PD-AAU-840

PROGRESS REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

USAID/ASIA G-492-1650

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SOLOMON ISLANDS

PERIOD: July 1, 1980 through September 30, 1980

by

BADEN S. PRINCE

COUNTRY DIRECTOR, SOLOMON ISLANDS

A. Village Community Fisheries Development

B. Village Water Supplies Program

C. Women's Interest Village Clubs Community Service Project

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

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New York N.Y. 10019

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INTRODUCTION

The third quarter of the FSP/USAID Program in the Solomon Islands has seen increased momentum in the Women's Interest Program with most targets met or exceeded.

A new Peace Corps Volunteer completed his orientation course and joined a recently opened Fisheries Office in Graciosa Bay in Santa Cruz. A second Volunteer did not complete his orientation course and was repatriated to the United States.

Only the water supply program is running behind schedule, but the various problems that have caused the delays have finally been cleared away.

The FSP Program Office in Honiara is in the Church of Melanesia building on Mendana Avenue; the Church has been generous in assisting with duplicating, photocopying, and in other ways.

The FSP Country Director Baden Prince is assisted by Secretary/Typiste/Book Keeper, Angela Atani. In the last quarter the office was particularly active organizing a series of very successful Women's Workshops. Liaison with Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Planning, and the various Ministries is an important task of the Country Director.

He has also visited the various Provinces to inspect women's and fisheries' programs, to meet with representatives of the Provincial Government, and to plan water supply programs.

At the same time he has been actively promoting the Solomon Islands Development Trust. This aims to set up a local Trust, with representatives from the Central and Provincial Government, the Churches, and other interested organizations, to screen, supervise, report on, and evaluate, development projects in Solomon Islands.

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A. VILLAGE COMMUNITY FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

The aim of this project is:

> "to reduce Solomon Islands national dependency on imported protein foods, to promote economic self-reliance, and to provide employment opportunities in the rural areas for vocational school leavers through the expansion of the present successful rural fisheries project to other rural areas in the Solomon Islands."

Program activities to be completed in the third quarter of the first year of operation are:

(1) Two additional Peace Corps Volunteers recruited and posted

(2) Three Ice Making Machines purchased and installed

(3) Thirty to forty Ice Boxes (Eskies) built and distributed

(4) Basic data on village fishing groups and catches, amounts consumed locally, amounts marketed, prices obtained

(5) Other village fishing groups contacted, especially those on Guadalcanal and the Florida Islands, to stimulate the Honiara Market. Also groups from Rennell and Bellona to be organized for catching and marketing crayfish in Honiara

(6) Turtle Conservation Program continues.

I. LOCATIONS OF OPERATION

Tatamba, Ysabel Province
Lambi Bay and Marau Sound, Guadalcanal Province
Graciosa Bay, Santa Cruz, Eastern Outer Islands Province
Kia, Arnavon Islands, Ysabel Province (Turtle Program)

2. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Program Activity No. 1

An important element in the Fisheries Program is the setting up of Fisheries Offices at strategic points throughout the Solomons. When these become viable, they are handed over to the Provincial Government and become their responsibility; this is in accord with the decentralization policy of the Solomon Islands Government.

Before the present FSP/AID program began, FSP, working in partnership with Peace Corps and Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources, set up such offices in Malaita and the Western Province and these had been handed over to the Provincial Governments. Appendix I is a letter from Senior Fisheries Officer Nick Stone advising that the Kira Kira office has now been handed over to the Makira/Ulawa Province and no longer comes under the Fisheries Division. It is therefore not one of the programs being supported under the present grant.

Hence the programs being supported are:

Marau Sound in Guadalcanal Province
Tatamba in the Ysabel Province
Kia, Arnavon Island, Ysabel Province (Turtle Program)
Graciosa Bay, Santa Cruz, Eastern Outer Islands Province

Two Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in the Solomons in July 1980 to work with the program. One of them did not complete the orientation course and was repatriated to the U.S.A.

The second Volunteer, David Ham, completed his orientation course and is now at Graciosa Bay in the Eastern Outer Islands Province as Assistant Fisheries Officer. During his stay in Honiara he experimented with the making of seven eskies out of material supplied by the Ministry of Natural Resources and took them with him when he went to Graciosa Bay. This is the only group with suitable eskies. They measure 4 ft. by 2 ft. by 2 ft. and are capable of holding three hundred pounds of fish plus one hundred pounds of ice and they will keep such a load fresh for as long as a week.

David Ham is working with Lionel Laka, a Solomon Islander, who is the chief Fisheries Officer. Their first report is attached as Appendix II.

Of the other three Peace Corps Volunteers, Joe Entrikin at Marau Sound is the most experienced; he was a purse seiner in Alaska. He has made excellent progress, aiming primarily at developing the local market and this he has done. He is now sending increasing supplies to the Honiara market, having set upa sound marketing infrastructure for this. His report is included as Appendix III.

Dennis Mullikin had, in the view of the Fisheries Office, the most difficult task of all the Volunteers, since nothing at all had been done to develop Fisheries on Ysabel. In the early days of the program he became so discouraged that he came to Honiara to resign. However he decided to stay on and has now laid the basis for a sound operation. His report is included as Appendix IV.

Turtle Conservationist Peter Vaughan has set up a Turtle Sanctuary on an isolated atoll, Arnavaon Island, in the straits between Ysabel and Choiseul. In July 1980 the Ministry of Home Affairs designated this as a Turtle Sanctuary. His next aim is to find and develop several other turtle resting areas as sanctuaries.

Program Activity No. 2

The three ice making machines arrived in Honiara in September and have been distributed as follows:

Tatamba (Ysabel Province) with Dennis Mullikin. A shed has been built to house the Resco B800D ice-maker, and it is now operating. In addition, a two ton capacity ice and fish storage box has been built.

Marau Sound on the eastern tip of Guadalcanal with Joseph Entrikin; a Resco B400 block ice-maker powered by a diesel engine. He has the material for two permanent concrete ice/fish storage containers.

Graciosa Bay in Santa Cruz; a shed to house the machine is scheduled to be completed in September.

Program Activity No. 3

An order was placed with an expatriate run Honiara firm for thirty Eskies as early as February 1980; unfortunately the supplier proved unable to fill the order. The FSP Country Director then located a local carpenter who has demonstrated his ability to make the eskies required and has contracted with him for the Eskies. The necessary materials were unavailable in Honiara and have been ordered from Australia; they have not yet arrived.

The ice making machine and the Eskies are the key to the program, and the delay in making the Eskies is holding up the program. All three of the Peace Corps Volunteers are convinced that when they get a good supply of Eskies the program will advance rapidly.

A hoped for spin off of this element of the program is the setting up of a local Melanesian carpenter as a small business man, making fibre glass Eskies and canoes.

Program Activity No. 4

Basic data on village fishing groups and catches and other details has been gathered from each of the three Peace Corps Volunteers, Joe Entrikin, Dennis Mullikin, and David Ham; these are found in the appendices. Also attached as Appendix I is an over-view of the program from Nick Stone, Senior Fisheries Officer, Fisheries Division.

Program Activity No. 5

Poor communications in the Solomon Islands - irregular and expensive shipping and road transport - make the fishermen unwilling to exert themselves to increase their catch beyond what the local market can absorb. All too often they have seen their fish rot on the wharf when the expected ship does not arrive.

There is therefore a very limited supply of fresh fish available in Honiara, and little enough frozen fish. A major aim of the program has been to exploit the Honiara market.

There are groups of fishermen, mainly from Malaita, trying to procure credit from the Development Bank of the Solomon Islands to buy a canoe and outboard, nets, and eskies, to enable them to send fish to Honiara. However the Development bank insists that borrowers put up at least one-third of the amount they wish to borrow before they can get a loan. Fisheries Division would like to help but have no funds for this; they have asked FSP to help.

One group has started to bring about three hundred pounds of Crayfish a month to Honiara from Rennell and Bellona. The supply is limited to the once a month Government ship between Honiara and Rennell-Bellona. Fisheries estimate that the supply could go up to one thousand pounds a month without depelting the breeding grounds, and the Honiara market could easily absorb this amount.

Unfortunately a shortage of cash up front to purchase the one thousand pounds at $1.00 a pound, and a shortage of eskies (three would be needed for a thousand pounds) limits the operation at this time. The operation would have particular value for Rennell Bellona since this area has not yet recovered from the devastating cyclones of 1979.

There are at least five groups of fishermen around Honiara itself trying to get equipment - canoe, outboard, esky, net - to catch fish to market in the capital and theheavily populated outlying areas. The market is desperately in need of supplies to avoid dependency on imported protein. Again a shortage of start-up funds is the problem. This is unfortunate since the Fishery Division estimate that within reach of a fibre glass canoe with an outboard there is an adequate supply of reef and deep sea fish (skip-jack tuna and kingfish) available to meet the acute shortages of fish in Honiara.

The FSP Country Director is discussing with Fisheries Division and the Development Bank of the Solomon Islands ways in which these groups can be helped. There is good reason to believe that with a comparatively small grant they could set up an operation that would be economically viable and would bring to Honiara the fish it so badly needs.

Program Activity No. 6

Peter Vaughan attained one of his aims in July 1980 when the Ministry of Home Affairs designated Arnavon Island as a Wild Life Sanctuary.

In that same month, in his new canoe and outboard (supplied under the grant) he carried out a three week survey of turtle resting places. His next ambition is to set up a series of turtle sanctuaries throughout the area.

To help gather the data for this he has been carryinging out a turtle tagging program. One hundred T-shirts printed for the program have all been given out now.

Vaughan has constructed several cages which are kept in the water; in May he put three hundred newly hatched turtles in these cages, and fed them with fish until they had grown to a length of about four inches; they were then released. The hope is that they will have more chance of eluding their predators at that age, and a bigger percentage will survive.

Vaughan has three local counterparts working with him, and these are so well trained that Vaughan is able to leave them in charge of the Arnavon Island Sanctuary while he researches new areas or goes to Honiara for supplies. Three houses have now been built out of local materials to house Vaughan and his assistants.

B. VILLAGE WATER SUPPLIES PROGRAM

One of the objectives of the Solomon Islands Government National Development Plan is the provision of safe, adequate, and inexpensive water supply systems to all populous areas of Solomon Islands.

The building of the water supply systems is the task of the Provincial Governments. Annual priority lists are drawn up by each of the seven Provinces to meet the needs of villages for cheap, normally gravity fed, water supply systems, with two or three standpipes plus an open shower, in each village.

The Central Government allocates funds to each Province according to need and population. These Central Government Funds are made up partly by locally raised Central Government revenue and partly from bilateral aid to Solomon Islands from the United Kingdom, Australia, and UNDP/WHO. The National Water Resources Committee has been set up to help plan and coordinate the operation.

Each Province decides how it will implement the scheme. Malaita Province requires each village to meet one-third of the cost of setting up its water supply system, this being made up of either cash or cash plus labor. The Malaita Province meets the other two-thirds cost jointly out of its own funds and from funds allocated by the Central Government. Malaita decided on this method partly to get more water supplies built, and partly to uphold the principle that people should be prepared to contribute to their own development.

The other six Provinces consider that this method favours the 'wealthy' villages; the poorer villages may have much greater need, but have no way of raising their one-third. Hence they pay the full cost of a water supply system, and draw up their priorities according to need.

In 1980 the following allocations were made from Solomon Islands Central Government to the Provinces for Village Water Supply Systems:

(1)	Malaita Province.....	SI$32,800
(2)	Guadalcanal Province.....	SI$13,500
(3)	Makira and Ulawa Province.....	SI$11,000
(4)	Western Province.....	SI$34,000
(5)	Central Islands Province.....	SI$8,000
(6)	Eastern Outer Islands Province.....	SI$8,000
(7)	Ysabel Province.....	SI$4,700

Such is the need and demand for village water supply systems that none of the Provinces were able to meet their set priorities for 1980. The shortfalls were as follows - all figures are approximation, and are in Solomon Island dollars:

(1)	Malaita Province.....	$11,000
(2)	Guadalcanal Province.....	$ 4,000
(3)	Makira Ulawa Province.....	$ 3,800
(4)	Western Province.....	$10,200
(5)	Central Islands Province.....	$ 6,000
(6)	Eastern Outer Islands Province.....	$ 3,000
(7)	Ysabel Province.....	$ 5,000

US$14,000 has been earmarked from the USAID funds to assist villagers achieve basic water supply systems, but the method of implementing them through Women's Clubs has proved impractical and inapplicable in the Melanesian cultural situation. An alternative way has now been evolved that allows the funds to be directed to the grass roots and that ensures that the villages and especially the women and children in the villages benefit. Appendix V is a letter from the FSP Executive Director to USAID Suva describing this plan.

So far no funds have been disbursed under this part of the project, although FSP continues to receive applications for village water supplies, some of which have already been surveyed and costed by their provinces and given priorities. In some cases the villages have been unable to raise their one-third financial contribution; in other cases the province itself has run out of funds for water supplies.

Once this variation is approved by USAID FSP expects to move quickly in Malaita, Guadalcanal, and Central Islands Provinces in setting up village water supplies.

C. WOMEN'S INTEREST PROGRAM

I. Introduction

The National Development Plan of the Solomon Islands has the following comments concerning the role of women in development:

> "Women occupy an important place in the life of the country, but at present their voices and views on important political and social questions are hardly heard."
>
> "Women's Clubs, groups and organizations have increased by one-third during the 1975-1979 but it is questionable whether women in the Solomon Islands, who represent almost one half of the total population, have a sufficiently powerful and effective collective voice in the political and social discussions of the day... improving the status of women is one of the main principles of the plan."

Thus one of the principal aims of the development plans in the Solomons is the mobilization and co-ordination of the interests and energies of women. Amongst the methods the plan outlines to achieve social development aims is the establishment of provincial and national bodies to co-ordinate women's interests, and grants to enable them to develop.

This development is being fostered under the FSP/AID Program through a series of workshops based on Village Women's Clubs, partly to strengthen the leadership of women running these clubs on a voluntary basis, to strengthen and develop the Clubs and their activities, and to help towards the establishment of Provincial and National Women's organizations as stated in the Solomon Islands Development Plan.

II. Program Activities to be completed in the third quarter of Year I

1. Women's Interest Field Staff draw up plans for Women's Club Workshops

2. Women's Interest Staff carry out instructions to fifteen clubs or groups per quarter

3. Two women's clubs or groups per quarter set up garden clubs

4. Twenty women's interest clubs or groups per quarter receive instructions in the use of sewing machines and take delivery of the machines

5. Nine Clubs per quarter begin sewing projects in which clothing is sold locally or through Central Cooperatives.

III Achievements and Problems of Program Activities

Program Activity No.1

There are three full time women's interest officers working under the FSP/AID Program. They are working in close partnership with the Government Women's Interest Officers, and the two groups have evolved a training program for five day Workshops that are now being help throughout the Solomons. A sample of such a workshop is found in Appendix VI. There are variations according to local needs and interests, and also according to the instructors available to help. The Course Organizers call on help from other Departments Agriculture, Small Business, Solomon Islands Planning Association etc.

Program Activity No. 2

The FSP/AID program set as a target "sixty clubs or groups" for Year I. To September 30 fourteen Workshops have been held, nine of these in the third quarter. On an average there have been fifty-two women at each Workshop representing at least five different Women's Clubs; this means that more than seventy Women's Clubs have already been reached. The following are the figures for the number of Workshops and the average attendance:

Province	No. of Workshops	Average Attendance
Guadalcanal	1	20
Makira & Ulawa	2	50
Malaita	2	80
Western	4	264
Ysabel	2	63
Central Islands	1	100
Eastern Outer Islands	2	150

The popularity of the Workshops has been almost embarrassing. It was expected that they would average about twenty-five participants; they have in fact averaged fifty-two, and a Workshop at Graciosa Bay had no fewer than one hundred participants.

The Workshops follow quite closely the objectives of the OPG by offering short courses in gardening, nutrition, primary health care, family planning, sanitation, etc. The Government and FSP Women's Interest Officers organize the Courses and give most of the classes, but call on support from elsewhere as needed and available.

The average cost to the OPG of these workshops is SI $350; since the average course has fifty-two women for five days this represents 260 training days and about $1.50 per training day. Most of this money is spent on course material such as food for cooking demonstrations, calico for sewing instructions, transport of participants by ship, canoe, and tractor.

Local contribution includes the food that each participant brings with her; accommodation for participants and instructors and a place for the course (often provided by a Christian Church or a Government school); instructors from the Ministry of Youth and Cultural Affairs, from other Ministries, or from the Small Business Bureau.

A further eighteen Women's Interest Workshops are planned for the fourth quarter of 1980. If they are as successful as the ones held to date, as many as 150 of the Clubs may be reached and more than fifteen hundred women.

Program Activity No. 3

No gardening tools have been purchased for distribution yet but some requests have been received from the Clubs. It was felt that it was better to get the sewing and machines going first and then start the small vegetable gardening later. One Demonstration Garden has been started at Visale Roman Catholic Mission Women's Rural Training Center but as they already had their own tools the Program supplied three rolls of chicken wire only.

Program Activity No. 4

The target set in the program is for seventy-five sewing machines distributed in the first year; an average of twenty per quarter. To date seventy-five machines have been purchased from the Central Co-operatives Association (CCA) at an average cost of SI $90 per machine. After careful thought it was decided to purchase Singer hand sewing machines, not the foot treadle machines. The hand machines are cheaper, and easier to operate, maintain, and repair. CCA has agreed to stock spare parts for these machines, so they will be easily available. CCA also has two mechanics trained in Australia to service the machines and this is a further advantage.

Clubs are encouraged to raise between $25 and $50 as their local contribution towards the sewing program; these funds go to their credit with CCA and are used for the purchase of start up materials for sewing. CCA supplies the materials wholesale. So far $600 has been raised for this purpose by the Clubs. Clubs which raise these start up funds have priority in receiving a sewing machine.

So far half of the seventy-five machines have been distributed. Many more applications have been received but Clubs get a machine only after the

Women's Interest Office is satisfied they will use it and maintain it. Training in the use and maintenance of the machines is given at the Workshops. Club members are encouraged to sew their own and their families' clothing, and also to sew garments for sale.

Program Activity No. 5

So far this scheme has just got off the ground with three clubs; Kokomu Kwaibala in Malaita; Aruligo in Guadalcanal, and Visale, also in Guadalcanal. Most of the other Clubs which have been given sewing machines are still receiving instructions and it will take time before they are ready to begin using the machines to generate cash income. However Central Cooperatives, which has a network of some three hundred Cooperatives through the Solomons, has agreed to market any clothing made by the Clubs through their outlets so the machinery for the program has been set up.

By the end of September a total of twenty-six sewing machines had been distributed to the Clubs; Appendix VI gives a list of these Clubs by name, location, and the number of machines they had received. Two Clubs had received start up materials; Aruligo on Guadalcanal, and Kokomu Kwaibala on Malaita.

Also included, as Appendix VII, is a report by Roselyn Misi, the Acting Social Development Officer, Women's Interests, of a very successful Workshop held at Graciosa Bay in the Eastern Outer Islands Province. As in the case of most of the Workshops, the organizers were able to get Lecturers from a variety of sources - the Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, Department of Education, etc. Also worthy of note is the fact that the women felt that the five day course was not long enough to cover the material. In most, if not all, cases, the women at the Workshops requested follow up courses.

IV. General Comments

One of the most pleasing aspects of the program has been the excellent partnership that has developed between FSP and the Women's Interests Office. This has been facilitated by the previous experience of the FSP Country Director with the Ministry of Youth and Cultural Affairs where he was responsible for women's programs. The stimulus of the FSP Women's Interests' officers and the availability of USAID/FSP funding for women's programs has greatly expanded SIG/MYCA Women's Interests' activities.

During this quarter Mr Leonard Maenu'u replaced Mr Bobby Kwanairara as Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Youth and Cultural Affairs. Mr Maenu'u, quite early in his term of office, praised the achievements of the MYCA/FSP/USAID women's program as quite outstanding.

Mr Maenu'u had some concerns with his own Ministry's ability to continue the program at the level already achieved by the partnership. Part of the problem was budgetary. Another problem was Solomon Islands Public Service regulations which would not allow his Ministry to take over the FSP/USAID Women's Interests' officers, even if funds were available, since this conflicted with the regulations on hiring.

Discussions are therefore being held to devise a structure for a permanent NGO women's assistance program, initially continuing as the FSP/USAID program in partnership with MYCA, and then possibly coming under the umbrella of the Solomon Islands' Development Trust or of a National Council of Women when one is set up.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Please reply to
Permanent Secretary
Our Ref.
Your Ref.
Date: 22nd August, 1980

HONIARA
Solomon Islands

TELEGRAMS:
RESOURCES
HONIARA
Tel: 521

Baden S. Prince
Country Director
Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific
P.O. Box 400
HONIARA

Dear Baden:

Re your request for detailed information on the Eastern Islands Fisheries Project and other miscellaneous items.

1) EASTERN OUTER ISLANDS:

Funds were origionally requested for Makira/Ulawa Province Fisheries.

However, since receipt of these funds in February 1980 the situation in M/U Province had changed significantly.

Fisheries responsibility for the area was handed to Province in January 1980 together with a direct ministerial grant of $11,000.

At the same time, Fisheries Division took responsibility for E.O.I., formerly a district of M/U Province, and as the F.S.P. funds were more urgently required in this area, funding was re-allocated.

A Fisheries Officer, Mr. L. Laka was provided by Fisheries Division (Ministry of Natural Resources, Solomon Islands Government) in April 1980. Province provided housing and a site for the fish marketing operations.

Fisheries Division has since supplied funds for a canoe shed, fish marketing building, a small work boat and engine and minor items of equipment.

F.S.P. have supplied a canoe and outboard, an assistants salary, an ice making machine and funds for operating costs (fuel and sundry items) as detailed in previous accounts.

An assistant Fisheries Officer has been supplied by Peace Corp (Mr. David Ham) and he is now on site at Graciosa Bay, Santa Cruz, E.O.I. (14/8/80).

Initial work has involved formation of fishing groups and simple marketing. Potentials are good and installation of the ice-machine (scheduled for September) will enable good development work to proceed.

22nd August, 1980

Future requirements - Will include simple housing for the Peace Corp Officer, and electric domestic freezer for the fish market and small items of equipment.

I hope F.S.P. will fund these items and will contact you when exact details are made available from E.O.I. fisheries Officer.

2) BASE LINE DATA:

It is impossible for me to give you the data in the detailed form required as I can give an "overall picture" only.

In depth information should come from the fisheries officer running the program.and I shall contact them on your behalf. It would perhaps be of benefit if you contact them personally on this matter also.

3) ICE MACHINES:

I am pleased to inform you that all 3 machines have arrived and have been distributed to the Provinces concerned.

4) ACCOUNTING:

As you are aware, our accounting system/proceedures still have their plans and problems. Can you supply a detailed account of finances used todate and the remainder available for 1980 and 1981 to enable us to plan accordingly.

5) FUTURE PROGRAMS:

/you I would like to discuss this in detail with/at a future date.

Yours faithfully,

Nick Stone.

N.P. STONE
Senior Fisheries Officer

APPENDIX II

EASTERN OUTER ISLANDS FISHERIES

Report by : Lionel T. Laka
Fisheries Officer
Graciosa Bay, Santa Cruz
Eastern Outer Islands Province

and

David Ham - Peace Corps Volunteer
Assistant Fisheries Officer

This fisheries project is located at the Government Station in Graciosa Bay, Santa Cruz, Eastern Outer Islands Province. Presently three people are employed in Fisheries. Lionel Laka, a Solomon Islander, is the Fisheries Officer, David Ham a P.C.V. is the Assistant Fisheries Officer, and Allan Ma'ake, a local counterpart, an entry level worker. Lionel and his family live in a permanent house at the station. David is living in the rest house at the station and is having a leaf house built on the bay. Allan lives with his family on the bay.

Lionel came to Santa Cruz in March 1980. There was no fisheries development or equipment at that time. Now, in September 1980, we have the following equipment:

1. Office space in a new provincial office building at the station on loan to fisheries until we build our own (1-2 years)

2. Two room leaf storage sheds at the station with one fifteen cubic foot deep freeze. This also is a loaned space by the Province until we succeed in building our own storehouse on our own land by the wharf

3. A locked, fenced in area, loaned by the Province to keep our petrol drums

4. One 15 hp and one 25 hp outboard motor and one 21 foot fibre glass canoe

5. A leaf storage shed has been built on fisheries land near the wharf

6. Five large eskies built by the P.C.V. when at the Ministry of Natural Resources in Honiara on induction training

7. One 1000 kg per day ice making machine (electric) supplied by FSP under the USAID Community Fisheries Development Program.

All of the past work at Santa Cruz has been in arranging for and building the above equipment and in a small fish marketing project. The marketing went as follows. Lionel organized approximately fifteen local fishermen from two of the closest villages on the bay, to bring in their fish on a certain day of the week. Lionel sold the fish for the fishermen and gave the money (50 cents per kg) directly back to the fishermen. This was done for four months only (see separate sheet on monthly catch returns). Certain things were noted from this trial:

1. Each month the amount of fish brought in to sell increased

2. More and more fishermen became involved as the months went by

3. The people at the station bought nearly all the fish and the supply was never enough

4. Luesalemba Provincial Secondary School ordered fish but could not be supplied

5. The Hospital ordered fish but could not be supplied

6. Large village groups wanting to hold feasts ordered fish but could not be supplied.

Presently there is no way to obtain fish at the station, so it is not surprising that there was a high demand for the inexpensive fish. In every village surveyed so far, fishermen have been contacted. There seems to be no lack of fishermen in this area.

One other marketing project was tried. 175 kg of fish was sent to Honiara on 25 July 1980 via the fisheries research vessel Walo. SIACO bought the fish in Honiara and sent the money back to Lionel to be distributed to the fishermen. This was possible because the ship the Walo has cold storage. None of the regular shipping has cold rooms, we do not have ice to ship fish in eskies, so marketing fish via ship is not possible at this time. Hopefully this will be remedied when the Ice Maker is installed in a permenent building by say the end of October.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. We would like to get the fish market operating again like it did during the four months trial. It would have to remain a 'small scale' operation because of the availability of only one freezer. The four months marketing trial was discontinued because we had no money to buy the fish from the fishermen. It became too awkward to weigh the fish, sell them, account for spoilage and pay the fishermen back at a later date. We would like $500 as an account to buy fish from fishermen, then sell them at our market for a slightly higher price (10% higher) and use the profit to pay our electricity bill and build up an account to be able to handle the future fish catch increases.

2. We have been loaned office space by province, but we have nothing in it. We need desks, chairs, filing cabinet, paper products, etc.

3. A fishing supplies store should be started so the fishermen can get good quality supplies very inexpensively to help promote fishing in the area. We would charge a small profit to improve stock. We would keep this store in our office.

4. A permanent fisheries building is the most important project to be done. We need ice to market fish, we need the office space, a place for a fisheries tackle store, fish marketing store, and storage and workshop area. All of this can go into one building on presently existing fisheries land at the most ideal location beside the wharf. A proposed fisheries building is on a separate sheet. This building should be started as soon as possible because the shipping problem will cause long delays in acquiring materials. We really cannot do any large scale marketing until we get the ice making machine working.

5. We have good cooperation from the Province. We only need materials to start implementing these plans.

MONTHLY CATCH RETURNS

INTRODUCTION

This report shows monthly fish catch returns for the months of April to July. It must be noted that this report does not cover all Santa Cruz or the Province. It is made from fish caught by fishermen around the Govt Sub-Station. (10% of potential fishermen of the Province). It must also be noted that the fishermen did not fish everyday of the month.

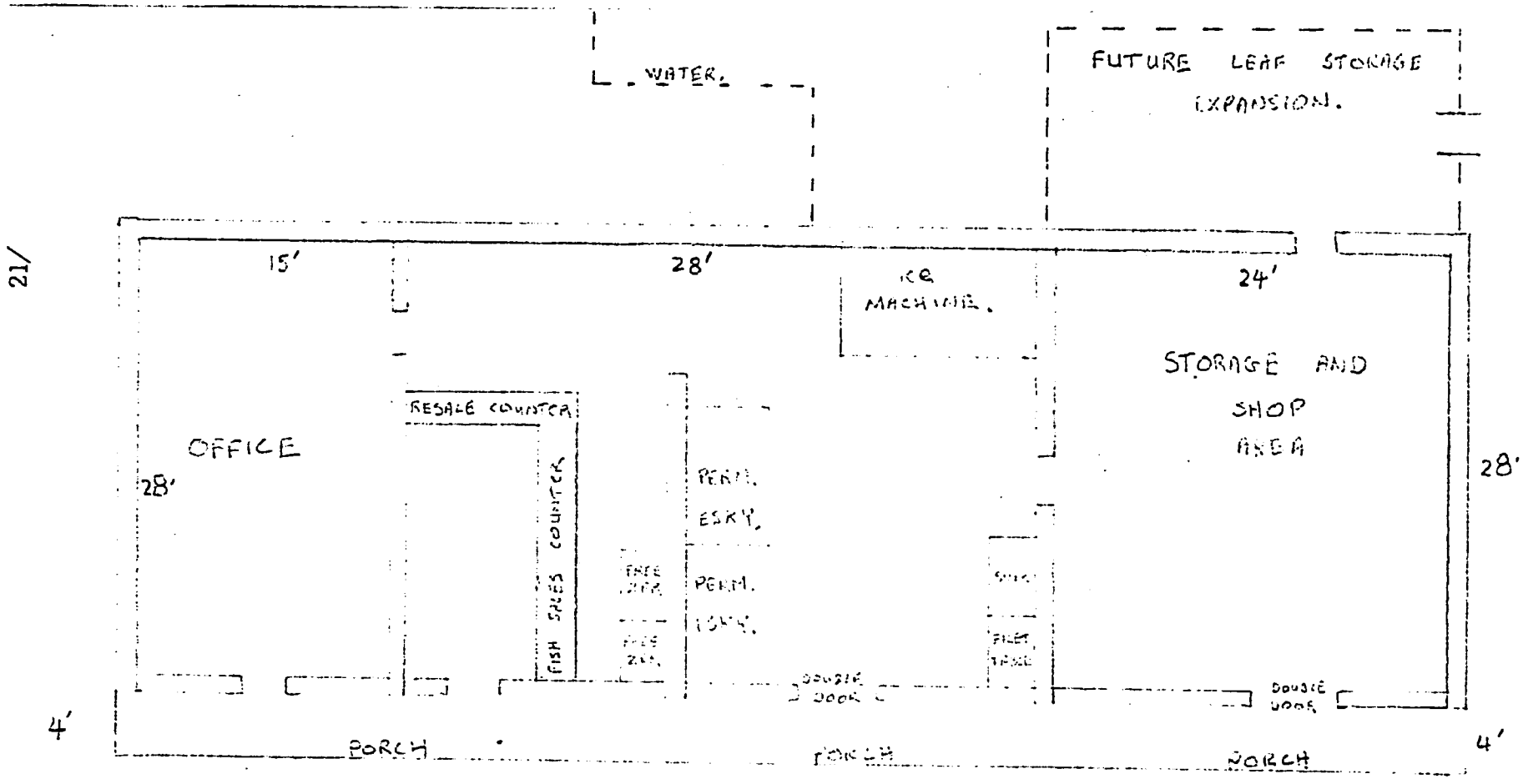
The type of fish brought in are mainly Rosy Job Fish and Red Schnappers. These are caught by deep line fishing. Very few parrot fish and coral fish are brought in. Thus method of fishing is mainly deep sea handline and two people use nets.

The recording of fish started in April 1980.

Month	Total Weight
April.....	768.5 lb
May.....	1394
June	1445
July	1928

Although the figures can not be trusted if has value in that it is promising and that it disproves to a certain extent the general view that fisheries in the Province can not be developed.

NORTH-WEST SANTA CRUZ.



PROPOSED FISHERIES COMPLEX AT PROVINCIAL CENTER, SANTA CRUZ. (ON FISHERIES LAND BY WHARF)

APPENDIX III

VILLAGE COMMUNITY FISHERIES PROJECT

MARAU SOUND - GUADALCANAL PROVINCE

Report by : Joe Entrikin P.C.V.
Fisheries Officer
Guadalcanal Province

The project is located on the eastern tip of Guadalcanal in Manikaraku, a provincial government sub-station in Marau Sound. Marau Sound is an area fringed by reefs and islands with five passageways leading to the open sea. An old courthouse turned over to Fisheries was completely renovated in April, 1980. The building houses a private office for fisheries personnel, a retail store for fishing supplies and a fish market.

Equipment includes:

1. One Resco B400 block ice making machine powered by diesel engine

2. weighing scales, tools for maintenance, repairs, and small projects

3. One 18 foot fibreglass canoe, one 23 foot sea-going skiff, one 15 hp and one 25 hp outboard engines

4. Twelve portable fish and ice storage containers capable of holding 100 kg of fish each

5. The materials to build two permanent concrete ice/fish storage containers.

We also have a separate shed for fuel, as smokehouse, and a large slipway for bringing the two boats out of the sea. The fishmarket is located about twenty yards from the wharf, ten yeards from the beach, and major anchorage for all local canoes and at the beginning of a road leading approximately 75 miles along the weather coast of Guadalcanal.

Personnel include one Peace Corps Volunteer Fisheries Officer, One Fisheries Assistant provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources, and one local employee recently acquired through FSP funds. Housing is nil. The Fisheries Officer pays rent for his house off the station and the assistant has been granted a small walled off room in a dilapidated leaf house inhabited by another government official and his family. The local employee lives with his family in his village.

Before arriving in Marau Sound I was told that the people in the area were uncooperative and lacked desire to develop their fisheries. My placement here was to be a 'last chance' assessment of that opinion as expressed by fisheries personnel who had sporadically attended to this area in the past.

The area is controlled by 26 chiefs all of whom impose strict control on their own group reefs and fishing areas. Upon arrival in Marau Sound I encountered a great deal of mistrust towards myself and the Ministry. It appeared that fisheries personnel came and went with gay abandon leaving behind promises that had not and could not be fulfilled. My first objective was to impress the fishermen that I would be here on a permanent basis. Secondly, that fishing commercially was an immediate possibility. Third, to promote cooperation among the fishing villages and break down the custom imposition of reef rights.

At this time almost all fishing was purely on a subsistence level with the occasional bartering of surplus fish for garden produce. The one and only exception was an individual with a large dugout canoe and outboard motor who approximately once every month bought fish and fished himself transporting the catch to Honiara in his canoe. With fuel, repairs and depreciation costs on his outboard he finally realized he was losing money.

My first move was to establish a small fishing supplies retail shop in my temporary office space. This solved two problems in that it gave fisheries a semblance of permanence in the area and secondly gave me the opportunity to meet the fishermen on a very informal basis without having to hold numerous meetings. By holding the prices of supplies very close to wholesale costs I also gained a degree of trust.

My assistant and myself then joined various fishing villages in night spear-fishing, gill netting, beach seineing, trolling and dropline fishing. We held net use, mending, and maintenance courses in the area. We then worked fairly intensely with one particular fishing village who not only showed the inclination to fish hard but also took a big step in obtaining $2000 loan for canoe, engine, and beach net.

This group proved they could catch approximately 500 pounds of fish in a three day period. However due to the terrible transport problems and being dependent on ice being sent from Honiara they were only able to get that amount of fish to Honiara once a month. Although they showed very little economic gain they did prove that given proper assistance and facilities a commercially successful fishing operation could be developed.

There are now nine organized fishing groups in Marau Sound and numerous individual fishermen. Six months ago there were two groups.

In order to market fish I have enlisted the owner of a local copra boat to buy fish for resale in Honiara where the demand for fish is extremely high. I also hire a local tractor once a week to take fish for sale along the weather coast road. Due to extremely bad weather in that area for half the year, and the fact that there are 47 rivers to cross we are usually limited to about twenty-five miles of the seventy-five mile road.

At this time we are handling all the fish we can manage and are stopping fishing operations on certain days due to lack of fish storage containers. This problem should be relieved as soon as we build the permanent storage containers thus releasing more portable ice boxes for the storage of fish.

Fish being caught range from small herring-type fish to assorted varieties of reef fish, bottom dwelling cod and jaw fish, sail fish, tuna and Spanish mackerel. Local fish sales are minimal as the majority of the people fish themselves. Most fish are now sold in Honiara or Makaruka on the weather coast, where demand is high but transport is a major problem.

During the past seven weeks of operation, we have purchased 2,944 kg of fish, paying out $1,860.10 to the fishermen.

Immediate projects include smoking and salting fish, purchase and storage of freshwater crayfish, setting up of two fish retail markets on the weather coast road, developing reliable and scheduled transport for fish along the weather coast road and the construction of two concrete ice containers. My immediate problem is that we need an Assistant Fisheries Officer, an accountant, and an all terrain Vehicle.

APPENDIX IV

Report by Peace Corps Volunteer D. E. Mullikin
Fisheries Officer
Tatamba, Ysabel
Fisheries Division
Ministry of Natural Resources
Solomon Islands Government

1. The Project is based at Tatamba, a substation of Ysabel Province located on the Island's South East Coast. The location is favoured with higher population density than most regions of Ysabel, a large fisheries resource potential, location along the main shipping routes, and availability of such government facilities as land, wharf, radio, medical post.

2. Project works center on the Tatamba wharf. A cement block structure has been erected on a built-up coral stone base which adjoins the wharf's causeway. This center houses an ice-making machine (diesel operated) and a two ton capacity insulated ice and fish storage box. Operations at the facility include purchase and sale of fisheries catch for local or distant consumption, sales of ice, sales of fishing equipment, storage of outboard engines, petrol, tools, and workshop.

3. Office space is provided by Ysabel Province in the substation office block at Tatamba.

4. At present four people are employed in Ysabel Fisheries. A PCV Fisheries Officer, Assistant to the Fisheries Officer, and two entry level workers. The Fisheries Officer and Assistant are housed in leaf type houses. The two entry level employees are living in sub-standard conditions due to lack of funds for proper facilities.

5. Project equipment of major importance includes a Resco 800D ice-making machine, a two ton capacity permanent ice and fish storage box, four one hundred kilogram capacity portable ice boxes, one Z1 fibre glass canoe, one 15 horsepower OBM, a twenty-two foot J-22 workboat, one 25 HP OBM and various tools, weighing machines etc.

6. Economically based fisheries operations were virtually non-existent when the P.C.V. Fisheries Officer arrived at Tatamba in September/October 1979. Sporadic sales of crabs and shellfish at Honiara were the only market activity involving consumptive goods at about $500 per month. Trocus shell has been regularly marketed at about SI$500 per month.

7. The main difficulties of fisheries development in Ysabel have been erratic transport by shipping, food storage, and marketing. These three factors are complicated by fishermen having little knowledge of business operations. To rectify the food storage problem an ice-making machine and fish storage facility have been provided; this is just now beginning to operate. Markets have been identified. Local markets will receive most attention during initial

start-up and thereafter. It is expected that most of the local market demand will be supplied directly by fishing groups. As the fisheries supply and market system develop fishermen will acquire experience handling money, receipts, weighing and selling fish, management and accounting.

Shipping is of vital importance for the Solomon Islands economy, and especially for fisheries. Fish is a perishable item, particularly when fresh. Acquiring a store of catch for sale in distant markets requires anticipating shipping schedules two or three days in advance. There is no guarantee a ship will not encounter a delay, and this is a cost consideration for fisheries operations. Having the ice supply located on the supply side helps a fishing organization to maintain stored fish catch even when the expected vessel does fail to arrive. For Tatamba an average arrival of one ship per week is anticipated but this is yet to be tried out as shipping is sometimes weekly, fortnightly, or even monthly by Government or privately run ships by the Isabel Development company and James Wang's Company.

The Tatamba Fisheries Development Project is to begin operations utilizing four fishing groups. These primary contacts are based at well geographically distributed large population centers; Sigana, Nagholau, Tatamba, and Poro. Scheduled expansion of the project beyond these four main centers is open. How quickly these first groups take up operations will govern the speed of expansion. However project growth occurs these four communities will continue to serve as centers for fish and ice transport and as centers from which fish catches can be marketed to Honiara and locally.

Local fish demand is not easily estimated but one uses an estimate of 25 kg fish per meal X 2 meals per week, demand as based on population size might appear as below:

Tatamba	200 people	100kg per week
Kamousi P.S.S.	250 people	125 kg per week
Sigana	400 plus	200 kg per week
Poro	300 plus	150 kg per week
Buala Station	500	250 kg per week

Total population estimate (1700) : Fish Consumption 97 kg per week

This is to be considered a rough estimate only. Yet it is noteworthy that even if fresh fish sell at a price of 40 cents per kg this undersells the lowest priced tin fish by a factor of five.

With the development of economic utilization of fisheries resources at Tatamba an effort will be needed to address improvement of catching methods. A major policy of Ysabel Fisheries is an emphasis on developing deepsea resource utilization. Reef areas are prone to land disputes and quick depletion of their resources. Deep sea fishing is mostly unattended to by fishermen. It is also beyond the limits of any land ownership claims. Towards understanding the extent of deepsea fishing about the Tatamba region a deepwater survey is soon to commence. This survey will be conducted by a Master Fisherman from Western Samoa employed under a UNDP grant later in 1980/81. The results of this survey will be used in planning future developments in deepsea fish utilization.

The primary problem pressing upon scheduled development is a lack of small ice and fish holding containers (eskies) of approximately 100kg size. At present there are only four eskies available to initiate operations at Tatamba. Under the USAID scheme Tatamba hopes to obtain ten eskies in 1980. We need at least thirty to develop fully our storage and marketing capacity.

APPENDIX V

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC INC.

Elizabeth B. Silverstein
President

Lee N. Steiner
Secretary

Robert H. O'Brien
Director

Stanley W. Hosie
Executive Director

Sione Amanaki Havea
Regional Member for the Pacific

September 8, 1980

Ms. Mary Aloyse Doyle
South Pacific Regional Development Office
American Embassy
P.O. Box 218
Suva, Fiji

Dear Ms. Doyle:

Re: AID-ASIA G/492-1650
Solomon Islands
Rural Water Supply Systems

This will acknowledge yours of May 8, 1980, in response to ours of April 28, 1980, on the above subject.

Our apologies for the delay in response. It has taken us some time to agree on financial procedures which satisfy our accounting policies and the practices of the Solomons Government.

The following proposal has been put together as a result of discussions with the Ministry of Public Works, the Public Works Departments of the Provinces, the Women's Interests Division of the Ministry of Youth and Cultural Affairs and the Permanent Secretary for Finance, Mr.Anthony Hughes. Our representatives in these discussions were Mr. Baden Prince, Country Director, and Dr. Bernard Hosie, Program Supervisor.

(1) It was intended (see page 21 of the OPG) to include, as an integral part of the Women's Interests Village Clubs Programme, direct assistance to the villages in meeting the one-third costs of securing village water supply systems.

(2) Implementation would be that, through the Women's Interests Section, Ministry of Youth & Cultural Affairs, an estimate would be made as to how much a given village was able to contribute in either cash, labour or materials towards their one-third contribution and the FSP/AID PROGRAMME would then arrange to meet the rest of the one-third contribution costs towards the water supply programme. The remaining two-thirds costs would normally be met by the Provincial Assembly out of funds supplied through Central Government.

Foundation: (212) 757-8884
South Pacific Center: (212) 757-9740

At Carnegie Hall
158 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Cables: Fosopac New York
Telex: WUI 62895

(3) Several difficulties have been encountered in trying to effect this scheme. First, of the seven Provinces in Solomon Islands, Malaita Province is the only one that operates on a two-third-one-third basis. The other six Provinces themselves provide the full economic cost of putting-in Village Water Supply Systems out of funds supplied by Central Government via Foreign Bi-lateral Aid.

(4) Secondly, the Women's Interest Section, MYCA, does not feel competent to play the role as set-out in the OPG partly because of staff shortages, difficulties of transport and communication, but more importantly, because of a cultural problem rising out of third reason as set out below.

(5) The third reason is a difficulty peculiar to Melanesian Society. In Melanesian society, custom and culture, it is the men who are the decision-makers. Any attempts by women through women's Interests Section, MYCA, or Women through Village Women's Clubs to make decisions about the provision of Village Water Supplies would get nowhere through lack of cooperation from the men and would be seen as interference by outsiders and an attempt to disrupt the traditional pattern of Melanesian Society. WOMEN have a role in the society and a part to play in decision-making, but it is not one of leading from in front. In most village Women's Clubs it is not unusual to find a man as President, Secretary or Treasurer. In this way women ensure that men are not overly suspicious about their activities in Women's Clubs and it also ensures that the village Women's Club has the support and gets the cooperation of the men and particularly the support of the Village Chief and male social Hierarchy.

(6) It must also be pointed out that a Village Water supply system benefits mostly the women and children in any given village. They carry all of the water from a source, often a considerable distance from the village. It is also the younger children who suffer the ill effects of unsanitary water supplies through diarrhoea and internal parasites and skin diseases such as BAKWA and SCABIES.

(7) It must be stressed here that the needs for Villages to have Water Supply Systems is so great that Central Government annual allocations to Provinces are never sufficient to enable any of the seven Provinces to meet fully the systems which they have selected as priority for the current year. This applies even in Malaita where the villages themselves are providing an additional one-third fundings.

(8) Your query as to whether a system of working with Provinces would "be subsidizing the government so it could divert funds otherwise earmarked for rural water to other activities" was borne in mind in establishing financial procedures (see below). AID/FSP funds will be turned over only on a reimbursement basis for water systems actually installed.

(9) It is propsed that in 1980 the funds be allocated as follows:

1980:	(1) Malaita province	50% = US $7,000
	(2) Central Islands Province	25% = US $3,500
	(3) Guadalcanal Province	25% = US $3,500
1981:	(4) Makira & Ulawa Province	25%
	(5) Ysabel Province	25%
	(6) Eastern Outer Isl. Pro.	25%
	(7) Western Province	25%

The basis of the allocations is partly population and partly Village Water Supplies Needs in each of the Seven Solomon Islands Provinces.

(10) Implementation

a. The FSP Country Director consults with the Province in question and informs the Clerk of the Province of the amount of funding available.

b. He checks the Priority plans of the Province for water supplies in the current Fiscal Year and identifies those villages for which government funding is inadequate.

c. He checks out these villages with the Women's Interests Officers of MYCA and, through them, with the village women's clubs. Through this Consultation process a consensus can be arrived at on the villages to be supported through the US AID/FSP program. The FSP Country Director then conveys this agreement to the Clerk of the Province.

d. The Province installs the water supply systems which the FSP/AID program is supporting. In the case of Malaita, the original concept will be followed. USAID/FSP funds will be used to help needy villages to qualify for water supplies with the required one-third local contribution. The Province will then install the water system paying two-thirds off the costs

Mary Doyle September 8, 1980

e. When the water system assisted by AID/FSP is complete, the FSP Country Director or a Women's Interests Officer will inspect it. In addition, the Clerk of the Province will furnish FSP with a signed certificate to the effect that the water system has been installed.

(11) Financial Procedures

a. A one-line entry will be made in the SI Government's development estimates with the estimated expenditure for the financial year, entitled "Rural Water Supply Systems Province of X".

b. FSP will sign an Implementation Agreement with each Province, incorporating the above procedures and stipulating the funds available and the accounting requirements of FSP.

c. The SIG will proceed to implement the water supply systems agreed on, advancing the costs of material and other associated installation costs. These costs will be charged to an Advance Account called "Advances FSP".

d. Periodically SIG will claim reimbursement from FSP with such supporting vouchers as FSP/AID accounting systems require. These will be specified in the project agreement.

e. FSP will make reimbursement payments to SIG whereupon SIG will clear the advance account and transfer the expenditure entry to the project account mentioned in (a) above and the revenue received will be credited to SIG development revenue account.

If these procedures are satisfactory we will proceed immediately to make the necessary arrangements in the Solomons where the Provinces designated are most anxious to act on the additional supply systems these funds will make possible.

Thank you for sharing Michael Menning's paper giving baseline data on water supplies in Malaita Province with us. This was a competent piece of work and we are in touch with Mr. Menning since his return in the hope that we will be able to utilize him further. In the meantime, we have advised the Solomons Supervisor and the Country Director of your interest in additional baseline data and are looking forward to receiving this now that procedures have been straightened out.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley W. Hosie
Executive Director

SWH:dk

cc: FSP Hawaii, California, Solomons.

APPENDIX VI

SEWING MACHINE PROGRAM

The following Women's Clubs have been helped under the FSP/USAID Program:

1.	Uhu Youth Group, Malaita Province	1 sewing machine
2.	Kwaio Cultural Centre, Malaita	1 sewing machine
3.	Tarapaina Center, Malaita	2 sewing machines
4.	Leitongo Women's Club, Central Is.	2 sewing machines
5.	Tinago Club, Small Ngella, Central Is.	1 sewing machine
6.	Piru Club, Ulawa, Makira/Ulawa Prov.	2 sewing machines
7.	Buala Club, Maringe, Ysabel	3 sewing machines
8.	Nareabu Club " "	3 sewing machines
9.	Kia Club, Kia District, Ysabel	2 sewing machines
10.	Samasodu Club, Ysabel	3 sewing machines
11.	Kabu Sewing Group, Simbo, Western Prov.	1 sewing machine
12.	Horavatu Club, Marau, Guadalcanal	2 sewing machines
13.	Kokomu Kwaibala Sewing Group, Malaita $303.50 calico & sewing equipment	2 sewing machines
14.	Aruligo Club, West Guadalcanal	$80.90 start up material
15.	Babanakira Club, West Guadalcanal	1 sewing machine

The following Clubs have made some local contribution towards machines:

1.	Buala Club, Ysabel	$75.00
2.	Kia Club, Ysabel	$25.00
3.	Horovatu Community Club, Guadalcanal	$50.00
4.	Piru Piru Club, Makira/Ulawa	$50.00

SANTA CRUZ TRAINING WORKSHOP HELD AT GRACIOSA BAY SUB-STATION FROM THE 25TH - 29TH AUGUST 1980

The above workshop was the first one to be held in the Province (E.O.I. Province) It was conducted by Miss Veronica Padavisu, the Social Development Assistant (MYCA) for the Province with the help of Mrs. Roselyn Misi, Assistant Social Development Officer in the same Ministry, Honiara

COURSE CONTENTS:

1. Sewing Machine: by Roselyn

As the group was so big to deal with, they were divided into two groups. Groups 1, and 3 are in one group doing the sewing machine maintenance while groups 4,5,6 doing the cutting out of small boys and girls pants with Veronica & Vasenaca. Parts that can be removed for proper cleaning and oiling were demonstrated. Parts and funchions were explained. General rules and how to fix simple faults were discussed among the participants. This was followed by Practical where the women cleaned and oil four sewing machine. Then on Wednesday they swoped around.

2. Women's Club Organasation: by Veronica

- Good and Bad points that they have to look at before electing the President, Secretary, Treasurer.
- Thier duties, included the duties of committee members.
- How to conduct meeting.

3. Nutrition: By Vasenaca (ex-SPC Student)

- 3 good groups
- values and funchions
- Balanced meal
- Proper ways of preparing and cooking vegetables.

The women found this session more meaningful to them as they understand more by seeing the real foods demonstrated to them.

4. Vegetable - Growing: by Field Officer

- Types of soil
- The use of fertilizer
- Making of compost
- Proper use of tools
- Uses of Manuse.

In practical the women were making compost help and dug some beds ready for planting. Some of the participants were so surprised to learn that the waste from animals and human being were just as good as using fertilizer or humus from compost for vegetable growing.

5. Health and Hygiene, sanitation: by a Male Nurse

This was a general talk and discussion among the participants on what to do to keep clean and healthy, some suggestions were raised by the participants how to make use of kitchen rubbish for the purpose of making compost to provide humus for vegetable garden to provide humus for vegetable garden to improve the family diet.

6. Mother Craft: by a Female Nurse

The nurse stressed the importance of the following while the mother's pregnant.

- Having a balanced diet.
- Regular check up at the clinic
- Enough rest and sleep
- Cleanliness.

She went on to talk about the types of food and how to prepare them for the baby from 1-2 months, 3-5 months, 6-9 months, 10-12 months then 1 year old.

- Types and funchions of injections given to the children.

7. Family Planning: by a female Nurse

- Again this sessions was interesting where the participants asked a lot of questions after the nurse talked about some of the difficulties of mother having baby every year or even if couples have many children.
- The methods of spacing were also explained. The nunce brought some of them for the women to see.

8. Cottage Industry: by R. Misi.

This was an explaination to the participants if their clubs want to start saving project vegetable garden, or want vegetable seeds these will be funded by the F.S.P. (Foundation for the people of the South Pacific).

9. Games: by Veronica and Vasenaca

Soccer, net-ball, Volley-ball and Tog of war were really enjoyed by those who were taking part.

PARTICIPANTS

There were eighty-three women in and around Graciosa Bay Sub-Station attended the five days course. They were mainly young girls and mothers.

ACCOMMODATION

Some slept in the old rest house for the province. The rest stayed at home, travelled every morning to attend the workshop.

Evaluation: by Vasenaca

- A one week course was not enough to learn, especially new ideas and skill,
- They would like to do more practice work done and less in theory,

- The officers taking part should be notified well in time.
- Food demonstration was good and they would like more of that sort.
- Time-table for training workshop if possible be done by the Social Development Assistant with the help of some of the women in and around the area, rather than in Honiara.
- Balanced meals should be practised with the participants meals during the workshop.
- While doing sewing, the participants should be grouped according to their abilities so that the slow ones should need more attention for help.
- Closing ceremony should be a little more interesting. eg. Everything learn't from the workshop if possible be displayed.

Complaint

- Accommodation has no lights. (They were provided by the kerosene lamps).
- They used the public toilet.
- Kitchen was far from where they slept
- Dranked disturbed them sometimes.
- Graciosa Bay and malo women complained being late every morning as they were not asked to stayed in the Station during the workshop.

Recommendations

The age for the young girls to attend the workshop should be limited (eg. starting from 16 years old) so that they would concentrate more fully in all the topics discussed inorder to pass their knowledge when they get back to their villages or clubs.

This could also apply to the married women. If possible, leave their children at home or bring somebody to look after them while they attend. Too much disturbance when children felt restless and probably hungry and the mother kept going out and coming in and also unnecessary noise during explanation (eg. family planning).

CLOSING CEREMONY

I was attended by the Clerk to the Province, President of the Provincial Government and two Education Officers.

They encourage the women to put into practise in what they have learn't during the workshop.

Also they encourage the women to take part in the development of the country. Their parts in which they play in the community are just as important in the country as a whole.

Garments which the women sewed during the workshop were displayed.

(Roselyn Misi) Mrs.
Acting Social Development Officer (W.I)
Ministry of Youth & Cultural Affairs.

Veronica Padavisu,
Social Development Assistant,
Eastern Outer Islands Pfovince

PROGRAMME FOR TRAINING WORKSHOP IN GRACIOSA BAY FOR WOMEN
FROM SANTA-CRUZ. EASTERN OUTER ISLANDS PROVINCE
25 - 29TH AUGUST 1980

DATE	8.30 - 10.10 am	10.30 - 12.00 noon	1.30 - 4.00
MONDAY 25/8/80	INTRODUCTION OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP - VERONICA	WOMEN'S CLUB ORGANISATION - VERONICA	GAMES VERONICA AND VASENACA
TUESDAY 26/8/80	NUTRITION - 3 food groups - Funchions - Meal Planning VASENACA	COOKING DEMONSTRATION balanced meal - Proper ways of Preparing Vegetables	SEWING MACHINE MAINTENANCE R. MISI / VERONIC VASENAC / CUTTING OUT OF CHILDREN'S PANTS.
WEDNESDAY 27/8/80	CUTTING OUT OF CHILDREN'S PANTS / R. MISI / MAINTENANCE OF SEWING MACHINE	SEWING VERONICA AND VASENACA / COTTAGE INDUSTRY - R. MISI	VEGETABLE GROWING Agriculture Field Assistant.
THURSDAY 28/8/80	HEALTH &HYGIENE SANITATION MALE NURSE	FAMILY PLANNING MOTHER CRAFT FEMALE NURSE	CONTINUE SEWING VERONICA AND R. MISI
	EVALUATION VASENACA	CLOSING CEREMONY	