

879 (100)
PO - 1000 - 868
ISN = 53939

FINAL EVALUATION
USAID ASIA - G - 4007

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

KINGDOM OF TONGA

PERIOD: JUNE 1, 1984 - DECEMBER 31, 1986

BY

KATHY FRY NAST
COUNTRY DIRECTOR/PAPUA NEW GUINEA
FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

HEADQUARTERS:
THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
PACIFIC HOUSE
P.O. BOX 727
LONG BEACH, NEW YORK 11561

879-100-1000-1007-00

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
FOREWARD	1
EVALUATOR'S SUMMARY	2
PART I: FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	4
PART II: FUALU AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTRE (FATC)	15
PART III: VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (VWD)	21
PART IV: INSTITUTION BUILDING TONGA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST (TCDT)	30
APPENDIX A: EVALUATION REPORT BY CENTRAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF TONGA	
APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL REPORT: EXPENDITURES AND LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS	

FOREWORD

This report represents a final internal evaluation of FSP's Operation Program Grant - USAID G-4007 - for the Kingdom of Tonga. The total grant time span was 2½ years from June 1, 1984 through December 31, 1986, including a six month extension that was granted in June 1986.

The program evaluation was carried out by Ms. Kathy Fry Nast, FSP Country Director in Papua New Guinea, at the request of the FSP Headquarters in New York, during the period November 15 - 22, 1986.

FSP invited the Government of Tonga to participate in this evaluation and an officer from the Central Planning Department accompanied the FSP evaluator on interviews and on a field trip to approximately 30 villages on Tongatapu. Their independent evaluation is attached as an Appendix to this report.

EVALUATOR'S SUMMARY

This Operation Program Grant has been implemented by the FSP Country Office in Nuku'alofa, Tonga, under the daily supervision of Country Director David Wyler from June 1984 to March 1985; and by Country Director Jon Lindborg from March 1985 until the end of the program grant on December 31, 1986.

The Program is actually four separate projects:

- 1) Fisheries Development
- 2) Fualu Agriculture Training Centre (FATC)
- 3) Village Women's Development (VWD)
- 4) Institution Building - Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT)

The FSP office has been responsible for the direct implementation of two of these projects - Fisheries and VWD. TCDT is managed locally, but with supervisory and training input from FSP, and FATC is only assisted financially.

The components of the individual projects are evaluated separately in this report and concentrate on project activity only. A final financial report of project expenditures and local contributions is prepared by the FSP/New York headquarters and appears as an Appendix to this report, as does the separate evaluation by the Central Planning Department of the Government of Tonga.

Overall, the two FSP implemented projects are the strongest in terms of fulfilling project goals, but this might be expected where one has more management control. However, all four projects have had overwhelming success in meeting most of their projected outputs. The Baseline Data to document this success has also been meticulously recorded. In addition, there has been a thorough collection of data regarding local project contributions, local income generated, and project beneficiaries. Utilizing the objective indicators summarized below, one can project that the USAID cost/beneficiary is only \$22.12 and that for every \$1.00 input into the program by USAID there was \$1.37 generated locally:

	<u>Direct Benef.</u>	<u>Ind. Benef.</u>	<u>USAID\$ Spent</u>	<u>Local Contrib.</u>	<u>Income Generated</u>
FISHERIES	583	4,081	151,363	--	213,334
FATC	25	175	33,935	--	35,000
VWD	4126	28,882	91,074	--	27,757
TCDT	515	6,144	205,467	--	not avail.
FSP Ofc.	--	--	387,117	--	--
Total:	5249	39,282	868,956	667,079	523,091

Localization efforts were a concerned priority of the program towards the goal of project self-reliance. This has been achieved to date as a ratio of only 4 ex-patriate FSP Advisor/Trainers to 40 Tongan project staff.

Interviews with the National Government's Central Planning Department gave very strong government support to all the FSP projects. They were particularly impressed with the well-trained and active staff. Strong points they cited in the FSP program were the ability to reach the grassroots level with project benefits and carry out appropriate village level training and community development. Government programs in Tonga do not have the flexibility nor the staff to reach these needs as effectively as FSP.

There is justification made in the individual evaluations for the continuation of the Fisheries, VWD and TCDT projects, however, individual suggestions are made that will hopefully increase the effectiveness of some of the programs. In particular, a conflict of methodologies needs to be clarified between the VWD and TCDT projects.

Another suggestion is made to increase the focus of all projects to the outer islands of Tonga as they have a disparity of facilities and income compared to Tongatapu. While this is more expensive in terms of project implementation costs, it will greatly contribute to the decrease of population migration to Tongatapu in search of benefits.

PART I: FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

PROBLEM

The Tongan government is presently placing strong emphasis to address the problem of increasing local fish production to satisfy local consumption needs and to decrease Tonga's dependency on imported and canned meats and fish. Their large scale effort is a cooperative UNDP/FAO and Japanese Aid program to build improved fishing boats and make them available to village fishermen to improve Tonga's coastal fishing enterprises.

This grant program addresses a critical sub-problem: how to train the local fishermen to operate and maintain the new boats so that they can be successfully and profitably operated over their lifetime. In addition, this program provides for the long term continuation of a village fisheries assistance program by setting up counterpart training for the Government Fisheries Officers and by setting up a system for data collection for the long term monitoring and planning of fisheries development activities.

WORK TO DATE

FSP has been involved with Tongan fisheries development since 1978 with support of USAID grants. Initially set up as a village fishermen's technical assistance and training program, FSP's success with village fishermen has brought it to play a critical role in a national government program to increase coastal fishing activities.

FSP's role over the past 2½ years of this grant has been to bridge the gap between the village level fishermen and a nationally sponsored program designed to provide new and improved fishing boats to rural areas. FSP has provided two Fisheries Advisors that work within the Fisheries Department as advisors, trainers, and coordinators. The duties of the two advisors are divided to emphasize two elements of the program. One is responsible for coordinating the fisherman/boatowners training program with UNCDF, and the other coordinates

a village fishermen's extension program.

Under the UNCDF cooperative program FSP has been responsible for training 36 fishermen of which 32 of these have purchased their own boats built under the UNCDF program. 144 boat crews were also trained. It is evident from the baseline data collected that although these figures represent approximately four times the work anticipated in the original grant document, all the village fishermen have been trained successfully and are increasing their fish catches with little or no boat maintenance problems. Only one boat has been repossessed by the Tonga Development Bank for non-payment of the boat loan. One boat and its crew were tragically lost during heavy weather and another boat disappeared from its mooring during the same storm.

55% of the trained fishermen/boatowners are producing over the expected annual catch of 7.2 Metric Tons. In fact, the total average of the boats which have been fishing for twelve months or more is 8.53 MT/year. Although there were no reliable figures documenting fish catches at the beginning of the program, data collected during the first six months on the UNCDF boats indicated an average of 4.58 MT/month were being caught by the fishermen operating boats. The average over the 2½ year grant period increased to 9.99 MT/month or by 218%. While this figure includes an increase in the number of new boats fishing, the increase of trained fishermen can be said to have an effective and positive impact on the amounts of fish being caught by village fishermen. Total catches documented by the UNCDF boats for the 2½ year period are 299.7 MT representing a cash value direct to local communities of approximately \$213,334.

In addition to coordinating the fishermen/boatowners and crew training programs, FSP is also making provisions for transferring the continuation of this training to local counterpart fisheries Extension Officers. Two are presently working in Va'vau with assistance from a Peace Corps advisor, and one in 'Eua alone. Two Peace Corps advisors are also

working with local counterparts in Ha'apai and Tongatapu. A Fisheries Extension Officer Training Manual has been completed by the FSP program so that the Fisheries Department can continue to train new fisheries extension officers in their duties and responsibilities to keep the successful program going.

In addition to working with the UNDCF fishermen/boatowners, FSP's Extension Advisors have implemented a Village Extension Program which includes technical assistance and training to any interested fisherman. Skills taught include fish handling and preparation (drying, salting, smoking, icing), boat repairs, sail construction, outboard engine repair and financial management for those subsistence fishermen who are interested in the commercial sector of fish marketing. Through this program which is implemented by the FSP/PCV fisheries extension officers and their local Department of Fisheries counterparts, a registration of village fishermen has been implemented to collect data for a profile of subsistence and commercial fishing activities throughout the Kingdom of Tonga. This will be important information to plan future fisheries development assistance activities such as marketing and storage of fish catches, or other training needs.

A result of this survey showed that there was a problem with outboard engine repair and maintenance facilities in rural areas. A comprehensive program was therefore planned by the village Fisheries Extension program to build 'Outboard Maintenance Centres' for the purpose of protected storage, maintenance and repair facilities in the village. Thirty of these are already planned with USAID/AIP and Rotary/New Zealand funding grants, and three have already been built as a pilot project. It is anticipated that with specialized training in engine repair, these centres will spin off as small commercial enterprises providing needed but commercially viable services to rural fishermen to maintain their production.

It is estimated that over 400 fishermen, excluding the UNCDF boat owners and crew, have been assisted through the village extension program which represents over four times the original need planned for.

The USAID input into fisheries development through FSP has totalled approximately \$151,363 over this 2½ year grant period, and has been directly responsible for generating local income to a value of \$213,334. If direct beneficiaries are counted only as the number of trained fishermen, then USAID costs/benefit is a factor of \$260/man for 583 fishermen. This figure, however, does not indicate the impact evident for those beneficiaries able to consume more and cheaper fresh fish as a result of this program.

BASELINE DATA

Data collected by the FSP Fisheries Program is the most comprehensive the evaluator has seen to date. Data collection has been instituted as a permanent system now within the Fisheries Department and their officers have been trained in the collection and interpretation of the statistics. The data is not only useful for evaluating achievements of the program, but more importantly provides critical data to the National Government for the planning of fisheries development and support services. It will also be used to monitor and curtail overfishing activities that will permanently damage Tonga's fishing resources.

Data collection from scattered rural fishermen is extremely difficult to obtain on a regular basis. While the UNCDF boat owners are under loan contract they can be required to report their activities, but after that it might be extremely erratic without some sort of network association of communication. FSP's extension efforts to establish the registration of village fishermen and the outboard maintenance centres will certainly contribute to the continuation of easier data collection by the Fisheries Department.

Baseline data illustrated in the following Tables show a clear indication that this program has been extremely successful in terms of training and output projections.

A. TRAINING	Total Prior 5/84	Proj. 2-Yr. Goal	Achiev. 5/84- 12/86	Year I			Year II		Yr III
				6/84- 12/84	1/85- 6/85	7/85- 12/85	1/86- 6/86	7/86- 12/86	
1. New Boats built UNCDF	--	9	33						
2. Fishermen/Boatowners	52	9	36						
3. New Boat owners	4	9	32						
4. Crew members	88	36	144						
5. Ext. Fishermen assisted	--	90	403						
6. FSP Extension Advisors	2	2	2						
7. PCV Extension Officers	2	2	3						
B. FISH CATCHES (in Metric Tons) ¹									
1. By training boats	--	65	122.7	15.9	47.5 ²	17.3	23.0	19.0	
2. By trained fishermen	--	91	177.0	11.6	14.1 ³	31.1	65.3	54.9	
3. Total all UNCDF boats	42 ³	156	299.7	27.5	61.1	48.4	88.3	73.9	
4. Total value US\$			213,334						

Notes:

¹projected to 12/86

²Tongatapu < Va'vau statistics only

³Va'vau statistics only

TABLE I - FISHERIES BASELINE DATA

Asui Hea	Haapai	28'	14.10.84	5	12,000	5525	7617.00	2.65	
Fotofili Havea	Tongatapu	28'	24.10.84	12	24,000	12,166	11924.00	5.84	
Sione Maile	Vavau	28'	29.10.84	25	24,000	4501	5558.00	4.50	vessel sunk 1978 crew lost
Tuakalau Fuka-fuka	Tongatapu	21'	5.2.85	20	24,000	21853.	23,554.00	10.49	*
Oini Mafile'o	Eua	21'	26.4.85	19	12,000	17,612	20822.00	10.57	* vessel disappear from mooring 1978
Vili Vea	Tongatapu	28'	29.4.85	19	12,000	3261.	3848.00	2.06	
Semisi Feleti	Haapai	21'	17.6.85	17	24,000	12514.	18767.00	7.90	*
Valupeai Vaisima	Vavau	28'	25.6.85	17	12,000	7619	9752.00	5.32	
Soane Pasikala		28'	25.6.85	17	24,000	21470.	22,151.00	15.16	*
Onesi Siulua	Haapai	21'	3.7.85	16	24,000	10,627	12,540.00	7.50	*
Naita Hanu	Vavau	32'	25.9.85	14	12,000	5,672	4700.00	2.75	
Seriti Moleni		28'	12.11.85	12	40,000	23,223	27,512.00	19.91	*
Aianza Hala		28'	16.12.85	11	24,000	20,760.	24,547.00	20.76	*
Uifua Vaikona	Haapai	21'	21.10.85	13	12,000	10,650	12,294.00	11.63	*
Sione Palaki	Tongatapu	21'	18.2.86	9	12,000	4955.	6282.00	4.57	
Alamaiti Folau	Vavau	21'	28.2.86	6	12,000	3776	5286.00		
Alusi Vaha		21'	28.2.86	9	12,000	1301.	1555.00		vessel repossession by TBS 8/86
Evita Fusimalohi	Tongatapu	28'	30.9.86	2	12,000	3050.	3360.00		
Mo'u Via		28'	22.9.86	2	35,000	2739	4108.00		
Mo'u Fahaivalu	Haapai	28'	30.9.86	2	35,000	2018	3027.00		
Peru Fine	Vavau	28'	30.9.86	2	35,000	1996	2594.00		
Soli Lekeleka	Haapai	28'	30.9.86	2	35,000	2168	2778.00		
Sione Lavaka	Tongatapu	28'	3.10.86	1	35,000	2172	2823.00		
Seki Kivalu	Vavau	28'	25.10.86	1	24,000	1330.	1995.00		
TOTALS:				436	35,000	1796.	2277.00		vessel changed ownership 9
						291,882	1434,335	170.55	
								8.53 average	
								*55% over 7.2 anticipated catch	FISH

TABLE II - UNCDF BOATOWNERS INFORMATION APRIL 1984 - OCTOBER 1986

FISH LANDINGS TONGA COOPERATIVE FEDERATION (VAVA'U) 1984-1986

= TONNES PELAGIC SPECIES
 = TONNES DEMERSAL SPECIES

--- = NUMBER OF INBOARD DIESEL FISHING BOATS

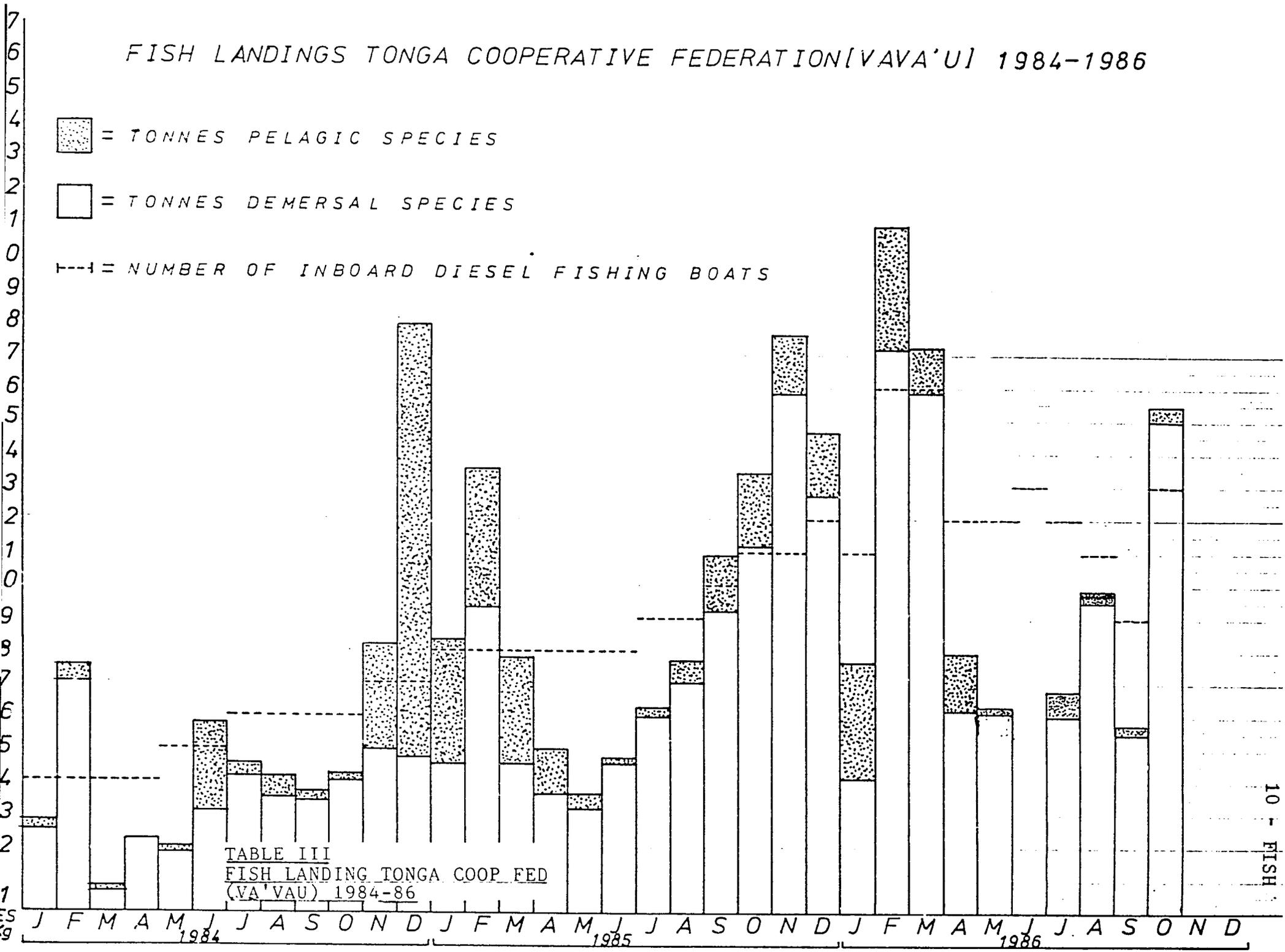


TABLE III
 FISH LANDING TONGA COOP FED
 (VAVA'U) 1984-86

10 - FISH

METHODOLOGY

The methodology required to implement this program appears extremely complicated to the outsider, yet seems to function well under the FSP coordinated effort. The agencies involved in any or all parts of the fisheries program include:

MAFF - (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

FSP

PEACE CORPS

UNDP/FAO

UNCDF

JICA - (Japanese Aid)

TDB - (Tongan Development Bank)

CDP - (Central Planning Department)

The UNDP/UNCDF/JICA cooperative effort produces the fishing boats: - 20-28', powered by a 20-30 hp Yanmar Diesel. These are available to selected fishermen at a total cost breakdown:

10% down payment by fisherman	ie \$ 1,200
40% loan from TDB (with UNCDF funds)	4,800
50% Japanese grant	6,000
100% TOTAL COST	12,000

Fishermen are selected by a joint artisanal Fisheries Development Committee composed of the cooperative members listed above. If a fisherman is selected that cannot come up with the down payment on the boat, FSP will assist with a loan of 75% of the required amount (ie \$900 in the above example). The fisherman must contribute a minimum of 25% (ie \$300) of the down payment in cash.

When the fisherman's loan is approved he and his crew are required to participate in the FSP-run training program which starts with a two week practical course on boat and engine maintenance and repair; sailing; navigation; operation of radiotelephone, depth sounder; electrical systems maintenance; fishing gear maintenance; fish handling, processing and marketing; and record keeping. A second two week course is run after six months of operational training and before the boatowners and crew are under self operation.

During the six months of operational training the boat owners continue to train in all the above skills on-the-job with assistance from the Fisheries Extension Officers. They are required to repay the FSP loan for the down payment in full from the fish catches during this training period. Until the FSP loan is repaid, the boatowners are responsible to FSP for the boat's operation and management. Once the boatowner graduates from the FSP training program he is under his own management, but still monitored by the joint partners in this development assistance program.

In order to ensure that smooth lines of communications are continued in this program, the FSP Fisheries Advisors have devised a manual for the program which outlines the duties and responsibilities of each of the participating organizations, ie who is responsible for boat insurance, monitoring loans, interest payments, vessel upkeep, vessel reclamation, etc. In spite of the intricate appearance of the operation;, each organization appears to be fulfilling their responsibilities on time for the achievement of a solid and successful program. MAFF credits FSP's flexibility to integrate agencies, fill critical gaps and relate closely with the village fisherman as the critical element in the long term success of this program when other agencies' contributions will cease.

TIME FRAMES

As this was an on-going program from previous years the program was implemented without delay from the beginning of the grant period in June, 1984. All expectations as to the number of trainees output and the number of tons of fish caught have well exceeded the original time frames, indicating the apparent success of this program.

ASSUMPTIONS

All assumptions on which this program was based have remained valid and fulfilled. There is a very strong government commitment to promote the development of the rural fisherman as opposed to large scale off-shore fisheries development, which is a strong element in the success of this program.

GOALS

The Baseline Data documents that the goals of this program have been achieved.

- 1) Two fisheries extension advisors have been provided by FSP to the program, in addition to three PCV fisheries officers.
- 2) Fisheries Division Extension Officers are carrying on most of the work themselves, but still under the supervision of the FSP and PCV Advisors and Trainers.
- 3) A total of 36 fishermen have been trained and 32 of these are now boat owners whereas the goal was 9 boatowners at the end of 2 years.
- 4) Fisheries extension activities were targeted to reach a minimum of 90 village fishermen, whereas it is estimated that 403 fishermen were assisted.
- 5) The baseline data figures for fish catches prior to this program were vague estimates, so it cannot be ascertained whether or not the local fish catches were increased by 137 Metric Tons over a two year period. However, from the beginning to the end of the program the total tonnage caught by the UNCDF boats was 299.7 MT .

POST PROJECT EXPECTATIONS

It was anticipated in the original grant document that at the end of the grant all programs would be fully implemented by local staff of the Fisheries Department. While this has happened at the Fisheries Extension level, FSP still plays a critical coordinating role at the National Government level.

Because of the long term and more sophisticated training levels for these top positions, counterpart training is not a solution for training Tongans to take over these two positions.

Recommendations could be made to the USAID Regional Training Program to provide more higher level study opportunities to Tongans specifically to support qualifications for these positions.

Because of the success of the program it is also not recommended that FSP pull its advisors out of their positions with MAFF too quickly. As local counterparts are trained to take on more responsibilities and obligations as they are established within the structured program, there is still a role for FSP Advisors to be involved with long term planning in terms of support programs for fisheries development. An example of this need is the outboard engine maintenance centres planned. The FSP role will continue to be planning, implementing and training, and then moving on to target programs for the next set of identified needs, ie development education to help villagers successfully cope with increased incomes as a result of this successful program.

PART II: FUALU AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTRE (FATC)PROBLEM

Tonga continues to have problems in promoting agriculture as an attractive profession for young men. Tonga suffers with increasing migration from the rural areas to the urban area, increasing dependency on expensive imported foods, and a cash crop export commodity that is very susceptible to frequent cyclone damage. FATC addresses this problem by providing practical training in farming to young men to interest them in working the land both for cash crops to increase export earnings and subsistence products to provide local foods cheaply to the entire country.

WORK TO DATE

FATC was established in 1977 by the Catholic Diocese of Tonga to provide agriculture training to young Tongan men. FSP became involved in 1979 by providing needed technical assistance and since May 1979, has provided program support funding through their USAID grant.

FSP's input over these eight years has been to provide FATC with technical assistance and instructors, and to increase their facilities and commercial operations with the intentions that FATC would become a self-financing training institution. It is assumed that this goal has now been achieved, although the evaluator was not able to obtain the cooperation of the Catholic Education Office to release the income and expenditure figures for FATC's current operations. All income from FATC's commercial farm is turned over to the Catholic Education Office and in turn expenses are also paid from this office. The principal did not have any idea what kind of balance remained in FATC's account. The baseline data figures on income could only be estimated from reports made by the FSP Country Director.

Over the 9 years of FATC's operations, approximately 70 young men have been trained in practical farming careers. A total of 45 have graduated (including those anticipating graduation at the end of 1986). Records kept of previous students indicate that 64% are actively engaged in farming as an occupation.

The training facilities at FATC have been considerably enhanced with FSP input. During this grant period the water system was rennovated to provide adequate drinking/washing facility for the staff and students, and to provide for an irrigation watering system for the vegetable seedlings. A toilet/shower facility was also constructed to improve the students' sanitary living conditions.

Approximately US\$2,500 was input into increasing basic livestock so that offspring could be sold for regular income to FATC. FATC now provides most of the vegetables, milk, eggs, butter and meat consumed by the staff and students with the surplus being sold for supplemental income. Specifically pigs and ducks are kept for sale.

In a partnership agreement with OISCA/Japan, FSP sent a former FATC graduate to an agriculture training course in Japan and he has now returned as a fulltime instructor with FATC. There are currently a total of 7 staff including one Peace Corps volunteer.

BASELINE DATA

Baseline data collected for the grant proposal has been updated for indication of change at end of project status. Livestock figures cannot be considered accurate indicators of project achievements as these fluctuate considerably according to offspring sold or retained. Income generated could be an objective value of project success except that verifiable records were not obtainable from the project.

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
1. # Students Enrolled			
Annually	18	10	15
Total to Date	45	55	70
2. # Students Graduated			
Annually	15	7	9
Total to Date	29	36	45
3. # Alumni engaged farming			
Total to Date	29	29	29
4. # Staff	8	9	7
5. Livestock Inventory			
Pigs	8	10	10
Cattle	20	36	37
Chickens	105	63	20
Ducks	54	31	30
6. Income Generated (estimated) US\$	15,000	16,560	14,332

METHODOLOGY

The training methodology of FATC has remained very much the same over the years, except for changing the length of the course from 24 to 18 months. A maximum of 20 students can be accommodated at the school at any one time and this is the goal for entering students every January.

The first year students spend all of their first nine months at FATC in classroom and practical agriculture work. Mornings are always classroom lectures and the afternoons and Saturday mornings field work - either in FATC's commercial farm or in the students' own $\frac{1}{2}$ acre vegetable plots. This well-rounded curriculum gives the students not only textbook learning but also commercial and subsistence farming experience as well. The students participate in every aspect of the commercial farm's production from planting & harvesting to export marketing for practical experience. On their own $\frac{1}{2}$ acre plots they grow vegetables which they can market locally themselves, again to gain the practical experience. The students earn an average of \$150 during their school term which is placed into a bank account for them to use in setting up their own farms after graduation.

On FATC's commercial side the students also learn to care for livestock such as pigs, chickens, ducks, dairy and beef cattle and horses. In addition they are taught blacksmithing and carpentry for farm repair work, first aid and nutrition.

In the second nine month period the students are required to go back to their own land and begin setting up at least a four acre plantation. The theory behind this is that by the time of graduation the students will have something to work on straight away. A practical problem with this methodology is the cost of transporting students who live in distant regions, and of transporting the staff to supervise the students' work. During this grant period only students were accepted from the main island of Tongatapu to resolve this cost factor problem, yet this in some ways defeats the goals of the program to discourage urban drift by encouraging farming activities on the outer islands.

A serious problem that FATC needs to address is its methodology of recruiting students. Currently it is done through the Catholic Education Office and FATC plays no role in selection of the trainees and this has caused a lot of problems. Only one year in all nine of operation has FATC recruited a full capacity. During this grant period it was anticipated that the full capacity would be achieved of 40 students (20 each year); however, only 10 entered in the first year and 15 in the second year due to a misunderstanding between FATC and the Catholic Education Office.

The high percentage of dropouts also relates to a recruitment problem in that some of the trainees selected are not suitable or interested in an agriculture career. Only 16 students remain at FATC now of the 25 entering during this grant period, which represents a 36% dropout rate. This compares to an average drop out rate of 36% also over the past years. With such a small capacity for trainees FATC can ill afford to waste time or facilities on trainees who come into the program only because they have nothing better to do.

TIME FRAMES

As this is an on-going program, all of the time frames outlined in the original proposal will have been completed

by the end of the grant period, except for the number of students to enter and graduate the program each year.

ASSUMPTIONS

Several assumptions remain valid. The government of Tonga approves of the activities of FATC and have supported their activities by seconding two parttime trainers to the staff. Cyclone Eric in February 1985 did cause severe damage to the export banana crop, thus severely limiting FATC's commercial income potential, however this damage is recoverable.

FATC was not able to successfully recruit 20 new students per year as assumed, however this only limited the success in terms of output, not in terms of operation.

GOALS

The goals of FATC and this program are to "provide agriculture training to young Tongan men to better enable them to utilize their land in a more efficient and productive manner and to be more self-reliant." This FATC is achieving in that 64% of their ex-students are currently engaged in farming as a career. This represents a total of 29 young Tongan farmers, to be increased by 16 with the students expecting graduation at the end of 1986.

The specific program targets for providing instructors to FATC, improving the facilities and livestock numbers has been efficiently achieved. Only the goal of training 40 young men during this grant period has not been achieved because of recruitment and dropout problems evaluated earlier.

POST PROJECT EXPECTATIONS

It was expected that FATC would be fully operational and self-reliant by the end of this grant period, December, 1986. In terms of self-sufficiency, FATC produces enough eggs, milk, vegetables and meat to feed its students and staff population. The surplus is then sold for cash to

buy rice and other sundry items that need to be purchased.

FATC's commercial farm is expected to be the income producer that will pay for all the training centre's operational costs including staff, travel, equipment, and maintenance. That it is currently able to do this is can only be assumed from the income figures estimated. FSP's subsidization grant to FATC over the past 2½ years for staff, training and other costs was approximately \$28,000. Using the estimated income figures from the FSP Country Director's six month report in May of 1986, the income of FATC's commercial farm was approximately \$30,000, so the commercial farm income should be able to cover the costs previously subsidized by FSP while the farm was just getting established.

PART III: VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PROBLEM

The addressed problem has remained consistent and relative throughout the grant program. Many Tongan families cannot afford to enjoy the basics of human necessities - clean water, sanitary living conditions, healthy housing and a source of livelihood. Urban drift is a result of this situation - people seeking something they do not have in the village. Usually they find something worse. It is a valid assumption of this program that by promoting the improved quality of village life through the upgrading of home and village living conditions, that people will tend to remain in the villages.

WORK TO DATE

Although this grant program covers the period June 1984-December 1986, the VWD program is a continuation of a previous three year grant which originated from a program initiated by Tongan Catholic sisters over 10 years ago.

At the beginning of this grant it was estimated that the VWD program was working with approximately 3,000 women in 100 villages. Statistics collected during this 2½ year grant period indicate that currently 4,126 members in 131 villages are actively reporting on their activities. It should be noted however, that groups who have achieved their goal of improved lifestyles sometimes drop out of active participation and reporting in the program. In addition, many village women are influenced to improve their homes but never join the program. It was anticipated in the grant document that a natural ceiling level of approximately 3,000 members would always be maintained with current staff levels. It can therefore be considered that the baseline data at end of project status reflects only a minimum and current impact.

The statistical data collected for this program is impressively detailed for outputs. Of a population of approximately 22,543 women (over 20 years of age), this program is currently working with 4,126 or 18%. Their impact is evident in 84% of rural Tongan villages (131 of a total 156 villages).

Another statistical means of evaluating the impact of this program is to consider the baseline data of completed projects. A total of 12,880 projects have been completed by the village womens' groups during the 2½ year period. The total grant assistance for materials was only \$15,000 or \$3.63 per direct program beneficiary. If indirect beneficiaries are to be considered as family members of the women involved, this figure is \$.52 per beneficiary (the average Tongan family is considered to have 7 members).

The input of this USAID money is documented to have stimulated local contributions (mostly through fundraising) of \$273,757 or 95% of the total projects' costs. This is extremely impressive in terms of showing self-help achievements stimulated by USAID funded technical assistance. The cost of the implementation of the VWD program (staff salaries, travel, small grants) for 2½ years was approximately \$80,000 or \$2.77 per beneficiary or 29% of the total program value.

What cannot be evaluated mathematically regarding the work of this program is the extreme dedication of the FSP Assistant Country Director, Ms. Seini Vakasiuola who is in charge of this program, her staff of Extension Workers, the unpaid group leaders, and the women themselves. The Extension staff receives less than minimum rural wages which are approximately \$2.50/day for six full days of work. The women work together, plan together, teach each other, and achieve their goals together as is evident from the data on projects completed. The great success of this program in building true community development is owed to these dedicated workers.

In addition she stimulates their fund raising activities, and helps them to obtain and utilize local resources and skills to achieve their goals. Most of the decisions are made by the women themselves, especially the priorities of home improvements. There are, however, certain standards that the groups must subscribe to in order to be assisted by the Extension Workers. They must allow monthly inspections of their homes to ensure that cleanliness rules are being followed; they must work traditional handicrafts (mats and Tapa cloth) for fundraising and to preserve cultural traditions; and they must have a plan of their activities and goals. In addition, they participate in other development education projects carried out by the Extension Workers and other resource people in nutrition, family planning, sanitation, gardening, etc. Groups are encouraged and usually do begin with simple and inexpensive projects such as raising funds to fence their homes; then move on to building toilets, water tanks, kitchens, and sometimes even new homes or additions to their homes. The rules are that before any projects are started the entire funds must be in a bank account, and that all women work on each member's project until completion. USAID grant funding is used mainly as "seed" money. A maximum of \$20 is given to a new group to initiate their fundraising activities. Sometimes small grants are used to assist groups to purchase materials, but more often the Extension Workers assist the women to obtain credit from local supply companies for building materials, thus discouraging completely their dependence on any aid program.

This methodology of implementation seems to be culturally appropriate to Tongan society and would not necessarily be transferable to other countries. The acceptance of fundraising, for instance, allows for the redistribution of income from more advantaged to less advantaged families, disguised as kava and dancing parties, without any burden of shame to the fundraisers. Also, where technical skills are required for completing

projects, there seems to be an abundance available throughout Tonga that can be either donated or hired, thus eliminating a dependency on the VWD to provide all development technology.

During this 2½ year grant period the program was expected to move in a new direction away from utilizing Catholic Sisters as Extension Workers so that the program would be seen by the beneficiaries more as an FSP non-denominational effort. The number of Sisters has remained at 5, however the evaluator found that even in the villages still working with the Catholic Sisters, the women did not view the program as a church program and there were women of all denominations working together in the same groups. Present VWD paid staff includes 7 fulltime and 15 parttime workers plus the FSP Assistant Country Director who coordinates the program.

A second new direction of this program was to emphasize small business development. The evaluator did visit some backyard chicken projects, however all but one served the purpose to replace the family's food supply with more nutritious protein than imported mutton flaps and tinned beef and fish. The women are already quite successful at income generation for their projects. Development of a regular means of livelihood through small businesses to be established by individual women or groups was not an evident need observed by the evaluator. This assessment, however, could be documented by a survey undertaken by the VWD program. Small business development (as opposed to income generating projects) is a step that would require FSP to increase their own skills and resources in terms of business management training and technologies appropriate for rural women's businesses in Tonga. This might be most successfully implemented as a joint program combining the resources of the University of the South Pacific's Rural Technology Centre in Nuku'alofa.

In the last 12 months of the program the FSP Assistant Country Director has been working with a Peace Corps Volunteer to incorporate participatory development training in the non-

formal education methodology of this program. It is expected that this approach will increase the involvement of village women in the self-determination of their development priorities and resources. As Seini observed, "we cannot just develop their kitchens - we need to develop their minds and attitudes as well." So far this new training methodology has met with enthusiastic response from both the Extension Workers and the village women themselves. The evaluator feels that this is definitely a positive move to ensure development of the people as opposed to development of 'things'.

TIME FRAMES

As this program was an on-going one, program activities were continued from day one of the grant and there have been no interruptions of the program through staff changes or other causes.

In terms of outputs, the program has achieved two to three times its original stated goals. This is due mainly to the success and increased popularity of the program, and to the enthusiasm of the staff to respond so vigorously to meet those demands.

ASSUMPTIONS

No assumptions relative to program implementation were listed in the original grant document.

GOALS

As evidenced from the baseline data at the end of project status, the output goals have been easily and timely achieved:

	<u>Stated Goal</u>	<u>Achieved</u>
Kitchens	200	744
Toilets/Showers	200	1395
Water Tanks	200	739
Team visits	2	4
VWD Seminars	2	3
Village Seminars	4	16

The overall goal of the program is to upgrade village health and the quality of village life. There is no statistical data to support an increase of village health, however, to some limited extent, an assumption can be drawn between improved living facilities (kitchens, latrines, etc.) and improved health. The evaluator therefore prefers to contrast the pre and post living conditions and make a quality assessment to document this assumption.

For as many improved homes that the evaluation team visited, equal visits were made to observe homes that had unaltered living conditions. The unimproved house would be either of permanent or bush materials, but consist of sleeping rooms only. Kitchens were 20-30 feet from the houses and usually a thatched roof structure with open sides that exposed dishes, pots and food to roaming animals and blowing dirt. Latrines were sometimes quite a distance from the homes, but mostly they were located within the living compound up to 50 feet from the houses and kitchens. They were also temporary structures with no roofs and were usually shifted when the open pit filled up. No washing facilities were close by to encourage hygiene. Most homes in the rural areas had pipe stands accessible to the homes. This was tapped ground water in most cases and supply was intermittent depending on government maintenance of systems. The evaluator was told by several sources that most rural community water supplies were polluted with E. coli. Homes were generally of dirty appearance. Yards were mud or dirt cultivated and fertilized by roaming pigs, dogs, chickens, goats and horses.

Visits made to homes that had been in the program for several years showed a marked difference that reflected the changed attitude of the women. The first noticeable contrast was an overall feeling of care for the homes. Firstly the yards were fenced to keep out animals. Inside the fences were gardens of flowers mixed with bananas, fruit trees, sugar cane and pineapples. There was grass instead of mud, therefore at a glance one could observe a much cleaner appearance.

Pigs and chickens were also usually fenced separately. New Kitchens were sometimes attached to the homes, but all had walls and were well ventilated and clean. Chimneys were provided for smoke and some even sported new dimensions for cooking in drum ovens. Homes that maintained open fires were improved by containing it in a fireplace-like structure. Latrines also were sometimes an extension to the house, but more often still maintained separately in a permanent materials and roofed structure. Usually there was a separate room for washing. Some water seal latrines and flush toilets were new innovations, but mostly they were improved pit latrines with cement floors and seats with covers. Clean drinking water was provided to each home with 3000 gallon rain water catchment tanks.

Although the physical changes alone were considerable improvements, it was evident to the team that this alone did not ensure improved health conditions. As an illustration, several homes were visited which had built new kitchens outside the VWD program and after one year the kitchens were dirtier than most of the open air bush structures (because they could not be wind-swept!) and in some cases not even being used for cooking. One in particular was of an inappropriate design - too dark and with little ventilation. This example illustrates the importance of the development education aspect of the VWD program.

Through observation, therefore, it is evident that the VWD program is achieving its goals of upgrading village health, cleanliness and quality of life.

POST PROJECT EXPECTATIONS

The original expectations were that this program should be continued as presently implemented, but with reduced USAID inputs. The evaluator strongly recommends continued USAID support in the areas of training (funding of staff) and small grants. The small grants can be reduced and be used solely for the seed money project rather than assistance to purchase

materials. Outside grant funding for needed building materials should be the groups' responsibility to solicit and obtain, with the FSP Extension Workers' assistance, from other sources such as the Australian High Commission, Rotary Clubs, etc., thereby furthering the philosophy of group independence and self-reliance.

The critical key to the success of this program is again emphasized as the stimulation to action provided by the staff and the networking association they have established. USAID funds continued for this purpose only would ensure the continuation of the program for a public relations impact that would be far greater value than any amount of money expended on the program.

PART IV: INSTITUTION BUILDINGPROBLEM

This project is aimed at the problem of a top-down approach to development in Tonga. The present government trend is to hope that the large-scale, nationally initiated development programs will have a 'trickle-down' effect to the rural communities. Development workshops held in each major Region and a Review of the Central Planning Department's Rural Development Unit (June, 1984) identified the critical need for more input into development decision making, needs assessment, planning, implementation and funding at the grassroots level.

FSP's aim was to assist in establishing a locally managed institution that will work with the rural communities to promote self-reliant development.

WORK TO DATE

The Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) was set up as the local institution, and four main activities were laid out in the original proposal for the work of TCDT, and FSP as its Advisor:

- A. Assist specific development projects to raise funds from overseas donor organizations;
- B. Administer Small Project Grant Funding for specific development priority areas such as rural business/ income generating activities, rural water supplies, fisheries and agriculture, women's programs, etc.;
- C. Transfer the development education process to the community level through village level workshops and training seminars;
- D. Staff training.

Staff training was the initial responsibility of FSP to set up TCDT and get it operational. Currently it has a very capable Tongan Director, one Tongan Rural Development Officer, one ex-patriate Project Director/Advisor, and one secretary/

bookkeeper. The staff operates out of two rooms within the FSP office complex in Nuku'alofa and the FSP Country Director sits on the TCDT Board, but otherwise there is very little management-input into the daily operations of TCDT by FSP.

TCDT activity over the past 2½ years has concentrated on Item B above - Administering the USAID funded Small Project Grants. In spite of their various job titles, the three senior staff seem to cooperate and share all responsibilities for needs assessment, feasibility studies, community development education and project supervision and evaluation. TCDT relates to the rural population by inviting requests for development assistance from the communities. At least one staff member will visit the project site to talk with the community members and if the project falls into TCDT's criteria the community will be invited to submit a funding application to TCDT.

Applications are submitted to TCDT's Board for first approval and then on to USAID/SPRDO before funds are released. The community is notified of approval and must then work to make ready their local contributions before TCDT funding is released to purchase materials. A community project must be a group of at least five families and it is usually the case where they all cooperate to raise the entire funds or materials required for the local contributions.

An impressive number of 49 projects have been funded to date with this activity (see details under Baseline Data). Several project sites for housing, kitchens, fences, community halls and water tanks were visited and all were adequately completed or still in progress with the local contributions being readied and stored at the sites. All labour is a local contribution as well.

Item C above - Community Development Education - has been the second priority activity of TCDT, especially in the second year. "Community Training Seminars" were carried out in 4 different Regions. 6 were held in 1984, 7 in 1985, and 5 in 1986. The two day seminars were regional

and brought together community leaders and local resource people to talk about development priorities for their areas. While the evaluator did not have the opportunity to attend any seminars, from the frank reports written by the TCDT Director, they seemed to have great difficulty in organizing the seminars and communicating with the participants. It is very difficult to evaluate any impact from these seminars since they were only intended to 'raise awareness' and therefore difficult to recommend whether they have a value to continue unless there is a large feedback from the communities requesting more of this type of training.

Item A above - Assisting specific development projects to raise funds from overseas donor organizations - was intended to be the priority activity for TCDT to carry out. It was, in fact, an indicator for the success of TCDT to become a self-reliant development organization. Unfortunately this priority became buried under the flurry of activity to implement projects with the small grant funding and to conduct village seminars and to date only about \$5,000 has been raised from an outside organization. Several other proposals have been submitted to organizations but only in the last six months of this grant period.

While it is necessary for TCDT to establish a track record for implementing successful projects, it is equally necessary to establish outward links to a diversity of overseas organizations for funding that will keep both the projects and TCDT in fulltime operation.

BASELINE DATA

Because of the nature of the program goals (to establish an institution) it is difficult to quantify this achievement except to document that a local and almost autonomous institution is operating successfully whereas none existed before.

The quality of this achievement can be assessed by the number of objective project outputs initiated by TCDT, as summarized below:

TONGA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST SMALL PROJECTS SUMMARY

JUNE 1, 1984 THROUGH OCTOBER 15, 1986

<u>SMALL PROJECT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PROJECTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF UNITS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF US \$</u>
Community Hall	2	2	860	6,878
Fences	5	44	286	11,297
Houses	3	64	359	17,652
Income Generation	1	1	2,126	1,001
Kitchens	31	355	2,152	78,520
Water tanks	5	49	298	7,091
House/Kitchen	2	9	63	4,849
TOTALS	49	515	6,144	127,288

COST / BENEFICIARY = US\$20.72 / beneficiary

<u>GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PROJECTS</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF US \$</u>
'Eua	2	5,352
Ha'apai	13	29,044
Tongatapu	19	48,272
Vava'u	20	44,620

Note; All numbers are as of October 15, 1986

METHODOLOGY

It appears that the imbalance between TCDT's project fund raising and project implementation activities is due to several factors. Firstly, the expectation that a new institution could carry out both fund raising, project implementation and development seminars might have been a bit overly optimistic and resulted in the program being directed by the skills and experience of the staff towards more familiar and comfortable areas. In addition, the large budget for Small Projects funded by USAID (approximately \$150,000) consumed a much greater time commitment from all staff than was anticipated in the original grant document.

In order to correct this imbalance, the TCDT Director needs to concentrate solely on the fundraising activities, ie proposal writing and making contacts with funding organizations both government and non-government. Special attention should be made to planning block grants for development sectors such as 'water and sanitation', 'housing', 'smallholders cash cropping', 'small enterprise development', etc. This has worked well with the similar organization NKDT in Vanuatu. While the Director is TCDT's main link outwardly, the two Project Officers should be the main link to the grassroots and concentrate their work on project development and community education as they already do. The Director should not be spending his time on field work until such time that TCDT's funding future is secured.

There is quite a bit of debate among TCDT's Board Members and other interested parties whether TCDT objective should be merely fundraising, or project implementation, or both. Indeed, this is a major concern of FSP's own VWD program in that the two programs seem to have similar target projects (housing, kitchens, water tanks, fences, etc.), yet conflicting methodologies of implementation. VWD emphasizes fundraising of 100% of the cost of the projects whereas the TCDT methodology provides for 50% subsidization of project costs. In some communities the two organizations are working side by side which has generated some confusion

and conflict among the community groups.

Although not stated clearly in either the grant proposal or TCDT's constitution, the general criteria of TCDT is to work with groups or registered organizations, with priority given to existing village women's groups, cooperative societies, youth groups, and Peace Corps related projects. TCDT has evolved the methodology instead of creating their own groups composed of individuals who desire the benefits of a new house or water tank.

The conflict of interest between the two closely related organizations- TCDT and VWD - needs to be addressed and resolved quickly by FSP and the TCDT Board to dissipate further confusion and to give clear guidelines to the future development priorities of TCDT. It has not been ascertained in this evaluation whether or not there exists in Tonga enough community organization in the rural areas to support the activities of TCDT. If there are, then a priority target of TCDT should be to work with these groups to develop their capacity to identify and implement community projects. If this level of community organization cannot be found in rural areas, then there is justification for TCDT to engage in community organization development for the purpose of project implementation.

TIME FRAMES

The grant program was initiated in June, 1984 and scheduled to run for two years. TCDT was actively operational from January 1985, and in June 1986 the project was extended another six months until December 31, 1986 for a full 2 years of operations.

As illustrated in the Baseline Data, TCDT has surpassed the expected total output of small projects. 49 projects have been approved where a minimum of 32 were expected. However, 10 of the expected projects were required to be funded from grants raised specifically by TCDT, whereas in fact all were funded from the USAID funded Small Projects Fund.

ASSUMPTIONS

The original assumptions are still valid, especially concerning the support of the Government of Tonga who views TCDT as a very critical funding arm that can be much more responsive and flexible to the needs of rural communities than any government program.

GOALS

As documented in Baseline Data, the goals and objectives have been successfully and timely achieved, except for the ability of TCDT to obtain non-USAID funding for small projects and its own institutional support.

POST PROJECT EXPECTATIONS

It was originally expected that after two years of operation with assistance from FSP that TCDT would be a self-reliant and viable local institution at the centre of Tongan rural community development. TCDT has earned a large measure of respect with Tongan communities and particularly with the Tongan government. They have also been autonomous in day-to-day operations over the past year of this program.

Their weak point lies in financial self-reliance. It was expected that priority would be given to fundraising activities to diversify TCDT's funding base and eliminate their dependency on one source, ie USAID. This did not happen as evaluated earlier and TCDT finds itself still very much dependent on FSP to secure its continued funding.

While it is recommended that program funding be continued for TCDT, it should be renewed at a bare minimum level only to enable the core staff to continue and to concentrate only on project development for fund raising. No funding should be allocated for small projects to ensure that TCDT's fundraising efforts are not diluted again with obligations of field work and a definite schedule should be agreed upon between FSP and TCDT as to realistic expectations for TCDT's achievement of 100% self reliance.

While FSP/New York should still assist TCDT in making contacts and submitting proposals to their network organizations, FSP/Tonga should particularly play a stronger monitoring role to ensure that TCDT management is continually and successfully targeting the right priorities.



GENERAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX A

Cable: "CEPLAN"

Phone: 21-366

P.O. Box 827

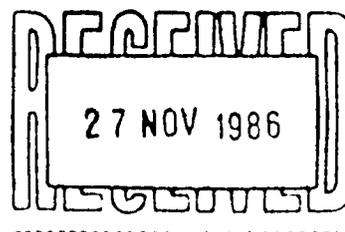
Nuku'alofa

Tonga

Our Ref: 202/51/80-L594

27 November 1986

Jon D. Finkberg
Country Director
F.S.P.
HONOLULU H.



Dear Jon:

FSP Annual Evaluation Report

Please find attached a copy of my Report on the FSP Annual Evaluation Report Conducted from 17-20 November 1986.

Apologies for the long delay.

Yours Sincerely

Manamo'ui Kaufusi
for/ACTING DIRECTOR OF PLANNING

Report on Evaluation of the FSP Programme in Tonga

The FSP programme in Tonga has four elements which are Village Women Development (VWD) Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT), Fualu Agricultural Training Centre (FATO), and Fisheries Development Programme.

The evaluation of the programme was conducted from Monday 17 - Thursday 20, November 1986, by Miss Kathy Nast Country Director PNG, Jon Lindborg and Seini Vakasiuola from FSP, 'Alekišio Huni from TCDT and Manamo'ui Kaufusi from Central Planning Department.

1. Village Women Development and Tonga Community Development Trust

Evaluation Team :	Kathy Nast	-	PNG
	Seini Vakasiuola	-	FSP
	'Alekišio Huni	-	TCDT
	Manamo'ui Kaufusi	-	CED.

The evaluation of these two elements was undertaken at the same time on November 18th at the Western District and November 19 at the Eastern District. The evaluation team was accompanied by Village Workers and the project leaders at each project site.

The projects visited were Housing, Kitchen and fencing. The villages visited at the Western District were Haveluloto, Pea, 'Utulau, Ha'alalo, Ha'akame, Houma, Va'au, Fahefa, Kala'au, Po'ui, Ha'avakatolo, Kolovai, 'Ahau, Kanokupolu, Ha'atafu, Puke and Hofoa. Those at the Eastern District included Veitongo, Polaha, Holonga, Alaki (a Community Hall, namely Kana'i) Lapaha (a Community Hall namely Patuilangi) and also Popua).

Because there was a shortage of time each project site was not thoroughly inspected. However the project visits appeared to be well implemented and the groups which the Board approved their project for example the Kitchen have already contributed their contribution of gravel, timber and sand.

For fencing projects the groups have already contributed their posts.

In general the Village Women Development and Tonga Community Development Trust programme appears to successfully meet its goals and objectives particularly in terms of upgrading living conditions and home improvement. Therefore this type of programme is very important and should be continued because it fills the needs of low income people.

The concept and need for self-reliant needs to be further considered because some people they can while most of the people truly they won't. We have been to many places and in our conversation with their group leaders indicated that the people with new houses would not have had them if there was no financial grant assistance because of their other financial obligation.

2. Fualu Agricultural Training Centre

Evaluation team : Kathy Nast	- PNG
Jon Lindborg	- FSP
Manamo'ui Kaufusi	- CPD.

The evaluation team visited Fualu on November 20. The team had a discussion with Pousima To'oa the principal and Mr B Johnson an Overseas Volunteer instructor followed before the inspection of the FATC compound. Due to the rain only the student plots were inspected.

The staff of FATC consists of the principal who manages the farm and does the secretarial work and one overseas volunteer instructor and also principal's wife who teaches Nutrition and farm first aid. FATC also have two part-time teachers offered from MAFF. One teaches Agricultural Planning and the other on livestock.

FSP have emphasis on the area of Construction work. They completed a new big concrete water tank stand and they haven't installed the tank. They also completed new dormitory and the renovation of one farm building for living quarters for FATC casual labourers. The farm road had also been improved.

Overall FATC appears to operate well. However, the following major issues have constrained and are likely to worsen the development of FATC.

1. Lack of Operational and development finances. Banana and product from their commercial site are their main source of income assuming there will be no cyclone.
2. Lack of finance for the ex-student to purchase planting materials, Agricultural tools etc.
3. Fisheries Development Programme

Evaluation team :

Kathy Nast	- PNG
Jon Lindborg	- FSP
Manamo'ui Kaufusi	- CFD

The evaluation was undertaken on November 20, discussion was held with Mr David Rosseler the FSP Fisheries Extension advisers, Mr Brian Hickson and Mr Viliami Langi Fisheries Officer.

The fisheries development programme of FSP Tonga has seven years history of involvement. During which the role of this programme had various objectives to reflect the ever changing needs of Fisheries in Tonga.

The major areas of involvement can be summarized as follows:-

1. **Training** - The artisanial fishing fleet of Tonga, village fisherman, and the extension service is relying on training material, Know-how, scheduling and coordination by FSP fisheries staff.
2. **Planning** - In coordination with the appropriate MAFF fisheries officers. Review the current (fifth) development plans and set Objectives, Identify areas of Necessity and design development project to rectify, to develop a master plan and training manual for the extension service and also analyse operational aspect of development plans and coordinate execution.
3. **Administrative**
 - To administer USAID and other funds designated for Fisheries Department.
4. **Infrastructure**
 - facilitation of development research extension and P.C.V. activities through small grant.

In the light of the above involvement the programme was well ahead of the target set. They planned that 4 fishermen will be trained in year 1 and 5 in year 2. However 7 fishermen were on training in Vava'u 2 from 'Eua and the rest from Tongatapu. FSP objective to providing training to a minimum of 90 local fishermen in the whole of Tonga by 1986.

48

In the field of planning FSP has emphasis in compilation and recording of statistics which is very important and also relevant to fisheries development in the whole Kingdom. These statistics will assist immensely in the planning of future fisheries development activities and evaluation of progress.

A comprehensive extension programme is planned which will concentrate on outboard engine maintenance and boat repair. There is a general feeling that there is a need to give more attention to other fisherman who are unable to afford to purchase UNCDF boat. The need for this is evident that the majority of fisherman are in this categories.

Overall the Fisheries Development programme is extremely successful particularly in terms of supporting the work of Fisheries Division. Viliami Langi the Fisheries Officer indicated that Fisheries Division will be crippled if the assistance will stop.

Therefore regarding the future development of fisheries industries, it is recommended the Fisheries Development programme of FSP should continue and the FSP Fisheries Extension advisers assist the Fisheries Division.