PD-AAW-291 17
ISN-32102
879-0251

FINAL EVALUATION

Operational Program Grant USAID-G-492-1650

Integrated Rural Development

Solomon Islands

July 1, 1985 - December 31, 1986

BERNARD P. HOSIE
THE FOUNDATION FOR THE
PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, INC.

2-12 West Park Avenue
Long Beach, New York 11561

INDEX

I.	Introduction	4
II.	Administration	4
III.	Small Commercial and Community Projects	5
IV.	Women's Interest Program	10
V.	Evaluation	11
VI.	Recommendations	18

APPENDICIS

Appendix I.	Women's Training - New Koloula
Appendix II.	SCCP Training - New Koloula
Appendix III.	Sample Evaluation of Chicken Project, North Malaita
Appendix IV.	Summary of Twenty North Malaita Projects
Appendix V.	Staff Training Workshop WIP
Appendix VI.	WIP - Planning Unit Report
Appendix VII.	Project Summary Forum

SOLOMON ISLANDS

I. INTRODUCTION

Operational Program Grant USAID G-492-1650 was signed on March 31, 1982. It was scheduled to finish on December 31, 1984. Subsequent amendments, with additional funding, extended the grant period to March 31, 1985, to March 31, 1986, to August 31, 1986 and finally to December 31, 1986.

The Evaluation of February 1985 was a "Final Evaluation" of the original grant. It measured the original targets with the actual achievements. In most cases the targets were achieved. Where the targets were not achieved, the reasons were explained.

As the original program has been extended for two years, there is little point in measuring numerical targets which were, in most cases, exceeded by March 1985. Hence the present evaluation concentrates on additional outputs, the impact of the overall program, problems encountered and recommendations for new directions.

II. ADMINISTRATION

In the March 1985 Evaluation, the Evaluator was critical of the FSP office because it was too crowded and too expensive. He suggested seeking a better locality with more space, if necessary away from the center of the town where rents are comparatively expensive.

FSP was able to locate a suitable office about half a mile from the center of town near the Honiara Hotel. The office is on the second floor and is quite spacious, but the rent per square foot is much more favorable.

The 1985 Evaluation also commented on the lack of transport. The program did not have a single vehicle. The March 1986 amendment included funds for a vehicle purchased with USAID funds.

Later in the year, a second vehicle was purchased with Danchurchaid/EEC funds for a nutrition program FSP was running with funds from the same source. A third vehicle was purchased in the same year with funds from Soltrust.

Soltrust is a registered local Solomons private voluntary organization founded by graduates of the FSP programs in the Solomons. It is the principal local partner of FSP in the Solomons.

The Country Director for FSP/SI since 1981 has been Willie Betu, a Solomon Islander. For reasons of health, Mr. Betu resigned in September 1986. However as Chairman of Soltrust and as an advisor to FSP, he continues to have close links with the FSP Solomons programs which owe him a great debt of gratitude.

The new Country Director Mr. Willis Eschenbach, took over the program on October 15, 1986. Eschenbach has a very strong background of prior experience in developing countries.

FSP also negotiated a grant from PACT in August 1986 that enabled the employment of Ms. Sholeh Todd Boyle as Advisor/Trainer to the women's Program.

FSP Advisor/Trainer Antoney Carmel has been in Solomon Islands more than three years and has stimulated many of the new thrusts the program has developed.

The Assistant Country Director, Ms. Sarah Osiabu, is Director of the Women's Interest Program (WIP). She has five extension officers on her staff.

FSP also has four extension officers on its small enterprise development staff.

III. SMALL COMMUNITY AND COMMERCIAL PROGRAM

A. General

In April 1985 Cyclone Namu struck Solomon Islands. The cyclone proved a serious setback for the FSP/USAID programs in two ways. It meant that most of the energies of the FSP staff were directed towards cyclone rehabilitation. It also meant that many promising small projects were destroyed.

The FSP chicken project on Guadelcanal was one example of a project which was almost wiped out. Before the cyclone, almost half of the eggs sold in Honiara were coming from FSP projects, most of them on the Guadalcanal plains. They were utterly demolished.

The Evaluator was also concerned to find that data collection had been badly neglected. This hampered the evaluation. That this was, in part at least, an effect of the cyclone was clear from the fact that FSP had begun a major review of all the small commercial projects in March 1986. Twenty projects had been surveyed when the cyclone hit. None were reviewed after the cyclone.

There is no question but that there are success stories among the small projects. For example:

1. Cane Furniture:

FSP set up a small cane furniture training program at New Koloula. A graduate entrepreneur is now employing ten persons and is expected to gross $60,000 in 1986.

2. Charcoal Stoves:

FSP also trained charcoal stove manufacturers at New Koloula. At the time there were few, if any, stoves in Solomons. Five of the persons trained at New Koloula have now moved to various parts of Solomons and are producing charcoal stoves. While no reliable figures are available, FSP estimates that between one and two thousand stoves are now being used. They are particularly common in the Shortlands and Isabel, where FSP-trained entrepreneurs are making and selling stoves. Further, some villagers are now making and selling bags of charcoal in the markets.

There is little doubt but that this is a small business program that now has its own momentum and will continue to grow.

3. Two of the chicken projects supported by FSP have survived the cyclone. One of these, the Luliamo project, had over a thousand layers before the cyclone and was an important supplier for the Honiara market. It now has 400 layers and is building up. New Koloula itself had about 400 birds which helped support its training programs. While Namu killed these birds the program is slowly rebuilding.

4. The Aruligo Fibre Glass Company, an earlier FSP supported initiative, continues to expand. At last count, it had sixty full time workers.

5. The latest FSP thrust is the setting up of portable sawmills. This is covered below.

6. FSP is also helping fishing groups to build boats. Two groups are operating successfully and a boat for a third group has just been completed.

B. Training Centers

The main FSP Training Center in Solomons is at New Koloula, about ten miles southeast of Honiara. The Center has a piggery, chickens, vegetables, small industry center. Its dormitories, kitchen and lecture/recreation hall make it capable of handling up to twenty five trainees.

The Center is used for women's training programs and for training of future project holders (chickens, vegetables, pigs). When the Evaluator was at the Center, there were 18 trainees learning how to operate portable sawmills. It would have cost several times as much to train this group in Honiara.

Appendix I lists the women's training programs carried out at New Koloula in 1985 and 1986. This shows that 7 training workshops for women were held with a total of 172 persons trained for 664 training days.

Appendix II lists the SCCP training - a total of 8 persons trained for about 1,000 training days.

FSP has also supported a Training Center at Takwa in North Malaita. Run by an FSP local partner John Diau, Malaita project holders trained here reduce travel costs.

C. Portable Sawmills

After the April 1986 cyclone FSP sent its PNG Country Director to Solomons to help put together a cyclone rehabilitation program. USAID funded this program through IHAP. IHAP subcontracted the sawmill element of this program to FSP.

FSP sent two of its extension staff to PNG to train. It then selected 18 trainees from villages in cyclone damaged areas to carry out a training program at New Koloula. This was scheduled to be completed about November 25. (See photograph).

FSP experience in PNG indicates that the portable sawmill program carries great promise for the future. FSP plans to carry out the program on the same lines as the highly successful PNG program, where the purchase price of the mill includes a three week training course, tools, spares and some maintenance assistance. While the Evaluator was in Solomons, FSP had requests for five additional sawmills.

D. CHICKENS AND PIGS

During 1986 the nature of the SCCP began to change. There was less emphasis on the chickens and pigs, more emphasis on Cancare, the Training Centers and cyclone rehabilitation. This was in part because so many of the chicken and pig projects were completely wiped out by the cyclone and partly because limited funds were available.

In 1986 FSP supported four chicken projects, one piggary and two women's projects:

Chickens:

1. Dukwasi Poultry - Malaita - $299.
2. Dolo Poultry - Guadalcanal - $336.
3. Ghailalua Poultry - Guadalcanal - $1109.
4. Ghuba Poultry - Gela - $299.

Piggery:

Guari Piggery - Malaita - $100.

Women's Projects:

Kohimarama - Guadalcanal - $300.

Catholic Women - Guadalcanal - $450.

In March 1986, FSP Solomons began an evaluation of the various SCCP projects. Twenty projects, all in North Malaita, were evaluated before Cyclone Namu struck. No further projects were evaluated.

The evaluations, usually four to six pages long give an excellent overview of the various projects. A sample is enclosed (Appendix III).

A summary of these twenty evaluations is included Appendix IV.

E. BOAT BUILDING PROGRAM

As has already been mentioned FSP small business programs have assisted the building of multi-purpose boats in local boatyards: one for $3,000 in Guadalcanal, one for $8,000 in the Western Province, one for $18,000 in Malaita.

The boats are designed so that they can carry freight and passengers and can also be used for fishing. There is a constant demand for boats to carry goods to the villages (rice, canned fish, kerosene, etc.) and to carry vegetables, copra and other items to market.

Solomon Islands has a strong boat building tradition. In addition, the South Pacific Commission trained a considerable number of boat builders, as did the various Missions.

A local boat builder is commissioned to build the boats. The agreement specifies that the builders shall train several young men as boat builders. A fishing group that wants the boat is identified. The arrangements with the first group provided the pattern.
The first boat was sold for $8,000 having been assessed at $10,000. The group put up 20% or $1,600. Soltrust passed on the grant of $2,000 to the group. This was banked to the credit of the group and served as collateral for the bank which lent $6,400 to the group to purchase the boat. This money went to Soltrust for the building of another boat. The group must repay the bank $4,400 off its loan. At this stage the group becomes eligible for the $2,000 incentive grant which pays off the final $2,000 of the bank loan.

The two smaller boats have both been sold in this way. Both groups are paying off their loans. The third Malaita boat was completed in October and has not yet been sold.

F. CANCARE

The Cancare program was financed originally with a grant from the Private Enterprise Development Fund from USAID Suva. This enabled Consultant Willie Feinberg to visit Solomons to carry out a feasibility study and advise FSP on the project.

Again Soltrust is the project holder. Soltrust made an agreement with the Honiara Town Council which is Soltrust's partner in the program. The Council donated the land for a factory and some labor to build it. The FSP/USAID small business program helped finance the program.

The program has three main advantages:

1. It cleans up the area. Empty cans are not only unsightly, but they are a breeding ground for mosquitoes that spread malaria, dengue and other diseases.

2. It provides income for collectors, some of whom make up to $8 per week.

3. It will provide income for Soltrust which then pays staffing and other costs of the Cancare program. When Cancare is in profit the funds become available for future Solomons development programs.

One container of crushed cans was sent to Australia in August and fetched US$8,000. A second container will be sent in December. Soltrust hopes to earn about US$20,000 a year from the Honiara Cancare.

Soltrust has ordered five more crushing machines from Tonga where they are made and one will be placed in each of five Provincial Capitals. While these will not be as lucrative as the Honiara operation, they will clean up these areas and bring in at least some income for Soltrust.

G. WOMEN'S INTEREST PROGRAM

From January 1985 to June 1986 a total of 26 workshops were carried out by FSP/WIP. This includes three staff workshops carried out at New Koloula. Appendix V details the agenda for one such workshop.

The workshops were all for five days. The number of participants varied between 18 and 36. While most participants were women, men often participated in sessions requiring practical skills such as cement sinks, charcoal stoves, etc.

The workshops seek to bring in the club leader and perhaps one or two senior members. In Central Province the field worker invites 2 women from 10 clubs. However, there is such interest in the workshops that she usually has about 30 participants.

The Central Province field worker lives and works primarily on Savo. This is a fairly small island so she is able to carry out regular follow-up visits to provide any further training or support needed to carry out what has been learned at the workshops.

No workshops were given from April to June (the cyclone was in April). From July to October 1986, 7 workshops were carried out in 4 Provinces.

The club visits continue to be an important thrust of the FSP programs. In the 18 months since the last evaluation, 110 club visits have been carried out in 6 Provinces by 5 extension workers. Most of these were in the period prior to April 1986. Since that time, the FSP extension workers have been concentrating on cyclone rehabilitation work.

The extension worker advises the clubs through a radio service message of the coming visit and meets with the club, on average about 10 women. The progress of the club and of the members is assessed and technical assistance is offered if needed.

Areas of discussion include club management, fund raising, village beautification, cooperation between members, issues that need to be covered at the next training workshop.

FSP was also successful in organizing overseas training for its two women staff members. Ms. Sarah Osiabu, the director of the program, attended a training program in Washington, D. C. from 5 May to 6 June 1986. The program was organized by the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA.)

Martina Maena, the senior FSP field worker went to Tonga for a training workshop on "Women and Technology" 2-24 June 1986. The funds for Ms. Maena were provided by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau.

EVALUATION

1. Soltrust

One of the most exciting developments in the FSP

Solomons program over the last 18 months has been the growth of the FSP local partner institution, Soltrust. Income is already coming in to Soltrust from Cancare and this income will grow. Income is coming from the boat building program. Soltrust hopes to set up joint ventures with local groups in portable sawmill operations.

Soltrust recently set up Yumi Togetha - the commercial arm of Soltrust. All of Soltrust's commercial ventures will come under Yumi Togetha. Profits will return to Soltrust for the support of Solomons development programs.

Soltrust appears well on the way towards becoming a successful self-supporting local PVO, thanks to the early institution-building support of the FSP/USAID program and at a time when USAID funds for Solomons have been seriously cut, Soltrust becomes especially important.

2. Fisheries and Boat Building Program

The original OPG proposal to USAID included funds for a Fisheries Program. The 1983 Evaluation recommended that the program be closed down and the funds transferred to the SCCP. Any support for fisheries would then be allocated under the SCCP.

FSP has funded seven fisheries projects ince 1984. The following figures are in SI dollars.

1. Bokonibeti Fishing Project:

This Tulagi based association requested FSP support to purchase a ray boat (28' fibre glass canoe) and fishing equipment. FSP made a grant of $1,000, which was banked to the credit of the group with a commercial bank (ANZ) in Honiara which, with this money as collateral, lent the group $5,140. The group put up $2,000.

The group paid off the loan in two years and is still fishing successfully. The $1,000 incentive grant from FSP could not be touched by the group until they had reduced their bank loan to $1,000.

2. Katou Fishing Group

This group of twelve fishermen is based at Marau Sound on Guadalcanal. Again FSP provided an incentive grant of $1,000, which enabled the group to borrow $4,689 from the bank. This was repaid regularly until the cyclone and breakdown of the ice making machines. The group is now behind with their loan. The ice maker has been repaired and the group is again fishing regularly and repaying their loan.

3. Deve and Sons

FSP incentive grant of $1,000, $4,6912 borrowed from the bank to purchase a ray boat. They have already paid off their loan.

4. Aidau Fishing Group

An FSP incentive grant of $3,000 and a loan from the Development Bank of Solomon Islands enabled this group of 6 fishermen to purchase the boat Soltrust had built by the Kwafe Boat Builders. They are repaying their DBSI bank loan at $240 per month.

From April to October, the weather was rough and fishing poor. Even so, the group on seven trips caught 2,347 kg of fish at prices from $2.00 to $3.00 per kg. This brought them $5,443.

5. Batuna Boat Building

FSP/Soltrust commissioned this group to build a boat for about $3,000. The boat was purchased by a local group. The builders also trained several young men in boat building skills.

6. Kwafe Boat Builders

FSP commissioned this group to build a boat for $8,000. Thanks to FSP support this group has now become an important boatbuilding organization in the Solomons and also is training a new generation of young boat-builders. The Kwafe group has built four fishing boats to date, in addition to the FSP boat.

7. James and Brothers

FSP gave a grant of $1,850 to this group of four families in October 1986 to purchase a boat. The group provided $2,850 from their own funds and has now begun to fish.

8. Fostamena Boat Building

This is another boatbuilding operation which received an incentive grant from the FSP program.

The FSP Fisheries Extension Office, Salvatore Sifo assists the various fishing groups in marketing, management, bookkeeping and forward planning. He has, for example, organized markets with the hotels in Honiara for the groups, works with Provincial Fisheries Officers and supervises the building of the boats.

The Evaluator considers this one of the most important and promising of all the FSP programs in Solomons and recommends that it be given a high priority.

At present, the most common boat being built in Solomons is the ray boat, a fibre glass canoe manufactured by the Aruligo Fibreglass Company. While FSP was largely responsible for starting this company and regards it as its most successful small business enterprise (it employs 60 persons), the Aruligo boats have some drawbacks. They are made of expensive imported materials, they fail to make use of the reservoir of boat builders in Solomons, they are not suitable for beyond the reef fishing where a boat may need to stay out for two or three days. This is not meant to imply that they are not making a very valuable contribution to the Solomons economy.

As the program has evolved, the advantages of the FSP/Soltrust approach has become clearer:

a. The program will make use of the boat building talent in Solomons now being wasted.

b. It will encourage the setting up of small boat building sheds in Solomons.

c. It will make small boats available at highly competitive prices. For example, a boat built for $3,000 was officially assessed at $8-10,000.

d. The quantity of fish caught and sold locally will increase. One FSP/Soltrust boat recently built caught $6,000 worth of fish in three weeks. The fish has nutritional value. More fish reduces the price of fish, makes fresh fish available at competitive prices, reduces the import of canned fish and will make more money and jobs available in the villages.

e. Fishermen will be encouraged to move beyond the reef for fishing and so reduce the pressure on reef fishing.

f. The boats will draw heavily on traditional designs while incorporating new ideas where practical. Experimenting with different kinds of boats will be encouraged.

g. Traditional and learned boat building skills will be passed on to the next generation. In these days of fibreglass boats, there is the danger that these will be lost. Agreements with local boat builders include a clause demanding they train some young men.

h. Since boats will generally use sails instead of petrol at $4.00 a gallon, they will be cheaper to operate. The high price of petrol is an important reason for the high price of fish in Solomons.

i. The availability of these small boats and their low running costs will greatly improve transport to and from isolated villages. This will enable them to market their fish, vegetables, timber, copra etc. to purchase staples such as rice, canned fish, sugar, kerosene and to take their sick to and from the clinic.

j. The project fits in very well with another Soltrust project - portable sawmills. At least ten of these will be operating in Solomons within the next six months. It is expected (based on experience in Papua New Guinea) that this will reduce the price of timber in the villages by up to 60% and make it more readily available. This will further reduce the price of timber boats.

k. The incentive grant methodology evolved by FSP will make it possible for groups to purchase the boats with a small downpayment and borrow the balance from the bank. The money borrowed from the bank reimburses Soltrust which uses it to build more boats.

The Evaluator considers that FSP/Soltrust should concentrate on the small boats. It may be useful to get a suitable design from the South Pacific Commission or the UNDP and concentrate on one or two models.

The larger boats present problems in building, in purchase and running. At least initially a boat of $10,000 at most and preferably less is likely to be more successful. If fishing groups prove particularly successful on the small boats, perhaps they can be helped to purchase a larger one.

3. Sawmill Project

The funds for the sawmill program were provided by USAID Suva to IHAP, which made a subgrant to FSP. However, the infrastructure costs for FSP and the money to set up the New Koloula Training Center came from the present OPG and other grants raised by FSP.

The first sawmill training program (for 20 persons) was almost finished when the Evaluator was in Honiara and seems to have been successful.

The Solomons FSP/IHAP/USAID sawmill program is modelled on an FSP/SPATF portable sawmill program in Papua New Guinea. One hundred mills are now operating in PNG and all are successful.

FSP Solomons is using the same approach in Solomons. The mills cost about $US5,500, which includes a three week training course for two operators, tools, spares and some follow up maintenance assistance.

Based on PNG experience, FSP expects the following from this program:

a. Timber resources now exploited by foreigners will be exploited by the village people.

b. Timber will be available to the village people at about half the present price for housing, furniture, boats, schools, community halls, clinics, etc.

c. The money made from the timber will enable villages to set up small industries - boat building, furniture, houses, etc.

The Evaluator considers this one of the most promising development programs he has seen in the South Pacific and recommends that it be a major thrust for FSP.

3. Cancare

This project has already proved its value, both in helping keep Honiara tidy and in promising an income to Soltrust for its future development programs.

4. Small Projects

The evaluator has already expressed concern at the lack of data available concerning the small projects. This makes it difficult to assess the value of this program. There have been some successes, as was pointed out.

However on balance, the Evaluator has concerns about the program as it is now administered and recommends a number of changes.

The biggest number of such projects are chickens, pigs and vegetable growing. These small projects, involving usually $2-400 in support, are spread widely through the country. This makes it difficult to provide the support and follow up they need.

An analysis of twenty such projects in North Malaita (see Appendix IV) shows few real successes. Only one of the twenty shows real vigor - Number 11 on the list. This entrepreneur started with 50 chickens and now has 1320. While there is only one that failed completely, most of the others are struggling.

At least part of the fault is the lack of follow up on the part of the FSP field officers.

This is because there are simply too many projects spread over too wide an area. The Evaluator recommends that FSP narrow its focus. It is not possible to cover the whole country.

5. Planning Unit and Data Collection

The data collection for the FSP program is below standard. This makes it difficult to evaluate the program. More important, it makes it difficult to assess the value and impact of the program and make whatever changes are necessary to improve it.

FSP Solomons is aware of this difficulty and early in 1986 set up a Planning Unit to remedy these problems. A good start was made with the analysis of the Women's Program (Appendix V). The second step was a similar analysis of the small projects program which began in March 1986. This was interrupted by Cyclone Namu.

FSP was aware of this problem and has taken several steps to remedy it.

1. A PACT consultant, Shirley Buzzard, travelled to Solomons in October 1986 to carry out a training program with the FSP staff. This was designed to improve data collection and analysis, especially for small, income producing projects.

2. A second PACT grant provided funds to send Ms. Sholeh Todd Boyle as advisor trainer for the Women's Interest Program.

3. An experienced American Country Director took over the program in October 1986.

All three of these steps took place only weeks before the present Evaluation. FSP is confident that they will lead to a marked improvement in the area of data collection and evaluation.

6. Women's Interest Program

This program seems to have lost its sense of direction over the last year. For example:

a. Data collection needs to be improved. The Evaluator had difficulty in finding out just what has been done. He suspects that far more club visits were carried out than were listed. Further, there is little information concerning the impact of the WIP. It is essential that the extension officers collect the information required to enable FSP to determine how effective the WIP is.

b. In previous years, the FSP/WIP was active in coordinating the various women's groups - The Government Women's Office, YWCA, Department of Health, etc. There is little evidence to show that this is being done.

c. The club visits over the last 18 months have totalled 110 according to FSP reports. This is well below the number of previous years and, even allowing for Cyclone Namu, unsatisfactory.

While the Evaluator was in Solomons, FSP was in the process of remedying some of these problems. Two of the less active field workers were retired leaving a total of three full time field workers. The agricultural extension workers were laid off and will be replaced by a female agriculturalist, who will hopefully be more effective with village women.

The question of data collection and collation was under review. Indeed, the whole thrust of the WIP was being carefully analysed. The experience of advisor trainer Sholeh Todd Boyle will be invaluable for this work.

While the last 12 months have been disappointing, the evaluator is confident that the necessary changes are under way. He also believes that the WIP is too important to be allowed to fail. There are all too few women's programs in Solomons. As in most developing countries, most support goes to the men.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is essential that data collection be upgraded. The steps already taken will have an effect. In addition, the Evaluator has recommended that FSP appoint a Data Collection Officer who will be responsible for the collection and collation of data. This will be passed on first to the Planning Unit for their assessment.

All field officers must be advised that their continued employment is dependent upon regular reporting. A reporting form will be filled in whenever a club/village is visited. This will include information of value for evaluation and planning.

2. FSP Solomons should narrow the focus of its small projects. Top priority should be given to the sawmills, boat building and to Cancare.

Lowest priority should be given to the chickens/pigs/vegetable programs which have had limited success and are widely spread throughout the country. These projects should only be approved under special circumstances, e.g., because they are among the few ways in which women can set up income producing ventures.

3. The FSP filing and numbering system needs to be improved. Training projects are not clearly distinguished from income producing projects. A simple numbering system needs to be devised eg. T/86/1/1.Could mean Training - 1986 - 1st month - 1st project.

The country director has produced a good summary form which can be used for projects (see Appendix VI.) Had such a form been completed for each project prior to the present Evaluation, it would have been invaluable.

4. The WIP needs to be thoroughly overhauled. It is essential that there be close liaison with other women's groups. This could mean for example that the government, YWCA and FSP each agree to operate only in a given geographic area. The present arrangements are unsatisfactory.

The planning unit has already expressed concerns about the training programs and the concentration on women's clubs. There is little data to show what impact, if any, the FSP program has had on the life of women.

FSP should narrow its focus. This could mean taking a quite limited group of villages and working in these until it becomes clear what succeeds and what fails. It may well be (as the planning unit suggests) that the women's clubs are not the best vehicle. Perhaps the emphasis should rather be on the extended family.

5. In Ms. Sarah Osiabu, FSP has an excellent field officer and women's trainer. This is her strength and FSP should use it to the fullest. The actual administration of the program should be taken over by the country director and the field office staff.

Appendix for Solomons

CATEGORY	VILLAGE	FSP $ SUPPORT	$ LOCAL	DESCRIPTION
Piggery	Tagulao I	390	110	Started with 4 pigs, now 2. Good location, good shed, local feed, good fencing, sold 2 pigs.
Poultry	TagulaoII	157	117	Started 25 chicks and 3 ducks, now 15 chicks and 3 ducks. Local food, good site, good house of local materials.

Piggery	Fersodua	175	110	Started 7 pigs, now 7 pigs. Poor condition, local feed.
Piggery	Kwakiwale	420	180	Started 2 pigs, now 2 pigs. Good farm land, local feed, poor fence, water carried by bucket.
Poultry	Ngaliwaowad	450	110	Started 20 chicks, 15 ducks, now 16 chicks, 5 ducks. Good house, good farm land, local feed, 24 chicks, 10 ducks sold $148.
Poultry	Sukou	185	135	Started 25 chicks, now 10. Good house, good farm land, local feed.
Poultry	Tekweuini	63	55	Started 10, now 13. Some killed by wild dogs. Poor house, not clean, water carried by bucket.
Poultry	Takwa	187	119	Started 6, now 3. Poor house, local feed.
Piggery	Takwa	180	90	No pigs yet.
Poultry	Dala North	384	182	Well build house, good location, birds have not yet arrived.

Poultry	Dala North	434		Started with 50 now 1,320. Excellent house, clean, well kept, best I have seen.
Poultry	Kilusakwalo	317	180	Group of girls started with 17 birdg, got to 40, now none. Group squabbled, project failed.
Poultry	Amela	1500	110	Successfully raised and sold 500 chicks for meat, now have 90 new chicks. Good project, well run.
Pigs	Amela	1000	100	Started with 4 piglets, now have 6 pigs. Good shed, good location, growing feed, well run project.
Poultry	Dunwasi	350	110	Raised and sold 100 chicks, now have 50 more. Good location, well run, growing feed.
Pigs	Ciloda	163	107	Good location but a badly run project. Poor shed has no roof.
Pigs	Lalao	260	145	Has no pigs yet. Shed is completed and ready, good location.
Poultry	Sula	250	165	Sheds completed and ready but does not have chickens yet.
Poultry	Surabuta	250	170	Sheds completed. Good location, still waiting for chickens.
Poultry	Aekoa	300	148	Began with 23 chickens, now has 12. Family ate 7, 4 killed by wild dogs.