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SECOND EVALUATION

Operational Program Grant USAID/G-879-0251-G-00-1012-00

Project 879-0251

Women's Ring of Friendship

Republic of Kiribati

Period: August 1, 1982 - October 31, 1983

by

Bernard P. Hosie

The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific
200 West 57th Street
Suite 808
New York, NY 10019

INTRODUCTION

In 1979 the Gilbert Islands became independent of Britain, and adopted the name The Republic of Kiribati. The islands lie along the Equator, with the capital of Tarawa quite close to the point where the Equator and the International Dateline cross. It has a land mass of only 619 square kilometres, but is spread over five million square kilometres of ocean. Christmas Island is 3,000 kilometres from Tarawa.

The Gilbert's had one major resource - the phosphate of Ocean Island. This provided 80% of its income. Unfortunately the phosphate was exhausted in 1979.

Kiribati consists of a series of low lying coral atolls normally enclosing a large lagoon. There is little soil, and what exists is sandy and poor. The birthrate is very high. South Tarawa is badly overcrowded, with one-third of the 60,000 I-Kiribati crowded into a small area.

In 1980 an FSP survey team visited Kiribati and found a wide network of Women's Clubs spread throughout the country. This network seemed an ideal way of meeting some of the problems facing the new nation - high infant mortality (87 per thousand), high birthrate, urban drift, shortage of water, poor hygiene, etc.

Unfortunately the Women's Movement was badly split. Until 1976 all Clubs were Church sponsored and there were long-standing divisions between the two main denominations, the Catholics and the Kiribati Protestant Church (KPC - a Congregationalist group). These divisions were reflected in the make-up of the clubs.

In the hope of healing these divisions, in 1976 the Government set up a National Women's Federation and sponsored a new group of clubs called the Homemakers. This further divided the women. The 20% of the women who belonged to the Homemakers got 100% of the Government support and this was resented by those who remained in the Church Clubs.

In 1981 the Kiribati Government invited FSP to assist in setting up a National Women's Federation which would be truly representative of the women of Kiribati, and would be independent of the Government. The original grant application spelt out this aim:

"The program will attempt to assist Kiribati development by working with the National Federation of Women to improve its effectiveness in integrating Kiribati women and their families in the development process."

The same document points out that this aim is in accord with the National Development Plan 1979-89 with states:

"To develop national governing bodies for the various social organizations, as a means of expanding the effectiveness of these organizations and providing a channel for government support." (p.222)

Hence the major thrust of the program is institution building. A unified and strengthened Women's Federation would be an instrument to help solve the many problems facing Kiribati.

High on the list of these problems is the infant mortality rate of 87 per thousand. There are several reasons for this high rate:

- 1) The high birthrate leading to increasing pressure on limited resources.
- 2) The poor atoll soil.
- 3) The growing urbanization in South Tarawa. (Betio has 10,000 people on 357 acres of land.)

The problem is, in part, one of education. The Evaluator addressed a group of fifty women in North Tarawa and spoke of promoting green vegetables through home gardens. One of the women at once asked: "Why should we eat greens? We never

eat greens." Unfortunately this is only too true. Greens are referred to, contemptuously, as pig food. Herbs like temtea, an excellent green which grows wild, are fed to pigs while young children in increasing numbers suffer from night blindness and other signs of malnutrition.

I. BASELINE DATA

The I-Kiribati name for the Women's Federation is Aia Mala Ainen Kiribati - the Kiribati Women's Ring of Friendship. It is called locally "The Mala" (The Ring) but in the present evaluation the acronym AMAK is used.

In the last twelve months AMAK has made an effort to collect baseline data to give a picture of what is happening in Kiribati and to assist in future planning. A major survey of 773 women has been carried out by the staff and this information has been collated. (See Appendix I.)

The survey gives a much clearer understanding of the current status of Family Planning, Nutrition, Hygiene, Potable Water, Income and Family relations in the country.

Family Planning

With regard to Family Planning, only 27% of the women (98% of those surveyed were of child bearing age) are using any kind

of birth control. Deprovera is the most popular method, 16% use the loop, 15% the pill, 28% rhythm or other method. This last figure may reflect the efforts of the Catholic Sisters to popularize the Billings Method.

One interesting statistic is that in only 4% of the cases the reason for not practising birth control is the refusal of the husband. This indicates that the husband is normally content to leave the problem to his wife, and is contrary to the conventional wisdom in the Pacific, which sees the husband's attitude as a major obstacle. The figure may be somewhat suspect in that 56% of the women gave no reason for the non-practice. But it seems to indicate that any Family Planning Program should be aimed primarily at the women.

Nutrition

Similar data has been collected concerning breast feeding and the use of weaning foods.

Cooking habits were also surveyed. This survey shows that 98% of the women use an open fire on the ground for their cooking. At the same time 64% have "eye injuries from fires". It was this strong conviction that their eyes are being injured by the open fires that made the smokeless stoves program so popular last year. Unfortunately this program has collapsed because the cement stoves developed by the

Tarawa Technical Institute crack. Kiribati has no clay.

If the problem of cracking cannot be solved, the Evaluator recommends that a raised stove with a flue made of old drink cans be considered. This has proved popular in other areas such as Tonga and Solomons and can be built of local materials. It makes cooking much more convenient and solves the smoke problem.

One of the most disturbing figures is the almost complete lack of greens in the diet. None use beboi (a local green) on a regular basis, only 1% use temtea (a herb that grows wild and is quite plentiful); 2% use pumpkin tips, 5% use green pawpaws.

Water Sanitation

The figures for water are disturbing. 98% of the people drink well water and only 32% boil the water. Yet there is little doubt that the well water is a major cause of diarrhea (extremely common among the young children) and of more serious illnesses such as hepatitis.

These figures will be of great value in helping to plan the future programs of AMAK/FSP/USAID. The three top priorities should be improved nutrition, potable water and Family Plan-

ning. In all three cases the educational element should be heavily stressed.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the program was the building of AMAK into a strong, united, truly national women's organization, with a well trained and efficient staff, capable of having an impact on the problems facing Kiribati.

In the two years since the program began good progress has been made towards these objectives. In 1981-82 the Kiribati Government gave AMAK an area of 1 1/2 acres of land at Bikenibieu for its Headquarters. With FSP/USAID support a National Headquarters has been built - an office building, maneaba (traditional meeting place), staff quarters, local kitchen, wash rooms and store room. Vegetable gardens and flower gardens flourish.

A National Women's Conference was held and a new constitution drawn up, affirming that AMAK represents all Clubs, not just the Homemakers. A new Executive Committee, new Director, and new Staff was set up and trained. All of this is reported in the 1982 Evaluation.

In 1982-83 the work has continued and expanded. Appendix II gives a summary of touring and training activities. Staff

Training has been given high priority and some fifty days has been spent on this. A major contribution was made by the South Pacific Commission which provided an experienced women's trainer for a 3 1/2 week training course. A full time trainer, Kathy Cooney, has made an important contribution and continues to do so.

In the twelve months from June 1982 to July 1983, 74 three-day workshops were held on 22 islands with 1,049 women attending - a total of 3,142 training days. As has been pointed out, the gathering of baseline data was one element of these workshops.

The Club Visitations cover a five month period from May to September 1983. It was in June 1983 that in-staff training was completed and four Women's Interest Workers (WIW) were posted to the outer islands. Hence activity was greatly stepped up. In this period 142 clubs with 1,689 women were visited.

In the 1982 Evaluation, the Evaluator found that the Church Clubs still had reservations about whether AMAK truly represented all Clubs. On the other hand the Homemakers Clubs, in some instances, resented the fact that they no longer had exclusive rights to AMAK.

These problems have diminished, but have not yet disappeared. In an interview with Rara Tioti, President of one of the North Tarawa Clubs, the Evaluator was told:

"Now that AMAK supports Church Clubs as well as Homemakers there does not seem to be much point in belonging to Homemakers, we may as well join a Church Club. And we still think it unfair that we pay our three cents a month to AMAK and the Church Clubs don't, yet they get the same benefits."

In a backhand way perhaps this does indicate that AMAK is successfully building its image of representing all Women's Clubs. However the three cent per month registration fee remains a problem that AMAK needs to address. The original (Government) AMAK charged a registration fee of three cents per member per month, but the Churches refused to pay this. Instead they paid a registration fee of \$50 for all their clubs.

The fee is divisive and the Evaluator recommends that it be dropped. In its place he suggested that all Clubs be asked to donate handicrafts to the value of 36 cents per year per member to AMAK, so that a Club of 25 members would donate \$9 worth of handicrafts. Even if this is voluntary, the sale of these handicrafts will probably bring in far more than the \$6.00 now brought in by the three cents registration fee.

The Evaluator interviewed Sister Francis, who heads the Catholic Women's Clubs. She agreed that much progress has been made in making AMAK truly national. She also agreed that the Executive firmly supported the principle that all Clubs were entitled to equal support from AMAK. However in practice she considered that the AMAK Staff tended to give more support to the Homemakers Clubs.

After accompanying the AMAK Staff on a three day visit to one of the outer islands, the Evaluator felt that there could be some validity in the criticism. The Staff get no per diem and are dependent for a bed and food on the local village people. Until 1982 the Staff worked only with the Homemakers and have established an operating house with Homemakers members. Further, Sister Francis insists that approaches to the Catholic Clubs should be through Sister Francis, and not directly by AMAK.

The Evaluator recommended that the AMAK Executive write to the Churches asking them to nominate a President or other Club member who would be prepared to offer hospitality to the AMAK WIW and also facilitate their entry to the Catholic Clubs. Later the Evaluator discussed this problem with Father Raymond, the Administrator of the Kiribati diocese. (The Bishop was out of the country). Father Raymond was

strongly supportive of AMAK and felt they were doing excellent work. He was also quite surprised at the restriction on the entry of AMAK staff to the Catholic Clubs. He agreed to recommend that the names and addresses of all Presidents of Catholic Clubs should be on file at AMAK, and AMAK WIW have full right of entry to these Clubs.

The Evaluator also found that five of the first twelve Small Projects funded were to Catholic Clubs.

The Evaluator met with Marta Robuti, the Director of RAK, the acronym for the Women's Clubs of the Kiribati Catholic Church (KPC), and with seven other RAK women's leaders who also participated in the discussions.

Evaluator: "Has AMAK succeeded in setting up a truly national women's organization?"

RAK: "Yes."

Evaluator: "Has AMAK been of value to RAK?"

RAK: "Yes, it has helped us in a number of ways, with technical assistance and advice. Financially, it has trained our members in nutrition and other matters. It has given small project assistance to our clubs."

Evaluator: "Are the clubs now more active because of AMAK?"

RAK: "Yes, we are starting to realize what AMAK can do for us."

Evaluator: "Where has AMAK failed, or been less successful?"

RAK: "When the AMAK WIWs go to the outer islands the Home-makers Clubs don't want them to visit the Church Clubs. Because they pay their three cents they think they own AMAK."

RAK went on to add, without seeming to see any contradiction:

"The authority for AMAK to go to RAK people should not come from AMAK but should come from RAK. RAK should be responsible for informing the RAK Clubs when AMAK is coming."

The Evaluator recommends that the KPC leaders be approached for a frank discussion of the problem. It is difficult for AMAK to treat all Clubs equally, and ensure they all share in the benefits available, if the churches set up barriers.

National Women's Resource Center

The Center is built on about two acres of land fronting on the lagoon on the north and the main road on the south of

Bikenibeu, about 8 miles from the capital Bairiki. In Year I the office building and a Maneaba (meeting place) was completed in the Natural Resource Center. Last year an outside kitchen was completed, also a Staff House. The latter is currently being occupied by the FSP Advisor - housing is very short on Tarawa. A garden is flourishing - not an easy feat when there is virtually no soil, only coral and sand. The Department of Agriculture has been most helpful in providing advice and help for the garden.

Staffing

FSP Advisor Trainer Kathy Nast completed her Kiribati assignment in September 1983. The program owes much to her direction and drive. The new Advisor Steve Iwanski has the advantage of over four years in Kiribati including 2 years as a Peace Corps volunteer and 18 months teaching in High Schools. He is married to a Kiribati woman and is thoroughly familiar with the culture and the problems of the country.

Ms. Kathy Cooney has been the Women's Trainer for the last twelve months. She is a New Zealand nurse living in Kiribati and has proved invaluable in training staff, preparing programs, and in a general advisory role. In a program which concentrates heavily on Family Planning and nutrition her nursing background has a special value. A full description

of the work of Ms. Cooney will be found in the June 1983 report to AID so it is not repeated here.

A major step was made in June 1983 after many months of discussion and preparation. Five of the Women's Interest Workers were posted to the four Districts and Christmas Island and now reside there permanently. This is the first time AMAK has ever had permanent representatives living in the outer islands. The Staffing is as follows:

Tabituea North - Tireue Utiroa

Christmas Island - Taotiki Makei

Beru - Orive Bauro

Central District - (Abemama) - Aterina Tooma

Northern District (Butaritari) - Karaititi

North Tarawa, which can be reached by boat from South Tarawa, is served by Taafou Tukitaeka, Tarawa itself by Lili Veava.

The office staff includes:

Kairabu Kamoriki, who heads the program. She has had ten years experience as a women's officer and is competent and

Sometimes a Club President or other official speaks of the activities of their club.

Christina Bauro is the typist.

Tehanu Maatu has been seconded from Home Affairs to work with AMAK. Aneua Eritaia who has worked with AMAK for a year or so, concentrating on nutrition, has now been recalled to the Ministry.

Numbers of Clubs

It remains difficult to determine the exact number of clubs and club members, but WIW are currently carrying out a survey. Clubs are in various states of activity, from very active to inactive, and it is not always easy to determine when an inactive club is in fact non-existent. AMAK estimates the number of clubs at about 180 - a little below the official, but rather optimistic figure of 203 when the present program began. Some Homemakers Clubs have closed and the women have joined Church Clubs.

AMAK estimates that Club membership is still about 11,000. Again this figure is rather suspect. The Evaluator met women who belong to both a Homemakers Club and a Church Club and these are no doubt being counted twice. Further, churches

tend to regard all women in their church as automatically belonging to the Church Club.

Club Visits

All the main islands have been visited twice in the last year by the WIW and as far as possible all clubs contacted. Now that there is a resident WIW in each of the five Districts, visits will be easier, and it is planned to visit all Clubs in all islands two or three times a year.

Appendix III lists the Clubs visited between May and October 1983, a total of 142 clubs. This represents nearly 80% of the clubs in Kiribati.

Atoll Training Centers

The original program called for the building of Rural Training Centers in the main islands. The 1982 Evaluation pointed out the reasons for not following this up. Transport on the outer islands is often difficult and costly. Tabituea, for example, is a string of 40 or 50 atolls strung over 60 miles. Only a few atolls are connected by causeways, hence bringing groups of women to central points is not practical. Further, every village has its maneaba (meeting place) so it is rare that there is a problem finding a suitable meeting place.

For this reason it has proved more practical for the WIW to visit the Clubs in the villages rather than build a Rural Training Center.

This does not mean that the original concept has been completely abandoned. It has simply been postponed until the need becomes more clear. Now that a WIW is living permanently in each District the time may well come when such a Center is needed.

Indeed one such Center is already being built in Arera Island. The Island Executive Officer (I.E.U.) is a strong supporter of the AMAK program and the Island Council and women will provide all the labor. AMAK has made a grant of \$200 worth of materials. The Center will be used for meetings and training. It will have a concrete floor, pandaras leaf roof and a lock-up cupboard for handicrafts.

Programs

The Programs remain much as listed in the original grant application and the 1982 Evaluation.

Family Planning remains a high priority. As the Baseline Data shows there is still little family planning among the I-Kiribati and the birthrate remains high. The Department of

Health has had limited success in reducing the birthrate, in spite of a generous grant from UNFPA.

The UNFPA Director Dr. Laquian told the FSP Evaluator in Fiji that he planned to concentrate much more support for Family Planning in AMAK. He considered that it had the best outreach of any organization in Kiribati.

Another high priority in all AMAK programs is nutrition. There are almost no greens in the Kiribati diet. Home gardens are virtually unknown. Babai, white rice, breadfruit and fish are staples, as they are heavy on carbohydrates.

Dr. Arorae, the Secretary of the Government Nutrition Committee commented to the Evaluator on the high value the Department of Health attaches to the role of AMAK:

"We collaborate with them to reach into the community; they provide a vital element. Their activity in the field of nutrition is most important. They are promoting the use of green vegetables for example. They are also helping greatly in Family Planning."

In March a Nutrition Conference was held at the AMAK headquarters. The AMAK Officer located eight children with night blindness and brought them to the Conference, explaining what caused the night blindness - which is very common in

Kiribati. The children were fed greens during the Conference. This made a considerable impression.

AMAK is working to help the women establish vegetable gardens. Already two gardens have been established by clubs in Buteritari and other clubs have expressed interest.

Handicrafts

There has been an increase in volume of sales but quality control remains a problem. AMAK and the Church groups are endeavoring to upgrade the quality.

AMAK has also set up a small handicraft "factory" at their headquarters. A group of women come in regularly to make mats and other handicrafts. They are paid according to their production. In the outer isles women are now more ready to make handicrafts because they have a ready outlet through AMAK. While the Evaluator was in Kiribati AMAK concluded an agreement with the government to take over the handicraft store at the airport.

One problem is that many of the traditional designs have largely disappeared, and only a few women remain who have the skills to make them. AMAK is planning a workshop to ensure that these skills are preserved.

AMAK courses include the following:

1. Sewing classes 3 nights per week - usually about 10 attend. Charge is 15 cents an hour and materials are supplied at cost.
2. Every Tuesday a group of 5 or 6 women make articles of clothing at the center and are paid at piece rates. These are sold.
3. Nutrition Courses are now being given to school children as well as to women. The WIW go into the primary schools to talk about nutrition. High School students come to the center and prepare meals under supervision. Nutrition, as well as cooking skills, is taught.

One change in the courses planned in the original program was the drafting of the courses for urban women at the Centre. There was little demand for this and the planned courses were abandoned for lack of participants. In place of these courses, the urban area (South Tarawa) is treated like the Outer Islands. The WIW visit the clubs and give lessons to the clubs.

Small Projects

Appendix IV gives a list of small projects approved by October 1983.

An analysis of these shows 6 sewing projects, 6 bakeries, 4 chickens, 4 pigs and 17 water tanks. Thirteen of the grants went to Homemakers Clubs, ten to Catholic Clubs, five to RAK (Kiribati Protestant Church) clubs.

Twelve projects have been funded and ten are completed. All of these are working well. As the first grant was made only in June it will be some time before a realistic evaluation of these can be made.

It is significant that all of the last seventeen projects approved have been for water tanks. Once the women understood that technical advice and materials for tanks were available this at once emerged as their top priority.

Since water shortages are endemic to Kiribati, and water borne diseases a major health problem, FSP strongly supports the water tank program.

Evaluation

The primary aim of the program was to set up a strong united AMAK which would be an efficient instrument in the development process.

Excellent progress has been made in institutionalizing AMAK. In Year I a new headquarters was built, a new constitution written, a new Committee and a new staff were formed. Year II has seen a consolidation and continuation of that work.

The headquarters was expanded. The main concentration was on staff training. With the help of the FSP Advisor Trainer and the Training Officer, more than fifty days of Staff Training were given. The Coordinator was sent on a five month training scholarship to England and the U.S.A.

The success or failure of the program depended in large measure on the ability of AMAK to unite the divided women's movement. The present Evaluation shows that it has had considerable success in this area. Now it is widely recognized that AMAK represents all the women of Kiribati. At the same time the churches retain control of their own clubs and it will require tact and diplomacy to continue the present status.

The full effect of this staff training is now being felt. There is an active club visiting program. An impressive number of three day Village Workshops have been held. The Small Projects program is now in full swing after a slow start.

The Evaluator had evidence from a variety of sources that AMAK is highly valued. He was fortunate in having the opportunity to address the Presidents of the eighteen Island Councils, who were in South Tarawa for a meeting. They expressed their appreciation of AMAK and the importance of the Women's Clubs to their communities.

The work of FSP/USAID is also well known and appreciated. In a meeting with representatives of the Youth Clubs, gathered at South Tarawa to draw up a new Constitution, the Evaluator was asked:

"Would FSP be prepared to do for the Youth Movement of Kiribati what it has done for the women?"

AMAK is, of course, recognized by the government of Kiribati as the National Women's Organization. When the South Pacific Commission approached the Kiribati government with an offer to assist women's training programs, they were at once referred to AMAK. While the Evaluator was in the country AMAK were interviewing on behalf of the Kiribati government appli-

cants for training at the Community Education Training Center in Suva.

Overseas agencies recognize the value of AMAK. The South Pacific Commission carried out a major (3 1/2 week) training program with AMAK. UNICEF works closely with AMAK. The UNFPA Pacific Director told the Evaluator that he saw AMAK as the ideal vehicle for UNFPA programs. Indeed the W.H.O. Director Dr. Iwan expressed concern because "AMAK is getting so much help from outside that it is making it difficult for them to know where they are going."

The Evaluator does not share this concern, precisely because AMAK is so well organized and has such wide outreach. It is now capable of making good use of quite large sums and is in fact doing so.

The Evaluator saw several examples of the way in which the excellent track record of AMAK is attracting funding from a variety of sources. Four of these were in the course of negotiations while the Evaluator was in Kiribati.

1. The Ministry of Health allocated \$3,000 to AMAK for a Family Welfare Workshop to be held in December, 1983.
2. The Government of Kiribati agreed that AMAK take over the handicraft store at the Airport.

3. UNICEF has agreed in principle to provide funds for AMAK to set up a restaurant concentrating on local food. This will also have a training function.
4. UNFPA is prepared to fund a major workshop for 22 women to be held at the Catholic Training Center in the North. This will be for experienced and mature women without sufficient English to attend the South Pacific Commission CETC in Suva. CETC has been asked to provide trainers for this course.

Cost Benefit:

FSP figures to August 31, 1983 show a total of \$233,318 of USAID funds spent on the present program.

The primary purpose of the grant is to set up AMAK and since this represents 11,000 women, this averages out to \$21 per woman over the two years. Since each woman, on the average, represents a family of five, this brings the figure to \$4.25 per person or \$2.13 per year per person. If local contribution is included this figure rises to \$2.50 per person per year.

Many of the benefits are not quantifiable, but are nonetheless real. There is heavy emphasis on nutrition, perhaps the

major problem facing the country. AMAK has unequalled out-reach and its importance is recognized by the Kiribati government. It stresses the importance of potable water, the need for water tanks, or at least the need to boil the well water. Family Planning is another area of high priority.

The main specific program is the Small Projects Program. Thirty-six of these have been approved at an average of \$100 each. At an average of fifteen members per Club this averages \$7.00 per person for the 480 persons involved.

Recommendations

1. FSP/AMAK need to approach the Kiribati Catholic Church and the Kiribati Protestant Church, at the highest level, to endeavour to gain support for the AMAK status as representative of all church groups.
2. AMAK should abolish the three cent membership fee now imposed on Homemaker Club members and place all members on an equal footing.
3. FSP/AMAK should make further efforts to solve the problem of the smokeless stoves cracking. They should also consider promoting raised stoves with a pipe flue to take away the smoke.

4. Top priority for Kiribati women (and families) is potable water. FSP/AMAK should accept this as their top priority.

5. AMAK has an outreach unequalled in Kiribati and perhaps in the Pacific. FSP should therefore continue to see AMAK as its main partner in Kiribati. However, AMAK needs time to consolidate the gains of the last two years and FSP support of AMAK should continue.

APPENDICES

- I RESULTS OF WORKSHOP SURVEYS BY WIW - 1982

- II SUMMARY OF WOMEN'S INTEREST WORKER'S TOURING AND TRAINING 1982 - 1983

- III CLUB VISITATION MAY - OCTOBER 1983 - AMAK WOMEN'S INTEREST WORKERS

- IV SMALL PROJECTS

APPENDIX I

RESULTS OF WORKSHOP SURVEYS BY WIW - 1982 (TOTALS ONLY)

| | % | Totals |
|---|-----|--------|
| Number of Workshops | | 49 |
| Number of Women Surveyed | | 773 |
| - FAMILY PLANNING - | | |
| No. women child-bearing age | 98% | 760 |
| No. women using family planning | 27% | 205 |
| No. using loop | 16% | 32 |
| No. using pill | 15% | 30 |
| No. using injection (Depro Provera) | 41% | 85 |
| No. using other (Rhythm, withdrawal, douche) | 28% | 58 |
| Total not practicing | 73% | 530 |
| Because husband refuses | 4% | 21 |
| Because trying to get pregnant | 14% | 70 |
| Because no information | 8% | 45 |
| Because afraid (side effects, church) | 18% | 94 |
| Because no reason given | 56% | 300 |
| No. women who want to begin family planning | 15% | 67 |
| - NUTRITION - HEALTH - SANITATION - | | |
| No. women who have children under 5 | 40% | 299 |
| No. women who breastfeed 1 yr. min. | 44% | 328 |
| No. women who boil drinking water | 61% | 477 |
| No. women whose children have constant diarrhea | 66% | 514 |
| No. women who regularly coo' (1x week) | | |
| te boi (local green) | 0% | 4 |
| te mlea (local green) | 1% | 9 |
| Green paw paw | 5% | 42 |
| Pumpkin | 7% | 61 |
| Eggs | 4% | 31 |
| Chicken | 2% | 19 |
| Bananas | 4% | 33 |
| Pumpkin tips | 2% | 16 |
| Ripe paw paw | 8% | 65 |
| No. women who keep chickens | 33% | 258 |
| No. women who pen chickens | 11% | 30 |
| No. women who cook over open fire | 98% | 765 |
| No. women who use other type cooker | 2% | 29 |
| No. women who have eye injuries from fires | 64% | 475 |
| No. women who take drinking water from well | 98% | 761 |
| No. women who take drinking water from rain tanks | 2% | 12 |
| No. women who boil water | 32% | 250 |
| Reason why not to boil water | 68% | 591 |
| Not enough pots | 13% | 71 |
| Too lazy, no reason | 87% | 520 |

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| No. women whose families have diarrhea prob. | 27% | 204 |
| No. women who use well with no sides or tops | 54% | 397 |
| No. women who feel rubbish a village problem | 83% | 649 |
| No. women who wash hands after toilet | 49% | 380 |
| No. women who make children wash hands | 42% | 329 |
| No. women who wash hands before preparing food | 51% | 401 |
| No. women who use food safes | 62% | 481 |
| No. women who think flies a problem | 94% | 731 |
| No. women who think rats a problem | 83% | 643 |

MONEY & BUDGETING

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| No. of women who think - | | |
| They need more money | 95% | 741 |
| Food too expensive | 87% | 637 |
| Have too many children | 42% | 349 |
| Waste money | 40% | 320 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| Who makes money decisions - | | |
| Wife | 7% | 51 |
| Husband | 2% | 14 |
| Both | 91% | 707 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|
| What they would spend extra \$ on: | | |
| Food | 100% | 735 |
| Clothing | 13% | 100 |
| Radio, bicycle or motorbike | 11% | 86 |
| Alcohol or tobacco | 86% | 634 |
| Savings | 14% | 105 |

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| No. women who know how to use budgeting | 4% | 37 |
|---|----|----|

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|
| Family income from - | | |
| Copra | 99% | 696 |
| Jobs | 7% | 54 |
| Handicrafts | 28% | 197 |
| Relatives Overseas | 6% | 42 |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| No. Women who make handicrafts for sale | 29% | 206 |
| Income from handicrafts | | |
| Less than \$20/year | 73% | 152 |
| More than \$20/year | 27% | 54 |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| No. Women interested in learning handicraft | 83% | 645 |
|---|-----|-----|

RADIO BROADCAST

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| No. women who always listen to AM&K broadcast | 66% | 512 |
|---|-----|-----|

RESULTS OF WORKSHOP SURVEYS BY WLW 1982 (TOTALS ONLY)

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Number of Workshops | 49 |
|---------------------|----|

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Number of Women Surveyed | 773 |
|--------------------------|-----|

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF POSTAL & DISTRICT WOMEN'S TOURING & TRAINING 1982 - 1983

WORKSHOPS June 1982 - July 1983:-

| | Workshops | No. Women |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1982 June - Dec. Outer Islands | 49 | 773 |
| Sth. Tarawa | 8 | 64 |
| Betio | 4 | 40 |
| 1983 Jan. Nth. Tarawa | 5 | 52 |
| May - Aug. Line Islands | 8 | 120 |
| 22 Islands | 74 | 1049 |

All Workshops 3 days duration

- Subjects:- Nutrition- balanced diet, 3 food groups
- cooking of local green leaves (practical)
 - vegetable gardening (practical)
 - breast feeding
 - weaning foods
 - Family Planning
 - Chicken and pig rearing
 - Water supply and boiling of drinking water
 - Smokeless Stoves
 - Sewing machine maintenance

Plus Kewline data collection

CLUB VISITATION May - Sept. 1983

| District | No. of Clubs | No. of Women |
|--------------|--------------|---|
| Northern | 51 | 657 |
| Tarawa | 22 | No's. incomplete |
| Central | 23 | 233 |
| South West | 21 | 266 + Konouti incomplete |
| South East | 17 | 473 |
| Line Islands | 8 | 70 + Washington |
| 22 Islands | 142 | 1689 + Tarawa District Washington Konouti |

Nutrition Workshops

Approved: District level in Nth. 1983 x 2 = \$300
 Approved: District level in Sth. 1983 x 2 = \$425
 Approved: Tarawa Sept. 83 = \$24
 Approved: Abaiang Sept. " x 2 = \$325
 Approved: Maiana Oct. " = Paid by SOP.

All Nutrition Workshops 4 days duration.

STAFF TRAINING

- Practicals:- Sewing Machine Maintenance (3 days)
- Tank & Tile Construction (over a month)
 - Smokeless Stove experimentation with ash & reef mud (2 days)
 - Family Planning - Methods and side-effects (2 days)
 - Visual Aid Preparation and Usage (4 days)
- Agriculture:- Vegetable Gardening (1 week)
- Pig & Chicken Rearing (1 week)
- These done with an allowance from 1982. Extra. Officer
- Management:- AMAK Constitution, Club Leadership & Organisation (1 day)
- Budgeting (2 days)
 - Report Writing, Data Collection (1 day)
 - Problem-Solving - Needs Priorities, Project Planning Implementation & Evaluation. (3 1/2 week course lead by Piri Mohamed of SOP)
 - Club Projects - Ideas for Projects & Implementation (3 days)
 - Work Plan Preparation for Island Touring (4 days)

HANDICRAFT SALES

1983 Feb. = \$264.00 July = \$271.00 August = \$418.07 Sept. = \$609.00

APPENDIX III

CLUB VISITATION MAY - OCT. 1983 AND WORKS OF DIFFERENT SOCIETIES

NORTHERN WIV, KARAITITI

| | VILLAGE | CLUB | NO. WORKS |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| <u>ABAJANO:</u> | Koinawa | R/C | 20 |
| | Tuarabu | H/makers | 4 |
| | Borotian | " | 4 |
| | Takarano | " | 7 |
| | " | R/C | 19 |
| | Ubanteman | R/C | 18 |
| | Tebunginsako | J | 22 |
| | Borotian | RAK | 11 |
| | " | R/C | 14 |
| | Aonobuaka | R/C | 8 |
| | Koinawa | RAK | 9 |
| | " | H/makers | 6 |
| | Kuria | C. of God | 7 |
| | " | Bahai | 10 |
| | Tuarabu | H/makers | 25 |
| | " | R/C | 23 |
| | " | Bahai | 7 |
| | Taninsiaiki | R/C | 18 |
| | " | RAK | 34 |
| | Tebanga | H/makers | 15 |
| | " | RAK | 6 |
| | Tabontehike | H/makers | 31 |
| | " | RAK | 21 |
| <u>44 VILLAGES</u> | <u>23 CLUBS</u> | <u>339 WORKS</u> | |
| <u>KAKI:</u> | Eten | H/makers | 11 |
| | " | H/makers | 30 |
| | Kiebu | H/makers | 12 |
| | <u>2 VILLAGES</u> | <u>3 CLUBS</u> | <u>53</u> |
| <u>MARAFEI:</u> | Baima | R/C | 13 |
| | Takarakan | H/makers | 2 |
| | Tomotu | R/C + RAK | 12 |
| | Ngata | " | 6 |
| | Maharobohu | " | 19 |
| | Hino | H/makers | 12 |
| | Tabontecra | " | 13 |
| <u>7 VILLAGES</u> | <u>7 CLUBS</u> | <u>77</u> | |
| <u>BUPARITARI:</u> | Tabomua | H/makers | 5 |
| | " | Bahai | 3 |
| | " | R/C | 5 |
| | Kuma | R/C | 6 |
| | Ukhangang | R/C | 9 |
| | Kuan | RAK | 39 |
| | " | C. of God | 6 |
| | Ukhangang | RAK | 7 |
| | Matikano | R/C | 14 |
| | Dutaritari | H/makers | 15 |
| | Kuan | " | 17 |
| | Dutaritari | R/C | 11 |
| | Tonetic | H/makers | 6 |
| | Taninsiaiki | R/C | 9 |
| | Taninsimutu | R/C | 13 |
| | Kuan | R/C | 8 |
| | Ukhangang | R/C | 7 |
| | Onomaru | R/C | 8 |
| <u>18 VILLAGES</u> | <u>18 CLUBS</u> | <u>188</u> | |

TARAWA WITH LILI & TAAFOU

| <u>DETIO:</u> | <u>VILLAGE</u> | <u>CLUB</u> | <u>NO. WOMEN</u> |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Tesakin | H/makers | 13 |
| | " | R/C | |
| | Madomon Detio | H/makers | 18 |
| | Nanotika | H/makers | 8 |

Incomplete Records for Detio

4 CLUBS

29 +++

| <u>TARAWA:</u> | <u>VILLAGE</u> | <u>CLUB</u> | <u>NO. WOMEN</u> |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | Taborio | H/makers | 5 |
| | Bikonibou | H/makers | 5 |
| | Lonriki | " | 7 |
| | Tengaruru | " | 12 |
| | Poiriki | KFC | 20 |
| | Nanikai | KFC + R/C | |
| | Tonononoko | R/C a) | |
| | | b) | |
| | Duota | R/C | |
| | Causeway | R/C | |
| | Rita | A. of God | |
| | " | C. of God | |
| | <u>10 Villages</u> | <u>12 Clubs</u> | <u>incomplete figures</u> |

NORTH TARAWA:

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----|
| | Taboribara | R/C | 15 |
| | Zaisaba | RAK | 11 |
| | Duariki | R/C | 17 |
| | Tuarinabai | " | 5 |
| | " | RAK | 18 |
| | Tunatai | " | 5 |
| | Nooto | R/C | |
| | <u>Abaokoro</u> | <u>R/C</u> | |
| | | <u>6 Clubs</u> | |

22 Clubs

Figures incomplete

CENTRAL WITH ATERINA

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| ABEMANIA: | Tabiang Mainiki | H/makorn | 9 |
| | Tokatiriraka | " | 11 |
| | Taboutobike | " | 6 |
| | Kabangaka | " | 22 |
| | Tobango | " | 11 |
| | Tobiang | Bahai | 8 |
| | <u>Tabiang Keang</u> | <u>H/makorn</u> | <u>18</u> |
| | 7 Villages | ? Clubs | 85 |
| MAIARA: | Tobangutan | H/makorn | 27 |
| | Tomongawa | " | 13 |
| | Bubutei | " | 44 |
| | Tobianua | " | 7 |
| | Toora | " | 18 |
| | Tobanga | " | 7 |
| | Temitantoogo | " | 15 |
| | Talaranga | " | 18 |
| | <u>Aobiko</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>5</u> |
| | 9 Villages | 9 Clubs | 147 |
| ARANUKA: | Taknoang | H/makorn | 31 |
| | Baawa | R/C | 14 |
| | Duariki | RAK | 23 |
| | " | H/makorn | 20 |
| | <u>3 Villages</u> | <u>4 Clubs</u> | <u>88</u> |
| KURIA: | Tamingaona | 3 H/makorn working together | 13 |
| | <u>21 Villages</u> | <u>23 Clubs</u> | <u>233</u> |

SOUTH WEST WITH TIRORE

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| ONOTOA: | Takawa | H/makorn | 19 |
| | Katone | " | 8 |
| | Tannoang | " | 9 |
| | Tosao | " | 8 |
| | Tabwarorua | " | 20 |
| | Aika | " | 13 |
| | Atoo | " | 17 |
| | <u>Bawiki</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>19</u> |
| | 8 Villages | 8 Clubs | 113 |
| Tab. South: | Hikutou | H/makorn | 27 |
| | Katabu | " | 25 |
| | Tamingaona | " | 21 |
| | Duariki | " | 12 |
| | Towai | " | 31 |
| | <u>Taku</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>11</u> |
| | 6 Villages | 6 Clubs | 106 |
| TAB. NORTH: | Awa | H/makorn | |
| | Tomatara | " | 13 |
| | Tirore | " | 5 |
| | Suma | " | 9 |
| | Kabua | " | 3 |
| | <u>Kuwa</u> | <u>R/C</u> | <u>6</u> |
| | 7 Villages | 7 Clubs | 36 |

SOUTHERN MW OLIVE

| | | | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| NERU: | Taotaki | H/makers + RAK + R/C | 17 |
| | Toteirio | " + " + " | 10 |
| | Eeriko | " + " + " | 19 |
| | Aonirun | " + " + " | 26 |
| | Muka | " + " + " | 10 |
| | Tabairang V. | " + " + " | 23 |
| | Tabukimiberu | " + " + " | 22 |
| | Atukia | " + " + " | 17 |
| | <u>8 Villages</u> | <u>7 Clubs</u> | <u>144</u> |
| TAMANA: | Bakaka | H/makers + RAK | 15 |
| | " | " + " | 12 |
| | Bakawa | " + " | 8 |
| | Leobuka | " + " | 24 |
| | <u>3 Villages</u> | <u>4 Clubs</u> | <u>59</u> |
| ARONO | Boraiti | H/makers + RAK | 41 |
| | 6 Tamara | " + " | 22 |
| | <u>2 Villages</u> | <u>2 Clubs</u> | <u>63</u> |
| NIKUAU: | Huribonua | | 34 |
| | Muau | H/makers + RAK | 65 |
| | Muruki | " + " + R/C | 30 |
| | Huigata | " + " + " | 9 |
| | <u>Tabitua</u> | <u>" + " + "</u> | <u>67</u> |
| | <u>5 Villages</u> | <u>4 Clubs</u> | <u>207</u> |
| | | <u>17 Clubs</u> | <u>473 Women</u> |

LINE ISLANDS MW TAOTIKA

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| KLAS: | To Raiti | H/makers + Rak | 14 |
| | London | " + " | 8 |
| | Poland | " + " + R/C | 19 |
| | <u>Ihuna</u> | <u>" + " + "</u> | <u>41 +</u> |
| | <u>4 Villages</u> | <u>4 Clubs</u> | |
| Washington: | Arabata | H/makers + RAK + R/C | |
| | <u>Tangoro</u> | <u>" + " + "</u> | <u>No Figures</u> |
| | <u>2 Villages</u> | <u>2 Clubs</u> | |
| Fanning: | Paelau | H/makers + RAK + R/C | 19 |
| | ? | " + " + " | 10 |
| | | <u>2 Clubs</u> | <u>29</u> |
| | | <u>8 Clubs</u> | <u>70 + Women</u> |

FINAL TOTAL: CLUBS = 142
 O. NORTH = 1090
 + MARSA DISTRICT
 + WASH DISTRICT
 + FANNING

APPENDIX IV

Approved & Completed No 2 - 11

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| 1. a) SAN ANTONIO Itoiningaina | SEWING PROJECTS | | | |
| 2 b) BEREIN TEHAKIN Homemakers NETIO | 51 yds blue mat @ 1.80 | | 91.80 | |
| | 25 " red mat @ 1.80 | | 45.00 | |
| | 2 rolls needles @ 1.50 | | 3.00 | |
| | 5 red cottons @ .75 | | 3.75 | |
| | 10 blue cottons @ .75 | | 7.50 | |
| | 43 yds blue mat @ 1.80 | | 7.40 | |
| | 25 " black mat @ 1.83 | | 45.75 | |
| | 55 " black mat @ 1.83 | | 100.65 | |
| | 2 rolls needles @ 1.50 | | 3.00 | |
| | 15 black cottons @ .75 | | 11.25 | |
| | 5 blue cottons @ .75 | | 3.75 | 392.85 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| 2. ITOININGAINA Teoraoreke | SEWING PROJECT | | | |
| | 1 sewing machine | 139.00 | 139.00 | |
| | 39 3/4 yds mat @ 1.70 | 67.58 | 67.58 | 206.58 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| 3. UEM TE ROTARIO Itoiningaina EUOTA | BAKERY PROJECT | | | |
| | 1 large alm/basin | | 15.07 | |
| | 1 bag sugar | | 33.00 | |
| | 2 bags flour @ 15.95 | | 31.90 | |
| | 1 tin yeast | | 2.50 | |
| | labour charge for making oven | | 35.00 | 117.47 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| 4. ITOININGAINA Tabonibara | BAKERY PROJECT | | | 141.94 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| 5. CAUSEWAY Itoiningaina Bikonibou | BAKERY PROJECT | | | |
| | 3 bag flour @ 15.95 | | 47.85 | |
| | 2 basins @ 15.07 | | 30.14 | |
| | 10 drippings @ 1.04 | | 10.40 | |
| | 3 tins yeast @ 3.50 | | 10.50 | 98.89 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| 6. SANTA MARIA Bonriki/Itoiningaina | BAKERY | | | |
| | oven | | | |
| | flour | | | |
| | sugar | | | |
| | dripping | | | |
| | yeast | | | |
| | basin | | | |
| | baking tins | | | |
| | | | | <i>Not complete</i> |
| 7. ST. MARGARITA Itoiningaina Bairiki | CHICKEN | | | |
| | 20 chickens food | | | |
| 8. HUI HUIAKI Homemakers AJANA In. | SEWING PROJECT | | | |
| | 3 rolls material @ 1.80 | | 167.40 | |
| | 120 yds elastic @ .40 | | 48.00 | 215.40 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 9. | NEI AUTI Tab South HIA | SEWING PROJECT 3 rolls material @ 48.82 2 pkts elastic @ 10.50 24 reels cotton @ .75 ea. 6 doz buttons @ .5 ea. | 146.47 21.00 18.00 3.60 | 189.07 |
| 10. | TE ULEMELEI Tab South | SEWING PROJECT 3 rolls material @ 48.82 12 reels cotton - white @ .84ea. 3 pkts needles - sewing maching @ .47 | 146.47 10.08 1.41 | 157.96 |
| 11. | BWESWENIBUKA Nikunau | SEWING PROJECT 3 rolls mat @ 48.82 1 pkt elastic @ .35/yd 3 pkts lace @ 35/yd 1 pkt cotton @ 10.08 | 146.47 10.50 35.35 40.40 | 202.40 |
| 12. | MAREWEN BEPIO Homamakers | CHICKEN PROJECT Chicken wire | | |
| Approved but haven't started No 12 - 36 | | | | |
| 13. | ARIRAOI North Tarawa | CHICKEN PROJECT 50 chickens wire | | |
| 14. | KATEARA(1) | PIG PROJECT 2 pigs @ 20.00 | | 40.00 |
| 15. | ROTIN TEKARAKAN Maiana Is | PIG PROJECT 2 pigs | | 40.00 |
| 16. | UEI MAY Maiana Is | PIG PROJECT 2 pigs | | 40.00 |
| 17. | MOTIREREI Beru Is HIA | PIG PROJECT 2 pigs | | 40.00 |
| 18. | UEN TALUMINERU Beru Is | CHICKEN 5 cocks 35 hens | | |
| 19. | TALARASE CLUB Homamakers Antenon | CHICKEN chickens wire | | |
| 20. | TINGANIKUPURU Onotoa Is | BAKERY 3 bags flour | | |
| 21. | Moinin mima Waokere | | | 150.00 |
| 22. | Moinin mima Waokere | | | |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 23. | POKAMEDWERE 'earinibai | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 24. | Tamei ao Raioiroi Buariki | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 25. | Hei Fata Nonouti | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 26. | RAI Nonouti | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 27. | Itoiningaina Nonouti Is | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 28. | RAI Tab South | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 29. | ALBONIO CAWSEWAY Tarawa Is | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 30. | FAIRA 'EN PHELE IBEU Tarawa Is | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 31. | NANOBIAKI BONRIKI | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 32. | ASSEMBLY OF GOD MATA | WATER TANK | 150.00 |
| 33. | KARUERE Tarawa Is | FLUSH TOILET | |
| 34. | KOUTAREKI Nonouti Is | WATER SEAL LATRINE | |
| 35. | TEKA ORUKE Nonouti Is | WATER SEAL LATRINE | |
| 36. | UETI AAI Nonouti Is | WATER SEAL LATRINE | |

Kiribati OPG
USAID Grant 879-G-1012 as of 09/30/83
Grant Period 9/30/83 - 2/28/84

| | USAID Expenses to Date* | Local Contributions | Total |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| PERSONNEL | 86,701.07 | 4,082.00 | 90,783.07 |
| TRAINING | 19,898.28 | 21,588.00 | 41,486.28 |
| TRAVEL | 28,341.37 | 4,366.00 | 32,707.37 |
| EQUIPMENT | 2,831.08 | | 2,831.08 |
| SPACE COSTS | 36,940.04 | 5,261.00 | 42,201.04 |
| OTHER COSTS | 35,056.35 | 16,413.00 | 51,469.35 |
| INDIRECT COSTS | 42,073.28 | | 42,073.28 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| TOTAL COSTS | 251,841.47 | 51,710.00 | 303,551.47 |

* Subject to Audit