

Before, with the old kitchens we had, the cooking was done on the ground and there was no good shelter from the wind and rain. With the materials provided by FSP we now have a nice kitchen and we were able to add on and build a raised cooking place. The village health committee has been very happy because so much of what we are wanting to do has happened thanks to this help.

It is the belief of FSP that this project has been an outstanding success in achieving the project goals and particularly in addressing the problems that existed in an effective and appropriate manner.



Karalaini Raitala standing in front of her rebuilt kitchen in Emuri Village.

SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FINAL EVALUATION PROJECT NO. 16
WEMA VILLAGE KITCHEN AND TOILET RECONSTRUCTION

The villages and settlements of the Western Division suffered massive structural damages as a result of Cyclone Oscar in the early part of March, 1983. Particularly hard hit were the kitchens, toilets and showers which stand separate from the main living house. Many health and sanitation problems in the communities were being caused by temporary make shift kitchens toilets, and showers which often consisted of nothing more than rusty pieces of roofing iron and old rotten wood

Wema Village, situated in a very rural area of the Sigatoka Valley, was one such village that experienced this problem. In October, 1983, a representative of the village development committee approached FSP about assistance in rebuilding their kitchens and toilets. Following a site visit and community meeting, a proposal was written up for 12 kitchens and 12 toilets and subsequently approved by the appropriate authorities. As part of the established procedures, the village received F\$195.00 per kitchen and F\$100.00 per toilet in the form of materials only. The local contribution consisted of F\$65.00 per kitchen and \$25.00 per toilet in the form of additional materials needed to complete a unit. In addition to this, all the necessary sand and gravel and all the labor were locally provided. Materials provided by FSP included cement, timber, roofing iron, nails, and most importantly, hurricane strapping to improve the survivability of these structures in the event of future cyclones.

The specific goal of this project was to rebuild 12 kitchens and 12 toilets within a timeframe of eight weeks. Because of bad weather, work was delayed for a few weeks, however work on the units was nearly completed within three months after the delivery of the materials.

The positive impact of this program has been evident in the additional materials locally purchased and various self-motivated improvements made to the rebuilt kitchens and toilets. During the final evaluation site visit, several members of the community stressed the great impact this program had made on

their kitchens and toilets to much higher standard than existed prior to the cyclone. Thus, the materials provided by FSP were the stimulus and incentive for the villagers to not only rebuild their kitchens and toilets, but to improve upon them by investing their own time and money.

It is the belief of FSP that this project has been an outstanding success in achieving the project goals and particularly in addressing the problems that existed in an effective and appropriate manner.

SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FINAL EVALUATION PROJECT NO. 22
VUNATAVAU VILLAGE KITCHEN, TOILET, SHOWER, RECONSTRUCTION

The villages and settlements of the Western Division suffered massive structural damages as a result of Cyclone Oscar in the early part of March, 1983. Particularly hard hit were the toilets, showers, and kitchens which stand separate from the main living house. Many health and sanitation problems in these communities were being caused by temporary make shift kitchens, toilets, and showers which often consisted of nothing more than rusty peices of roofing iron and old rotten wood.

Vuntavau Village, situated eight miles north of Sigatoka, was one such village experiencing this problem. In December 1983, the turaga-ni-koro approached FSP about assistance in rebuilding their kitchens, toilets, and showers. Following a site visit and community meeting, a project proposal was written up for 12 kitchens, 9 toilets, and 1 shower and subsequently approved by the appropriate authorities. As part of the established program procedures, the village recieved F\$195.00 per kitchen, F\$100.00 per toilet, and F\$150.00 per shower in the form of materials only. The local contribution consisted of F\$65.00 per kitchen, \$25.00 per toilet in the form of additional materials needed to complete a unit. In addition to this, all the necessary sand and gravel and all the lauvor were locally provided. Materials provided by FSP included cement, timber, roofing iron, nails, and most importantly, hurricane strapping to improve the survivability of these structures during future cyclones.

The specific goal of this project was to rebuild 12 kitchens, 9 toilets, and 1 shower within a timeframe of 12 weeks. To this end, the project achieved its objectives, with work nearly completed within two months after the delivery of materials.

The positive impact of this program has been evident in the additional materials locally purchased and various self motivated improvements made to the rebuilt kitchens and toilets. In conjunction with the District Health Officer, water sealed toilets were introduced into the village for the first time and used in the toilet structures provided by FSP. Thus, it is the belief of FSP that this project has been outstanding success, particu-

SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FINAL EVALUATION PROJECT NO. 23
TILIVALEVU VILLAGE KITCHEN RECONSTRUCTION

The villages and settlements of the Western Division suffered massive structural damages as a result of Cyclone Oscar in the early part of March, 1983. Particularly hard hit were the toilets, showers, and kitchens which stand separate from the main living house. Many health and sanitation problems in these communities were being caused by temporary make shift kitchens and toilets which often consisted of nothing more than rusty pieces of roofing iron and old rotten wood.

Tilivalevu Village, situated 10 miles north of Sigatoka, was one such village experiencing this problem. In December 1983, the president of the women's club approached FSP about assistance in rebuilding their kitchens. Following a site visit and community meeting, a project proposal was written up for twelve kitchens and approved. As part of the established program procedures, the village received F\$195.00 per kitchen in the form of materials only. The local contribution consisted of F\$65.00 per kitchen in the form of materials, all the required sand and gravel, and all the labor. Materials provided by FSP included cement, timber, roofing iron, nails and most importantly, hurricane strapping to improve the survivability of these structures during future cyclones. Thus, the rebuilt kitchens consisted of a concrete floor, a strong wooden superstructure, and an iron roof secured to the top plate with hurricane strapping.

The positive impact of this program has been evident in the additional materials locally purchased and various self motivated improvements made to the rebuilt kitchens and toilets. In many cases a family spent twice as much again in materials (above the cost of those provided by FSP) to build larger and better quality kitchens. During the final evaluation site visit, the turaga-ni-koro said that the materials provided by FSP were the stimulus and incentive for the villagers to not only rebuild their kitchens but to rebuild them so well and with so much time and often money invested.

It is the belief of FSP that this project has been an outstanding success in achieving the project goals and particularly in addressing the problems that existed in an effective and appropriate

FSP SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FINAL EVALUATION, PROJECT NO. 27
NAROKOROKOYAWA COMMUNITY CENTER RECONSTRUCTION

The villages and settlements of the Western Division suffered severe damages as result of Cyclone Oscar in the early part of March, 1983. Structural damage to the buildings in the villages and settlements was particularly prevalent as evidenced by the large number of homes and other structures destroyed.

Narokorokoyawa Village, situated approximately fifteen kilometers outside of Lautoka, suffered extensive damages as a result of the cyclone. With the aid of the Fiji Government, the villagers were able to rebuild most of their homes. However, no help was available to rebuild their community center, which they consider a vital part of their community.

With the aid of the Lautoka District Officer, the village approached FSP about assistance in rebuilding their community center. After site visits and discussions held with the community, it was determined that FSP/USAID funding was warranted. Subsequently, a proposal was written up, submitted, and approved by the appropriate authorities. FSP/USAID contributions totalled F\$2100.00 in the form of materials only.

The materials were delivered in May of 1984 and work began immediately. The community hired a carpenter and provided all the labor and materials as stipulated in the proposal's local contribution section. By July, the community center was finished with all materials used and accounted for. The work on the building was of high quality with additional materials purchased by the village to further improve the community center.

The rebuilt community center is used by both Narokorokoyawa village and Koroyaca village with a combined population of nine-hundred men, women, and children. Village meetings and activities are held several times a week in the community center. A primary health care seminar, sponsored by the Ministry of Health, was recently held in the community center. In addition to this, the village is planning to derive income from the community center by hosting cultural functions for tourists in the Lautoka area.

In summary, it is the belief of FSP that this project has been very successful in achieving the objectives of the project. The value of the rebuilt community center to the villages has been demonstrated by their uses of it and the proposed income generating plan. It is further hoped by FSP that this project can be used as a model for other projects in the future.



The rebuilt community center in Narokorokoyawa

OSCAR
SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE

FSP/FIJI GRANT 879-3016
EXPENDITURES AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1984
PERIOD: 06/01/83 - 09/30/84

	USAID EXPENDITURES TO DATE *	CURRENT FSP LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS	TOTAL
PERSONNEL	22,880.00	10,100.00	32,980.00
TRAINING	--	4,500.00	4,500.00
TRAVEL	10,000.00	9,300.00	19,300.00
EQUIPMENT	--	--	--
SPACE	4,759.00	4,000.00	8,759.00
OTHER	124,961.00	98,487.00	223,448.00
INDIRECT	38,211.00	--	38,211.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	200,811.00	126,387.00	327,198.00

*SUBJECT TO AUDIT