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SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT

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WOMEN'S RING OF FRIENDSHIP

REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI

PERIOD - JULY 1, 1983 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

BY

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A PROGRAM TO ASSIST  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS  
IN KIRIBATI

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## FOREWARD

This report covers the seventh quarter of activity of the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific's project under USAID Grant # 879-0251-G-00-1012-00. The purpose of this grant is to assist Kiribati development by working with the National Federation of Women (AMAK) to improve its effectiveness in integrating Kiribati women and their families into the development process.

This report is written by the FSP Country Director in Kiribati, Ms. Kathy Fry Nast, who also serves as Advisor/Trainer to the project. Beginning next quarter Ms. Nast will be replaced by a new Country Director, Mr. Stephen Iwanski, who arrived in Kiribati on September 4th. Ms. Nast will take up a new position as FSP Country Director in Papua New Guinea.

Although the second year of this grant still has one quarter remaining for completion, because of the departure of the FSP Advisor this quarterly report is written as a mini-evaluation of the past seven quarters' work. Details of the specific work during this seventh quarter are included in the Appendix.

## Baseline Data

FSP/USAID assistance to AMAK began in December, 1981, with the arrival of the FSP Country Director Advisor/Trainer. At that time AMAK was a government institution under the Ministry of Health and Community Affairs. Their staff included 3 office bearers that worked with the Community Affairs workers to teach sewing and cooking to the government Homemaker's clubs throughout the islands.

Today AMAK is an independent organization concerned with the improvement of the status and lifestyles of all I-Kiribati women and their families. They have their own headquarters which consists of 1 1/2 acres of government granted land. Since the beginning of the grant they have built on this land an administration building, a "Maneaba" (local meeting house), two local staff houses, and a local materials demonstration kitchen with cement tiles for rain water collection. A perimeter fence has just been completed to protect some of their other demonstration projects including a successful AMAK/agriculture goat project (2 baby goats produced) and another agriculture assisted project of vegetable gardening (peppers, tomatoes, Chinese cabbage, kumara, cucumber, water melons, and various other local greens). A chicken and pig rearing project to be assisted by agriculture has also been awaiting the completion of the perimeter fence.

The AMAK paid local staff now numbers thirteen:

1 coordinator

1 radio broadcaster

1 typist

1 bookkeeper

1 handyman

1 nutrition field worker

7 women's interest workers (5 based in outer island districts, 2 on urban Tarawa).

In addition there is one Women's Interest Assistant seconded from Government and an FSP expatriate Women's Interest Advisor.

The work of the AMAK staff has extended from exclusive association with only the Homemaker's clubs to include workshops, training seminars, and community project work with all women's clubs throughout Kiribati (Church and non-Church clubs) to realize its status as a true National Women's Federation of Kiribati. AMAK's influence is now even beyond merely women's clubs in that they are often invited by government ministries, island councils and schools to teach and demonstrate projects for community development.

The purpose of this grant was to build an institution that could integrate the women of Kiribati into the development process for improving their's and their families' lifestyles. The major thrust, therefore, of the first two years was training staff to carry out this work. To date the staff have traveled to every island in Kiribati giving more than sixty 3-day workshops in nutrition, family planning, health and sanitation, etc. (see previous reports for details of workshops). More than 35 community development projects have been initiated by womens' clubs (such as building water tanks, toilets, starting bakeries, tailor shops, chicken and pig rearing and vegetable gardening).

During the first year the staff collected and tabulated socio-economic data from the islands related to the conditions of community life that are targeted by AMAK as needing improvements (see fourth Quarterly Report of Activities, pages 3-5). Currently the WIW are collecting island and club profiles from their districts. When these are completed and tabulated AMAK should have an accurate count of the number of clubs and women it is working directly with. In addition, the island profiles will document resources for development on each island.

Much less measurable quantitatively is the increasing respect and status that AMAK gained as an institution in Kiribati. The government is most supportive of their work. An indica-

tion of this is the invitations it has extended to AMAK for its staff to participate in policy meetings and seminars on community development. The AMAK Nutrition Field Worker sits on the National Nutrition Committee. Also the government has passed on to AMAK several invitations it has received for overseas conferences and training programs.

### Time Frames and Goals

A few of the activities laid out in the time frames of the second year proposal were revised as explained in the quarterly progress reports of activities. This refers specifically to training centres planned for the outer islands as well as urban training courses planned for the existing AMAK Centre in Bikenibeu. There is just not sufficient motivation on the part of the women to attend training courses at a central point when they must contend with long and expensive transport problems. It was decided that it was much easier to make both the urban and rural programs mobile to overcome these difficulties.

The only planned activity that is behind schedule is the work of the Nutrition Field Worker. Because of problems in recruiting a qualified local woman, the starting dates as well as the length of the training period have been extended considerably. Therefore only one Tarawa workshop and one outer island workshop have been completed to date. The Nutrition

Field Worker still needs more training and supervision before she will be able to carry out the planned workload of bi-monthly urban Tarawa workshops, bi-monthly nutrition workshops on four outer islands, and six/year nutrition radio broadcasts.

The outer island programs were implemented very closely to the original time frames proposed. The WIW were all posted to outer island districts by June 1983 with the houses provided and prepared by the local island councils.

The WIW have all completed at least one tour of the islands in their districts. Small projects started were anticipated to be 40 per year. This activity started slowly because of communication problems, until the WIW were posted to the outer island and could assist with the explanations and planning. Already more than 60 projects have been initiated.

### Problem

The problem addressed by this grant proposal is to improve the effectiveness of AMAK to train and educate the women of Kiribati. A major step has been taken in improving the effectiveness of this institution on a broad scale but continued training and support is still needed in many detailed areas. In Kiribati, time is the most relevant factor for change. For instance, once staff are "trained" then time is

needed for workers to become accustomed to new skills, work habits, and much more importantly, to become used to being innovative thinkers. Time is also needed to sort out minor personal and cultural conflicts that pose stumbling blocks to work even though the broad aim and concepts have been learned and understood.

The success of this grant has been measured over the past two years in terms of institution building as was intended. In the future, achievement should be programmed and measured according to this institution's ability to effectively cause improvements in specifically targeted socio-economic areas (i.e., has nutrition improved, hygiene, family planning, etc.) These goals of course are much more longer termed for results but should be considered along with such measurable results as "the number of workshops held".

### Methodology

Some of the methods for implementing activities were discovered along the way to be ineffective and were thus promptly changed as mentioned earlier under "Time Frames and Goals". The flexibility of the program can be thus commended.

The current methodology or "modus operandi" of AMAK can be described simply as trying to reach the maximum number of

women and their families in Kiribati as is feasible. The mobile, out-reach basis that the WIW employ is most effective. The women have closer and more contact with AMAK which has in turn increased motivation and interest in following up ideas presented at educational workshops. Emphasis is placed on a combination of lecture and practical work (i.e., building smokeless stoves or gardens) at workshops to eliminate disinterest and boredom. The stimulation of activities and projects have strengthened the interest and involvement of individuals in club concerns. Overall, the methodology employed in women's education has stimulated and motivated many clubs and individuals because they can see that AMAK is taking an active interest in them. The level of activity of AMAK is, as one would expect, directly reflected on the level of activity of the women. Because of this it is important for AMAK to keep direct and constant contact with the clubs through their WIW and the weekly radio broadcast.

In addition, AMAK's Centre in Bikenibeu is a focal point of attention to many organizations and individuals passing through Tarawa. Here one can see examples of what AMAK is attempting to stimulate in Kiribati development. For this they now have the reputation of an institution that does rather than merely talks.

## Budget

Minor revisions in the budget under line items TRAINING and TRAVEL are needed. These costs have been much lower than expected because of the ability of the village women to provide food and lodging to the touring WIW. It is the intention of AMAK to utilize surplus funds for additional training programs that were not outlined in the original proposal.

The training program envisioned would require funds to establish a small local takeaway food bar at the AMAK Centre, pay for a local trainer, and pay travel and per diem for outer island trainees. The purpose of the training program would be to train 5-6 women at a time in vegetable gardening, chicken and pig rearing, cooking, nutrition, and small business management. The trainees would learn these skills on the job by maintaining the above projects at AMAK's Centre. The food raised would be cooked by the trainees and sold as balanced lunches to the public. The trainees would also learn the management of finances in running such a business. A bakery would also be included in their training. Details of this projects are being drawn up by the AMAK Coordinator and it is hoped to implement it before the end of 1983.

During this quarter a proposal was drafted and will be submitted to USAID by FSP for continued assistance to AMAK for the next three years. Any other budget revisions have been incorporated into this extension program.

## APPENDIX I

FSP Quarterly Progress Report. (June - September, 1983)

Prepared by Cathy Cooney, Women's Interest Advisor.

### Work of the Women's Interest Workers

During these 4 months the WIW's have been doing their initial district visiting. Most workers have 4 islands in their district. While visiting each club they have been discussing the club problems and helping the women begin planning for club projects to meet their priority needs. Below is a list of the project work from each district.

#### 1. Northern District - WIW: Karaititi Takaio

All 4 islands and clubs had been visited by September 4th. The women are presently deciding which projects to undertake. Interest has been shown in:

- chicken rearing
- water tanks and latrines
- vegetable gardening

During her tour 2 smokeless stoves were made plus a nutrition workshop on Abaiang which was lead by Bwebwe Kamoriki, our Nutrition Field Worker.

1. Tarawa District - WIW: Lili Ueaua & Taa fou Tokitaeka

The 2 WIW's have assisted the clubs with a number of projects. Already established are these projects:

2 sewing projects on Betio - selling the garments

2 bakery projects on North Tarawa - These clubs now bake bread and other foods for sale on North Tarawa.

The remaining clubs are presently collecting required materials for their projects:

8 water tank projects on South and North Tarawa. (These are being delayed since no wire is available at present)

3 chicken projects on Betio and South Tarawa

1 sewing project on South Tarawa

1 toilet project on South Tarawa

1 pig project on North Tarawa

Also during this period 3 smokeless stoves have been built, sewing machines repaired and workshops on sewing and cooking done with the clubs. During the first week of each month sewing classes were held at the Centre.

Taa fou Tokitaeka had a short visit to Banaba Island and met with the clubs, the Island manager and clerk.

3. Central District - WIW: Aterina Tooma

3 club projects are commencing on Maiana:

2 for pig rearing.

1 for sewing.

While she was touring her district Aterina gave workshops on:

- Maiana Is - care of pigs and chickens
- vegetable gardening
  - sewing
  - sewing machine maintenance

Aranuka & Kuria Is.

- machine Maintenance

sewing

vegetable gardening (Agriculture

Extension Officer helped them

make their garden).

Abemama Is.-vegetable gardening

- pig rearing
- chicken rearing

South West District - WIW: Tireue Utiroa

Club projects that are commencing on Nonouti are:

- 3 water tanks
- 3 water seal latrines
- 1 fishing net project

Projects from Onotoa awaiting approval are:

- 3 water seal latrines
- 1 bakery for bread

While touring Tireue held these workshops:

- sewing machine maintenance with all clubs
- nutrition, especially preparation of local leaves and vegetable gardening.
- vegetable gardening
- 2 smokeless stoves
- sewing

As Tireue's islands are very large and scattered she still has 2 islands to visit on her initial tour.

South East - WIW: Orive Bauro

Orive completed her initial visits during August and is now working with the clubs on Beru again. She has 3 projects underway.

- 1 pig raising on Beru
- 1 sewing on Nikunau
- 1 water tank on Tamana

We expect more projects to begin on her Islands over the next few months.

While touring Orive held workshops on:

- Sewing machine maintenance
- Nutrition

Line Islands - WIW: Taotika Makei

Since Christmas, Washington and Fanning Islands had not been visited before Taotika held 3 day workshops in each village. These covered the following topics:

nutrition

family Planning

club management & the constitution

smokeless stove

Discussions about

priority needs and project planning were identified in these areas:

sewing & machine maintenance

chicken & pig rearing

Although no project requests have been made the needs seem to be for:

vegetables and fruit trees

toilets

soap making

At the centre Tebenua Mau has been busy handling all the project requests. Due to some problems with supplies it may be a while before some of the projects get underway, but the interest has been encouraging.

## APPENDIX II

### Community Workers' Training Seminar

March 7th - 25th 1983

### Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati (AMAK) Women's

Centre at Bikenibeu, Tarawa

The Seminar was opened on 7th March in the AMAK Centre by Mrs Meleangi Tabai, wife of the President of Kiribati. Present at the opening were His Excellency Ieremia Tabai, Government representatives from different Ministries, Ms Pari Mohammadi the consultant from SPC/ESCAP for the Women's Resource Bureau, Mrs Claire Baiteke - President of AMAK, church representatives and all participants.

All those present were welcomed by Miss Kairaby Kamoriki, the AMAK Co-ordinator. This was followed by an opening prayer, then the introduction speech by Ms Pari Mohammadi. On behalf of Government, the Secretary of Home Affairs and Decentralisation - Mr Nakibae Teuatabo, spoke on issues related to this Ministry and to Community Workers. This was followed by a speech from AMAK President - Mrs Claire Baiteke, outlining the hopes of AMAK. At the conclusion of the speeches, Mrs Meleangi Tabai - wife of the President of Kiribati officially opened the Seminar.

### COMMUNITY WORKERS' TRAINING SEMINAR:

Commencing date was 7th March 1983. It was three weeks' duration and finished on 25th March 1983. This course was the result of a visit last year by Ms Hilda Lini and Ms Pari Mohammadi, who met with members of AMAK, church groups and Government. The course was conducted by Pari Mohammadi who is an SPC/ESCAP consultant, presently working in the SPC division of the Pacific Women's Resource Bureau.

The course was funded by the Voluntary Fund for the Decade of Women. Pari worked in conjunction with local trainers, namely Miss Kairabu Kamoriki - the Co-ordinator for AMAK, Mrs Claire Baiteke, Miss Aneuea Eritaia and Sr Christina Clarke. There were 37 participants and others attended as observers. The participants came from the Community Workers of AMAK, Home Affairs and from Churches who have community workers. Two observers came from Tuvalu. Government departments co-operated and ministries supplied staff to inform the women of policies and services offered by them.

After the opening ceremony Pari Mohammadi explained the background and objectives of the course and the women spoke of their expectations.

OBJECTIVES:

- A. We expected that Community Worker's will learn to understand their role better:
1. To know about the needs and problems in Kiribati.
  2. To be able to recognise the difference between basic needs and wants.
  3. To know how to work with the community and treat people as partners in solving problems and in improving conditions.
  4. To gain more confidence in making decisions.
  5. To learn to be more resourceful.
  6. To recognise, develop and maintain natural resources and traditions.
  7. To know and teach about Government and non-Government services and resources and how to use these.
- B. To increase their skills in:
1. Planning their work and activities with women around the communities' needs.
  2. Organising their own time and their work.
  3. Developing suitable projects to use the human and natural resources of the community.

To achieve these objectives the women participated in the several activities and listened to speakers from the Ministries explaining their policies, services and development activities. Several staff members from Home Affairs Ministry explained about Decentralisation, Island Development policies and how local Councils operate on the islands. They stressed the role of women in development.

Also during the first week, field visits were arranged to enable the participants to have first-hand experience in preparing island/village profiles, discovering the needs and problems of the villages visited and being able to list these needs/problems in order of priority. The villages visited were Temakin village on Betio, Eita, Nabeina and Buota.

During the second week, the three groups met to identify and list the needs and problems of the villages visited and to put these study results into project proposals and activity programmes.

In conjunction with the project or activity the women also did exercises on how to budget, monitor and evaluate the proposed project or activity. This was followed by ways of administering, scheduling and managing the project. The managing of funds was incorporated with a balance sheet needed for any kind of project being funded. Finally, the women were shown how to write up a project proposal or activity, step by step.

During the third week, staff from the PWD - Works & Energy visited and explained PWD's position in the Ministry of Works and Energy. They also explained the work of the PWD and what services and resources are available.

The Agriculture division of the Natural Resources Ministry gave interesting lectures on gardening and livestock. These were followed by field visits to the vegetable gardens in Bikenibeu and to the livestock division at Tanaea.

The Ministry of Health and Family Planning supplied speakers for three days. They also prepared activities for the participants. During these days they explained health policies, programmes and services. A series of activities re social and cultural aspects brought the participants to an awareness of over-population and the need for Family Planning. The Community Worker was shown what her role was in women's groups and the community in particular.

Dr Arorae spoke of the Family Planning means that are available through the Medical Department and Sr Consilio spoke on behalf of the Catholic Church on the Billings Ovulation Method of Family Planning.

In conjunction with these discussions on the urgent need for Family Planning, malnutrition was discussed and priorities in Health Education were pointed out by the Health Education Officer.

The participants showed how natural resources, especially the use of green leaves, which are readily obtained at no expense, could be used to help solve the problem of malnutrition. This nutrition activity was supervised by the Nutrition Committee comprising members from the Health, Natural Resources and Education Ministries and from AMAK. It was voted a success.

Also contributing to the course were the Loans Board from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Labour, and Radio Kiribati, whose staff members explained how their departments operate. Following on from the discussion by the Loans Board, small businesses run by women were discussed.

The participants showed a keen and lively interest in all the lectures and activities. They are to be thanked for their co-operation and dependability during the three weeks of the course. They were always on time, happy and interested.

Trainers and participants express their thanks to Ms Kathy Nast for her availability and expertise both before and during the course, and to Mrs Cathy Coorey and members of the Executive Committee and their helpers in seeing that meals and drinks were ready on time to refresh all concerned.

Monday 7th March:

Background and Objectives as reported in report for closing ceremony. This was followed by explanations of the role of Community Worker, her image and her relationship with the Community. The participants gave a feedback on these lectures. The summarised result is attached (Appendix 1).

Tuesday 8th March:

On the second day, 8th March, staff members Mr John Pitchford, Arebonto Katangitang, David Yee Ting and Miss Teewa Temwea from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Decentralisation covered the subjects of decentralisation and the role of the Community Worker in conjunction with this. Following on from this, Island Development policies were explained and how Community Workers can help development. The work of Island Councils and Councillors was fully explained and this was followed by group discussions on women's role as a councillor, how Community Workers can influence women's groups to assist in Island Development and the Council, and family life.

Also discussed was social and cultural reasons that prevent women from becoming councillors.

Groups were formed to give women practical experience in learning about Island Profiles.

Wednesday 9th March:

This morning, reporting on Island Profiles was continued with the assistance of a female staff member of Home Affairs.

In session two, Ms Pari Mohammadi introduced the planning of projects and activities following up with reasons for and methods of planning with women's participation.

Participants were invited to list basic needs, problems and the causes of these problems and then to discuss them. The basic needs listed were those common to most islands. In the final session, the participants were divided into three groups representing three unco-operative village women's clubs and they were asked to plan an activity together following these principles:

1. Democratic representation.
2. Co-operation among important leaders.
3. Developing self reliance by using resources within the community.
4. Developing independence among people and the idea of self help.
5. Developing the skills of the people so they won't need outside help.

Thursday 10th March:

Following on from the reporting from previous sessions spent in briefing the participants for their field visits and explaining the purpose of the field visit.

Pre-planning

1. Learning about the situation:
  - (a) getting to know the people
  - (b) collecting information
  - (c) listening to people
  - (d) observation
  - (e) talking and asking questions
2. Identifying needs/problems.
3. Identifying sources of help.
4. Wanting to solve problems.
5. Wanting to improve situation.
6. Seeing who agrees and would assist.
7. Deciding what can possibly be done.

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Planning Activities and Projects with Community Participation.

Principles:

1. Democratic representation.
2. Co-operation among important leaders.
3. Developing self-reliance by using resources within the Community.
4. Developing independence among people and the idea of self help.
5. Developing skills of the people so they won't need outside help.

Friday 11th March:

1. 13 participants and two trainers visited Betio.
2. 15 participants and one trainer visited Eita.
3. 9 participants and one trainer visited Nabeina.

All kept reports of interviews etc.

Saturday 12th March:

The visits of previous day were continued but group three visited Buota village as they had finished at Nabeina.

**Monday 14th March:**

Participants worked in groups on Monday preparing a synthesis of field study results and tabulating them.

**Tuesday 15th March:**

Tuesday's first two sessions were taken up with the presentation of village profiles and field study results.

Third and fourth sessions dealt with how to identify the needs and problems of the villages visited, and how to set priorities. A film showing the improved conditions of a Fijian village was shown. The women realised the importance of the Community Worker in helping the people to see their needs and to work together to improve village conditions.

**Wednesday 16th March:**

The first session was given over to proposed solutions for the needs which were seen as follows:

- |            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| 1. Nabeina | - | More and better wells for drinking water |
| 2. Buota   | - | Water sealed toilets                     |
| 3. Eita    | - | More water pipes and taps                |
| 4. Betio   | - | Water tanks (Appendix 3)                 |

In the second session the women worked in groups discussing resources from within the community and from outside aid. These were to be used in their planning exercises. Third session was given over to budgeting, and this led into an exercise on drawing up a project activities plan.

**Thursday 17th March:**

After a short summary of previous day's work the project activities were presented. Each group worked on the following plan: Need/Problem, Solution, Work Plan and Justification for proposed activities. Questions were asked and suggestions were given by Pari and other course participants. The second session was given over to Monitoring and Evaluation of a project. Buota village project was used as an example. Pari called special attention to the fact that most projects get monitored but not evaluated. Group work followed and this led into how a project is administered, scheduled and managed.

**Friday 18th March:**

First session was given over to a summary of administration, scheduling and management. It was followed by a short session on budgeting.

# Best Available Document

After this the women worked in groups and produced a financial statement. The role of the Community Worker as seen by the participants was reviewed.

women worked individually in planning activities for developmental work. These were collected and evaluated by trainers. Third and fourth sessions were given over to a lecture on leadership skills. Type of leadership needed by Community Worker, how to develop leadership etc. Leadership games were played and reactions of participants were analysed. Evaluation of the week closed the week.

Monday 21st March:

Dr Tawita Taira spoke on Health Policies programmes and services offered by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and expressed his readiness and that of the Ministry to help in any way possible.

The Agricultural Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources was represented by Mr Bruce Ratieta who gave an interesting lecture on plants and the cultivation thereof. It was followed by a visit to the vegetable gardens at Bikenibau and Bruce explained the use of local and imported fertilisers. He also informed the women how they could receive help from District Agriculture Officers.

In the afternoon a field visit was made to the livestock section of the Agriculture Division, at Tanaea. The women learned how to care for poultry and pigs and saw the laying hens and the broilers. The incubator was a source of interest. Here, as in the plant section the staff member gave poultry or pigs in order to start a project.

After this the women worked in groups and produced a financial statement. The role of the Community Worker as seen by the participants was reviewed.

Tuesday 22nd March:

women worked individually in planning activities for developmental work.

Mr Tuen Tolia represented the Public Works Department from the Ministry of Works and Energy. He explained the workings of the Ministry and showed each step from the chief engineer down to the District Works Inspector and explained the duties of all. He went on to explain about development of the projects from aid funds and from council funds etc.

In the second session Dr Arorae assisted by participants, showed ways and means of making the community realise and understand the problem of over-population and the need for family planning.

Dr Tawita Taira spoke on Health Policies programmes and services offered by This was followed by a talk by Sr Constance on the Billings Natural Family Planning Method. Sister distributed literature on this method to those interested and explained how the Catholic Church linked up with Government Medical services throughout the outer islands. Group discussion followed.

led by Mr Bruce Ratieta who gave an interesting lecture on plants and their cultivation thereof. It was followed by a visit to the vegetable gardens at Wednesday 23rd March: explained the use of local and imported fertilisers.

Through role playing by participants, Dr Taketiau led the women through a series of social and cultural aspects of family planning and how these

Priorities in Health Education were explained<sup>by</sup> Mr Neeri, so that Community Workers could encourage and instruct communities of people and women in particular. After his talk on Nutrition, the women collected green leaves that were easily obtained in the vicinity of the Centre and then used these leaves in recipes. The finished product was then judged by the Nutrition Committee comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Natural Resources and AMAK.

Thursday 24th March:

Dr Arorae, commencing with number of people from 1973 census, 1978 census and approximate number in 1983, explained that as population increases, land decreases. Population increase also increased problems regarding food and drink, housing, rubbish and animals. From these problems, sickness develops: malnutrition, high blood pressure, sugar diabetes, skin diseases and diarrhoea. He encouraged the participants to look to their living conditions and their position in their country. Graphs were shown of population increases in Kiribati, on Tarawa.

Next session was a continuation of the above - Dr Arorae referred to the number of deaths in the age group under 15 years. Most of these were from diarrhoea.

Friday 25th March:

### Evaluation by Participants

1. Aspects of Course found useful and including the Field Study
  - (a) Meeting with people - to discuss problems and finding means in solving them
  - (b) How to ask good questions when doing field study
  - (c) What to do in dealing with Councils
  - (d) Doing field study opens one's eyes to problems existing in homes and village community
  - (e) Gaining confidence to think clearly
  - (f) Knowing how to look after clothing
  - (g) Knowing how to approach villagers
2. Problems noted and how to solve them
  - (a) Councillor's problems - (i) not knowing their role  
(ii) lack of training  
Clerk to assist and at same time to consult with appropriate authority for solutions of problems
  - (b) Poor homes due to lack of sanitation
  - (c) Regular visits by C/W & Health Inspector would help - sudden unannounced visits to organisations, clubs, villages etc. should be avoided
  - (d) Lack of food in overcrowded houses
  - (e) No proper village planning - could be improved through house competitions and awards of prizes
  - (f) Lack of education

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Also in their final evaluation, participants expressed their appreciation of the course in its various aspects. Some found it more helpful than others. Most of the participants voiced their appreciation of the use of the vernacular in the course and were sorry that some lecturers had to speak in English.

Considering a follow-up seminar, the participants decided that it would be necessary in a year's time. This would give them sufficient time to put into practice what they had learnt and also to evaluate their own work during that time.

## APPENDIX 1

### 1. Role of Community Worker

#### People

- a. Know and understand them
- b. Maintain good relationship
- c. Good leader
- d. Help community use natural resources
- e. Should be mature and consistent in judgement
- f. Know resource people and cooperate with them
- g. Ensure completion of projects instead of leaving them half finished
- h. Should be 'servant' of the people

#### Women and Clubs

- a. Encourage and assist them
- b. Educate by good examples
- c. Help women recognise and solve their problems
- d. Know how to organise
- e. Promotion of community development
- f. Assist and offer advice
- g. Encourage women to join clubs
- h. Maintain feed-back from women's clubs

#### Council

- a. Approach President for assistance
- b. Link between women and Council
- c. Understand workings of Councils
- d. Participate in island politics
- e. Maintain good relationship

### 2. Qualities of Community Worker

- a. Should be a good example herself
- b. Understand traditions and customs of people
- c. Should treat people equally and not discriminate
- d. Should know how to serve and lead people
- e. Should be compassionate
- f. Should be a Christian
- g. Should possess self-control
- h. Should be neat and smart in appearance
- i. Should have a clean home
- j. Should be loyal to the organisation and people
- k. Should be able to accept criticism with a good heart
- l. Should be just and honest
- m. Should be healthy
- n. Should not consume intoxicating drinks
- o. Should do what is right and reject what is wrong
- p. Should take an active part in community, village and island activities
- q. Should be a doer and not just a talker

APPENDIX 1 cont.

3. Duties of Community Worker

- a. Know how to deal with people
- b. Train them in appropriate skills
- c. Know how to plan project (small)  
    e.g. Church women's clubs  
        Island Councils  
        Government etc.
- d. Make regular visits to women's clubs
- e. Maintain good feed-back from the community
- f. Conduct full consultation with the community etc. when  
    dealing with projects
- g. Should be able to understand needs of people and identify them
- h. Promote and encourage women and community development
- i. To find new sources of income
- j. Should know how to make reports and send them regularly to  
    headquarters

## APPENDIX 2

### FIELD STUDY BRIEFING

#### I. Objectives

##### 1. General:

The field study is an opportunity to practise the participatory approach to village planning and will involve villagers in the process. It is based on the principle that the best way to encourage people to participate is by providing them with a genuine opportunity to do so.

##### 2. Specific: It is designed to help you to:

- develop skills of observation, listening, investigation, critical analysis and problem solving
- get to know the people at the local level
- see the relationship of a community's development to national development
- develop projects based on real needs expressed by people
- depend on and encourage use of local human and other resources in the formulation of projects
- encourage self-reliance and local initiative among villagers
- learn to share decision making with grass-roots people as partners in planning

##### 3. It is also to enable you to help villagers learn to:

- communicate their needs and problems
- analyse the causes and consequences of problems
- decide on collective actions to solve them

#### II. Aspects to be covered during the field study

##### The Community

- economic status including agriculture and subsistence farming
- health status
- participation in social and development organisations and other non-specific community organisations
- development programmes and projects
- basic community services accessible to people and their participation in these

## APPENDIX 2 cont.

### III. Methodology

#### 1. Means of data collection:

- observation
- interview
- dialogue
- collection and interpretation of existing data

#### 2. Area coverage:

- (a) Each planning team will cover 20-30 households. In small villages like Nabeina cover all families; in large villages like Betio, select an area and interview half of the households. For example, if an area has sixty families, interview 30; if 40 interview 20 etc.
- (b) In addition to the main aspects mentioned in II above, for each household find out number, sexes and ages of members and if the woman is head of household.
- (c) Interview social and developmental organisations. Find out their goals, membership and activities.
- (d) Observe the technology used in and outside the house and in the fields.
- (e) Discuss with villagers the possibility of their contribution to programmes/projects in response to their needs. The contribution can be in the form of labour, time, material and finances.
- (f) Record the constraints they feel they have in contributing/participating in development activities.

### IV. Expected field study outputs

The field study is expected to result in:

1. A clear profile of the village and the needs and problems in the community.
2. Better understanding of the causes and consequences of the problems and the potential within the community to solve problems.
3. An action plan with specific project ideas to be developed and implemented in collaboration with the villagers and relevant agencies at different levels.

## APPENDIX 3

### Basic Needs

- (a) Good, clean water - without water we die
- (b) Tanks and cisterns for rain water in areas where water is brackish
- (c) Toilets - good sanitation
- (d) Food - healthy body and mind
- (e) Transport - in urban areas transport required for school children, sick people etc.
- (f) Education - to enable one to get a paid job
- (g) Cash and Budgeting
- (h) Land
- (i) Home (house)

### Other Needs

- Regular visits to islands by C/W
- Avoidance of malnutrition in children
- Prevention of spirit and excessive drinking
- Gaining confidence
- Eating nutritious food
- Family Planning
- Maintenance of sewing machines
- Maintaining harmony in family and community
- Knowing how to lead and organise
- Reducing import of beer and spirits

## COURSE PARTICIPANTS

Aroita William	Home Affairs	Tarawa
Maketa Ratieta	Home Affairs	Christmas Is.
Tietana Titi	Home Affairs	Tarawa
Tetera Tekaia	Home Affairs	Tarawa
Aterina Tooma	AMAK	Tarawa
Bwebwe Kamoriki	AMAK	Tarawa
Christina Bauro	AMAK	Tarawa
Taotika Makei	AMAK	Tarawa
Orive Bauro	AMAK	Tarawa
Lili Ueaua	AMAK	Tarawa
Taafou Tokitaeka	AMAK	Tarawa
Tebenua Matu	AMAK	Tarawa
Tireue Utiroa	AMAK	Tarawa
Eutiti Ariera	KPC	Abaiang
Mataa Robuti	KPC	Tarawa
Raeterenga Karimwi	KPC	Abaiang
Tebabuti Toromon	KPC	Abemama
Meri Teitu	KPC	Tarawa
Veremine Iotin	KPC	Tarawa
Teene Tauro	KPC	Tabiteuea Nth
Sr Rosalind	Catholic	Tabiteuea Nth
Mereue Aberika	Catholic	Butaritari
Maria Itinimone	Catholic	Tarawa Nth
Terieri Tominiko	Catholic	Tarawa Nth
Kariba T. Itiniman	Catholic	Tarawa
Roine Iebobo	AMAK	Tarawa
Mery Tiaon	SDA	Tarawa
Rubee Toongaa	Bahai	Tarawa
Tanikua Temeamea	Church of God	Tarawa
Mee Eria	Assembly of God	Tarawa
Teretia Winti	Catholic	Tarawa
Tetaba Namai	Catholic	Beru
Terira Iererua	AMAK	Tarawa
Terebata Groves	Observer	Tarawa
Pari Mohammadi	SPC/ESCAP	Noumea
Sr Christina Clarke	Catholic	Tabiteuea Nth
Kathy Nast	AMAK	Tarawa
Ianeta Clare Baiteke	AMAK	Tarawa
Kairabu Kamoriki	AMAK	Tarawa
Aneuea Eritaia	AMAK	Tarawa
Cathy Cooney	AMAK	Tarawa
Malota Laupepa		Tuvalu
Liualo Taani		Tuvalu

KIRIBATI

USAID - G - 1021 AS OF AUGUST 31, 1983  
GRANT PERIOD SEPT. 31, 1981 - FEBRUARY 28, 1984

	USAID EXPENDITURES TO DATE *	FSP LOCAL CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL
PERSONNEL	75,571	4,082	79,653
TRAINING	19,684	21,588	41,272
TRAVEL	26,165	4,366	30,531
EQUIPMENT	2,831	---	2,831
SPACE	36,985	5,261	42,246
OTHER	33,425	16,413	49,838
INDIRECT COSTS	38,657	---	38,657
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>233,318</b>	<b>51,710</b>	<b>285,028</b>

\* SUBJECT TO AUDIT