ANNUAL EVALUATION

OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT USAID ASIA G 1323

KINGDOM OF TONGA

May, 1982 through February, 1983

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
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INTRODUCTION

On June 23, 1978, the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSP) negotiated a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for $825,000 over three years. In February 1981 a final evaluation of the program was carried out and a refunding request submitted to USAID.

The new program, like the original program, had three elements covering the three areas considered by the Government of Tonga as vital to their development:

(i) Women's Programs
(ii) Agricultural Training
(iii) Fisheries Development

The new program was approved in May 1982 for a total of $373,964 for Year 4 and $175,420 for Year 5.

On March 3, 1982 Cyclone Isaac struck Tonga and left a trail of destruction. Encouraged by the South Pacific Regional Office of USAID, FSP quickly prepared a "Small Projects Disaster Assistance Program" for U.S. $64,000. The purpose of this was:

> "...to provide financial assistance to village groups to enable them to proceed in their relief/reconstruction efforts..."

This gave a fourth element to be evaluated in the program.

FSP advised the Central Planning Office of the Tongan government that an evaluation of the program would be carried out in January-February 1983 by Dr. Bernard P. Hosie, the Evaluator for FSP. Central Planning was invited to participate and agreed to do so. Two, and sometimes three representatives from Central Planning joined FSP for the evaluation.

FSP greatly appreciated the participation of Central Planning and saw a number of advantages:

(i) The value of having an independent and non-involved review of the program by experienced Tongans.

(ii) Future cooperation between FSP and Central Planning cannot but be improved.

(iii) Central Planning in turn appreciated the opportunity for their Staff to gain additional experience in the evaluative process.

The Evaluation of Central Planning is included in this report as Appendix 1.

At the request of the FSP Evaluator the FSP Country Director prepared a strenuous itinerary for the Evaluation team. (see Appendix 2). This included visits to villages and groups on the islands of Tongatapu, 'Eua, Ha'apai and Vava'u. The Central Planning team accompanied FSP on all of these visits. In spite of the fact that it was cyclone season only one scheduled visit was canceled. Rough weather prevented the team traveling to the island of 'Uiha in the Ha'apai group to inspect one of the small projects.

The Evaluation Team was made up as follows:

FSP Evaluator - Dr. Bernard P. Hosie

Central Planning Evaluators - Mr. Mele Seini Faletau
Mr. Tavita Vaipuno.

For the Tongatapu and 'Eua programs, Ms. Rosemary Dillon of Central Planning accompanied the team.

ADMINISTRATION

FSP has been fortunate in having a stable Headquarters Staff in Tonga. Both the Country Director and the Assistant Country Director have been in place since Year I of the program. They make an excellent combination. Country Director David Wyler had two years in Tonga as a Peace Corps Volunteer, then completed a course at the School for International Living in Vermont before joining FSP. Ms. Seini Vakasiuola has had wide experience in Women's Development work in Tonga.

Normally the team includes a clerk/typist, but when the Evaluator was in Tonga one had resigned and her replacement had not yet arrived. The fourth member of the Headquarters Staff is Peace Corps Volunteer Douglas Merz, who has been in charge of the Small Projects with excellent results.

The Tongan Staff consider that they need additional Headquarters Staff and it is clear that they do. Both the Director and Assistant Director are very heavily engaged in office work and seldom find time to visit the field.

This is unfortunate since both are capable development persons and a close relationship with the field is essential. Their (necessary) preoccupation with the office work is no doubt one reason for some lapses in the Program - the poor quality of the reports on the Women's Program, and the failure to set up a data collection system for the Fisheries Program.

Since Doug Merz is scheduled to leave in March, two additional HQ Staff will be required. One should be primarily an office person, the other a field person.

The Assistant Country Director had just returned from a three months' Development Course in England under a Nuffield scholarship when the Evaluator arrived in Tonga. While this will be of value in the long term, it left a gap in the Tonga administration in the short term and this increased the workload of the Country Director and the Secretary.

In spite of this, the general quality of the administration was excellent and this is reflected in the standard of the programs. The Evaluation Team found that the files were carefully kept and up to date. So also were the account books. It was possible to find instantly how much had been spent on a program and how much remained to be spent.

The Evaluator was highly impressed with the Small Projects program, where $54,904 worth of material (about 5,000 items) were delivered to 700 households in 33 villages on 10 islands without one single case of materials going astray. Even more impressive was the fact that when one householder sold three bags of cement, the FSP Small Projects Officer quickly found this out and FSP confiscated six sheets of roofing iron from the householder until the cement was replaced.

VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The FSP/USAID Women's Development program includes the following elements:

1. The Catholic Sisters' Program
   a) in Tongatapu (including the adjacent island of 'Eua)
   b) in Ha'apai
   c) in Vava'u
   d) in Niuatoputapu
2. The Niuola Group based in Fua'amotu

I. BASELINE DATA

The Catholic Sisters' Program began in 1974, after the Tongan Government took over the running of the primary schools from the Churches. A number of the Catholic Sisters were trained at the Community Education Training Center in Suva and began working with village women. Their aim was to improve the family lives of the women.

In November 1978 FSP/USAID support for the program began. At that time the Sisters were working in thirteen villages in the various island groups. The majority of women in the program are not Catholics and religion has never been a factor. In a country where sectarian differences often run deep, this unifying element of the program is important.

The 1981 Evaluation shows that the program had expanded to 67 villages with 313 groups and 1,999 members.

The second group is the Niuola Women in Development at Fua'amotu. The group is led by a dynamic women's leader Tami Vakasiuola and

has been working together since 1975. Through their efforts Fua'amotu and the surrounding rural areas were one of the first rural areas in Tonga to get piped water. With help from the program the group, by the end of 1981, had built 26 toilets for the group members. More important, they had been active in training women in other areas in low cost building methods suitable for Tonga. The'Utulau women were only one of a number of groups assisted.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the program is:

> "To support and strengthen the efforts of a group of village workers to upgrade village health, improve home kitchens, privies and gardens, provide family planning information and assist in craft production and other income generating skills, working with village women's groups."

In May 1982 the objectives for Year 4 were modified as follows:

(a) To have seven full-time and seven part-time village workers composed of nine Catholic Sisters and five village women/men in the program.

During 1982 the following Staff worked the program:

	Sisters	Lay Persons
Tongatapu		
Full Time	Project Director 3 Village Workers	Secretary
Part Time	1 Village Worker	1 Village Worker
Ha'apai	Nil	Nil
Vava'u		
Full Time	1 Village Worker	1 Driver
Part Time	1 Secretary	1 Village Worker
Niuatopatapu		
Part Time	1 Village Worker	
'Eua		
Full Time	2 Village Workers	

This gives a total of seven Sisters working full time and two working part time on the program. Two lay persons are working full time and three part time.

(b) To expand the program so that it reaches an additional twenty-five villages: 7 in 'Eua, 12 in Tonga, 6 in Vava'u.

The major expansion in 1982 was in Vava'u, where the groups increased from 94 to 125, and in 'Eua which increased from nil in 1981 to 20 groups in 4 villages in 1982. The figures available to the Evaluator were not sufficient to determine if this target was reached. The latest figures for the program show the following:

	TONGATAPU	'EUA	HA'APAI	VAVA'U	NIUT.	TOTAL
Participating Villages	44	4	21	38	4	111
Number of Groups	278	20	64	125	7	494
Group Members	1,599	231	469	750	74	3,123
Persons Served	10,553	1,525	3,095	4,950	488	20,611

In the opinion of the Evaluator, these figures are somewhat optimistic. Cyclone Isaac seriously disrupted the program. With so many families homeless, with the vegetable gardens on which they depended damaged or destroyed, the copra which brought in a small income wiped out, it was obvious that the program had to be modified. Sister Tu'ifua, the Program Director, broadcast over the radio telling the Clubs that there would be no more monthly visits for two months. The Club members were urged to work to rehabilitate their own families and assist others in need. The Sisters themselves concentrated on this also. The program along its traditional lines was suspended.

The disruption was naturally worst in the areas hardest hit such as Ha'apai. In Vava'u, which escaped the worst effects of the cyclone, the disruption was comparatively little.

Most Clubs have rejoined the program but some have not yet done so. There are no current figures for the number that have dropped out.

A second factor which made it difficult to get up to date figures was that the FSP Assistant Country Director Seini Vakasiuola was absent for the latter half of 1982 on a Nuffield Scholarship. Even without the cyclone this would have meant that reporting slackened off. Tongans do not take kindly to paperwork and it is a constant battle to get reports.

A third factor which affects the above figures is that early in 1982 the Sister in Charge in Ha'apai was moved to Tongatapu and not replaced. This means that no one knows how many Clubs are continuing in the program. Certainly many of them are, since FSP is using the Clubs for a major rebuilding program in the Nomuka area. The figures shown for Ha'apai are therefore the Clubs active at the beginning of 1982.

The final figure, Persons Served (by the program), is based on the fact that virtually all Club members are representing a family and the average family in Tonga has 6.6 members. The total budget for Year 4, excluding the Community Centers, is $37,870 from USAID funding - this represents $1.91 per person assisted.

(c) To assist in the construction/renovation of two community centers.

The Evaluation team inspected several community centers damaged by

the cyclone and rebuilt under the program. The methodology followed by FSP in each case has been to provide certain agreed upon materials, usually the cement and the roofing iron required for the building. The balance of the materials are provided by the village. Usually they salvage everything possible from the old building, cut and mill coconut trees for struts, and purchase the rest. All labor is provided by the village. Usually the village is able to locate a trained carpenter from the village who agrees to supervise the project without cost. The unskilled labor is provided by the village people. By using this method of construction the work has been done for minimum costs.

* At Vietongo on Tongatapu a Center has been completely rebuilt. It was originally 30 x 100 feet; it has been expanded to 40 x 100 feet. It has strong concrete pillars, cement brick walls and an iron roof. It is already in use but a new floor needs to be laid and toilets are under construction.

* At Pangaimotu on Vava'u the Center was unroofed by the cyclone. FSP provided funds for the roofing iron. Additional funding was provided by the New Zealand High Commission to build a large concrete tank and two toilets (flush).

* At Feletoa on Vava'u the village is building a new community hall; FSP has agreed to provide $2,000 for the roof.

* At Tuanekivale on Vava'u the Community Hall and the Women's Center were both destroyed by the cyclone. FSP provided $1600 in materials (cement and roofing iron) towards the cost. Both are almost completed. The Women's Center was so badly damaged that it was shifted to a new site - even the foundations

were unable to be used. The combined total of these buildings is 1600 square feet, which means that FSP provided $1 per square foot towards the building costs. It is a good example of the point made above - that the construction costs have been kept extremely low.

FSP has also negotiated funding from other sources for community halls - including $18,000 from the Marist Fathers of the U.S.A. and Canada.

(d) To conduct team visits to 'Eua, Vava'u and Niuatoputapu. The cyclone led to the cancellation of these proposed visits. Instead, a major visit was made to cyclone devastated Ha'apai in July by the Project Director, Sister Tu'ifua, and an FSP team to distribute relief supplies and assess the damage done by the cyclone. Four of the most remote islands, so isolated that they had received little help, were included in the visit.

(e) To conduct one village workers seminar in Nuku'alofa. The seminar was held in September; forty-four women from all over Tonga took part. It proved an excellent forum to exchange ideas, discuss problems caused by the cyclone and improve cooperation between the Village Women's Program and other organizations, government and non-government. Both FSP and the Sisters considered it had real value.

III. METHODOLOGY

The central feature of the Sisters' program is the group system. While there may be minor variations, the general pattern has been worked out over the years by trial and error and is as follows:

When a community approaches the Sisters for help, the Sisters hold a one day seminar for the whole community, men and women. They explain the aims and methods of the program, including the monthly

and yearly inspections. If the village decides to participate and the Sisters agree to accept them, the women who wish to join the effort are broken into groups of about six or eight. The Sisters help the groups to choose their leaders, and to decide on their aims for the year, setting these out on a month by month basis. These are usually improvements to water supply, to kitchen, to bathrooms, fencing of properties (to keep out pigs and enable flowers and vegetables to be grown). The Sisters also encourage traditional Tongan crafts - tapa cloth, mats, baskets. To encourage them to raise money for their project, the Sisters give the groups a small grant, usually $10 or $20. With this they carry out some kind of fund raising function, e.g. a kava night or a dance, or baking and selling Tongan puddings. Quite frequently this $10 grows to $1,000.

Each month the Sisters inspect the homes of group members. The inspection concentrates on the element the group has decided must be done that month in order to achieve their annual goal. But it also includes the cleanliness of the house, the toilets, the kitchen, the health of the children, the surroundings (rubbish disposal, flowers, vegetables, general village appearance). Once a year a major inspection is carried out. Village and Community leaders take part and other villages are invited to attend.

IV. NIUOLA WOMEN'S GROUP

This group originally numbered 26, but migration and other factors have reduced their number to 17. In spite of their small number they remain extremely active and influential. The group played an important role in disaster reconstruction in Ha'apai.

The major USAID supported program of the group was the construction

of a 3,000 square foot Community Center. It consists of three geodesic domes of concrete joined together. This is the first time this type of construction has been used in Tonga. It is economic to build and cyclone proof and could become popular. The Evaluation team visited Fua'amotu and met the Women's Leader Tami Vakasiuola and the Chairperson of the group, Fale Paini Manitisa. They commented:

> "We built the Center in 72 days from April to May 1982. All labor was voluntary; we worked six days a week and sometimes more than twelve hours a day; we had up to fifteen volunteers working. FSP provided T.$13,000 for the materials. We provided all the labor."

The Evaluation team inspected the new Center and was impressed. It is solidly built, spacious and cool. The cost of $13,000 includes about $4,000 for the frame; this has been dismantled and will be available for building other centers. Even including the frame costs, the building cost $4.25 per square foot - for a building of this kind, an excellent price. Some minor work yet remains to be done but the building is being used.

The building is intended primarily as a Women's Training Center. For example, in September the Group ran a one day Conference on the role of women in Tonga; 161 attended. The Group plans to use it to train women in a variety of areas - appropriate technology, nutrition, budgeting, etc. They also hope to set up a boat building program using Tongan designed boats and traditional Tongan builders, but incorporating western technology where appropriate. The last plan sums up the philosophy of the Group - build on Tongan traditions but incorporate western ideas where relevant.

The Niuola Group have 153 affiliated women's groups with 1,092 members through Tonga. They have already had a major impact on

be done is the concrete floor, water tanks, guttering and toilets. The Center will become an important women's training center for Tonga.

(b) Catholic Sisters Program

In general there is no doubt that this is a very high quality program. Since there are nearly five hundred groups and each group chooses its own project for the year, there is an extraordinary diversity. However, almost all group members (over three thousand of them) normally have a monthly visit from the Sister in Charge to inspect:

- Cleanliness of house, surroundings, village;
- Progress towards annual project; and to
- Encourage making of tapa, baskets, mats, etc.

It is rare that group members fail to achieve their major project for the year. Groups work together to raise funds for their projects, and help the poorer group members. Not infrequently groups will voluntarily provide for the very poor in the community even though they do not belong to the group. The annual project is usually one of the following:

- improve water supply (either getting piped water or a tank)
- build kitchen/toilet/shower (usually one a year)
- equip kitchen
- fence property and plant flowers, fruit tree, and vegetable garden.

The monthly visits are facilitated by the provision of two vehicles under the program. Additional transport would be of great value.

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On January 31, 1983, a formal meeting took place between the four members of the Evaluation Team, Bishop Pat Finau, Father Dave Mullins (in charge of the development program of the Catholic Church), the seven Sisters, the Secretary of the program, and the FSP Country Director. A number of issues were discussed.

The Sisters were asked what would happen to the program when FSP/USAID funding came to an end in September 1984. They replied that the program had begun without outside support and would continue without it if necessary. They would certainly have to curtail it, but it would operate at whatever level it could. It is clear that the Catholic Church and the Sisters have a strong commitment to the program and that it will continue once the present support is finished. The Evaluator also considers that, as it is the most successful women's program in the South Pacific, it will be able to negotiate outside support.

The most serious criticism the Evaluator has of the program is the failure to provide a leader for Ha'apai. Sister Petila was withdrawn at the beginning of 1982 and not replaced. The program has therefore been without a leader for twelve months. The Evaluator considers that FSP must take part of the blame for this failure. Once it was clear that the Sisters were unable to replace Sister Petila, FSP should have made every effort to fill the gap. There is no indication that this has been done.

The Evaluator was also concerned to find that comparatively little progress has been made in bringing lay persons into the program as leaders. It is important the Sisters train part time

and/or full time counterparts as assistants. Some progress has been made, e.g., there is an excellent lay woman leader in Vava'u, and another working with Sister Tu'ifua in Tongatapu. But by and large the Sisters have failed in this. The Evaluator spoke strongly about this to the Sisters and urged them to see it as a top priority. Bishop Finau supported this.

Another point of criticism was that the reporting on the program has definitely slipped. The cyclone was part of the cause; the absence of the FSP Assistant Country Director Seini Vakasiuola was also very important. She is an excellent administrator and has had direct control of this program. Most important of all is the fact that the Sisters very obviously do not like the reporting and complained about having to make a report every month - in spite of the fact that many of them have not in fact been making these reports. The FSP Evaluator suggested that a compromise might be possible. Narrative reports would be made every three months, but would be made faithfully. This is an area that requires attention.

Traditionally there has been rivalry between the Sisters and the Government Women Extension Officers who belong to the Home Economics Section of the Ministry of Agriculture. Relations seem to have improved, and in 'Eua in particular, an excellent partnership has developed.

The Sisters continue to encourage the sale of handicrafts and have a well placed shop in the center of town outside the Basilica. They sell about $2,000 worth per month, much of it to New Zealand and Australia. They are anxious to develop outlets in the U.S.A. FSP may be able to help them with contacts.

The physical results of the program are everywhere in evidence. Hundreds of water tanks, kitchens, toilets and showers have been built. Homes have been fenced, gardens planted, villages upgraded. What is perhaps more important lies beneath the surface and is not easily amenable to evaluation. The stronger sense of community that is built within the groups and the village, the sense of pride and self-worth engendered in the women because they know they have raised the money and built a kitchen for their family. The feeling that they have some control over their own lives and the way they live. As one Sister said:

> "They get to know each other better and it improves community spirit and cooperation. The people who join this program grow as persons - they become better persons and happier persons. They learn how to organize, how to work together. They become proud of themselves. They learn from each other; those who are poor housekeepers or gardeners learn from those who are good."

For two days the Evaluation Team was accompanied by a Peace Corps Consultant, Dr. Nancy Geyer. A copy of her report to the Peace Corps Office in Tonga is appended (Appendix 3).

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. FSP, in consultation with the Sisters, should move quickly to find a leader for the Ha'apai program.
2. FSP should encourage the Sisters to locate and train full and/or part time lay women leaders for the program.
3. Reporting has slipped from the high quality earlier in the program. Attention must be given to this.
4. Additional staffing is required for FSP Headquarters in Tonga. The shortage of Staff has been felt, particularly in the Women's Program.

SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

Cyclone "Isaac" struck Tonga on March 3, 1982 leaving a trail of devastation everywhere, but above all in the Ha'apai group. In some areas over 90% of the buildings were destroyed. Before the end of March FSP submitted to USAID Suva a "Small Projects Disaster Assistance Program" requesting $64,000 for a one year program to help people repair the destruction.

FSP Tonga was favorably placed to administer such a fund. It has an experienced Headquarters Staff, excellent relations with the Tongan Government, and, through its Village Development Program, a highly organized structure of village women reaching down into most villages in Tonga.

The program was approved by, and coordinated with, the National Disaster Reconstruction and Relief (NODRAR) Office. The Government program covered homes and schools; they asked FSP to concentrate on Community Halls, toilets, showers and kitchens.

All Small Projects required the approval of NODRAR, of FSP New York, and of USAID Suva. The Evaluator was impressed by the speed with which the necessary approvals were obtained and the work carried out. Work began on the first project only ten weeks after the cyclone. The normal time for all approvals was three weeks.

The program as originally submitted to USAID and approved has one minor error. Local Contribution includes $5,000 for a Small Projects Officer. This Officer was in fact a Peace Corps

Volunteer Douglas Merz, so this cannot be included as a local contribution.

This error was more than offset by the methodology followed by FSP. In most programs, 75% of the materials was provided from AID funds, 25% was required from the participants. In very many cases the Evaluator found that far more than the required 25% was provided by participants. A very conservative estimate of materials from local contribution is $15,000. The budget estimate of $7,500 for village labor is also a highly conservative one.

These two items alone give a local contribution of $22,500 - well in excess of the $20,500 claimed in the original budget. Other items could certainly be included in local contribution. For example, FSP provided the materials, but transport to the site was the responsibility of the project holder. In the case of isolated areas such as Nomuka Island in the Ha'apai group, transport costs would certainly be quite significant.

The Evaluator considers that the success of the Small Projects Program was due in no small measure to the excellent work of Peace Corps Volunteer Douglas Merz.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 1

Ngele'ia Community Gardens

Project Holder Leslei Galloway was away when the team visited the project and Peace Corps Volunteer Robin Anthony briefed the team. The project aimed to fence 90 town apis* and encourage the householders to grow vegetables. Fences are essential

* an api is the equivalent of 8¼ acres

because of the pigs, horses and chickens that wander around freely in a Tongan village. FSP provided $3,000 for tools, nails, fencing wire - $33 per unit. The householders provided the fence posts, labor and land.

The Department of Agriculture provided regular training sessions and many of the seeds. UNICEF funded Consultant Paul Sommers who set up a demonstration vegetable garden. No pesticides were used and organic gardening was encouraged. Two of the gardens won awards from the Department of Agriculture. The area where the gardens are located is on the outskirts of the capital Nuku'alofa; most of the people have migrated from other areas and have no bush apis for growing vegetables and these gardens were the only ones they had. Many of the houses had several families living in them; Robin Anthony estimated that on average they held at least ten persons. The fenced area was usually 40 feet by 15 feet and a wide variety of vegetables was grown, both Tongan root crops and faster growing western vegetables.

Mr. Anthony told the evaluators that the gardens were well kept and productive during 1982. However, when the Evaluators inspected the gardens, Tonga was experiencing one of the worst droughts in its history and most of the crops had died.

The gardens were planned to help cope with the food shortages which always follow a cyclone; they were primarily for subsistence. In some cases excess vegetables were sold at the market, but more usually, in accord with Tongan custom, these were given to families in need. One of the woman leaders, Valeti Petelo, made the following comment to the Evaluator:

> "I don't think we could have afforded to feed our families without the garden. Most people had little money and vegetables at the market were very expensive. It would have cost us from $4 to $8 a week to buy the same vegetables in the market."

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From a cost-benefit point of view this has been an impressive program. About 900 people have been reached for $3,000; just over $3 per person. Accepting the conservative figure of $4 per week, the gardens produced perhaps $10,000 worth of vegetables before the drought brought production to a halt.

The training element was of great importance. The Department of Agriculture gave lectures every month; UNICEF Consultant Paul Sommers was also active in training people. Participants were introduced to nutritious and fast growing European vegetables such as beans, cabbage, lettuce - these are a useful supplement to the Tongan root crops. Center Director Leslei Galloway commented, "This is the best training program we have ever had."

Only time will tell whether or not the program will continue in future years. All the present indications are that it will.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 2

Atenisi Library

The Atenisi Institute was set up to help solve one of Tonga's serious education problems - only a tiny minority of the graduates from primary schools can find a place in the twelve secondary schools in the country. It is unusual in that it is a non-government and non-church institute. As many as six

Peace Corps Volunteers have worked at the Institute; currently there are two. It has five hundred students.

The Institute is on low lying land a few miles from the capital Nuku'alofa. The library was unroofed by the cyclone and largely destroyed. The ocean surged in to a depth of over five feet and 9,000 books were submerged. About half of these were damaged but could be salvaged; the rest had to be destroyed. $3,600 was granted from the Small Projects Fund. By reusing old materials and doing all the work themselves, the Library has been rebuilt on a much larger scale. It is now 150 feet by 25 feet. It is cool and light.

EVALUATION

The Evaluators were all impressed with the building, and especially with the fact that it had been built for a dollar a square foot. Even for Tonga this is a remarkable figure. The cost/benefit is $7 per student.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 3

Nukunuku School Poultry Project

The western end of Tongatapu was severely affected by the cyclone. One casualty was a chicken coop belonging to the local school. The coop was completely destroyed and all but 60 of the 500 birds were killed. The project aims to provide the materials required to rebuild the coop. The school will provide all labor and any materials that can be salvaged.

The project applicant was a Peace Corps Volunteer working at the school. Approval was given on September 20, but

shortly after this date the PCV left. A new PCV was scheduled to start when the school reopened in January, so FSP decided to wait until he was on site to supervise the project before providing the materials requested.

The Evaluation team did not visit this site.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 4
'Uiha Village Fence

Several years ago FSP provided (from non-AID sources) funds to build a fence around the village of 'Uiha to keep domestic animals from damaging the vegetables grown in the bush apis. It functioned very well. Unfortunately the cyclone destroyed several hundred feet of the fence and the gardens were exposed to the depredations of the animals.

T.$709 worth of cement, fencing wire and barbed wire was provided from USAID Small Projects funds. The village people transported the materials to the island; they provided the sand, aggregate, fencing posts and all labor. The whole village took part in the rebuilding and the repair work was carried out in one day.

The Evaluation was scheduled to travel to 'Uiha from Pangai in a small boat on February 2, 1983. However the weather was poor and the open seas between Ha'apai and 'Uiha made it impossible to visit the island.

The FSP Evaluator spoke with Tom Hicks, a Peace Corps Volunteer working in Ha'apai; he had recently been in 'Uiha and had inspected the fence. It was well built, in excellent condition, and was keeping the animals away from the vegetable gardens, he reported. About 200 people are profiting from the repaired fence; this means the cost/benefit ratio is about $3 per person.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 5

Vava'u Showers and Toilets

Sister Malia Lolesio, who was in charge of the Vava'u Village Women's Development Program, identified 36 toilets and 17 showers which had been damaged by the cyclone and needed repair. The program was approved on August 20, 1982 and the first purchase of materials made on September 21.

The Ministry of Works in Vava'u estimated the cost of a toilet as T.$120 and of a shower as T.$100. Using these figures, FSP agreed to provide $90 for a toilet and $75 for a shower; the remaining 25% was provided by the villagers. In the case of the showers, the FSP materials provided consisted of 80 concrete bricks ($40); 3 bags of cement ($18); and 2 roofing irons ($35). It was the responsibility of the village people to transport these to the site.

Seven villages were involved in this program; two of these, Tu'anuku and Tefisi, were on Vava'u itself; the remaining five were on the outer islands. The Evaluation Team did not visit the five outer islands, but Sister Lolesio reported that all of these had successfully completed their buildings. At Tefisi the team visited nine sites; in each case $75 had been provided for a shower. All of these had been completed and some were already in use.

At Tu'anuku village the project was not quite so advanced and the FSP Evaluator made the following notes:

1. FSP provided $75 for a shower but the householder decided to build a double unit - shower and toilet. Both are partially

completed. The toilet will be a flush toilet with a septic. All homes have reticulated water.

2. $75 for a shower provided by FSP and again a double unit is being built. Shower and toilet are about three quarters finished. When more money is available the building will be completed, and then a flush toilet ($60) and a septic installed. This householder and several others mentioned that December-January was a bad time for raising funds because of Christmas and especially the school costs. In February or March the Women's Groups will begin raising funds again to complete the project.

3. $75 from FSP and a double unit being built. Only the foundations, the concrete floor, and three layers of bricks finished so far.

4. $75 from FSP and a double unit almost completed. As usual a flush toilet and septic will be installed when money becomes available.

5. $75 from FSP and double unit nearly completed. Pit dug for septic.

6. Single unit being built; about half finished.

As has been pointed out, the Evaluation Team did not visit the five villages on the outer islands. In November 1982 the FSP Country Director and Small Projects Officer visited all of these sites and reported that 90% of them had been completed.

The total number of buildings constructed under this project is 36 toilets and 17 showers for U.S. $4,780 - an average of $94 per building.

EVALUATION

This has been a highly successful program. The Evaluators did not come across a single case of materials being lost, stolen or diverted. With an average of 7 persons per family the USAID program is spending $13 per person. This is a small amount for the improved hygiene, privacy and convenience.

An important reason for the success of the program is the fact that it is tied in with the Village Women's Development Program. This means it has close supervision; Sister Lolesio visits the home of every member of the program each month. It also means that each householder has the support of the group in building the shower or toilet. Finally, and perhaps most important, the groups raise the funds required to provide the 25% needed for their local contribution. Without this support it would have been very difficult for many of these householders to raise the $30 needed.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 6

'Utelei Water Supply Restoration

'Utelei is a village across the Port of Refuge Harbor from Neifau, the capital of Vava'u. It has no piped water. Many of the tanks were damaged by the cyclone - guttering and down pipes torn away, tanks unroofed. FSP provided $1600 from the Small Projects fund for the materials for this work.

The Evaluation Team inspected 21 tanks at the village. Only one of these was not functioning - the downpipe had not been connected although the tank had been roofed and the guttering on the house restored. The tank belonged to a home next to two large Government tanks.

In all other cases the work had been completed - guttering restored, downpipes in place, tanks roofed over. In some cases the roof of the tank served as the catchment, but in many cases the iron roof of the home was the catchment. All the tanks had some water as Vava'u, after a four month drought, was finally getting rain. Indeed, it was raining during the inspection.

The tanks averaged about 3,000 gallons so the total water storage made available through the program is 63,000 gallons for $1600 - $25 per thousand gallons. To install a thousand gallon tank, even with a catchment, guttering and downpipes already in place, would cost $250.

The 21 households average seven per home, i.e., 168 persons. This means $10 per person for water. Since this village is completely dependent on rain water the value of the project is clear.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 7

Ha'ateiho Kindergarten

Not approved by FSP New York.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 8

Kala'au Village Toilets

FSP provided $90 worth of materials for the nine toilets at Kala'au Village on Tongatapu. Work began on the toilets in October but problems emerged. The Tongan Government has become concerned about the quality of beach sand being mined for construction work and a permit is now required - plus a charge of $5 per ton of sand. Only recently has the village been granted permission to get sand. Work is now proceeding.

The Evaluation team saw three partially completed toilets. These are all planned as flush toilets. A local carpenter is assisting with the work on a voluntary basis; since he has a full time job he can only work in the late afternoons and on Saturdays. This is another cause of the slow progress. He has designed a toilet built on top of the septic tank which provides the foundation for the toilet; this reduces costs. Six other toilets had their foundations laid but little more.

The project is well behind schedule and must be regarded as one of the least successful of the small projects. However, there is no reason to suppose it will not be built within a few months now that the problem of sand has been solved.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 9

Taufa'ahua College Wind Generator

The College, run by the Wesleyan Church, is in Pangai, the capital of Ha'apai. It has boarding pupils as well as day students. In 1981 USAID provided $8,000 through an Accelerated Impact Grant to set up a wind driven generator to provide power for the school. Cyclone Isaac destroyed the tower on which the windmill was sited and seriously damaged the system.

Under a Small Projects Grant, FSP provided timber, bolts, nails, paint, cement and reinforcing steel to the value of U.S. $544. Peace Corps Volunteer Dan Klecker, assisted by PCV Tom Hicks, built a tower for the windmill and restored the system.

The Evaluation Team inspected the new, forty foot tower. It is very strongly built and should survive future cyclones. PCV Hicks claims that it will stand up to 150 mph winds. The wind generator and solar panels charge thirty 12 Volt batteries; from these, seven classrooms are lit.

The classrooms are used by the boarders for night study. The community also uses them for a variety of purposes. The expenditure of $544 has made operational a system worth nearly twenty times that much.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 10

Tuanekivale Village Halls

Cyclone Isaac destroyed both the Village Hall and the Women's Center at Tuanekivale in Vava'u. FSP provided $1700 for roofing iron and cement to rebuild the two structures.

The Village Hall was about 80% finished when inspected by the Evaluation Team. The original concrete floor and foundations were intact and were used for the new hall, but the original roof, walls, and frame had been completely demolished. Solid concrete pillars stand at the four corners. The walls and roof frame are of milled coconut timber provided by the village. Much of the iron on the original building was salvaged and is being used for the walls. The new iron is on the roof.

The former Women's Center was so badly damaged that even the foundations were unusable and the Center was shifted about a hundred feet to a new site. A new concrete floor has been built. The frame is of milled coconut timber. The roof is not yet finished.

The hall is about 40 by 24 feet, the center about 30 by 16 feet, so the two buildings total about 1400 square feet. This means they have been built, or rebuilt, for about $1 per square foot, a very low figure. This was possible because the work was done by the village people, a local carpenter provided the supervision, the village transported the materials, the village provided the coconut trees to be milled, and the village salvaged the materials from the old buildings. Only a few days work are required to complete the project.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 11

'Eua Villages Showers and Toilets

Approval for this program was received January 1983; the materials were purchased on February 4. Hence work had not commenced when the Evaluation Team was in 'Eua in January.

This is a major project, with 83 showers and 12 toilets to be reconstructed in 8 villages. $7,305 has been requested from FSP - $75 per shower and $90 per toilet. Local contribution (transport, labor, sand, aggregate) is estimated at $7,325.

Two Sisters from the Village Development program are working in 'Eua, so the project will be closely supervised. They expect to complete it within two or three months. Accepting an average of seven persons per family, this project will reach 655 persons at an average cost of about $14 per person. The new toilets and showers will mean an improvement in cleanliness and health for families and communities.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 12

'Otu Mu'omu'a Kitchens

This project is sited on three islands in the southern Ha'apai group; Nomuka (77 kitchens); Mango (14 kitchens); and Fonoibua (9 kitchens) - a total of 100 kitchens. FSP has agreed to contribute $120 worth of materials for each kitchen, a total of $12,000. This will cover the cost of 75% of the materials for a kitchen about 12 feet by 10 feet.

The program was approved on December 1, 1982, and the first materials were shipped on December 21. The Evaluation Team was unable to visit the islands, and no FSP inspection has been carried out since December 21. A team of two Sisters left for the area on February 8 and a report is expected shortly.

The householder is expected to pay 25% of the cost of the materials, transport costs from Nuku'alofa, and all labor. The program will serve 100 families - about 700 persons, at a cost per person to the project of $17. The present "kitchen" is normally a dirt floor with a few sheets of iron salvaged from the cyclone. It is exposed to the elements and to domestic animals. The new kitchens will be a major step forward for health and sanitation as well as comfort and convenience.

The average cost per square foot to the USAID program is $1. This compares with over $7 per square foot for the hurricane houses being built by the Government.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 13

Vahe Hahake Showers, Toilets, Kitchens

This program is sited in three villages in eastern Tongatapu - Niutoua, Kolonga and Nukuleka. The Evaluation Team visited the first two villages. The program was approved on December 7, and the first materials purchased on December 13.

The Kolonga program calls for 11 kitchens and 4 toilets. Two toilets were almost finished and the foundations of one kitchen laid. Progress is very slow. Christmas/New Year is a slow time in Tonga. Also, there is only one local carpenter available and he can help only after work and on Saturdays since he has a regular job. However, it is anticipated that the buildings will all be completed before the end of March.

The story is much the same at Nuitoua where 39 toilets are being built. The team saw four partially finished toilets, all flush toilets. The other thirty-five are in various stages. Heavy rain discouraged the evaluation team from a closer inspection.

At Nukuleka 21 kitchens, 7 toilets and 4 showers are to be built. The team did not inspect this village. FSP reports show that two toilets and one kitchen have been almost completed but little work has been done on most of the others. An inspection early in January by the FSP Small Projects Officer revealed that one householder had sold three bags of cement worth about $18. Thereupon FSP Assistant Country Director Seini Vakasuiola went to the village with a van and took back six sheets of galvanised iron from the householder. The family was told that FSP will make a further inspection on February 11; if the foundations for the kitchen have been built by then, the iron will be returned.

FSP considers that this will be a salutary lesson for Nukuleka and for other villages as well; in fact, the Evaluation Team found that word had spread to other parts of Tangatapu. It is expected that the next inspection will show that there has been good progress.

This project is rather slow but there is no reason to suppose that it will not be carried out according to plan.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 14

Kotu Village Fence

The Evaluation Team did not get to Kotu, a small island in the Ha'apai group, so this report is based on FSP files.

The project calls for rebuilding a village fence to keep pigs and other domestic animals away from the vegetable gardens. A request came to FSP from Taufa Pulu, representing the Town Officer, he claimed. FSP agreed to provide $3,600 worth of materials; the village people agreed to provide the sand, gravel, transport and labor.

Unfortunately, Mr. Pulu did not prove completely reliable. He told the village people he was providing funds for the fence. In return all he asked of the village people was that they should fish for him. However, details of the program, including the FSP support, were broadcast over the local radio. This is the usual practice. The Town Officer visited the FSP office and the matter was explained.

The project has now been taken over by the Town Officer. All materials were collected by the Town Officer and transported safely to Kotu. To date no visit has been made to Kotu to inspect the new fence.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 15

Hala Vimahi Cooperative Copra Shed

The village people of Lakepa in Western Tongatapu formed a cooperative and built a copra shed in 1979. Cyclone Isaac took the roof off the shed. As the copra crop itself was devastated, and also the bananas, the main source of income for the cooperative no longer existed so it was difficult for them to raise funds for rebuilding.

The Evaluation Team visited the shed and inspected it. The rebuilding has been completed. The shed is 70 feet by 30 feet. The roof is of strong timber, well braced and tied with steel bands to give additional strength.

The Secretary of the Cooperative, Penisamani Latu, explained to the Team that the Cooperative has 21 members; each member represents an extended family so that virtually all of the 500 people in the village belong to the cooperative. FSP provided $1606 for the materials, while the village raised $938. The village provided the transport and all the labor. A local Carpenter supervised the operation.

The copra shed is vital for the village economy. It is also important for village meetings and social functions. $1606 represents 75 cents per square foot and also $3 per person in the village.

SMALL PROJECT NO. 16

Vahe Hihifo Showers/Toilets/Kitchens

This project covers three villages in Tongatapu's Western District; Masilamea, 'Utulau and Houma. The Evaluation Team braved the rain and mud to inspect all of these villages. The project calls for the rebuilding of 32 showers, 11 toilets, and 14 kitchens. FSP is following its standard pattern, providing 75% of the cost of the materials required, while the householders provide the other 25%, transport and labor. The estimate of 50% for local contribution is therefore quite conservative. When double units are built local contribution is closer to 75%.

Approval for the project was received on January 6, 1983 and the first purchase of materials was made on January 13. The Evaluation Team visit was made only eighteen days later but a surprising amount of work had already been accomplished. There are two Women's Groups at 'Utulau. One group of 14 women is led by Mrs.Ungetea Fonua. For several months each group member paid $5 at each monthly meeting to raise their 25% share of the cost of the materials. The women raised the money by working in a plantation and selling vegetables. The Department of Agriculture helped them with advice and seeds.

All 14 women plan to install flush toilets; the toilet (which will cost $58) and the septic tank will be their responsibility. They hope to finish by April. The team saw several units that were nearly finished; all the units had started. Several women were building double units - a toilet and shower.

The second group of 10 women at 'Utulau belong to the Village Women's Development Program. Again good progress has been made. This group also plans flush toilets.

At Masilamea, six kitchens are being built. One was finished. The group had concentrated on this to have it ready before the Evaluation Team arrived. It has a concrete floor, milled coconut wood frame and sides, wooden shutters, and an iron roof. The group picked the coconut trees and transported them to the mill at Fualu. The mill cuts them for $28 an hour and two loads were cut in the hour. Two more loads will be required to complete the whole project.

Houma village is building 21 showers, 2 toilets and 3 kitchens. No materials had been received so work had not started.

FSP is providing funds for 57 buildings; since a family can get assistance for only one building this means 57 families are benefitting - about 400 people. The cost/benefit is $12 per person. The buildings are solidly constructed; indeed during Cyclone Isaac many families in this area sheltered in their FSP constructed kitchens because these were more solid than their houses.

EVALUATION

Project Number	House-holders	No. of People	Cost	Cost per Person	Bldgs.	Villages
1	90	630	$3,000	$5		8
2		500	$3,600	$7	1	
3	Not Started					
4	30	200	$ 709	$3		1
5	53	371	$4,780	$13	53	7
6	21	168	$1,600	$10		1
7	Not Approved					
8	9	63	$ 810	$13	9	1
9		300	$ 544	$2		1
10	40	300	$1,7001	$5	2	1
11	95	665	$7,325	$14	95	8
12	100	700	$12,000	$17	100	3 (islands)
13	86	600	$8,640	$14	86	3
14	30	200	$3,600	$18		1
15	70	500	$1,606	$3	1	1
16	57	400	$4,990	$13	57	3
	681	5,597	$54,904	$10	404	33

The above is a summary of the Small Projects Program. An average of seven persons per household is assumed. The average Tongan family is 6.6, but many households have additional members or even another family staying with them.

Analysing this from a cost/benefit point of view we find:

1. 681 households (nearly 5,000 persons) got either water or a new kitchen or shower or toilet for an average of $10 per person.

2. 404 buildings are being constructed at an average cost to the program of between $1 and $2 per square foot.

3. In every project there was a substantial local contribution. Usually this consisted of 25% of the cost of materials, transport costs and labor.

The Evaluator was impressed with the fact that $54,904 worth of materials were delivered to nearly 700 households in 33 villages on 10 islands, yet there was only one case of materials being misappropriated reported - 3 bags of cement ($18 worth) at Nukuleka. The FSP Staff expect this to be replaced. In part this excellent result is due to the fact that Tonga is a highly law abiding country, and to the FSP policy of making the project holder responsible for the transport of the materials. But it is also a tribute to the good staff work and careful supervision of the FSP Staff.

The policy of giving 75% of the materials and leaving the householder to build meant that the decision on the kind of building erected was left to the householder. In two cases that led to decisions which the Evaluator viewed with some reservations:

1. On both Tongatapu and Vava'u almost all the householders who had running water opted to build flush toilets. Water in Tonga is a limited resource. Also, breakdowns of the pumps are all too common. In addition, as the Central Planning Evaluators pointed out, toilet paper is expensive and many families may not be able to afford to buy this.

The FSP Small Projects Officer considered that flush toilets were a status symbol. On at least one occasion he had brought in the W.H.O. Hygiene Engineer to a village to point out the advantages of pit toilets, but the householders still opted for flush toilets.

In discussions with the National Office of Disaster Relief the Director Villiami Fukafuka commented that the Ministry of Health is encouraging people to build flush toilets when they have piped water. In view of this, and the fact that the people want these toilets and are prepared to pay for them, the FSP Evaluator considers that they have to be accepted. However, he agrees with the recommendation of the Central Planning Evaluator:

> "...that applicants should be educated in the possible costs and future problems of flush toilets, e.g., the cost of toilet paper and the means of disposing it, and water shortage."

An additional point in which the people should be educated is on the need for proper leaching pits for the septic tanks.

2. In some cases the Evaluator noticed that the kitchens being built were rather additions to the houses. He has little doubt that the old kitchen will still be used while the new "kitchen" becomes simply part of the house. The FSP Small Projects Officer was well aware of this and deplores it. He said, rather pessimistically:

> "I believe that if we provided funds for a kitchen for every household in Tonga they would all build an extension to their house."

Clearly this is where the people see the priority and there seems little that FSP can do to change this.

FUALU AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTER

INTRODUCTION

According to the Tongan Constitution all Tongan males, on coming of age, are entitled to 8¼ acres of land ("bush api") and a small lot in town ("town api"). While the rapidly rising population now means that many Tongans do not get their allotments, there are at least 11,000 small farmlets in Tonga, which has some of the finest farm land in the world. Efficient use of this land is of vital importance to the Tongan economy. For many Tongan families it is virtually their sole source of livelihood.

Fualu is about four miles from the capital Nuku'alofa. The Catholic Church holds a lease on 78 acres of land until 1995. In 1977 the first group of nine young Tongans began a two year course to train them as small scale commercial farmers.

Fualu trainees must be between 18 and 30 years old and have access to a bush api. The program is designed to give limited academic training and good practical training. During the course each trainee is helped to set up his own farmlet, so that on graduation he has a small, well developed farmlet, suitable for subsistence and also for small scale commercial farming.

A. BASELINE DATA

By February 1981 Fualu had quite a good plant. Four living units could each hold five students. There were staff quarters, classroom, dining room, and office space. With help from the USAID program, a well equipped blacksmith's shop had been set up.

But there were serious problems. Only five of the thirteen students who began the second course at Fualu in February 1979 have graduated. Staff shortages prevent any adequate follow up of graduate students. Only a minority of students who graduated were working on their farmlets. The opening of the school year in 1981 had been postponed because only three students had applied. The Evaluator wrote at that time (1981):

> "Fualu is an experiment that still has to prove itself. It will do this only if it upgrades its courses, follows up on its graduate students, and if its ex-students are happy with their experience and successful as farmers."

B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to train young Tongans to become dedicated and knowledgeable farmers in the Tongan tradition.

The specific objectives, as outlined in the program submitted to USAID in March 1981, are as follows:

1. To set up an agricultural training center which will stress both agricultural and technical training in the management and operation of a small Tongan farm. The narrative that follows shows that this has been done.

2. To introduce the use of horse drawn farming implements to the small Tongan farmer through instruction at the Fualu Agricultural Training Center (FATC). All students are trained in the use of the horse drawn plow.

3. To develop a follow-up program for the graduates of the FATC. No formal training courses are held. A shortage of staff still limits follow up. On the informal level there is good contact and graduate students frequently visit FACT for help and advice.

Objectives 4 to 8 refer to the blacksmith shop and the promotion of horse drawn agriculture. The following comments are pertinent.

FSP spent much time and money setting up and equipping a blacksmith shop and providing a blacksmith trainer. The aim was to teach the students simple, basic blacksmithing. This was a failure. It may well have been counterproductive, as it tended to distract from the main purpose of Fualu, the training of young farmers.

Much of the equipment from the shop has been transported to Ha'apai and is being very well used in a water tank program there. The basic equipment still remains at Fualu, and the School Director, who has good blacksmithing experience, intends to use it and to teach the students simple techniques.

Horse drawn agriculture remains very much on the agenda and all students are taught to use horse drawn plows.

In May 1982 the program was revised and the following objectives set out:

1. To increase the FATC staff by hiring two Tongan instructors by August 31, 1982. The instructors at Fualu are the Director, Pousima To'oa, an Assistant, and the Farm Manager. The Assistant has been hired under the program. Also a Secretary to care for the records and accounts and to make reports. This has relieved the Director of much work and freed him to concentrate more on training. A second Tongan instructor has not yet been located. FSP also requested a Peace Corps Volunteer for Fualu and one was scheduled but did not arrive. Fualu is also negotiating with the Agricultural

Department for a full time teacher allocated by the Department and discussions are currently going on.

Hence Fualu is still understaffed. FSP should see additional staff as a high priority and work with Fualu in an effort to solve this problem.

2. To develop a basic agricultural training curriculum by August 31, 1982. A new curriculum has been drawn up by a committee headed by Consultant Ken Edwards from Australia, with a representative from the Agricultural Department, an ex-student of FATC, the Director of FATC and Father Dave Mullins representing the Catholic Church.

A major change has been introduced. It was decided that the course could be completed in eighteen months instead of two years and the curriculum has been revised accordingly. The present course, which began in February 1983, will therefore finish in July 1984 (instead of December). It has not yet been decided if the following course will begin in mid-1984 or February 1985. There is discussion about using the six months interim for other training courses, e.g., for married couples.

3. To continue to provide training to the current eighteen students so that they will graduate by December 1984. Fifteen of the eighteen graduated in December 1982. Two others left in mid-year because they felt they had achieved what they wanted from the course. This was one fact which led to the revision of the course to eighteen months. Both of these two are farming, and so are all fifteen of the graduates. Each student gets a cow, pigs, and chickens from Fualu on graduation.

4. To improve farm facilities. With help from FSP/ USAID,facilities were further upgraded in 1982:

- a new staff house, about 24 by 20 feet, has been completed.
- a former tractor shed has been renovated and is now a recreation room/dining room and kitchen.
- a new concrete tank for improved water pressure has been finished.

5. To earn income from the cash cropping section of Fualu. While the buildings at FATC escaped serious damage, Cyclone Isaac did set back the cash cropping program. Several hundred coconut trees were destroyed, mangoes, breadfruit, bananas and of course the crops. The drought in the last quarter of 1982 was a further setback. For Tonga, 1982 was a year to forget. Income from copra in the last half of the year has been averaging $4,000; in 1982 it was zero.

However, this should only be temporary. Over twenty-five acres of land has been planted in improved pastures for the cattle, which are flourishing. Bananas, coconut trees, mangoes, breadfruit and a wide variety of crops have been planted. In 1983 FATC will begin to reap the benefit.

FATC also has about two hundred chickens, although income from these is low because feed is so expensive. The Tongan style of piggery has not been successful and a western piggery will be built. The ducks have done well - "We spent about $20 for ducks and made $500", said Father Mullins. All of these have a training function, and supplement the diet of the students, as well as providing some cash income.

C. TIME FRAMES

While there has been some improvement in the Staffing at FATC, the goal of two additional instructors had not been reached at the time of the Evaluation. Nor had the promised Peace Corps Volunteer been supplied.

Cyclone Isaac had also delayed the hoped for increase in income from the commercial farm.

The new curriculum was developed before the end of 1982, only a few months behind schedule.

When the Evaluation was done in January 1983 most of the improvements planned to be completed by March 31 had been carried out. Specifically:

1. A new Staff house had been finished.
2. The renovation of the existing Staff house had not been done.
3. The conversion of the tractor shed into a kitchen/dining room/recreation room had been completed before the new Course began.
4. The new water supply had been built, but some further work on a stand damaged by the cyclone needs to be carried out.
5. The new stockyards and fencing of stock areas was completed.
6. 21 acres of improved pastures had been planted and the 4 remaining acres were expected to be completed on schedule.

D. EVALUATION

There has been a dramatic change at FATC since the evaluation of two years ago. This is perhaps best seen in the fact that there were only three applications for the new 1981-82 Course, while in 1983 there were 45 applications. Also in February 1981, the Center was looking back at a Course where only five students had graduated, and only three of these were working on their farms. In 1983 it looked back to a course where fifteen (effectively seventeen) students had graduated, and all of them were on their farmlets.

With 45 applicants to choose from, the Center was able to select the 21 best. All are from Tongatapu. In the 1981-82 Course the Center was obliged to accept students from Ha'apai and Vava'u. This made it difficult to set up the farmlets because of the distance involved. Further, Tongatapu has 75% of the population of Tonga, so the great need for small commercial farms is there.

The Evaluation Team visited the farmlets of several graduates. One of these was Samiui Taufa, who has 8 acres of vegetables planted. He commented:

> "I have not marketed any vegetables yet. All my taro died because of the drought. I hope to market a crop of cabbages in March. Pousima (the Director of FATC) came out from Fualu and helped me with the plowing. The main value of the course was the training in setting up a vegetable garden, and the actual setting up of a garden. Also the training in planting and marketing."

FATC Director Pousima commented:

> "Gardening under the old system was purely subsistence. We are teaching improved methods that require less land. And by using horse drawn agriculture we are showing them how to use less labor too."

The FSP Evaluator met the Curriculum Development Adviser Ken Edwards. He has been seconded to Tonga for a year from an Australian Agricultural College to upgrade the four farming schools in Tonga. He commented:

> "Of the four Agricultural Schools in Tonga, Fualu is outstandingly the Number One in effectiveness. The others have been going downhill... Father Dave Mullins has played a major part in the upgrading of FATC. He takes a direct interest, he is capable, and he has good ideas. Pousima is a good Director but needs this kind of back up. It is an excellent combination. Fualu needs more teaching staff. A Peace Corps Volunteer would be valuable."

The Director of Agriculture, Tom Simiki, spoke highly of the FSP program in general and of Fualu in particular:

> "We are happy with the direction of FSP programs; they fit very well with our priorities and our development plans. Fualu is going from strength to strength. The Government is taking steps to develop the four farm schools in Tonga. We may be able to give some teaching help to Fualu."

The main weakness remains the shortage of teaching staff. Associated with this is the failure to set up a good follow up program for graduates, although considerable progress has been made in this area.

Father Dave Mullins believes that outside aid will be needed at the present (50%) level for 1983. By 1984 he expects outside support can be reduced to one-third and then gradually reduced until Fualu is self-supporting. To achieve this, the weather will have to be much kinder than it was in 1982.

E. POST PROJECT EXPECTATIONS

FATC is clearly carrying out an important function in Tonga. The Catholic Church and the Tongan Department of Agriculture have both demonstrated their commitment to the Center. There is little doubt that it will continue to serve the cause of agriculture in Tonga for the forseeable future - with or without overseas support.

The Center is a highly innovative approach and one planned in accord with the needs and culture of the country - by Tongans for Tongans. In the early stages it was feeling its way; it is now convinced that its approach works.

There is every hope that the recent graduates will succeed in setting up successful commercial farms. If so, they will make a good living for themselves and their families and will help provide food for the markets and replace much imported food. More important, they will show other farmers what can be done and how it can be done. The consequences could be of great value for the future of the country.

The Catholic Church has set its sights on making FATC financially independent of outside support from the income generated by the commercial section of Fualu. This is a worthy target and one that certainly should be supported. The Evaluator has some reservations about whether it will be successful. At worst, however, the commercial section can play a major part in providing the funds needed for the training center.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The major success of the first phase of the FSP Fisheries Program was demonstrating the viability of small (about 10 meters) boats, owned by private fishermen, as a means of increasing fisheries production. Prior to 1979 Tonga placed its hopes for commercial fishing in the two large boats donated by the Japanese. The larger of these is a 200 ton long liner, M.V. Tavake. Unfortunately, these had for several years been running at a heavy loss, and Central Planning was urging a new approach.

The new approach was the result of a partnership between the Government Fisheries Division, UNDP/FAO, Peace Corps and FSP. FSP provided funds for several small boats, while the FSP supported Peace Corps Volunteers devised a method of training the fishermen and getting the boats into the hands of the local fishermen.

The program was so successful that the 1980-85 Development Plan No. 4 decided to make this a major element in its development program. It states:

> "A major objective for development during the next five years is to increase fish production by introducing a fleet of new artisanal fishing boats with modern fishing gear and manned by competent fishermen; complementary shore facilities and institutional technical and managerial support will be provided."

Large scale support from Japan, Australia and elsewhere will be directed towards this goal.

A. BASELINE DATA

At the end of the first phase of the Fisheries Program in August 1981, FSP was working in three areas of Tonga.

Of these, Vava'u was the most advanced; the capital Neiafu had a good Fisheries Center with a freezer, an ice maker and ice boxes. Peace Corps Volunteer Fisheries Adviser had two demonstration boats and two fishermen he had trained were already operating successfully with their own boats. The catch rate from April to October 1981 was 4,066 kilograms. For the same period of 1981 it had jumped to 18,145 kilograms. The average price per kilo was $1.30. The fourfold increase in fish production was achieved with only double the number of boats fishing. Improved methods and improved competition were the main reasons for this.

Unfortunately, Cyclone Isaac brought this to a halt. Filak commented:

> "In March 1981 the catch was 5,454 kilograms; in March 1982 it was 454 kilograms. This was a direct result of Cyclone Isaac."

At Ha'apai Peace Corps Volunteer Richard Volk had started with nothing. He had built a small fisheries center at Pangai and had an ice maker and freezer at 'Uiha. However he had not been successful in his efforts to train local fishermen on the demonstration boat.

In 'Eua Peace Corps Volunteer Robert Schuh had, with help from an Accelerated Impact Grant, built a small Fisheries Center and organized the local fishermen so successfully that Fisheries Division had become aware of the potential of this area, so close to Tongatapu. By the time Schuh left in January 1982 an average of 2,000 kilograms per month was being caught.

B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the program is:

> "...to establish a commercial artisanal fisheries industry in Tonga that will meet the domestic demand for fish by promoting commercial fishing enterprises...improving Fisheries Extension training; increasing fish production; providing shore facilities and demonstrating fishing boats to support the local fishermen and improving the fish marketing infrastructure."

Some brief comments follow on the specific objectives. The narrative that follows covers many of these points in more detail. It should be noted that the cyclone of March 1982 set back the program from six to twelve months.

1. To provide two FSP Fisheries Extension Officers by October 1982. These were provided, one for Vava'u and one for Ha'apai. A third was recruited from Alaska and sent to 'Eua in 1982. This was possible because FSP requested and received approval from USAID to redirect funds allocated for freezers and ice makers for this purpose.

The FSP Evaluator strongly endorses this change. Tonga Fisheries is very successful in seeking grants for major Fisheries development - buildings, boats, large equipment. Its great need is in the area of Fisheries Extension; trained personnel are vital. FSP should see its main role in the provision of technical assistance, including the back up required by the Extension Officers.

2. To provide three Peace Corps Volunteers Fisheries Advisors by September 1981. FSP requested these but they were not made available until the end of 1982. Then only two were available.

3. To provide a minimum of fifty ice boxes by August 1983. The cyclone so slowed down the program that the demand for ice boxes fell off. The current expansion in the Vava'u and 'Eua programs will mean an increased demand, but probably only twenty or thirty will be built by August 1983.

4. To provide two cold stores and two ice makers. One of each was provided to Vava'u. Funds for the others were diverted as mentioned above in (1).

5. To provide two additional demonstration vessels by August 1983. The cyclone not only delayed this, it badly damaged the three FSP vessels. These have now been reparied and will be in use by March 1983. A fourth vessel, also damaged in the cyclone, has been provided by Fisheries Division. It is now being repaired and rebuilt in Vava'u and should be in use shortly. A fifth vessel is being built in Nuku'alofa and should be operating in 'Eua by March 1983 if it proves satisfactory.

6. To provide Extension training to a minimum of 150 local fishermen by August 1983. By February 1983, 50 fishermen were being trained in 'Eua. A new training program will begin in Vava'u in March.

7. Develop marketing infrastructure. The new icemaker and freezer at Vava'u are helping make fish available there on a regular basis while the surplus is being shipped to Nuku'alofa. 'Eua is now supplying its own fish (instead of drawing on Nuku'alofa) and will shortly be shipping to Nuku'alofa.

8. To reduce tinned fish imports.

The Evaluator was unable to find statistics for this.

9. To develop an adequate data gathering system.

This has not been done.

In February 1983 FSP Tonga, in collaboration with Fisheries Division, printed a form, in Tongan and English, covering the quantity, kind, value of fish caught, number of fishermen and other details. Hopefully a standardized form for the whole country will bring some improvement.

The Evaluator was able to find statistics for 'Eua, although these are somewhat unreliable as will be explained later. No statistics were available for Vava'u in the FSP Office or in Fisheries Division. Fisheries Division had been sent some statistics from Vava'u, they thought, but they had either been mislaid or taken back to Vava'u. This remains an area of serious weakness.

The following comments refer to the specific areas.

1. HA'APAI

This has been the most difficult and least successful of the three Fisheries Offices. By the end of 1981 Richard Volk had succeeded in building a small Fisheries Office and had two demonstration boats. He had located an ice maker on the island of 'Uiha, and an ice maker and freezer on the island of Ha'ano. Two local fishermen were training on the demonstration boats. Volk was moved to Fisheries Division Headquarters in Nuku'alofa early in 1982 and a local Fisheries Officer was installed. Even before Volk was moved the program was in trouble. Efforts to train local fishermen failed. The ice makers and freezers were often not working. Cyclone Isaac was the last straw.

Ha'apai has clearly been a failure. There are a number of reasons for this. The lack of a proper Fisheries Center was one problem. The siting of the equipment so far away from the Headquarters was a bad error; it is not clear if Fisheries or Volk made this decision.

Further, Ha'apai is not a good fishing area and does not have a strong fishing tradition; no doubt this is one reason Volk found it so difficult to train local fishermen.

On the positive side, Filak was in Ha'apai when the cyclone struck and was able to save the two demonstration boats. They were, in any case, insured. They suffered only minor damage which has since been repaired and the boats will shortly be operating in Vava'u. The ice makers and freezers were shifted and put under new management and are in working order.

2. 'EUA

Bob Schuh was on 'Eua as an instructor at Hango Agricultural College, but his real love is fishing. In 1980 he began working with the local fishermen and fish production rose dramatically.

He completed his Peace Corps tour at the end of 1981 and returned to the States. Soon afterwards Cyclone Isaac struck and serious damage was done to the fishing fleet. The monthly fishing take, which had risen to five tons a month before Schuh left, dropped to a ton a month. The program which had had such great promise was falling apart.

FSP located Schuh on a fishing boat off Alaska and brought him back to 'Eua in October 1982. He had already made considerable progress in reviving the program when the Evaluation Team visited the island four months later.

When Schuh began the program in 1980 there were only two operating boats and six fishermen using outboard motors on a regular basis. There were only three outboards on the whole island. In January 1983 there were ten fully operating crews each with a Captain and three men - a total of forty fishermen. More than half of these do not have a vegetable garden and so depend on fishing for their livelihood. These are the best hope for setting up professional fishermen.

Schuh works with all forty of these. Weekly fishing meetings are held and formal instructions are given. There are special courses for the Captains, and special courses also for about ten young fishermen who are being trained as apprentices. Subjects covered include:

- preparation of boat and gear
- small boat handling and safety
- troll and bottom fishing gear manufacture
- fish identification
- outboard engines
- troll and bottom fishing techniques
- lure and terminal manufacture
- annual fish cycle and fish pattern
- weather, winds, tides, currents
- basic navigation
- night fishing
- fuel and oil mixing and handling
- gill net fishing

A local fisherman, Tafakula Vaintia, is Chairman of the group. His son Felici works with Schuh for two days a week (at $2.50 per day) mainly to train new fishermen. The fishermen work together. A spotter boat is sent out to locate the fish and the main fleet follows. There are sixteen fishing boats on the island, twelve of them built locally.

Schuh estimated that after the cyclone the average catch had dropped to about a ton a month. By December 1982 it had risen to five tons a month. Appendix 4 gives the figures for fish caught. Felici keeps the figures and Schuh considers that he is reasonably accurate for numbers of fish, but fish are sold from the beach so the figures for weight are strictly an estimate with a margin of error as high as 25%.

The figures indicate that since the program began the increase in fish has been about 4,500 kilograms per month. At $1.30 per kilogram this represents an increased income of $5,850. This averages out to $146 per month per fisherman. This is an excellent income in Tonga, and if it can be retained successfully it will certainly attract others to fishing.

It will also make money available for the expansion of fisheries through improved gear, and there are indications this is already happening. Also it should bring down the price of fish so that it becomes available to more people.

While the above figures are somewhat inflated because the lack of proper marketing facilities (ice, etc.) means that fish are often sold well below market price, there is no doubt that there has been a marked increase in income. Schuh was asked how the increased money coming into the economy is being used. He replied:

> "Let me give you some specific cases. One fisherman has rebuilt his house on new land to which he has moved. Another has sent his two children to Tonga High School; he could never have done this before. School fees are a high priority and several are using their increased income for this. Two fishermen have built new boats. Eleven fishermen have taken out loans for outboard motors. I went to the Development Bank and was told that all the 'Eua fishermen are up to date with their loans. No fisherman ever had a loan before I came here. They now know where to go for a loan and how to get it. They will not forget these things when I leave."

3. VAVA'U

During 1982 FSP installed a freezer and an ice maker in the Neiafu Fisheries Center. Both were badly needed to cope with expanding production. The new 800 Kg. ice maker is now of more value than ever since the old (Government) ice maker has broken down and requires a major overhaul. Both FSP machines were operating when the Evaluation Team visited the Center.

The demonstration boat program came to a sudden halt in March 1982 when the cyclone struck and has not yet resumed. Both the FSP boats at Vava'u were destroyed by the cyclone but fortunately FSP had had them insured and the insurance company money is now being used to rebuild them. A third boat has been provided by Fisheries Division and is now being reparied and rebuilt by FSP. The boats from Ha'apai will also operate out of Vava'u. It is expected that the program will start again, with four demonstration boats, in March. This means the program has been set back a full twelve months.

The four fishermen already trained on the demonstration boats are continuing to fish successfully. Three are full time fishermen, one is part time. All have either paid for their boats or at least are up to date on their payments. Because they have been so successful, Filak considers, he has no difficulty in recruiting fishermen to the program.

The Evaluator was unable to find statistics of fish caught in the FSP files or at Fisheries Division in Nuku'alofa. The Peace Corps Volunteer responsible for statistics prepared a report which gave what limited information he had. (see Appendix 5). As has been pointed out, data collection is still far from satisfactory.

C. TIME FRAMES

From what has been said it is clear that the whole program has been seriously delayed by Cyclone Isaac.

The demonstration boat program came to a complete halt and the existing boats were all damaged or destroyed. Fortunately FSP had had them insured. Most of 1982 was taken up in having these repaired and rebuilt and no training was done. An additional boat was given by Fisheries Division for the program and FSP is now having this rebuilt. A new boat was almost completed in Nuku'alofa and is expected to be brought in to the 'Eua program in March. Hence the proposed two additional boats will be brought into the program on time.

The two Fisheries Extension Officers were brought in on time. However, Peace Corps was able to provide only one Advisor early in 1982; he is working in Fisheries Headquarters as a research officer. The other two Advisors began working in January 1983.

The Fisheries training program is behind schedule. Fifty fishermen have been trained and it is unlikely that 150 will be trained by August next.

Limited progress is being made in building a marketing infrastructure. Ha'apai is further behind than it was before the cyclone. Vava'u has made some progress. 'Eua will achieve little until it has at least an ice maker.

Both 'Eua and Vava'u have succeeded in setting up revolving fund schemes to make fishing gear available to local fishermen. In Vava'u a Cooperative has taken over the gear, while in 'Eua arrangements have been completed with a local businessman.

D. EVALUATION

The comments on the individual programs can be summarized as follows:

Ha'apai has been a failure.

Vava'u has been very seriously delayed by the cyclone. 1982 was a year of recovery, not of progress. However, it is now poised for major expansion.

'Eua fell apart after the cyclone but the return of Bob Schuh breathed new life into the program with surprising speed. It has remarkable potential.

The demonstration boat program is now more important than ever, in the light of the plan to set up 75 artisanal fishing units. Vava'u will continue to be the main center for this training, but 'Eua should have a crew in training within a few months.

Limited progress has been made in setting up improved marketing infrastructures. This will be a long slow task, but it is essential. Efforts are now being made to revitalise the Cooperatives; this could be a useful outlet for fish.

FSP is to be commended that in spite of the damage done by the cyclone,all its boats were insured and have been rebuilt, and all equipment is safe and has been repaired.

The technical assistance FSP is providing is vital. Bob Schuh commented:

> "FSP is supplying an important role in Extension work in Tonga - without FSP there would be none. We have to set up something on a more permanent level so FSP must train Tongan Extension Workers. FSP is outstanding in meeting real needs quickly and efficiently without all the politics and paperwork involved."

Chief Fisheries Officer Cliff Ratcliff agreed with this assessment:

> "Japanese aid is providing a million dollars for sixty engines, echo sounders and other equipment. We hope to have thirty boats operating soon. UN Capital Development Fund has built a boatyard and is providing $400,000 in credit under the Development Bank. New Zealand is providing ice makers.
>
> The FSP program is essential for training and ad hoc help. FSP is also responsible for the Demonstration Boat program. FSP support for the Fisheries Extension Advisors and the Peace Corps Volunteers is vital; it gives mobility and flexibility to the whole program. FSP keeps things moving. Keeps the boatyard operating when it could come to a halt for lack of some minor item. Puts someone in the field when otherwise a program would collapse - as in 'Eua."

The Evaluator heard similar comments from several sources, e.g., the National Disaster Office. Other aid organizations work through the Government and in Tonga this can mean much bureaucracy and paperwork and frustrating delays. A demonstration boat, for example, can be held up for weeks during the high fishing season and lose thousands of dollars in income because of some item worth a few dollars.

FSP has its own field personnel, its own staff, its own USAID funds. Its field personnel can quickly pinpoint a problem and where small sums are needed make this instantly available so the program is not held up. The Headquarters Staff makes sure the funds are used in accord with the program and properly dispersed and accounted for. USAID has proved flexible enough to enable funds to be shifted to the point of need with a minimum of delay.

In this way FSP/USAID funds which are quite small compared to the massive funding from other sources, are having a major impact on Tongan fisheries.

E. FUTURE PROJECTIONS

1983 should be a good year for the Tongan Fisheries Program. With continued strong support from FSP, 'Eua could become an important fisheries center, providing sufficient fish for the 5,000 people on the island itself and exporting fish to Nuku'alofa. Vava'u is also poised for expansion. With a new Peace Corps Volunteer working with Filak, and four demonstration boats now available, as many as eight fishing crews could be trained and set up with their own boats over the next year. 'Eua could train two.

Ha'apai remains a question mark. The Fisheries Center at Pangai should have been built in 1982, but there was no sign of activity when the Evaluation Team visited the island in February 1983. The Evaluator recommends that FSP leave the development of the Pangai, 'Uiha, and Ha'ano area to Fisheries Division and concentrate on the Nomuka area. Nomuka is forty miles south of Pangai and so that much closer to the capital Nuku'alofa. It has quite good connections with Nuku'alofa, and it has a strong fishing tradition. These are the ingredients that Schuh is exploiting so successfully on 'Eua. Indeed Nomuka has a much stronger fishing tradition than 'Eua.

Massive funds will be injected into Tongan fisheries in the next year or so. This presents problems as well as opportunities. There are dangers of bottlenecks which can hamper, even destroy, a program. There is an urgent need for training local fishermen and setting them up in small boats. There is need for the short installations to keep pace with the development of the fisheries program. FSP, with its experienced staff on the spot, can play a vital part.

SUMMARY

As the preceeding evaluation shows, this is an exceptionally high quality program.

The success story since the 1981 Evaluation is the Fualu program. FATC now is clearly successful, and is making a vital contribution to Tongan agriculture. The next step is to make sure the graduates succeed in establishing themselves as commercial farmers.

The Small Projects Disaster Program has also been successful. As the cost/benefit analysis shows, over 5,000 people have been reached at an average cost of $10 per person.

The Women's Program has reached even more - over 20,000 have been helped at about $3 per person. The program was set back by the cyclone; Ha'apai also suffered because the Sister in charge was withdrawn and not replaced. However, good progress was made elsewhere, especially on Vava'u and 'Eua. This is without question one of the most impressive women's programs in the South Pacific.

The Fisheries Program suffered a devastating step back as a result of the cyclone. Fortunatly the FSP boats destroyed were covered by insurance. Ha'apai has to date been a failure, but all FSP provided equipment is accounted for and in use. Vava'u has now recovered and is fit for expansion but 1982 was a year of recovery, not of expansion. A data collection system is still not in place. This rather gloomy picture is at least in part modified by the remarkable expansion in 'Eua.

The next three years will see very large sums injected into Fisheries from Japan, Australia, and elsewhere. The need for FSP support and backing is greater than ever to make sure these funds are successfully utilized.

APPENDIX I

AN EVALUATION OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE MODELS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN TONGA (GRANT 1323 FROM USAID), APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983, YEAR 4 - A REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT, TONGA.

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16 FEB 1983

I. INTRODUCTION

During the period January 25 to February 10, 1983, an evaluation of the FSP's Integrated Rural Development Program in Tonga was undertaken jointly by the Rural Development Unit of Central Planning Department and the FSP evaluator Mr Bernard Hosie. The evaluation covered the period April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983 which is Year 4 of the Program. This report contains the evaluation results of the Rural Development Unit of the Central Planning Department.

In carry out this evaluation, reference was made to the original project document and FSP progress reports. Information was also obtained through on site visits to projects and discussion with project members included in the FSP IRD Programme.

The FSP Program contains four components:

- A Village Women's Development Project implemented by the Catholic Diocese Sistars.
- A Fisheries Development Programme implemented by the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF).
- Fualu Agricultural Training Centre.
- Small Project Disaster Assistance.

II. ADMINISTRATION

The Programme is administered by the FSP office staff, Tonga. Present staffing of this office consists of an FSP Country Director, an Assistant Country Director, a Peace Corps Officer and a Clerk/Typist. It is felt that the FSP office staff, Tonga, have established a good administration system which runs effectively and efficiently.

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The FSP 1RD Programme has expanded considerably from its initial conception and the FSP Tonga Staff appear to be effectively meeting the demands that have arisen from this. The staff are very familiar and in touch with most of their projects. In the area of follow-up on projects once funding has been received, the staff seem to be very effective. While at present the FSP office has regular field visits to projects, this is quite a time-demanding aspect for the present administrative staff which is very small in size.

The FSP office has established a good filing system as well as a cheque register for daily and monthly expenses. This enables them to quickly check how much funding is left and how much needs to be requested.

Recommendations

It is felt that the effectiveness of the present staff of the FSP office could be increased if an additional staff member was recruited as a field officer. This person could make regular field visits to projects as well as assisting other staff where needed. While the present staff are doing an effective job, their workload is heavy and could be eased and improved with the above additional staff member.

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III. VILLAGE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

1. Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of the project is to support and strengthen the efforts of a group of village workers to upgrade village health, improve home kitchens, privies and gardens, provide family planning aid and information, teach craft production and other money-making skills, and to provide small sub-grants.

2. Purpose

(i) To have seven (7) full-time and seven (7) part-time village workers composed of nine (9) Catholic Sisters and five (5) village women/men working in the program.

(ii) To expand the program so that it reaches an additional twenty-five (25) villages located in the following island groups:

(A) 'Eua - seven villages
(B) Tongatapu - twelve villages
(C) Vava'u - six villages

(iii) To assist in the construction/renovation of two community centres.

(iv) To conduct Team Visits to 'Eua, Vava'u and Niuatoputapu.

(v) To conduct one village worker seminar/workshop in Nuku'alofa.

3. Methodology

The Village Women's Development Programme is implemented by the Catholic Sisters of Tonga. During the period under review a total of 14 village workers were working throughdut the different regions of Tonga. They were as follows:

Location

Tongatapu - Four Catholic Sisters working full time including one as Project Director and one sister is working as a village worker part time.

- There are 2 lay persons - one is a village worker the other a secretary.

Ha'apai - In late 1981 - Ha'apai's only full-time village worker Sr Petila was transferred to Tongatapu. Despite this the women's groups which she established are still functioning to an extent.

Vava'u - There are 2 Catholic Sisters - one working full time as a village worker the other part time as a secretary. There are 2 lay persons - one is a part-time village worker the other a full time driver.

Niuatoputapu - There is one Catholic Sister working as a village worker part time.

'Eua - There are 2 Catholic Sisters working full time as village workers.

The Catholic Sisters are involved with the following components in the implementation of the Village Women's development programme - village seminars and group formation, visiting village households, small grants/local fund raising activities, monthly and

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annual group inspections, village worker team visits to the outer islands; the construction and renovation of community centres, and village worker seminars. It appears that less effort is now being put into the formation of new groups, in favour of assisting more the already established groups. This is a reflection on the shortage of staff for the programme to meet the demands being made by new villages for inclusion in the project.

4. Achievement of Project Objectives

The majority of the objectives of this project have been satisfactorily implemented and achieved. Activities are being carried out according to schedule, despite the impact of Hurricane Isaac. As a result of the Hurricane however, the Catholic Sisters involved in the project, gave greater emphasis to women to work in vegetable gardens and agricultural plantations. Despite this the women maintained their activities relating to the project as evidenced by annual inspections and displays of work completed.

The construction and renovation of the Pangaimotu and Koloa Community Centres have been completed. Both community centres are now used as multipurpose halls. They are both considered to be worthwhile as they are the only halls in the area large enough for the community functions. Most importantly, the village people as a whole have assisted the women's groups in building these centres. This shows a good spirit and sense of cooperation being engendered and coming from the village people.

A village worker seminar was successfully conducted in Nuku'alofa in the latter half of 1982. Women from all regions of Tonga were represented at this seminar.

Niuola Women's Centre Project

A field visit to this project was made by the evaluation team. Work still to be carried out on this project includes completing a final layer of cement on the building domes, and completion of floors and rain gutters. It is expected that the building will be completed by mid 1983.

The delay in completion appears to be due to other commitments of the group and follow-up after disaster relief particularly on Ha'apai.

The centre has been formally used for a 1 day conference held in September 1982 (holding 161 women) on the 'Role of Women in Tonga'. On the whole, the project is considered to be cost-effective and worthwhile. Having

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already obtained the building frames, similar buildings in various sizes could be constructed with less cost. It is important to note that the building construction method used in this project is a new technique never before used in Tonga. Also with the exception of technical assistance from a New Zealand building consultant this earthquake and hurricane proof building has been totally constructed by local semi-skilled and unskilled labourers.

5. Problems

(i) Project delay

It is noted that delay of project implementation in some of the women's development projects was due to the following:

- late delivery of materials, for example as faced by Niuatoputapu (toilet improvement project)
- slow release of funds. (The Catholic Sisters from Niuatoputapu and 'Eua have to get their funds from Nuku'alofa and do not have a local account they can draw upon.)

(ii) Staffing

The Village Women's Development Programme has expanded as more villages want to join. The present staff - in particular the Catholic Sisters - are not able to fully meet this need and to cover all the villages/groups for proper supervision and follow up in order to effectively implement the programme.

(iii) There is no real indication from most of the Sisters that they are training village workers either full-time or part-time to work in the hope they will continue the programme when FSP assistance is withdrawn.

(iv) Following from (iii) there is no continuity in staffing when one Sister is transferred to another place, there is no one to continue the work as happened at the Ha'apai Region in 19[illegible].

(v) Although there has been an improvement in the coordination and cooperation between [illegible] Section and the Catholic Sisters, there is still room for further improvement.

(vi) At present the Catholic Sisters are required to make monthly reports to FSP office. This activity is worthwhile successfully and is too much for the Sisters to handle and very time consuming.

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6. Recommendations

(i) The Sisters at 'Eua and Niuatoputapu should have their own account for quick implementation of projects instead of waiting for the funds released from Nuku'alofa. However, it is understood that there is no appropriate banking facilities at the islands except Vava'u to facilitate this need.

(ii) The number of staff should be increased according to the growth of the programme.

(iii) Emphasis of the programme should be on the training of local counterparts and movement towards self reliance. It is important to train part-time or full-time village workers to work closely with the Sisters so that when the FSP assistance is withdrawn, there are already women in various village who can carry on the job. However, it was indicated by the Sisters that they will still continue their programme even when the funds are withdrawn.

(iv) To maintain and improve the communication between the Project Director, Sister Su'ifua and the people, the structure of the programmes administration should be liberalised so that Sr Su'ifua has more time to communicate with her workers and administer their activities than having to be directly involved with the field work. The Sisters could then report to her of what is happening.

(v) The policy to avoid working together of the Sisters and FFP Home Economics Staff in the same village should be reviewed as both sides could be used efficiently and effectively by the village people. This is demonstrated by the Catholic Sister at 'Eua where she actually utilizes the FFP staff to assist her in implementing her work.

(vi) To improve the reporting process it may be best that reports are completed every three months. This could be done by calling a meeting of all Sisters involved to verbally report on the progress of their programmes and have one person making a written record.

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7. Summary

As a whole the project seems to be accomplishing its objectives and activities are being carried out according to schedule. More importantly, women are being involved in development activities, which help not only themselves but their families and in general the community.

As a result of participation in project activities, the majority of women who were confined to their homes attending to the daily chores of child - rearing, washing, cooking etc, are more aware of how they can improve their lives by improving home facilities. They are also more aware of their own potential. The degree of enthusiasm to improve themselves is shown from the fact that once a particular project is near completion, many of the women are already thinking ahead as to the next project they wish to undertake. Moreover, the frequent Small Project meetings have made them more conscious of their own family/village needs. The visible achievements of this programme in terms of improved homes, kitchens, bathroom/toilet facilities, handicraft production reflect only one facet of a programme which is motivating and improving the lives of Tongan women and their families.

IV. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Goal

The objective of this programme is to upgrade fishing in Tongan villages, to set up strategically located ice-making facilities, to make ice boxes available to fishermen, and to improve the fish marketing infrastructure and make more fresh fish available in the Tongan market centres, improve the living standards of Tongans and reduce the heavy imports of tinned fish .... and to develop a canoe appropriate to Tongan needs.

2. Purpose

(i) To provide three [illegible] Fisheries [illegible] Advisors;

(ii) To provide one additional demonstration fishing vessel;

(iii) To provide a minimum of 25 ice boxes;

(iv) To provide Fisheries Extension [illegible] to a minimum of 75 local fishermen;

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(v) To develop an adequate data gathering system that will provide information as to the number and type of fish caught at each outer island fishing centre (i.e. 'Eua, Ha'apai and Vava'u), number of fishermen served, amounts sold and value of sales, together with cost of catching fish.

(vi) To provide a minimum of US$6 000 worth of fishing gear supplies to the established revolving fund scheme.

3. Achievement of Project Objectives

Since the hurricane and for other reasons, there has been a delay in achieving the project objectives as laid out. At present there are two FSI Fisheries Extension Officers. As a result of Hurricane Isaac all the demonstration boats have been destroyed and are under repair at Vava'u and Fafa-ki-Tahi at Nomuka. The data gathering system is, its accuracy is questionable, but work on improving this aspect is going ahead. The fishing gear supplies are managed by the Cooperative at Vava'u and the Fisheries Extension Advisor of 'Eua.

4. Problems

(i) Many of the problems listed below do not relate on the FSI programme input but are those which are existing constraints to the development of the Fishing industry in Tonga. There is still no sound data collecting system to be used yet. But it was indicated that the FSI Fisheries Extension Advisor of Vava'u is developing a log book and to be translated into Tongan.

(ii) There is still a problem in emphasising at priorities by the Fisheries Division, e.g. There is no supporting facilities for the Fisheries Division at Ha'apai and more fisheries extension officers are needed.

(iii) The concentration of ice making supplies is centralized as in the case at Ha'apai and the problem of lack of refrigeration equipment for storage of fish has not given incentives for fishermen to fish because they will, without refrigeration, have to sell their fish very quickly and often cheaply.

(iv) Marketing of fish is still a problem as there is not yet an appropriate agency to look after it except the new Cooperative [illegible] Vava'u.

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(v) Regarding the demonstration boats, there is a need to review the programme because if artisanal fishing using inboard engines is encouraged, people should be trained using similar engines, not outboard motors. However, the present programme is useful to the people trained as they can save funds from their catch to buy new boats.

(vi) There is not enough room at the 'Eua Fishing Society for storage purposes. Therefore, people find it a problem having to carry their engines and fishing gear to their home and back again.

5. Recommendations

(i) In order for the Artisanal Programme to be successful, more concentration should be placed on providing extension officers at the outer islands and 'Eua. As the FSP program does not look bright at Ha'apai at the moment due to no Fisheries Centre and full time Extension Officer there, it might be better if one officer is stationed at Nomuka or Ha'afeva for the time being. The importance of maintaining an officer at the outer islands should be emphasized.

(ii) To give more incentives for the fishermen, well-located ice making facilities should be placed near the islands as supply of ice is the main problem.

(iii) Locker Rooms should be built at 'Eua to allow the fishermen there to store their fishing equipment and gear.

(iv) Perhaps the new fishing vessel to be built should be one with an inboard engine.

6. Summary

Although there is no real statistics on the benefits accrued to the people from this project, it is believed that they are actually being attained. With fish production increasing, more income is earned by the village fishermen and more fish are consumed by the people. It is then assumed that the village living standards are being improved. Hence, an increased income would benefit the fishermen's families, for example to help pay school fees, for the children. The project has also been a stimulus to

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the creation of productive employment opportunities in Tonga.

In general the FSP Fisheries development programme has been an effective element in the implementation of Government's Artisanal Fisheries Development Program.

It is an absolute necessity to have an effective fisheries extension program that will reach the many scattered fishing villages throughout the Kingdom. The FSP has assisted Tongan Government considerably on this aspect. A real need and long term goal however should be the training of local Tongans as fisheries extension officers.

Much progress has been made in developing a working, learning relationship between local fishermen and the Fisheries Department extension officers. This can be attributed primarily to the technical assistance provided for by the FSP Extension Officers.

The extension program has created a solid working, learning relationship with local fishermen. Further assistance is needed to enable these programs to become firmly established and self-sustaining.

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V. FUALU AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTRE

1. Goal

The goal of the Fualu Agricultural Training Centre is to set up an agricultural training institution where young men will spend half their time working at a central site learning and spend the rest of their time on their own agricultural land ('api). In brief, the young men will be acquiring skills in areas such as (a) building construction (b) food crops (c) animal husbandry (d) farm machinery (e) fencing (f) drainage (g) accounting, plus various community and social awareness concerns required for a good villager, while implementing much of this on his own holding.

2. Purpose

The specific objectives of the proposed one year extension are:

(a) To increase the FATC staff by hiring two Tongan instructors by August 31, 1982.

(b) To develop a basic agricultural training curriculum by August 31, 1982.

(c) To continue providing training to the current 18 students so that they will graduate by

December 1982; this will include assisting the students in setting up their plantations at home (Tongatapu, 'Eua and Ha'apai).

(d) To improve the farm facilities by March 31, 1982 by complete the following:

(1) Construction of one new staff house;
(2) Renovation of one existing staff house;
(3) Renovation of existing structure into a kitchen/dining room/recreation building;
(4) Provision of a new water supply system;
(5) Provision of new stock yards and fencing for stock areas (pigs and cattle);
(6) Planting of 25 acres in signal grass and legumes for stock pastures.

(e) To begin earning income from the cash cropping section of Fualu, and utilizing it in the day-to-day operational costs of the training section by August 31, 1982.

(f) To continue and strengthen the implementation of the FATC ex-student follow-up by August 31, 1982.

3. Achievements

The hiring of two Tongan instructors by August 31, 1982 has not yet been achieved.

With regard to the development of a basic agricultural training curriculum, this is currently being undertaken by Mr Ken Edwards who is presently in Tonga for a 2 year period and is working with agricultural colleges in Tonga.

In December 1982 15 students graduated from the training centre out of an original enrolment of 18 students. Of these 15 there are 14 who are presently working on agricultural allotments. Of the 3 students who did not graduate, 2 left the course earlier in order to farm agricultural land.

With regard to the improvement of farm facilities most of this has been undertaken. The construction of a new staff house has been completed. Renovation of an existing staff house is yet to be undertaken. An existing building structure has been successfully renovated into a kitchen/dining room/recreation building. A new water supply system has been provided but is presently in need of repair. New stockyards and fencing for stock areas has been built. The planting of 21 acres in signal grass and legumes for stock pastures has been undertaken and a total of 4 acres remains to be completed to fulfil project objective.

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As a result of Hurricane Isaac and the present drought situation, there has been a delay and reduction in the number of cash crops produced for income earning. Despite these natural disasters, the training centre appears to be operating more effectively than in past years.

There has been a big improvement from previous years in the number of students enrolled in the Centre. Since 1979 there has been almost 45 per cent increase in student numbers. With regard to ex-student follow-up, it appears that students are keeping in touch with and seeking advice from the Centre. While the present shortage of staff is a constraint to instructors from the centre going out to visit ex-students, it is worthy to note that ex-students on their own initiative are coming to the instructors.

Approximately 3 agricultural farms belonging to ex-students were visited. These farms appear to be operating productively and students using their training to farm them.

4. Problems and Recommendations

(1) Staffing

The Fualu Training Centre is presently very short staffed. Present staff consists of one principal and one teacher who are responsible for running the centre and teaching. In 1981 there was meant to be a Peace Corps volunteer working at the Centre, however this has not eventuated the need for such a volunteer still exists. There is an urgent need to employ at least 2 agricultural training instructors. It is recommended that more staff be recruited as soon as possible and that consideration be given to long term future staffing needs and means of obtaining staff requirements.

The long term objective of the Fualu Centre is to become self sufficient. In line with this objective every effort should be made to recruit local Tongans to staff the centre.

(2) Funding

In view of the impact of Hurricane Isaac and the present drought it is felt that funding assistance to the training centre should continue for at least another year. Subsequent to this funding should be gradually reduced to enable the centre to adjust and become self reliant.

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(3) Length of Course

In the past the training course has been undertaken in a two year period. The centre is now thinking of reducing this time period to 18 months as it seems that some students feel that the two year period is too long. It is recommended that this reduction in course time be undertaken.

VI. SMALL PROJECTS DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

1. Objective

The objective of this program has been to provide, in a relatively short time, financial assistance to villages and groups to enable them to proceed in their relief and reconstruction efforts as a result of the damage caused by tropical cyclone "Isaac".

Cyclone Isaac passed through the three major island groups of Tonga - Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu/'Eua on March 3, 1982. In an effort to provide assistance as outlined above, FSP in collaboration with USAID's South Pacific Regional Development Officer, Mr R. Craig and the Tongan Government's National Office for Disaster Relief and Reconstruction (NODRR), established a small projects disaster assistance program for the amount of US$64 000.

2. Small Projects

Over 15 small projects have been funded by this programme. Field visits were made to the following projects:

(i) Ngele'ia Community Gardens

This project has been implemented and completed. The purpose of the project was firstly to alleviate any food shortage that might have resulted following Cyclone Isaac by planting 35 gardens of 20' x 17' size in the village of Ngele'ia and secondly to teach basic vegetable gardening methods to at least 35 families. FSP assistance to this project included the supply of 60 rolls of chicken wire, 10 rolls of barbed wire, 5 hammers, 4 wheel-barrows, 5 pitch forks, 5 digging bars, 5 hoes, 5 shovels, 10 truckloads of top soil and 20 lbs of fencing staples. The total value of these supplies was US$ 841.64.

The project appears to have been very successful although at present vegetable gardens are being affected by the drought. While it was originally

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envisioned that 85 families would participate in the project, 95 families actually benefitted and planted vegetable gardens. Main vegetables planted include - green pepper, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, and beans in addition to some traditional Tongan crops such as taro, kumala and cassava.

At present it seems that most of the vegetables are used for home consumption. The drought has reduced production considerably but families have already obtained seedlings to plant when the drought is broken. This shows that there is continuation and good participation of the Ngele'ia people in this project. It is envisaged that the gardens will continue to be part of every families home life.

The Ngele'ia Community Centre has effectively and successfully administered the project. It plans to continue giving technical assistance to the people on vegetable gardening.

The Centre is to be commended for the way in which it has arranged for various organisations including the Ministry of Agriculture and a UNICEF representative to present programmes and give assistance to the Ngele'ia people to plan and work their gardens.

(ii) <u>'Atenisi Library</u>

This project has been implemented and successfully completed. The 'Atenisi Institute is located in a very swampy low lying area of Nukuʻalofa. As a result of Cyclone Isaac the Institute experienced very extensive damage particularly to its library. Funds totalling US$3 680.00 was contributed by FSP together with a local contribution of US$6 360.00 to reconstruct an already existing building which was damaged in the cyclone to be used as the library. The building is now completed and approx. 100^2 meters of floor space exists to house the library.

This project has been beneficial in terms of providing a library facility for the 300 plus students and faculty of the 'Atenisi Institute. The reconstruction work was carried out entirely by 'Atenisi students.

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(iii) 'Uiha Village Fence

Project has been implemented and completed. During cyclone Isaac the village fence of 'Uiha was badly damaged by a tidal surge that swept across the island. This fence served as a way of containing pigs and other domestic animals with the village area to prevent them from damaging agricultural crops grown away from the village. Assistance provided by FSP in rebuilding this fence included the provision of 72 bags of cement, 6 rolls of fencing wire and 1 roll of barbed wire. The people of 'Uiha village also contributed labor, transport of materials and sand, aggregate and roofing irons to be used as models for this project.

The project has achieved its objective of rebuilding 150 feet of concrete fence and 280 feet of wire fencing and appears to be working successfully. Unlike many other village fences in Tonga which are made with wooden posts, this type of fence made with cement will be much more permanent requiring less maintenance.

(iv) Tefisi and Tu'anuku Shower and Toilets

With the exception of a few the Tefisi shower rooms have been completed. The Tu'anuku toilets/shower room have been half completed. The delay in completion appears to be the result of the group having other commitments demanding their attention.

(v) 'Utulei Water Restoration

This project has involved the restoration of over 19 water tanks in the village of 'Utulei. All homes with the exception two receiving assistance from FSP have completed the restoration and during a site visit to the project there was water in the tanks. It is felt that this has been a worthwhile project which has been meeting basic needs.

(vi) Mala'au Toilet

This project has been completed. A new toilet design which is very low costing has been used in building toilet. The possibility of using this design in other areas especially swampy areas should be investigated.

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(vii) Taufa'ahau College Solar/Wind Generator

Funds from FSP have been used to construct a tower stand for the College's Solar/Wind Generator. The stand has been completed and the generator is now operating successfully and producing electricity to light the College building. The project will be cost effective if it lasts up to 20 years.

(viii) Vahe Hahake Kitchens and Toilets and Showers

The purpose of this project was to restore small shower rooms, toilets and kitchens which were destroyed/damaged by Cyclone Isaac in the villages of Niutoua, Kolonga and Nukuleka. Approximately US$8 640.00 was given in the form of materials by USAID to fund the restoration of 4 shower rooms, 50 toilets and 32 kitchens in these 3 villages. Local women's groups within each of these villages have contributed the equivalent of approx. US$9 505.00.

(a) Kolonga kitchens and toilets

The majority of women involved from this village have got their materials ready but have not yet started the projects. This delay is due to a shortage of builders.

(b) Niutoua

Projects on this village have been satisfactorily completed.

(c) Nukuleka

This village was not visited. It seems however that there have been some problems with regard to project materials being sold.

(ix) Lakepa Copra Building

This project has been completed. Two funds totalling US$1 606.14 were contributed to fund the re-roofing of a copra packing and storage shed which was damaged by Cyclone Isaac. This shed was constructed by the Hala Vimahi Cooperative Society of Lakepa Village in 1979. The project appears to be very successful. The 21 society members are now in a position to begin processing and storing of copra when it is available. The shed is also being used for community functions.

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3. Methodology

The methodology of implementing this small projects disaster assistance programme has been fairly effective. It has involved five separate activities:

(1) Applicants completed a small project application form.

(2) Applications were then received by FSI Small Projects Field Officer and Country Director; if acceptable, the Field Officer then makes a site visit to the proposed project.

(3) If accepted a project proposal was forwarded to the NODRR Tonga for their approval and to USAID Suva, FSP New York.

(4) Following project approval, applicants are informed and implementation begins.

(5) The FSP Country Director being responsible for the disbursement of funds, receiving of receipts and progress reports.

4. Problems and Recommendations

(1) In some cases it was noted that project implementation had been delayed because applicants did not have their contributions e.g. materials ready or available. The FSI should endeavour to make sure that before funding is released to a project, that the applicants are ready to commence implementation.

(2) With regard to the construction of toilets (particularly flush) in rural areas, applicants should firstly be advised or directed to an ~~advising~~ agency capable of what the most appropriate type of toilet for their area is. Also applicants should be educated on the possible costs and future problems of toilets e.g. cost of toilet paper and means of disposing it, water shortage.

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(3) It is felt that perhaps the type of projects most in need of funding in a disaster situation are income generating projects. While many of the non-income generating projects funded in this programme have been very worthwhile, the existence of some projects like the toilet/shower rooms which have received materials for implementation but are still not completed is not good. Income generating projects would allow applicants to generate income to fund their own home improvements and other needs.

(4) In view of the fact that it is now nearly 12 months since Cyclone Isaac struck and the need for Tonga to recover and move towards a non-disaster environment, it is felt that this programme should be reviewed to determine the extent to which it is still needed.

Summary

In general the program is very worthwhile and has provided necessary assistance not being provided elsewhere - namely to small disaster projects at the village level. The programme has been effective particularly in being able to identify needed projects and provide necessary funds and materials in a short time period.

VII. CONCLUSION

With regard to the four programme components of the FSP Integrated Rural Development Programme evaluated in this report, it can be said that in general they have all progressed and operated effectively in the period under review. This is despite the problems that have been created by natural disasters like Cyclone Isaac and an extensive drought.

Administratively, the FSP programme has improved in its performance.

In conclusion the staff of the Rural and Regional Development Unit of the Central Planning Department would like to thank the FSP for inviting us to participate in their annual programme evaluation. It was found to be a fruitful exercise in learning and cooperation between fellow workers in the field of rural development.

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APPENDIX 2

ITINERARY FOR BERNARD HOSIE, FSP EVALUATOR - 1/25/83 to 2/9/83

Tuesday, January 25th

8:10 am - Arrive SPIA, Fua'amotu Airport
11:00 am - Central Planning Department/Mr. Paula Lavulo
12:30 pm - Lunch
1:30 pm - Catholic Diocese of Tonga/Bishop Finau
2:30 pm - Fualu Agricultural Training Center/Fr. David Mullins and Pousima To'oa

Wednesday, January 26th

9:00 am - Lakepa Copra Bldg.(Small Project No. 15)
10:00 am - 'Atenisi Library(Small Project No. 2)
11:00 am - Ngele'ia Community Gardens(Small Project No. 1)
12:30 pm - Lunch
2:00 pm - Kolonga Kitchens & Toilets(Small Project No. 12)
4:00 pm - Niutoua Toilets(Small Project No. 12)

Thursday, January 27th

9:00 am - Niuola Women in Development/Fua'amotu
11:00 am - Nukuleka Kitchens, Toilets & Showers(Small Project No. 12)
1:00 pm - Lunch
3:00 pm - Fisheries Development(Sopu)/Mr. Cliff Ratcliffe & Semisi Fakahau

Friday, January 28th

5:30 am - Sail to 'Eua on Ngaluta'ane
10:00 am - 'Eua Fisheries Development/Bob Schuh

Saturday, January 29th

10:00 am - return to Nuku'alofa from 'Eua on Ngaluta'ane

Sunday, January 30th

FREE DAY

Monday, January 31st

9:00 am - Village Women's Development/Sr.'s Tu'ifua, Lolesio, Sosefo, Soane, 'Akanete and Petila
12:30 pm - Lunch
2:00 pm - Possible village visit to annual inspection of a VWD group

BERNARD HOSIE ITINERARY(CONTINUED)

Tuesday, February 1st

9:00 am - Kala'au Toilets(Small Project No. 8)
11:00 am - Masilamea Kitchens(Small Project No. 16)
12:30 pm - Lunch
2:00 pm - 'Utulau Toilets(Small Project No. 16)

Wednseday, February 2nd

9:00 am - Fly to Ha'apai/Tonga Air
12:00 pm - Sail to 'Uiha
2:00 pm - 'Uiha Town Fence(Small Project No. 4)
3:30 pm - Return to Pangai from 'Uiha
8:00 pm - Taufa'ahau College Solar/Wind Generator Project (Small Project No. 9)

Thursday, February 3rd

10:10 am - Fly to Vava'u from Ha'apai/Tonga Air
2:00 pm - 'Utulei Water Restoration(Small Project No. 6)
4:00 pm - Pangaimotu Community Center(VWD Program/Vava'u)

Friday, February 4th

9:00 am - Fisheries Devlopment/Ken Filak
12:00 pm - Lunch
2:00 pm - Tefisi & Tu'amuku Shower & Toilets(Small Project No. 5)

Saturday, February 5th

8:30 am - Tu'anekivale Community Halls(Small Project No. 10)
Koloa Community Center(VWD Program/Vava'u)
11:20 am - Return to Nuku'alofa from Vava'u/Tonga Air

Sunday, February 6th

FREE DAY

Monday, February 7th 9am - Minister of Works.

Write up draft evaluation report; also time available to hold any additional last minute meetings; will meet with Minister of Foreign Affairs(time to be arranged)

Tuesday, February 8th

Same as for Monday, February 7th

Wednesday, February 9th

APPENDIX 3

MEMO

February 10, 1983

TO: Mr. Jeffrey Schorr, Director, Peace Corps/Tonga

FROM: Dr. Nancy Geyer, Associate, Peace Corps South Pacific, Regional Training Office, Suva, Fiji

SUBJ: Field Visits to F.S.P. Village Women's Development Projects.

As part of my data gathering on roles of women in development in Tonga, I was invited by David Wyler, Director of FSP, to accompany an FSP evaluation team on their annual inspection of village women's development projects. The team was headed by Mr. Bernard P. Hosie, FSP Evaluation Office, La Jolla, California. February 1st I went as an observer with the team to four villages in eastern Tongatapu. That day Douglas Merz, PCV assigned to FSP with these projects, was also a member of the team. February 4th I went with the team to a village near Neiafu, Vava'u. On both occasions I was impressed by: (1) the gathering of local women in each location to clearly explain how each village project had been organized and implemented through local efforts as well as the next steps they planned to take for village improvement; (2) the obvious satisfaction of the women in their concrete accomplishments whether they were improved water storage facilities, kitchens, bathrooms, or toilets; (3) the careful recording of data by the team through questioning and observation; (4) the mutual appreciation expressed by village women and team members for the experience of the site visits.

From my perspective the work of FSP in village development - including their approaches to site inspections and evaluation are a concrete resource for Peace Corps Tonga as it seeks additional avenues to support constructive roles for women to play in development in Tonga.

APPENDIX 4

'EUA FISHERIES REPORTS

April 1981 was the first month for which figures were kept for fish caught; the total for that month was 852 kilograms. In December 1463 kilograms were caught.

The figures for the first six months of 1982 are on the following page. Unfortunately the departure of Bob Schuh and the affects of Cyclone Isaac served to disrupt the program. Schuh returned on October 9 and in his first report on November 3 , 1982, he wrote:

> "It is difficult to accept the reality that many of the good practices of the 'Eua fishermen were discontinued after I left Tonga in January of this year. Organization, engine repairs, shark fishing, society meetings and general enthusiasm for fishing were lacking when I returned. There seems so much to do that it is difficult to come up with a comprehensive plan. The job is not strictly a position of Fisheries Adviser; it is also an involvement in the growth of a community and human development."

The December Report shows that already remarkable progress had been made:

> "December was the best month of 1982. 8 boats fished for 128 fishing days A total of 5,223 kilograms were caught, including 770 kilograms of yellowtail tuna."
>
> "Fisheries sent Sila Vai for a one week mechanical course on the repair of outboards. He repaired six outboards. Three new ones were purchased in December. A contract was made with Tauge Fo'onivai of 'Ohonua to stock gear needed by the Fishermen on a 5% commission."
>
> "On Dec.27 the "Eua Fishing Cooperative merged with the 'Eua Fishing Society."

APPENDIX 4 (contd.)

'EUA CATCH RECORD

1982 STATISTIC 6 PRESENTED BY 'EUA FISHING SOCIETY

MONTHS	AVERAGE/No Lines/ DAY	TOTAL/HRS	Skipjack ~~Pelagic~~ NO	WT (KG)	Pelagic ~~Demersal~~ NO	WT (KG)	Demersal NO	WT	Lobster NO	WT	NO	WT (KG)
JANUARY	15		2130	3668	373	1868	226	926	652	725	3381	7187
FEBRUARY	15		708	1083	435	2304					1143	3387
MARCH	13		114	264	339	1786					453	2050
APRIL	10		180	468	442	1476					622	1944
MAY	12		212	567	429	2346					641	2913
JUNE	9		32	84	147	955					179	1039
TOTAL	1.2		3376	6124	2165	10,735	226	926	652	725	6419	18520

In the month of January Dermersal species and lobsters were caught using gill nets and Diving.

APPENDIX 5

Brian Hickson, the Peace Corps Volunteer Research Officer working with Fisheries Division in Nukualofa, was unable to supply figures of fish caught at Vava'u. However he had the following comments:

"Lesiate is the owner of a 28 foot V-bottomed fishing boat concentrating mainly on Pole and Line Skipjack fishing. They leave port approximately 4 am and return between 5 and 6 pm. Ice is usually used. Approximately 8 hours is spent chasing schools of fish. Efforts have resulted in daily average catches of fifty or sixty skipjack with some other mixed catches of yellowfin tuna, Dolphin fish around the Fish Aggregating Device. Their best catch near the FAD consisted of 5 dolphin fish, 12 skipjack, 10 yellowfin and 3 bigeye tuna."

Reports have also come back through this fishing group that Ipolito in a new 32 foot Pole and Line vessel is catching fifty to sixty fish daily with a once weekly catch of 180 fish. Both Lesiate and Ipolito are fishing five days a week with a crew of four using traditional Pearl Lead lures on bamboo poles."

(Lesiate and Ipolito were both trained in the FSP Program)

APPENDIX 6

TONGA
USAID - G - 1327 AS OF JANUARY 31, 1983
GRANT PERIOD MAY 1, 1978 - AUGUST 31, 1984

	USAID * EXPENDITURES TO DATE	FSP LOCAL CURRENT YEAR	TOTAL
PERSONNEL	258,185	8,921	267,106
TRAINING	74,372	---	74,372
TRAVEL	96,159	---	96,159
EQUIPMENT	103,563	---	103,463
SPACE	6,710	---	6,710
OTHER	303,000	13,107	316,107
INDIRECT COSTS	190,523	---	190,523
SUB TOTAL	1,032,412	22,028	1,054,440
1982		197,816	
1981		67,463	
1980		122,103	
		387,382	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,032,412	409,410	1,441,822

* SUBJECT TO AUDIT