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FINAL EVALUATION  
OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT USAID ASIA G-492-1726  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

September 1, 1980 - December 31, 1983

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC  
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## INTRODUCTION

In August 1980 the South Pacific Regional Development Office of the United States Agency for International Development approved Operational Program Grant USAID Asia-G-492-1726. The program funds were granted for three years "during the period September 1, 1980 through approximately December 31, 1983".

The Grant stated that the Grantee must provide USAID with annual evaluations. The first such was made in August 1981; the second in July 1982. This third and final evaluation was carried out by Dr. Bernard P. Hosie, the Evaluator for the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSP) between May 13 and May 29, 1983.

There have been modifications to the Grant as it was originally written. The 1981 Evaluation showed that, while the major programs were quite successful, several of the minor ones should be dropped or at least modified. The main changes proposed were as follows:

1. The YWCA Leadership Program should be eliminated.
2. The Manus Nutrition Center support should be ended.
3. Two programs should be downgraded to small projects. These are the M'Buke Fisheries and the Tambiok Intergrated Rural Development Program.

These changes and some others were made in a major revision prepared by the FSP Country Director in February 1982 and approved by USAID on August 31, 1982 (Amendment No.3). The following is the subsequent history of these four projects:

1. No attempt has been made to revive the YWCA Leadership Program.
2. The Evaluator visited the Manus Nutrition Center and found it very well maintained and clean. It has now been taken over by the Manus Women's Council - which FSP recommended to the Manus Provincial Government - and is constantly used for Workshops and other purposes by the women, the Departments of Health, of Agriculture, and other organizations. 22 Workshops were listed for 1983.

3. As the following evaluation will show, M'Buke has been a failure.

4. Tambiok has solved its leadership problems and is making excellent progress. As the 1982 Evaluation shows, the Evaluator visited Tambiok and recommended increased FSP support. This has been given. The careful and regular reports show that progress continues to be good.

The following Evaluation will show that there have been some successes and some failures as in most programs. But on balance FSP/USAID can be proud of what has been achieved. And one thing is beyond question--the administration of the program has been careful and painstaking, the reporting conscientious, and the financial controls excellent.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The first FSP Country Director for the program was Ms. Laurie Sherman. In 1981 Ms. Sherman returned to the States and was replaced by another U.S. citizen Ms. Lana Sheppard. Both Country Directors have been competent and reliable.

Ms. Sheppard has also been fortunate in her support. In 1982 Ms. Kay Jack, a CUSO volunteer, joined the Staff as her Assistant and gave invaluable service. When her husband was moved to Vanimo in the West Sepik she was forced to resign.

Her place was taken by Ms. Barbara Krause, the wife of an official at the U.S. Embassy. Ms. Krause is a highly competent Secretary and is quickly grasping the nature of the FSP Program in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The excellent administration of the FSP program owes much to these two people.

The Evaluator spent many hours in the Port Moresby Office of FSP - over fifty hours in his last four days in PNG. Much of the time was spent working through files. He found the filing system was kept with great care. He found reporting on projects was generally of good standard, although there are occasional gaps.

The Financial controls are excellent. This is especially evident in the case of the Small Projects, and area where such controls are especially difficult. A major reason for this success is that FSP does not allocate money, but authorizes the purchase of supplies and then pays the supplier.

Every Project Holder must sign a Memorandum of Understanding in which he agrees to the terms of the project and also promises to make regular reports. In only a few cases did the Evaluator find that such reports are not being made. These are referred to in the evaluation.

The Books of Accounts are kept with care and accuracy, and are up to date. And of course monthly financial reports are made to FSP New York, and all expenses carefully scrutinized to ensure that they confirm to the terms of the grant and are properly accounted for.

### HANUATEK

#### Baseline Data

Hanuatek was started in 1975 by the Badili Vocational School which is nearby; it was supported by a group of business and professional people in Port Moresby. The Badili School trains students in carpentry, mechanics and other trades, and Hanuatek was designed to give them practical experience in running a business.

About twenty small workshops were built on land reclaimed from the Port Moreby Harbor, and chosen students, carefully supervised, were taught how to run a workshop on a commer-

cial basis. A shortage of funds and poor management plagued the program, and by 1979 only four of the Workshops were operating.

In 1980 the South Pacific Appropriate Technology Foundation took over the program. A former VSO Steve Layton was appointed manager, and FSP/AID began to support the program.

The 1982 Evaluation shows that fourteen small Workshops were operating. This was fewer than the seventeen in 1981. However this was offset by the success of the Foundry, which in 1982 was expected to gross Kina 24,000; and of SPATF Publications, which was expected to gross Kina 35,000. In both cases this was double the income of 1981. The total number of persons gaining full or part time employment through Manuatak (including the scrap collectors) increased from 35 in 1981 to 60 in 1982.

## II. Goals and Objectives

- A. To gainfully employ PNG nationals in small scale activities.

All employees at Manuatak are nationals except for one British volunteer. In 1981 there were fifteen working full time, twenty part time, and about 25 scrap collectors. In 1983 the following are employed:

Full Time    Part Time    Casual

Management	4		
Carpentry Shop	4	3	2
Cane	1	1	
Panel Beating	1		
Publications	6	6	5
Foundry		8	150
VES Store	1		
Sewing Machine Shop	1	1	
Screen Printing	1		

The total of 27 full time, 11 part time, and 157 casuals is a marked increase on previous years. The last figure includes the scrap collectors.

B. To encourage new industries.

There have been some failures and some successes at Hanua-tek. The bush knife making has been moved to Lae. The copper beating and ice block making have closed down, largely because of poor management. The Village Equipment Store is losing money. A new manager is to be tried; if he cannot turn the store around it will be closed. The picture framing is still continuing but has been taken over by the carpentry shop.

The carpentry shop is doing well. Screen printing and cane furniture are not doing so well, and Hanuateg manager Gabriel Fisa has sacked the manager and while the Evaluator was at Hohola Youth Development Center, Gabriel was also there looking for a suitable graduate to take over the shop. He also discussed the prospect of a HYDC graduate taking over the cane furniture shop. FSP has been actively promoting cooperation between the two Centers; indeed the present cane furniture instructor at HYDC spent twelve months at Hanuateg learning the trade.

There are two major success stories at Hanuateg. The first is the SPATF Publications business. Gross takings have increased from Kina 18,000 in 1981, to Kina 35,000 in 1982, to a projected Kina 52,000 in 1983. The staff has increased from 3 in 1982 to 6 in 1983. The shop has been expanded. A new printer was installed early in 1983. A third (and much better) machine was on the wharf when the Evaluator was at Hanuateg. The shop is now printing its own plates. The shop financed part of its expansion from its profits, the rest with a Kina 15,000 loan from the Bank. There is no doubt but that 1984 will see further expansion of this highly successful enterprise, and it should play an important part in bringing Hanuateg towards its goal of self sufficiency.

The foundry has been even more successful. In 1981 the foundry grossed Kina 10,000. In 1982 it grossed Kina 24,000. In 1983 it is projected to gross Kina 108,000.

A major reason for this almost incredible expansion is the work of a British Volunteer Peter Thomas. He commented:

"The potential of the foundry is incredible--it is impossible to go wrong---their big problem before I arrived was that there was simply no experience in foundry work in PNG---no one was trained. So I had to start from scratch.

The Foundry has doubled its full time staff from four to eight since I arrived last September. We are now completely independent of SPATF."

The 1982 evaluation shows that the foundry was paying Kina 1,000 a month to the scrap collectors--perhaps 25 to 50. Many of them actually lived at the dump and had no income except collecting scrap and bottles.

By May 1983 this figure had increased to Kina 3,000 a month to between one hundred and one hundred and fifty. In addition, the operation has been streamlined. Formerly the scrap collectors had to bring in the scrap themselves. They arrived at all times, and this interfered with the work of the foundry.

Now a big truck visits the dumps once a fortnight. The collectors have the scrap ready; the scrap is weighed and payment is made at once. The collectors get the same price as before but no longer have the cost of transport.

Another major development is the production of lead sinkers for fishing. Hanuateg has now saturated the PNG market and is looking for export outlets--to other South Pacific countries and even to Australia. The four major metals produced are copper, aluminum, brass and lead.

- C. To develop and use existing PNG social structure to create an atmosphere conducive to the establishment of small scale industries.

At Hanuateg the workshop is on the ground floor while the manager and his family live above the workshop. This keeps the family together; also the family can provide additional labor when required.

From a social point of view this has worked well. Unfortunately it has not succeeded in helping set up small businesses. This is further discussed under Evaluation.

- D. To develop a small scale industry situation similar to Hanuateg in Lae by August 31, 1983.

This has been done. The Morobe Province allocated ten hectares of land for the purpose. The project is called Community and Village Industry--CAVI.

The Evaluator did not visit CAVI in Lae. However Appendix I shows that CAVI now has several small industries operating - charcoal production, charcoal stoves, shingle shakes, sago blinds, Village sawmills. A Foundry has been established.

Appendix II shows that these are employing 53 persons directly and 65 indirectly. It is clear that CAVI has already surpassed its parent organization Hanuateg. The Evaluator predicted in the 1982 Evaluation that this would happen, since Lae is much better situated to develop small industries than Hanuateg is.

The success of Hanuateg and CAVI has moved other Provinces to inquire from SPATF about setting up similar operations in their Province. It is likely that East Sepik will be the first to move, perhaps before the end of 1983.

### III. Financial Narrative

The FSP/AID support at Hanuateg goes principally towards salary support:

Monthly Salary

1. Gabriel Pise, Manager	K 646
2. Laufa Kabe, Assistant Manager	483
3. Joe Aibe, Carpenter Trainer	387
4. Ambrose Stanley, Foundry Worker	362
5. Nanuga Paran, Secretary	323
6. John Supa, Security Guard	250

Steve Layton, first manager of Hanuateg, left in September 1982. He was replaced by his counterpart Laufa Kake. The job was quite beyond his ability. A management committee was formed, and they quickly replaced Kake with the present manager Gabriel Pise.

IV. Evaluation

The main failure at Hanuateg has been in fostering the small businesses. Many of these failed. None succeeded in setting up a business outside Hanuateg.

The Hanuateg Quarterly Report January-March 1983 (see Appendix III) is an excellent self-examination and pinpoints the reasons for failure. Part of this is found in the character of the first manager, Steve Layton. Layton was intelligent and innovative, ever ready to experiment with new ideas. Much of what is best at Hanuateg comes from him.

But he failed to set up adequate management training for the managers of the small businesses. Andrew Kauleni, Manager of SPATF, commented to the FSP Evaluator:

"The main reason for the failure is that Steve Layton was virtually running the small businesses at Hanuateg himself. But he was doing so many things he was unable to give them the support they needed, especially in marketing, so many of them collapsed.... The managers have little idea of budgeting for future needs. They spend all their income and have none left even to buy their supplies. In the past we have not done much formal training of this kind."

Layton was also lacking in judgement in his selection of support staff. It is difficult to understand how anyone could work with Laufa Kake for two years without realizing he was quite incapable of running SPATF. At present Kake is running the Village Equipment Store at Hanuateg and is grossing about Kina 40 a month. The management committee estimates that it must gross about K 1,500 a month to break even! They are closely watching the situation. If FSP continues to support Hanuateg it must pay close attention to the question of management training for the small business managers.

These failures are, however, counterbalanced by the success of SPATF Publications and the Foundry, and also by the success of Hanuateg in showing the way to a similar program for

Lae. Hopefully CAVI will also learn from the mistakes of Hanuateg. Lae is much better situated to develop small industries, since it has access by road to the Highlands and by sea to the northern provinces.

Appendix IV carries the revised Budget estimates for July-December for Hanuateg. As these figures show Hanuateg has now achieved a sound financial state.

#### HOHOLA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Port Moresby

##### I. Baseline Data

The HYDC program was part of the 1977-80 FSP/AID Operational Program Grant. The first phase helped set up a vocational school of 125 students, and improved staffing and facilities. The final Evaluation in 1980 showed that of 457 graduated students, 127 were employed and 81 were at other training institutions.

In 1982 the student enrollment increased from 125 to 170. The 1982 evaluation also shows that of the 54 1981 graduates, 12 were employed and 15 were at Vocational Centers.

## II. Goals and Objectives

- A. "To improve and expand vocational training for both boys and girls at HYDC."

The FSP/AID support enabled the Center to employ and house two Austrian volunteers. One of these was the Workshop Manager in charge of the carpentry and cane furniture making. His input has greatly improved the quality of workmanship; this is seen in the fact that the Workshops now have many orders for furniture. This helps defray the cost of materials and also provides good training opportunities.

The Workshop supervisor was less successful in training a counterpart. His first counterpart was dismissed as incompetent. His second one was more successful and is now running the workshop. He is quite a good tradesman but less successful as a teacher. Fortunately one of the HYDC graduates working with him is proving to be competent and reliable.

The second FSP/AID supported teacher taught typing and basic office procedure to the girls. She also trained an office secretary.

Students are exposed to a wide variety of training. Where a student shows ability and interest in a particular area, he or she is encouraged to specialize in that area. When the

Evaluator was at HYDC he saw ten advanced students in the carpentry shop and ten in the cane furniture shop. These spend two hours every day at this work.

Most students have reached only 6th grade. HYDC encourages them to register as correspondence students, and the number doing so has increased each year--from 20 in 1980, to 30 in 1981, 45 in 1982, 59 in 1983. The higher the grade the student reaches, the better his or her opportunity of finding a place in a Vocational Center.

The 1983 enrollment at the Center is as Follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
III	24	4	28
II	39	19	58
I	59	23	82
Total	122	46	168

Hohola has five of its former students on its staff as Youth Leaders. These have been carefully chosen--the sisters have them for three years before making a selection. All of them are proving capable and highly dedicated.

B. To increase the self reliance of the Center.

The FSP/AID support has done this in various ways:

- a) By providing funding for staff.
- b) By providing staff quarters.
- c) By improving the carpentry and cane workshops so they can sell to outsiders.
- d) By providing support for a caretaker so petty thievery has been greatly reduced.
- e) By helping to set up a small nursery and garden.

### III. Evaluation

HYDC can be justified on a purely economic base. The following figures are incomplete but they give some idea of the number of HYDC graduates who have found employment:

	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Further Training</u>
1975-1980	127	81
1981	10	25
1982	14	15
Total	151	121

The school has no record of how many of the 121 who got further training in other vocational schools have succeeded in getting jobs. But since these represent the best of the HYDC students, and since they would graduate with a grade

certificate recognized by the government, a figure of a 69 out of 121 as employed is assumed. This gives a total of 220 employed. Assuming all are getting the minimum wage of 85 Kina a fortnight, this gives annual earnings of Kina 486,000.

The Centers estimates it costs 300 Kina per student per year, i.e. K 50,400 a year. No doubt some of the students would have got unskilled employment had they not been trained at HYDC, but in a country where fewer than 10% have jobs, the number would have been very small indeed.

The 1980 Evaluation pointed out that a weakness of HYDC was its failure to assist its graduate students to find jobs. With encouragement and support from FSP a major advance has been made in this field. An Australian staff member, Sister Patricia, is now working on job placement. She counsels the senior students on careers; she shows films on different careers; she assists the correspondence students; she visits local firms to seek positions for graduates; she liaises with vocational school principals to seek places for her students; she works with students who have jobs to encourage and advise them. The results of this are evident. In 1982, 14 graduates got jobs and 15 found places in vocational schools--in a stagnant economy this is an excellent result.

At the same time, economic returns have never been the major aim of HYDC. The sisters are more interested in personal development--in making young people believe that they are important, that they have worth. There are factors which indicate that they are successful. Only 2 or 3% of the students drop out during the year. A visit to Hohola shows the excellent relations between students. HYDC is a happy place.

HYDC has worked very hard to gain Government support but with limited success. More than once the Center has wondered if it would have to close down. In 1982 when it faced such a crisis the Government provided a grant of Kina 10,000 which enabled it to survive the year.

It will be even more difficult after the FSP/AID support lapses. The school has various plans:

1. Staff will be cut.
2. Staff salaries will be reduced.
3. A major appeal is being launched in Australia seeking support. Cf. Appendix, VII.

## ST. JOSEPH'S TRAINING CENTER

Lemakot, New Ireland Province

### I. Introduction

Lemakot was the only major program in the OPG not visited by the Evaluator. This was in part because of the time and expense that would have been involved in a visit to this outlying island province. But it was also because Lemakot is a very well run center which FSP has been working with for six years. Accounts have always been kept with accuracy; reports have been made regularly. The story of Lemakot has been one of steady if unspectacular progress.

The 1982 Evaluation carries a very full examination of Lemakot. The following evaluation is based on the progress reports over the last year.

### II. Baseline Data

Lemakot is a village sixty kilometers south-west of Kavieng, the capital of New Ireland Province. It is the site of St. Joseph's Vocational Training Center for boys; this in turn is one element of a large Catholic Mission which includes a Hospital and a Girls Vocational Center.

When the present program began in 1980, Lemakot had expanded from thirty students in 1978 to 50 students. This large

number strained its limited facilities, and in 1980 the dormitory and carpenter's shop were both expanded. So also was the vegetable garden.

From its first beginnings in 1975 Lemakot has emphasized on-the-job training. Carpenters are trained while making furniture and building houses; mechanics while repairing vehicles. The income earned is used to defray running costs.

### III. Goals

- A. To train young men in the fundamental skills of carpentry, mechanics and agriculture.

All students are trained in agriculture. This is in part for economic reasons. The large (50 acre) vegetable garden at Fissoa provides much of the food for the 80 boys at St. Josephs, the 40 girls at the Girl's Vocational School next door, and the Hospital. The excess is sold and the income generated helps run Lemakot.

All students work on the farm one day a week. In addition, they take turns in spending a full week on the farm every term--three times a year. They are taught how to till, plant, harvest, fertilize, operate an irrigation system--how to run a small commercial farm.

In 1982, 31 students completed their year training as mechanics; 17 in first year; 11 in second year; 3 in third year. As usual the group system is followed; a typical group may have four first year, three second year and one first year students. Senior students supervise the junior.

The final report for 1982 lists the following work by the shop:

Major Restorations:        2 diesel Land Cruisers  
                                 1 gas Land Cruiser  
                                 1 tipper truck  
                                 3 Shibaura tractors  
                                 3 small pickups  
                                 1 car

The shop also cared for the vehicles at the Mission and on the farm. Several motor bikes were purchased, repaired and sold at a profit.

There were twenty-six carpentry students; ten in first year, nine in second year and seven in third year. Again the group training system is used. Work done included:

--83 desks for Education Department

--26 church benches, 4 altars, 6 lounge chairs, 4 food safes, 6 coffins, 2 tables, etc.

Building projects included a toilet block, removing the old dining hall to a new location for use as a storage shed, a 60'x30' building for classrooms and library about half finished.

B. To provide low cost skilled services to the villages near Lemakot.

Local people can and do get their vehicles repaired at the Center; the alternative is to take them sixty kilometers to Kavieng and pay a much higher price. The students also make cheap but strong furniture for the local market.

The garden is also proving useful. There is a regular stream of visitors from the local community, from schools, from the Department of Primary Industry to inspect the garden. Some efforts have been made by local gardeners to apply the techniques they have seen.

In Lemakot itself a young man (a graduate of Lemakot) is attempting to set up a cane furniture manufacturing center with help from the Center.

- C. To make local communities aware of the possibility of modern farming.

Mention has been made above of the local interest in the garden. Medina High School has brought several groups of garden of its own. A Melanesian woman nearby has started a small commercial garden.

- D. Encourage local communities to develop small businesses. Lemakot has not had great success in this area. The stagnant economy is one factor. Also the graduate students are usually quite young, seventeen or eighteen, and do not have sufficient experience to handle a small business.

The program lists the following specific purposes:

1. To set up a 25-acre farm to help provide a good portion of the food supply (at least 25%) and income for the Center.

The farm now has fifty acres cleared and cultivated. This includes several thousand cocoa plants, which will begin producing in 1985.

The total production for 1982 was:

Kaukau (sweet potato)	1,863 kg
Tapiok (cassava root)	1,018 kg
Assorted fruits & vegetables	800 kg

An irrigation system has been installed and is working successfully. The farm had 80 ducks and 20 chickens, but half of the ducks were stolen.

2. To expand facilities by constructing a new dormitory to accommodate sixty boys.

The new dormitory was built in year I and is now in use. 1982 opened with sixty students. This number increased to 80 in 1983, when a third year program was added.

A new classroom/library/teachers room was begun in 1982 and has now been completed. All the work was done by the carpentry students, under supervision.

An important decision was made by the Board of Directors in 1982. Lemakot has been taking a small number of third year students for some time. The Board of Directors decided that from January 1983, all students would be accepted for a third year. In fact all the second year students except one

opted to return for a third year. This is without question an impressive vote of confidence in the Center. But it also means that the student roll for 1983 has climbed from sixty to eighty.

Another important decision was to merge the Center financially with the girls section of the school. It is hoped that this will draw the two sections closer together by improving working relationships. This will mean a better sharing of staff, buildings and equipment so as to make maximum use of the resources available.

#### IV. Evaluation

The Center has from the beginning given a sound and practical education. In a developing country a Center training carpenters and mechanics is a very valuable asset.

In 1981, eleven students graduated and five found jobs. A very creditable performance in a declining economy where only about 10% have a salaried position. The 1982 graduates (except one) have returned for further training. It is expected that the additional training will give them a better chance of finding jobs. At the same time their expertise will help Lemakot generate more income through the carpenters' shop, the mechanics shop and the garden.

In the last six years Lemakot has developed from a small, understaffed Center with 25 students to a fine Vocational Center of 80 students. This would have been impossible without FSP/AID support.

The amalgamation of the Center with the girls Center next door will mean a better sharing of facilities and improved financial status. The Center is highly thought of by the Provincial government, which has given increased support in recent years. Three of the teachers at the Center are paid for by the government.

The Center will continue to have financial problems, and these will be greater after FSP/USAID funding ends. But the confidence of the Board of Directors is clearly shown in their decision to increase the Center from a two to a three year training program, and increase student enrollment from 60 to 80.

## YWCA NUTRITION PROGRAM

Lae, Morobe Province

### 1. Introduction

The original OPG as approved in August 1980 included a Nutrition Program to be carried out by the Lae YWCA. The 1981 Evaluation revealed that, while some quite good extension work was being done, "the program can hardly be called a nutrition program."

In an effort to upgrade the program the FSP Regional Nutritionist Gloria Renda visited Lae and drew up a list of recommendations. However the 1982 Evaluation revealed that little had been done to carry these out; this was not through bad will but through lack of expertise.

The Evaluator considered that the original program had failed and should be closed down. However he advised the YWCA to revise the program to request help for the work the FSP/AID supported Extension Workers were in fact doing. This was done in a submission dated July 20, 1982. This was subsequently approved, with some modifications, by FSP and AID.

## II. Baseline Data

The YWCA employed three extension workers under the grant. They worked in two community schools and with several women's clubs in the Markham Valley and in the squatter areas of Lae itself.

Some effort was made to gather nutrition data among the one hundred school children involved in the program. However the information was inadequate and of little value.

The extension workers also assisted in providing nutrition training for a group of about a hundred school leaver girls who took courses at the YWCA.

## III. Goals and Objectives

- A. Educate mothers on the reason for cooking and eating balanced meals.

Three FSP/AID funded extension workers are working on the program:

Rebecca Siserta - supervisor  
Lalame Moya - assistant  
Tokwangam Monaset - assistant

Rebecca replaced Ms. Yalu who resigned to join her husband in Germany. Rebecca is a trained school teacher, and in a program with strong emphasis on teaching, this is an advantage.

The team visits the six clubs in the program twice a month. However, they have recently been advised that for budget reasons this will have to be cut to once a month. On average about ten women attend any given meeting; they estimate that about a hundred women are being reached on a fairly regular basis.

Nutrition gardens have been started in the two rural clubs. Here a variety of vegetables are grown, and training is given in more efficient gardening. The use of compost is, the extension workers consider, of particular value. The club meetings are held in the daytime. Usually the meeting is for the morning only, when working in the garden for the whole day.

An important element of the work of the three extension workers is the nutrition training given to the 75 girls doing the School Leavers Course at the YWCA. Each Tuesday afternoon they work with these girls, teaching both cooking and nutrition.

- B. Parents to become aware of relationship between food and health.

The extension workers find that nutrition theory is of little interest to the women. For this reason nutrition lessons are given indirectly, through the nutrition garden, through cooking, and even by teaching nutrition songs, songs which speak of the importance of eating nourishing foods.

C. Encourage uses of readily available nutritious foods for family meals.

In many areas, especially urban areas, traditional foods such as kaukau (sweet potato) are being replaced by imported food such as white rice--with disastrous results. Setting up nutrition gardens is one means of putting emphasis on traditional foods. So also is the teaching of various cooking recipes.

D. Encourage good nutritional gardens for backyard gardening.

The two club gardens and the garden for the school leavers are aimed at encouraging home gardens. The extension workers have found considerable interest in these gardens, and especially in the use of compost. Most of the women were quite unfamiliar with this. However, no figures are available for women who are using these practices in their own home gardens.

E. To measure mini-survey.

The extension workers are not currently taking measurements of the children in the program. However a volunteer, Felicia Stiming, who was formerly a lecturer in nutrition at Lae University, is now working with the team. With her help they plan to start shortly taking upper arm measurements of the pupils at the two community schools.

IV. Methodology

The three extension workers are continuing to operate along the lines set out in the revised program. Appendix VIII gives the program for May. This was prepared by the new Program Supervisor, Rebecca Siserta. She began work only in April, but is clearly a painstaking planner. Her reports for May are equally accurate. Every day is carefully reported on, summarizing the work carried out by the group. Appendix VIII shows the planning program and the May report. As these show, the team visits the following groups twice a month:

1. Fuaba Women's Club. This is a self-help settlement on the outskirts of Lae behind the University of Technology. There are 40 women in the group.

2. Four urban women's groups, each with about fifteen members:

- a) West Taraka
- b) East Taraka
- c) St. Martin
- d) Balune

3. Omeis Club -- a Government Forestry Office.

4. Two schools

- a) Gabensis Community School  
--Grades V and VI with 40 students
- b) Kalvary Lutheran Church School with about 17 students and 15 women.

The team estimate that they are reaching 150 to 175 persons. The emphasis is on nutrition, using cooking, vegetable gardens, and songs to carry the lesson.

Activities carried out during the year also include the following:

- 1. Regular (weekly) work with the 80 school leavers as reported above.
- 2. A mini nutrition and environment survey at Fuabu settlement. Felecia Stiming enlisted several of her Lae University students to assist with this.
- 3. A one day workshop for club members from Taraka.

4. The three nutrition extension workers, with funds provided by FSP/AID, spent two weeks in Lae at the East Sepik Rural Development Center. Nutritionists Elizabeth Cox was responsible for the training, which concentrated on nutrition and gardening. A formal report has already been sent to USAID.

#### V. Evaluation

Malnutrition is a serious problem in PNG and one of increasing dimensions; hence any efforts to reduce malnutrition is certainly better than none. However the lack of baseline data and of ongoing data makes it quite impossible to say what, if any, success there has been.

As a women's extension program it seems to have been quite successful. The extension workers have carried out their work conscientiously and regularly, and over 150 persons have been reached through their extension program. They have also helped with the training of the 80 girls at the Center.

The Evaluator does not consider this a program of any great merit. The Lae YWCA program reaches only six Clubs, most of them quite close to Lae itself. Even if all the women attended that would mean about a hundred women. In fact there

are often only four or five. To have three Extension Workers for such a small number of women is hardly cost effective. However good women's programs in PNG have been difficult to locate, and the present program is at least carefully carried out. Perhaps the experience gained will help in future extension and nutrition work carried out by the Lae YWCA.

#### SMALL PROJECTS PROGRAM

FSP/PNG has submitted for funding a total of thirty small projects scattered over ten provinces of Papua New Guinea. Of these, the Evaluator visited nine, three fisheries programs and six programs in Chimbu Province. The following is an evaluation of these nine projects.

##### I. Manus Island Fisheries

The Chief Fisheries Officer for the Province of Manus is Trevor Bell; he is assisted by Peace Corps Volunteer Mark Stone. The Fisheries Center has recently been established on swampy land reclaimed quite recently by fill from old U.S. maritime installations with which Manus abounds. The Center is scheduled to be officially opened in June 1983.

In May 1983, shortly before the FSP Evaluation team arrived, the Center held their first fisheries trial. One mother ship, four small vessels, about fifty canoes and 81 fishermen took part. Two and a half tons of fish, valued at Kina 1500, were caught in four days. All of this will be sold locally, to give Fisheries some figures on what the local market can absorb.

Fisheries have divided Manus into four areas on the north side and four on the south side. One fisheries expedition will be held each week, in the north during the south-west wind season (May to November), in the south during the north-west wind season (December to April). Fisheries expect about 80 fishermen from each area initially (i.e. about 640 fishermen); however, this number will decrease as the casuals drop out and the serious fishermen take over.

Fisheries have an excellent boat building operation in progress. They are building a modified version of the Fiji dory, a proven seaworthy boat. The materials cost K 2,500 and the 15 H.P. two-cylinder inboard diesel engine K 2,800. Eight have already been built, four for fisheries, the others for other Government departments. Two have been fitted with sails.

The Center includes a dormitory. Fisheries have offered to help fishing groups build boats if they collect Kina 5,000. Two groups have done so. They will send six or eight workers to the Center to build the boats under supervision.

While the Evaluator was in Manus, Kina 5,000 worth of equipment arrived purchased with funds provided by FSP/AID. PCV Stone carefully compiled the lists to ensure good quality equipment at the best prices. Equipment is superior to that provided in local shops, and even with a 20% mark up will sell for half or one-third the price. Fisheries Division has already built the shop. Materials will also be sold direct to village fishermen from the Fisheries collection vessel. The income generated will be used to purchase new material.

The Manus Fisheries Center is a carefully planned and well run operation. The FSP support will be of real value if, as planned, it makes good equipment available to fishermen at favorable prices.

The Fisheries Center has the support of the Provincial Government. The Acting Provincial Secretary Simeon Male commented to the Evaluator:

"Fisheries are top priority for the Manus Government. Eighty percent of our people live along the coast, and we see fisheries as a way to upgrade the income of these people."

## II. Madang Province Fisheries Center

Peace Corps Volunteer John Young is working in the Madang Province Fisheries Center. About 150 fishermen have recently set up a Fisaman's Asosiesin to promote the marketing of fish; this was formerly carried out by the Provincial Center, which is still working actively to assist the Asosiesin.

Currently about 2000 kg of fish per month is being marketed through the Asosiesin, but many fishermen market their fish directly.

FSP is assisting Young by providing Kina 2,200 to build small wooden dinghies. The first of these was nearly finished when the Evaluator was in Madang. Young is following a simple UN design for the 16 foot boat, which he expects to cost about 600 Kina. This is for materials only. Fisheries

Division is providing labor. With the remaining funds Young will build a 24-foot dinghy of similar design. All local materials are being used. The design is such that a reasonably well-trained carpenter can build the boats.

A major innovation in the design is the engine. Using a Filipino design, this will be a small Briggs and Stratton engine which is designed for a pump. The 5 H.P. engine sells for about 250 Kina; an equivalent outboard would cost 600 kina. Even a lawnmower engine could be used. The simple design also means that the engine is much more economical to run and easier to maintain than a standard outboard.

At present the aluminum dinghies favored by the fishermen, equipped with a standard 5 H.P. Johnson, sell for Kina 2000. Young considers he can build this new type of dinghy for Kina 1,000. Both dinghy and motor will also be easier and cheaper to maintain. It can also be equipped for an additional cost with sails.

This type of dinghy has been proven in the Philippines and is used almost universally there. Young is attempting to introduce this technology into Papua New Guinea. The two dinghies built by Young with FSP/Aid support will be used by Fisheries Division for training and demonstration purposes.

Young admits that there may be resistance:

"The dinghy will be noisier and less convenient than an outboard--that is the price for the better economy. Unfortunately once people have experienced a higher technology they are reluctant to go to a lower technology. I have tried hard to promote smoking and salting fish, but the people demand ice makers and ice boxes and I have had little success. Perhaps the same will happen this time. But the advantages of the process are such that it is worth a try."

It will be a year or more before the fate of Young's efforts are known. But the Evaluator was impressed with the work, the vision and the efforts of Young. Far from giving up after one failure, he simply tries something else.

### III. East Sepik Fisheries Program

The East Sepik Fisheries Center is in the capital, Wewak. Peace Corps Volunteer Bo Alexander is a member of the five man staff. The Center has a freezer, two ice makers (one of which is working). The marketing of fish has always been a function of the Center, but recently the Provincial Government set up Wama Marine, a 100% Provincial Government owned company to market fish.

The main concern of the center is that their mother ship is out of order and requires K 8 to 15,000 to repair. This is basic to the whole program. The vessel, Didiman II, holds two tons of fish and is used to deliver ice and collect fish.

An average of about a ton of fish per month is being caught and marketed through the Center--this without a collection vessel since last September. The Staff consider they could easily double this with the Didiman II.

The second major problem for the Center is that much of their equipment (ice makers, etc.) is old and subject to breakdown. Works and Supply are responsible for repairs but have limited skilled staff.

PVC Alexander has built two wooden catamarans according to the design used in the FSP sponsored boatbuilding center in Western Samoa. One of these now belongs to Wama Marine; the second is being used as a training vessel.

FSP has recently provided Kina 1363 to upgrade the fishing equipment with a radio and echo sounder. The latter is especially valuable in an area where the depth can go from 200 meters to 1,000 meters in a very short time. Alexander is trying to promote bottom fishing and has found the new equipment of great value.

He has also requested an additional Kina 1,000 from FSP for training materials. This will include lights, a battery charger, and other equipment to enable them to experiment in night fishing. At present this is not possible.

#### IV. Chimbu Province Small Projects

The Evaluator visited six projects in Chimbu Province. The Evaluator was very impressed with the excellent team that FSP has succeeded in putting together in Chimbu Province for the selection, planning and supervision of the small projects. The team has already sent a report on each of the six projects funded, and has pledged itself to send regular monthly reports in the future.

The team is spearheaded by the former Provincial Livestock Officer Mark Tola. Tola resigned to contest the recent elections but was defeated. He decided to return to his village rather than return to his old job.

The second team member is Joe Imbo Ulka, the Rural Development Officer for vegetables with the Department of Primary Industry. The third is the Provincial Livestock Officer Sukurini Pyui. The fourth is Henry Bi, a former school teacher. Bi was also a member of a three-man team of Chimbu leaders selected by the Government to prepare a major study of Chimbu development in the mid-seventies.

There are three other Chimbu people who are working with the team to provide input in special areas. Bernard from the Commerce Department assists groups which need business advice. Bonoam Polume is a capable and hard working Manus Islander, who is the Provincial Community Development Officer. In this capacity he has been largely responsible for setting up the 465 youth groups with 23,000 members in the Province. In 1982, the Government allocated Kina 21,000 to the groups for small projects. 351 applications were received, 27 were funded. All 27 are progressing well.

These figures give some idea of the very heavy demand for help for Small Projects in Chimbu. Indeed it would be easy to put together a major development program in this area alone, and the machinery already exists. The major reason for wanting an income producer is school fees. The Chimbu are very education minded, and secondary school fees are now 155 kina per year. This is a Province where the average income is perhaps 500 kina a year.

The Evaluator arrived in Kundiawa on Sunday, May 22 at 11 am. By 11:40 a.m. he was already tramping through the mud and up the towering Chimbu mountains inspecting the funded projects, and a large number of the 31 new projects for which the team are seeking funds! He returned at 6 p.m. in the dark and rain.

All of these mentioned above were on the trip, and also Martin Nombri, the Secretary to the Premier of the Province. In almost all cases the chairman and several group members were on the site for the inspection.

Monday morning was even busier. The Evaluator called a halt at midday Monday, refusing to visit the eight new proposed projects in the Gumine District in south Chimbu. Instead he and the team spent several hours discussing the present and future FSP support for Chimbu.

The following is an evaluation of the six Chimbu Province small projects visited by the Evaluator.

#### 1. Tambogle Chicken Project

Tambogle is near Pari village about twenty kilometres north of the capital Kundiawa. Mark Tola, a former Provincial Livestock Officer in the Department of Primary Industry is a member of the village and the project holder.

One hundred day old chicks were purchased from the Christian Leaders Training Center (CLTC) at Banz for 60 toea each. They arrived about six days before the Evaluator reached Tambogle. The chickens were all healthy and active. They are housed in a native hut with coffee husks and sawdust on

the floor. A home made brooder with a kerosene lamp keeps them warm at night - the site is about 9,000 feet above sea level.

The house seems to be tightly sealed but Tola says dogs can be a problem. They burrow under the floor. Two people sleep in the hut armed with a bush knife to deal with any marauding dogs. Feeding troughs are of bamboo sliced in half.

While the Evaluator was at Tambogle the materials for a permanent chicken house arrived in Paree village at the foot of the hill. The galvanised iron sheets and cement will be carried up to the site by the villagers, but with 65 men available this will not present a problem.

The community will provide the labor for building the permanent chicken house; as there are several carpenters among the group members. Tola anticipates that the work will be completed quickly. The community will share in the labor and also in the profits. Their first priority is money to pay school fees.

Mark Tola is an excellent manager and seems to have strong community backing. The project has every chance of success.

## 2. Keraken Business Group.

This program is under the direction of the Provincial Livestock Officer, Sukukini Pyiu. He was away from the Province during the visit of the FSP Evaluator. The Project Coordinator is Bill Bomai, who was on site when the team arrived.

There are fifteen pigs, all alive and healthy. Three sizes were purchased - 50 kilo, 40 kilo and 30 kilo. This means that the pigs will reach maturity at different times so they can be sold over a longer period.

Like almost everything else in Chimbu the piggery is on the side of a hill. The group proposes to build a fish pond which they will stock with tilapia and golden carp; these will provide supplementary feed for the pigs. The effluent from the piggery will run into the pond.

The piggery is a native style hut with four pens. The frame is of unsawn timber, the walls of pit, iron roof, cement floor. Bomai reported that the group has about twenty members made up mainly from four extended families. The Department of Primary Industry Rural Development Officer Joe Imbo Ulka has agreed to advise and train the group.

The Evaluator has some reservations about the project however. Quite close to the piggery stands a large chicken shed now empty; obviously a failed chicken project. It would be useful to know why it failed. Further, the group seems to have limited land available for growing kau kau for pig feed. It is only economical to feed pigs with imported concentrates if someone else is paying for the feed - as in this case.

The Evaluator recommends that before approving a pig project FSP ascertains:

- How much land is available to grow pig feed?
- How much land is currently under production for feed?

### 3. GANDINMABUNO YOUTH GROUP

This project is sponsored by Joe Imbo Ulka, the Provincial Rural Development Officer for Chimbu Province. The group has fifteen members, young men and young women, who represent about fifty family members - the total population of the village. Kawo Gende, one of the old men of the village, is supervising the project.

The group members will share the profits equally. The Evaluator asked if there was no danger that three or four would do all the work. He was told:

"That is not a real danger. In our community everyone shares the work. If I am scheduled to work on a given day and cannot, I will send my wife or arrange for someone else to take my place."

The piggery is made of local materials and has seven stalls. They are using deep litter for the floor (a mix of sawdust and coffee husks) - this is cheaper than cement and provides a warm bed for the pigs. A heavy plastic sheet is laid under the deep litter to give added warmth, keep out the damp, and reduce the microorganisms.

The group has ten weaners and four barrens, two breeding sows and one boar. They plan to purchase roofing iron when they begin to sell the pigs; they will then roof the piggery. This will provide a catchment for the tank provided under the grant.

The program has been well planned by the Provincial Rural Development Officer Joe Imbo Ulka and the Community Development Officer Bonoam Polume. The group members are enthusiastic. They have land available for kau kau and several acres have already been planted. The DPI Piggery Development Officer John Sie has agreed to provide technical advice and training to the group. The project has every chance of success.

#### 4. Nimabuku Business Group

The piggery is completed and there are already fourteen pigs in the six pens. The iron roof provides a catchment for a 1,000 gallon tank and the Project Manager Henry Bi plans a second tank. The sides of the piggery are of iron, the floor of concrete.

The group plans to build a fish pond on the ground below the piggery and stock it with golden carp. About five acres of kau kau is under production for pig feed.

The group purchased pigs of different sizes, from 15 kg to 70 kg so that they will mature at different times and bring in a steady income.

There are 45 members in the group. The piggery is only a hundred yards from the old Highlands Highway and a few miles from Kerowagi, so access to markets is good. The per capita income is estimated at Kina 200 per year.

Henry Bi is capable and experienced, the piggery is well built, well sited and well stocked, there is a good supply of pig feed in the ground and ground available for more. The project has all the ingredients required for success.

#### 5. Dibinmuno Chicken Project

The project is about a mile west of Kundiawa. An old native hut serves as a chicken house. Inside it is rather dark, but the group plan to put several plastic sheets in the roof to provide light.

Joe Imbo Ulka, the Provincial Rural Development Officer, is working with this Youth Group. There are both men and women among the fifteen members. Bonoam Polume, the capable Manus Islander, who is the Provincial Community Development Officer, is also working with the group. They make an excellent team.

The chickens were on order but had not arrived when the Evaluator visited the site. With capable support from nearby Kundiawa this project should do well.

## 6. Jombia Business Group.

This group has completed most of a rather large piggery with eighteen stalls - one of which will be to store feed. Pigs will be purchased from Goroka Piggery at 35 kg and 50 kg and sold after about six months when they weight 250 kg. Pigs fetch about two kina per kg.

The piggery has been set on concrete posts with wooden uprights on top of these so the iron roof is high above the ground. The roof will provide a catch for a 1500 gallon tank.

Joe Gagma, the Chairman of the group, told the Evaluator that the ten member group has so far spent about three weeks on the new piggery and will take a month or so to complete it. The piggery will have a closed inner area where the pigs will shelter during the night - the Highland nights can be cold. The outer area, where they can roam during the day, is the old piggery.

With FSP/AID funds the Group will purchase seven breeding sows and one boar. Several acres of Kau Kau have been planted, and also tapiok (cassava) and bananas for pig feed.

The program has been planned by Joe Imbo Ulka, the Provincial Rural Development Officer, and it is in his village. Careful supervision is therefore assured. It should do well.

### EVALUATION

As the above comments show, all nine of the programs visited by the Evaluator are making good progress.

The Evaluator carefully examined the files of the twenty-seven projects which have been funded to date. He found in all cases that the projects had been carefully planned. Wherever possible an FSP Officer had visited the site prior to approval being granted. Where the site was too isolated for this to be practical, every effort was made to get a report from an outsider such as IHAP or a Peace Corps Volunteer. Appendix VI is a summary of the various projects which have been approved to date.

Only eight of the small projects were funded prior to January 1983. Of these eight, five have sent final reports which show that the project attained its aims. Two have sent regular ongoing reports which show that the projects are going well.

Only one of the eight seems to have failed. The Laken Goat Project has sent no report since August 1982, in spite of signing a Memorandum of Understanding agreeing to send regular reports. The August report showed that half of the goats had died - from colic, pneumonia, gangrene, stomach worms... One goat simply lost the will to live. Perhaps a goat psychologist could have saved the day. The Evaluator suspects that the failure to report means that the remaining six goats have followed in the footsteps of their sisters. Fortunately FSP invested only U.S. \$720 of FSP/AID funds in this project.

There is one other project for which reports have not been received. M'Buke Fisheries was initially to have received a quite substantial sum under the Grant, but they struck various problems. The 1981 Evaluation recommended that this be reduced to a small project. FSP provided four ice boxes to the group at a cost of about 900 kina, but no word has been received from the group. The Evaluator asked Manus Fisheries about the project but they have no reports. They have agreed to report on the situation to FSP if, as expected, they visit this isolated little island later this year.

Before FSP Papua New Guinea approves a project it gets the approval of the relevant Provincial authority; this is an excellent check and ensures that the authorities are aware of the program and can give it what help it requires. In general FSP has found good support from the Provincial Governments, most of which are virtually interested in small project funding.

The project is then submitted to FSP New York for approval. If this is given it is submitted to USAID Fiji. The process seems to have worked quite well and delays have been rare. The policy is to give no money, rather the Project Holder is authorized to purchase the items listed and payment is made from the FSP office. The project holder is responsible for the transport. There is no doubt that all funds have been spent for the purpose authorized in the grant. While it is only to be expected that there will be reporting problems, the Evaluator found that the standard of reporting was in fact quite high. Most of the Project Holders are faithful to the agreement to make regular reports.

As has been pointed out all but one of the first eight projects funded has been successful. It will take at least another year before a judgement can be made on those funded in 1983. However the Evaluator believes that there will be few failures. And there is no question but that the program is helping people with very little money and few resources to better their lives.

#### SUMMARY

I. HOHOLA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER has increased its enrollment from 150 in 1980 to 168 in 1983. It has upgraded its teaching staff, its curricula, its plant and equipment. It has set up a program to assist its graduates find work or further vocational training and to follow-up on its graduates. One effect of this is that 64 of the graduates of the two years 1981 and 1982 have found employment or further vocational training. However, it has and will continue to have, serious financial problems. The school fees of 50 kina a year cover only one-sixth of the cost of educating a student. It has been able to get only limited support from the Government and the Church. All the objectives of the program have been attained.

II. ST.JOSEPHS TRAINING CENTER, LEMAKOT, has expanded its enrollment from 50 students in 1980 to 80 in 1983. It has upgraded its staff, curricula, plant and equipment; it has a flourishing vegetable garden; it has amalgamated financially with the nearby Girls Vocational School. It has attained all the objectives of the program. Like Hohola it will continue to have financial problems. However it has had some success in organizing Government assistance. The New Ireland Provincial Government already pays the salaries of three teachers, and it seems likely that Government support will increase.

III. HANUATEK has not achieved all its objectives - it has not succeeded in setting up and spinning off small industries as was planned. The failure to provide adequate business training to the Managers seems to have been one cause of this failure.

However, several remarkable successes counterbalance this:

- a) The Foundry has increased its gross takings from Kina 12,000 in 1981 to K. 108,000 in 1983 (projected).
- b) SPATF publications has increased its business fourfold since the program started. With the new equipment it has purchased this year, this increase should continue.

c) A highly successful Hanuatek type operation, CAVI, has been established at Lae.

#### IV. YWCA NUTRITION PROGRAM, LAE

The original targets proved beyond the ability of the Lae YWCA and were modified. The program has made some contribution to the women of Lae and the Markham Valley, and it is one of the few efforts being made to deal with the serious malnutrition in Morobe Province. Nevertheless it must be considered as one of the least successful elements of the program and the Evaluator recommends that it be discontinued.

#### V. SMALL PROJECTS

Of the twenty-seven funded to date, two have failed; or rather no recent reports have been received and they appear to have failed. Currently the other twenty-five are progressing well. While it is premature to claim they are successful, they are showing good promise. FSP, has in many cases, been successful in cooperating with local Government and non-government organizations in setting up these projects. Their value is that they are reaching directly the 80% of PNG people who are subsistence agriculturalists with extremely limited resources. Appendix V carries an analysis of these programs from a Cost-Benefit viewpoint and shows that they are highly effective.

Papua New Guinea OPG

USAID Grant Asia G-492-1726

June 30, 1983

Grant Period 9/1/80 - 12/30/83

	<u>Expenses to date</u>	<u>Local Contri.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
PERSONNEL	258,613.20	12,411.00	271,024.20
TRAINING	50,108.58	1,190.00	51,298.58
TRAVEL	59,220.09	3,921.00	63,141.09
EQUIPMENT	6,807.25	----	6,807.25
SPACE COSTS	32,310.12	5,513.00	37,823.12
OTHER COSTS	134,519.62	28,404.00	162,923.62
INDIRECT COSTS	109,892.30	----	109,892.30
SUBTOTAL	651,471.16	51,439.00	702,910.16
FSP Directly Funded Projects through 2/2			
KAMU DEVELOPMENT CENTER	8,695.00	----	8,695.00
HOLI SPIRIT CENTER	4,400.00	----	4,400.00
TOTAL	664,566.16	51,439.00	716,005.16

\* Subject to Audit

# Highlights of SPATF's Contribution to the Development of Small/Rural Industries

## 1 Hanuateg Small Industries Development Centre, Badili.

1. Foundry - specialising in re-cycling non-ferrous metals and castings.
2. SPATF Publications - specialising in small print jobs.
3. Furniture Production
4. Screen Printing

N.B. - The foundry provides an income to those people who live off the City dumps.

- All the industries are self supporting

## 2 Community and Village Industries (CAVI), Lae.

1. Charcoal Production
2. Charcoal Stoves
3. Shingles shakes
4. Sago blinds
5. Village sawmills

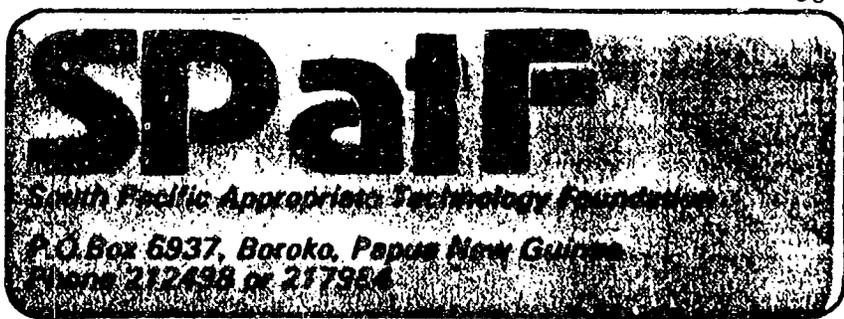
## 3 Development Engineering Services (DES), Lae.

Morobe Foundry

- Coffee pulpers
- Wood stoves
- Charcoal cookers
- Bushknives
- Grave markers
- Hydro components
- Metal recycling

### SUMMARY

- Total Industries established 17
- Creating employment for about 400 people



## SMALL INDUSTRIES PROGRAMME

- SOME STATISTICS -

### 1. HANUATEK SMALL INDUSTRIES CENTRE

Number of projects	11	
Employment :		
- direct	40	
- indirect	72	
1982 Total Expenditure		K 106,730

### 2. COMMUNITY AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (LAE)

Number of projects	8	
Employment :		
- Foundry	17	(direct)
	40	(indirect)
- Food Processing (Situm)	25	
- Other projects	36	(direct)
	25	(indirect)
1982 Total Expenditure		K 102,929

### 3. VILLAGE EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS

Staff	4	
Agencies	6	
Local Production schemes	3	
1982 Total Expenditure		K 191,881



**QUARTERLY**

**REPORT**

**JANUARY - MARCH 1983**

HANUATEK 1983, FIRST QUARTER REPORT

- A. Introduction
- B. Hanuātek Management Service
- C. Business Activities
  - SPATF Press
  - Hanua-cast
  - VES Agency
  - Hanuātek Canteen
  - Hanuātek Woodwork
  - T'shirt Printing
  - Cane Furniture
  - Panel Beating
  - Artist
  - Freezer
- D. Future Plans
- E. Financial Statement
- F. Summary

A. INTRODUCTION

In a period of just within 6 months as of October last year we had Hanuateg looked after by three different people, all with a different view and approach to the management of the Centre.

Steve Layton, the very first manager of the centre left in October when his term expired and Laufa Kake who was managing the VES Agency and has been understudying the manager, stepped into Steve's shoes.

Laufa, having a totally different educational background, work experience, a different personality to Steve found the road very hard going when he tried to do what Steve did. And, thus a Hanuateg Management Committee was formed to help him in his task of running the centre. This was doen with great success.

He was given the position only in an acting capacity for a period of three months. Then, in January, it was reviewed and Gabriel Pise, who was then the Manager of SPATF Press was appointed as the new acting Manager.

During this quarter a number plans for the Centre's development as outlined in the half year report were implemented and many more more are to come. The new management is trying to put the interest and the welfare of the people working & living at Hanuateg by providing social services. This has been made possible through assistance from both within and outside SPATF.

B. HANUATEK MANAGEMENT SERVICE

Hanuatek is an integrated small industries centre comprising 10 business activities and related services.

As stated in the introduction, the three different managers who had a hand in running the centre up till now, had their own views of running it. The previous management had many good things put into the centre, but like any other operations, there were problems.

The Hanuatek Management was responsible and controlled all activities. A number of problems outlined below came to light.

- 1) Book-keeping: It was not very easy to identify what monies came in for what and as such it was doubtly hard to justify spending by the sections concerned. The two Hanuatek trucks were never on the road much because there was no money to repair them.
- 2). Costs: Since almost everything was grouped into the watchfull eyes of Hanuatek Management, it must have been hard to really work out the costing (realistic cost) of most items in the centre.
- 3). Accounts: It was hard to tell what monies were made by what section because everything was grouped together. Because of this one would also not realistically spend the right amounts to the sections that were making money. We saw Hanuatek money being used on VES Agency and vise versa.
- 4). Management: It needed a very good and maybe energetic person as Steve to do just what Steve did otherwise one would find the place running down.

Page 2

Because SPATF realised these problems, it set up a committee (now known as Hanuateg Management Committee) in late December. The Committee was made up of SPATF Project managers and a representative from the private businesses. It's main purpose was to assist the Manager in the management and development of Hanuateg.

The day-to-day management was left up to the General Manager.

The committee has been very valuable in that it got a lot of organisation going and we see the place coming back into life. The committee fostered a strong sense of community feeling during work and after work.

It dealt with personal problems, work problems, organised Social activities including the "Friday Happy Hour". In fact the writer is very impressed <sup>at</sup> the way the people work, they seem to be very busy - giving no time even to look up and say hellow to the general manager.

Since the new managemnet took over, we've established proper accounts so one could easily find out what monies are coming in from what areas.

The Management Service during the period employed a manager, a driver and a general hand. The secretary resigned at the end of last year. A new secretary has been recruited but will be appointed as soon as the office and reception is completed hopefully before the end of April.

C. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

SPATF PRESS:   Manager    :   Neville Bendo  
                  Printer     :   Tau Babaga  
                  Printer     :   Jowi Charlie

SPATF Press started off with a small table-top printing machine but in 1981, Simon Swale, the manager then brought in an AB Dick 360 which has done a lot for the section. In it's first year of operation the section had a turnover of K36,000 and it increase slightly to K45,000 in the second year.

Gabriel Pise took over when Simon Swale left in October 1982. The section is expanding fast to cope with the work load. It has two printing machines and is waiting for a third.

More auxiliary machinery is expected also to make the section a complete small printing business. It is also waiting on a loan application from the Bank of South Pacific for the purchase of new machinery. The loan is for K15,000.

Gabriel took over Hanuateg in January leaving the task of Managing this activity to Neville who has the services of two able support staff, qualified to give him the best.



VES Agency:                    Manager    :   Laufa Kake

With the problems outlined earlier on of the previous management, we found that the agency was not in a very business footing. It was more of a liability.

The Hanuatek Management initially met at random but have come to meet every second week of the month now to assess the financial performance of SPATF sponsored businesses. It has therefore come to light that the section really needed a more forcefull approach in selling it's tools.

The manager, Laufa Kake has therefore been placed with the task of really boosting up it's advertising and that is what he had been doing in the last month.

The section has a potential of being the agency to supply all the Papuan region with the good quality tool that VES is selling at a price that any villager can afford. And, not only that, but to ship the tool right to the villager : i.e. handling shipping for the people also.

The quarter financial performance as stated earlier is not a realistic figure to show the viability of the section. The balance at the end of the third month of this year was about K78.00.

It is hoped that David Faunt from the VES mother office in Lae would come over to help plan the section to be an agency serving the Papua region.

## HANUATEK CANTEEN:

Manageress : Christine Kauleni

Casual : John Aupa

In the last 6 months the management of it has come under various people.

Pete Thomas and Simon Swale put in a hand to get the section going but the scheme fell back.

Christine Kauleni who was running the canteen way back, came to run it again and she has done it very well. A lot more customers are coming in enjoying rice stew/chicken , hamburgers and other food items.

The cash flow in the canteen was in a mess but since Christine returned it looks a lot healthier now & she is even paying some bills which were filed.

~~The~~ Her energetic business attitude is lacking in most businessmen & even managers at Hanuateg. The canteen closes very late on Friday because of the drink and snooker, darts games enjoyed by workers & friends. We hope to make the canteen area be a lot more meaningful and helpful to the wives and kids as well.

## HANUATEK WOODWORK :

Manager : Peter Thomas (acting)  
 Foreman : Joe Aike  
 Technical  
 Officer : Karava Kiri  
 Workers : Bosama

This section provides a couple of services namely: general maintenance, furniture making, sewing machine repairs, Picture Framing and Plumbing.

It is going to be a very viable section but it might run into real problems as mentioned before if the books are not seperated. This is an easy exercise but cannot be employed just yet because Peter runs two sections and it is very hectic.

A possibility is that ; Foreman of projects can keep their own books and let Peter look after the money. This is not very practical but will be tried out with Karava Kiri on his sewing machine repairs.

The viability of the project is shown by K1,000 from bunk beds made for the Bank of PNG. There is money also for re-doing SPATF Press office, re-doing Hanuateg toilets and showers and Brian Bell work. Work at the moment includes IHAP house & Hanuateg Reception Room.

This project needs to be further developed as it promises to be another project that generate sufficient profits to support the centre. A proposal is being prepared and would be submitted to a number of aid agencies for assistance with manpower and capital. The British voluntary service, VSO, has been approached to assist with a qualified volunteer to organise and develop this project.

The activities discussed previously are SPATF sponsored and the ones to be discussed now are privately owned.

**T'SHIRT PRINTING:**

Owner : Osten Harupa

The owner started about the same time Hanuateg was set up. He employs his cousin brothers to help out with big orders.

As evidenced, his pricing is a lot cheaper than many shops that provide similar service. Apart from printing T'Shirts he also does sign writing. Some of his work include Peace Corp, St Therese Primary School, Badili and the YWCA.

For the first quarter of this year he has faced cash flow problems but with the continual visits & advise the private businessmen have from Laloki College students, some of the problems they face may be overcome.

## CANE FURNITURE:

Owner : Mai Lakore

Mai definitely has the skill to produce good cane furniture. In the first quarter of this month he has filled orders for various individuals including a big job for Elcom.

Towards the end of last year Peter Thomas put in a hand to try & market his products as we know Mai has no marketing skills.

It appears that marketing of his products is not a big problem but in finding a staple supplier of canes. Peter has helped, Hanuateg has helped but it is rather sad to see Mai sit back and others find a cane supplier for him.

He has orders worth K800.00 to fill but has no cane yet. He seems not to have too much of a cash flow problem.

PANEL BEATING :

Owner : Semeon Guitana

This business has 5 jobs at the moment to do. In the first quarter he put out another 4 big jobs and did small jobs.

Although he puts out jobs, it seems that he still is out of money to start on the next one. The owner is very good and skillful at his job and is a good salesman.

A question that we have put to him and the owners of the 2 other business looked at already is: "What money in your business is for your private use: and what money is for your business?"

This seems to me a major factor in the cash flow situation of a lot of the private businessmen here. They feel all the money earned is theirs to use.

A talk with a couple of them on how to see what money is theirs and what money belongs to the business has been held. They seemed to go along with this as a downfall to cash earned but as to whether they will divide the money in "PRIVATE USE" & "BUSINESS", we'd find out later on.

## ARTIST/LAYOUT:

Owner : Biliso Osake

This business is into layout, artwork for printing and advertising. He has competition from established business houses as Word Publicity, Hebamo Press, Post Courier, Grass Roots and Human Resources Development (HRD).

Although the competition is stiff he has a little more education than all private businessmen in Hanuateg and so is more of an outgoing salesman. He gets a lot of work from Investment Corporation, DPI and ARC Titan.

Most sections in Hanuateg were shown a simple book-keeping system which Biliso has adopted and has found it to be very useful in knowing how his business is doing.

He doesn't seem to have any cash flow problems.

## FREEZER SHOP :

Owner : Aihi

This workshop is into marketing fish and prawns caught in Bereina. Once caught they are transported to Hanuateg where they are stored ready for sale to individuals or Government stores.

He also is into selling fresh vegetables which are also grown at home and brought here. He has just opened up the shop.

He is a lot more surer of his market than the other business sections in Hanuateg. He'd prove more successful with his business attitude.

D. FUTURE PLANS

1. There has been some delays in the Centre's plans to complete the Reception and office during the quarter. This has been due to unforeseen work commitments by the carpentry people who were contracted to do this job. This job should be completed early in the second quarter.

A Secretary will be appointed when the reception and office is completed. The person appointed will be employed as a Secretary and a Receptionist, cum Saleswoman.

The Reception room will display the various products and services available at Hanuateg. The Secretary would get orders for businesses at Hanuateg.

2. Carpentry and Joinery project

This project has all the potential of becoming a viable business activity at the Centre producing low-cost furniture as major product. However, it will require some organisation and capitalisation. A development proposal is being drawn up for seeking personnel and financial assistance. Voluntary organisations will be approached for a suitable person to organise and develop this project.

3. Re-organisation and development of the VES Agency. The Agency could easily be developed into a major supplier of hand tools in the Papua Region and also in the city.

This activity will be a priority area during the next quarter.

4. Besides the business activities the Centre will be organising a activities. These will revolve around the following areas:

- (a) Food and Nutrition Demonstration
- (b) Agriculture - Backyard gardening
- (c) Sewing
- (d) Handicrafts.

The major aim of these activities is to teach women who live in Hanuateg surrounding settlements and the girls from the vocational school useful skills of home improvement and good nutrition.

Page 2

5. "Kid's Corner". The number of children at Hanuateg has increased quite noticeably during the last year. They are becoming a concern to both parents and other workers at Hanuateg every day as they are left to roam at will. This is very dangerous for small children as they are not very safe with dangerous tools and machinery all around them.

A "Kids Corner" will be considered to provide a space and facilities where small children can spend their day.

**Best Available Document**

APPENDIX IV

HANUAITEK REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES (JULY - DECEMBER 1983)

78 MANAGEMENT SERVICE

	FOUNDRY		SPATF PRESS		WOODWORK/JOINERY		VES AGENCY	
<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>		<u>Salaries and Wages</u>		<u>Salaries and Wages</u>		<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	
Manager 3250	Manager 1750	Manager 2100	Manager 1690	Manager 1690	Manager 2360	Manager 2360	Acting Manager 20	2880
Secretary 1750	Foreman 1518	Supervisor 1690	Foreman 1615	Foreman 1615	Foreman 20	Foreman 20		
Driver 1310	Tradesman (un- 3705	Printer x 2 2990	Tradesman x2 2000	Tradesman x2 2000				
Security guard 1125	skilled) x3 3705	Bookbinder 1170	Apprentices x2 1287	Apprentices x2 1287				
Casual wages 400	Trainees x 3 1820	Casual 250	Overtime 300	Overtime 300	6,892			
	Foundry Advisor 1750	Overtime 360						
		8,560						
Leaves fares 700	10,543							
<u>Recurring Expenses</u>	<u>Recurring Expenses</u>		<u>Recurring Expenses</u>		<u>Recurring Expenses</u>		<u>Recurring Expenses</u>	
Rent 3200	Rent 416	Rent 672	Rent 416	Rent 416	Rent 216	Rent 216		
Electricity 834	Electricity -	Electricity 1500	Electricity -	Electricity -	Electricity -	Electricity -		
Telephone 175	Telephone 140	Telephone 100	Telephone 75	Telephone 75	Telephone 360	Telephone 360		
Insurance 720	Insurance -	Insurance -						
Transport 750	Transport 920	Transport 600	Transport 400	Transport 400	Transport 120	Transport 120		
Postage 50	Postage 50	Postage 30	Postage 25	Postage 25	Postage 30	Postage 30		
Stationery 100	Stationery 50	Stationery 90	Stationery 25	Stationery 25	Stationery 60	Stationery 60		
Travel -	Travel 500	Travel -	Travel -	Travel -	Travel -	Travel -		
Training 150	Training -	Training 75	Training -	Training -	Training 100	Training 100		
Bank fees 60	Bank fees 60	Printing stock 12000	Stock 3000	Stock 3000	Cost of sales 12228	Cost of sales 12228		
Miscellaneous 100	Wharfage charges 420	Advertising 600	Advertising 100	Advertising 100	Advertising 100	Advertising 100		
	Raw Materials 19,500	Freight 120	Bank fees 0	Bank fees 0	Freight -	Freight -		
	Miscellaneous 100	Sub contracting 500	Miscellaneous 50	Miscellaneous 50	Bank fee 60	Bank fee 60		
		Loan repayments 1500			Miscellaneous 50	Miscellaneous 50		1332
		Miscellaneous 50						
		17,937						
<u>Capital Expenses</u>	<u>Capital Expenses</u>		<u>Capital Expenses</u>		<u>Capital Expenses</u>		<u>Capital Expenses</u>	
Typewriter 2000	Vehicle 2000		Electrical Installation 1530	Electrical Installation 1530	Building Improvements 100	Building Improvements 100		
Office furniture 380	Tools and Equipment 1000							
Building Repairs and Renovations 1500	Building 700							
<u>Total Estimated Expenses</u> 18,554	<u>Total Estimated Expenses</u> 36,399	<u>Total Estimated Expenses</u> 32,597	<u>Total Estimated Expenses</u> 12,573	<u>Total Estimated Expenses</u> 12,573	<u>Sales Required for break-even</u> 16,31	<u>Sales Required for break-even</u> 16,31		
<u>Estimated Income</u> 13,598	<u>Estimated Income</u> 54,000	<u>Estimated Income</u>	<u>Estimated Income</u>	<u>Estimated Income</u>				
		Sales 30,000	Sales 20,000	Sales 20,000				
		Loan 15,000	Grant 5,700	Grant 5,700				
		IBD 7,000						
		52,000						
<u>Surplus/Deficit</u> 4,956	<u>Surplus/Deficit</u> 17,601	<u>Surplus/Deficit</u> 12,403	<u>Surplus/Deficit</u> 13,127	<u>Surplus/Deficit</u> 13,127				

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## FSP/PNG PROJECTS COST-BENEFIT RATIO

SP #	Project Name	Province	FSP Expense	In-Kind Local Contributions	Population Served	Cost-Benefit Ratio*
	Hanuatek***	N.C.D.	\$ 85,060			
	Hohola	N.C.D.	69,163	\$83,628**	300	\$ 230.54
	Lemakot	New Ireland	152,264	40,921	80	1,903.30
	M'Buke	Manus	3,077	7,750	300	10.25
	YWCA	Morobe	26,068	1,922	400	65.17
	Tambiok	Enga	4,237	6,201	2,000	2.11
1	Laken Goat Farm	Enga	720	364.50	300	2.40
2	Family Planning Assn.	Morobe	1,644.64	1,755	816	2.01
3	Health Education	East Sepik	3,000	14,175	150,000	.02
4	Ogelbeng Training Centre	W. Highlands	2,393.37	9,909	3,000	.79
5	PCV Fisheries, Madang	Madang	2,960	3,645	3,000	.98
6	Rabaul Vocational Centre	E.New Britain	2,922	2,844.45	100	29.22
7	Situm Women's Group	Morobe	2,842	3,375	50,000	.05
8	St.Peter's Training Cent.	Central	2,299		150	15.32
9	Kop Kop Chicken Project	New Ireland	1,969	2,700	200	9.84
11	East Sepik Catamaran(PCV)	East Sepik	1,844	8,572.50	300	6.14
12	Manus Fisheries (PCV)	Manus	5,000	27,000	2,500	2.00
<u>Projects Under Consideration</u>						
10	Omkolai Youth Group	Chimbu	3,128.16	4,050	2,000	1.56
13	YWCA Nutrition Garden	Morobe	2,099.25	2,700	350	5.99
14	Tapayaikos Youth Group	Enga	1,390.50	7,250	2,500	.55
15	Waimalae Limbaimkin Group	Enga	880.20	668.25	400	2.20
16	Taledu Women's Group	Enga	2,729.61	4,860	10,000	.27
17	Upper Tsak Group	Enga	2,982.15	10,800	7,650	.38
18	Wapan Community	Enga	865.35	1,350	2,000	.43
19	Lasu Potato Project	New Ireland	2,760.75	2,700	100	27.60
20	Tambagle Chicken Project	Chimbu	2,767.50	4,725	7,850	.35
21	Keraken Business Group	Chimbu	2,733.75	2,430	2,000	1.36
22	Gandinmabuno Piggery	Chimbu	3,395.25	2,700	50	67.90
23	Nimabuku Piggery	Chimbu	2,702.70	2,700	12,000	.22
24	Bindai Chicken Project	Chimbu	2,848.50		50	56.97
25	Dibinmundo Youth Group	Chimbu	2,513.70	2,025	150	16.75
26	Jombia Business Group	Chimbu	3,267	5,832	250	13.06
27	Bundi-Yandera Road	Madang	4,725	14,850	6,000	.78
28	Siassi Fishery (PCV)	Morobe	1,355.95		2,000	.68

\*Cost-Benefit Ratio = FSP Grant ÷ Population Served

\*\*Conversion Rate Used: \$1.35 = K 1.00

\*\*\*The Cost-Benefit Ratio for the Hanuatek Project is difficult to determine. Hanuatek, a part of SPATF, has a nationwide distribution of their publications on appropriate technology.

NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	Applicati Sent to N	Approved I FIJI	Project Notified	MEMO OF U'STANDING	PROJECT COMPLETED	FINAL REPORT SENT TO N	*(Amount requested in pencil; Amounts received in ink.)		TOTAL KINA SPENT	COMMENT
								AMOUNT OF GRANT*			
								KINA	US\$		
SP 1	LAKEN GOAT FARM Enga	6 OCT81	24NOV81	x	x	27 JUL 82		478.93	720.00	478.93	Goats
SP 2	FAMILY PLANNING ASS'N Morobe	22SEP81	7DEC81	x	x	26 MAY 82	JULY 82	1,115.80	1,644.64	1,037.45	Family P
SP 3	MAPRIK HEALTH ED. CLUB E.Sepik	8 JAN 82	MAR 82	x	x	22 OCT 82	25 MAR 83	2,130.94	3,000.00	2,130.94	Health E
SP 4	OCELBENG VOCATIONAL SCHOOL W. Highlands	30 MAR82	20MAY82	x	x	12 NOV 82	24 FEB 83	1,804.26	2,393.37	1,804.26	Vocation Training
SP 5	MADANG FISHING PROJECT Madang	22 SEP82	29DEC82	x	x			2,163.59	2,960.00	1,000 -	Fishing
SP 6	RABAU GIRLS' VOCATION. SCHOOL E. New Britain	5 MAY 82	24JUN82	x	x	12 NOV 82	14 APR 83	2,122.44	2,922.00	2,122.44	Vocation. Training
SP 7	SITUM WOMEN'S GROUP Morobe	7 OCT 82	4 NOV82	x	23Feb			2,125.65	2,842.00	1,156.39	Banana C
SP 8	ST. PETER'S YOUTH TRAINING CENT Central	6SEP 82	30SEP 82	x	x			1,680.43	2,299.00	1,680.00	Vocation. Training
SP 9	KOP KOP CHICKEN PROJECT New Ireland	9 DEC 82	20JAN 83	x				554.03 1,456.04	670.00 1,969.00		Poultry
SP 10	OMKOLAI YOUTH GROUP Peter Kewalee Simbu	25JAN83	26APR83	x				2,350 -	2,820 - (1.2)		Poultry
SP 11	EAST SEPIK CATAMARAN Newak, E.Sepik	1 NOV 82	14JAN83	x	10 Mar			508.92 1,363.60	610.70 1,844.00	1,326.00	Fishing
SP 12	MANUS FISHING PROJECT Lorengau, Manus	14JAN83	31JAN83	x	28 Mar			3,679.25	5,000.00	3,531.26	Fishing
SP 13	LAE YWCA NUTRITION GARDEN Morobe	3 FEB 83	24MAR83	x				1,555.00	1,847.80 *		Nutrition Gardens
SP 14	TAPAIYAKOS YOUTH GROUP Enga	3 FEB 83	24MAR83	x				1,030.00	1,223.94*	1,030.00	Poultry
SP 15	WAIMALAE LIMBAMKIN GROUP Enga	3 FEB 83	24MAR83	x				652.00	774.77*		Goats
SP 16	TALEDU WOMEN'S GROUP Enga	3 FEB 83	24MAR83	x				2,021.94	2,402.67*	1,354.25	Sewing
SP 17	UPPER TSAK GROUP Enga	3 FEB 83	24MAR83	x				2,209.00	2,624.95*	2,209.00	Pigs
SP 18	WAPAN COMMUNITY PROJECT Enga	3 FEB 83	24MAR83	x				641.00	761.70*	641.00	Poultry
SP 19	LASU POTATO PROJECT New Ireland	7 FEB 83	26APR83	x				2,045 -	2,454 - (1.2)		Gardens
SP 20	TAMBACLE GROUP Mark Tola, Pari Vill., Simbu	18 FEB83	22MAR83	x				2,050.00	2,436.01*	921.20	Poultry

9FEB83: Tambiok: Against Small Projects Budget - Kina 601.71 (US\$782.65) already disbursed.

\*Exchange rate 1.1883

NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	TO NY	OK FIJI	Project Notified	MEMO OF U'STAND	Project Complete	Final Report to NY	AMOUNT OF GRANT*		TOTAL KINA SPENT	COMMENTS
								KINA	US\$		
SP 21	KERAKEN BUSINESS GROUP Sukurini Pyui, Kondo Vill. Simbu	18FEB83	22MAR83	x				2,025.00	2,406.30*	2,022.00	Pigs
SP 22	GANDIMABUNO YOUTH GROUP Joe Imbo Ulka, G.Vill. Simbu	13FEB83	22MAR83	x				2,515.00	2,988.57*		Pigs
SP 23	NIMABUKU BUSINESS GROUP Henry Bi, Maki Village, Simbu	18FEB83	22MAR83	x				2,002.00	2,378.97*	1952-	Pigs
SP 24	BINDAI PTY LTD. Simbu	26APR83						2,110 -	2,532 - (1.2)		Poultry
SP 25	DIBINMUNO YOUTH GROUP Joe Imbo Ulka, D.Vill. Simbu	22FEB83	31MAR83	x				1,862.00	2,245.75 (@1.2061)		Poultry
SP 26	JOMBIA BUSINESS GROUP J.I.Ulka, Kombolende Vi Simbu	23FEB83	31MAR83	x				2,420.00	2,918.76 (@1.2061)	799.65	Pigs
SP 27	BUNDI-YANDERA ROAD Madang	28FEB83	26MAR83	x				3,500.00	4,159.05*		Road
SP 28	SIASSI FISHERY GROUP Morobe	4MAR83	26MAR83	x				1,004.41	1,193.54*		Fishing
SP 29	TAMBIOK WATER SUPPLY Aiop Village, M.Tukuliya Enga	25APR83						1,566.40	1,879.68 (1.2)		Water supply
SP 30	TAMBIOK STORAGE SHED M.Tukuliya Aiop Village Enga	27APR83						4,378.60	5,254.32 (1.2)		Storage shed

TO SISTER JANICE BLYTON, C.S.B.,  
DIRECTOR,  
P.O. Box 1911,  
Boroko. Papua New Guinea.



APPENDIX VII

Hohola Youth Development Centre,  
P.O. Box 1911,  
Boroko. Papua New Guinea.

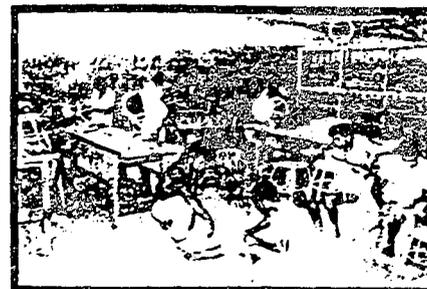


I AM PREPARED TO SPONSOR A STUDENT/S TO ATTEND THE  
HOHOLA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR 12 MONTHS.  
ENCLOSED IS A CHEQUE / BANKDRAFT FOR \_\_\_\_\_ KINA.

...PLEASE...

**WE URGENTLY NEED YOUR HELP**

NAME/S: \_\_\_\_\_  
(BLOCK LETTERS)  
ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_



**WHAT IS THE HOHOLA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE?**

It is a Centre for Standard 6 Primary School Leavers who are not able to further their education due to financial reasons or because there are insufficient places in Secondary Schools.

**WHO DIRECTS THE CENTRE?**

The Centre is sponsored by the Catholic Church but is directed on their behalf by a Committee of concerned citizens.

**WHAT DO WE PROVIDE?**

Programmes are provided for the spiritual, psychological, social, educational, cultural, and physical development of the students through various courses of activities which have helped many of our young people to become self employed or obtain jobs within the community.

**HOW YOU CAN HELP?**

Either you, a group, or a class of students can help by sponsoring a student to attend the Centre for 12 months at the cost of 300 Kina. This amount may be paid in quarterly instalments or as you wish.

CURRENCY VALUE: PNG K300.00  
AUS A\$405.00  
US US\$255.00



**THE STUDENT/S YOU SPONSOR WILL SEND  
A PHOTO AND COPY OF HIS/HER  
PROGRESS REPORT.**

**NAME:**

**ADDRESS:**

.....  
.....  
.....

## LAE YWCA NUTRITION PROGRAM REPORT

May Report (1983)

Again Lalame and Tokwangam ~~walked~~<sup>worked</sup> by themselves in the first week. I (Rebecca) then joined them in second week, then we visited the 6 women's clubs:

1. East Taraka
2. West Taraka
3. St. Martin's
4. Kalvary Lutheran Church
5. Omeis
6. Fuaba

and two community schools: St. Paul's (Lutheran) and Gabensis.

With the Women's Clubs, we gave them talks and demonstrated on the following:

1. Philippine soup
2. Egg omelet
3. stuffed omelet

We did plan for more recipes but unfortunately we couldn't cover them all because of lack of cooperation between the mothers. Some put down the same recipes again on our programme for our next visit to those particular clubs.

As the mothers haven't finished their macrame from last month, we did some of these unfinished ones.

We also started a new garden at Omeis. We taught the mothers some of the nutrition songs.

With the schools, we demonstrated on how to make Philippine soup and showed the girls how to make simple hand stitches.

Apart from visiting clubs and schools, we sometimes stay back at the Center and do some of our Fund Raising, doing programming, posters, sewing and writing reports. For fund raising, we do cooking most of the time. The other times we do sewing, macrame, etc.

So far during this month we had a visitor from E.S. R.D.P. Wewak, Ms. E. Cox. She had a look around at what we are doing here. She also visited our nutrition garden at Fuaba and talked to the mothers on good health and gardening.

We also have Felicia Stenming coming every Wednesday to help us do our programming.

LAE YWCA NUTRITION PROGRAM

Month of May	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 1	2/5/83 <u>Fuaba</u> Peanut soup & gardening whole day	3/5/83 <u>St. Martin's</u> macrame	4/5/83 <u>West Taraka</u> macrame	5/5/83 <u>Omeis</u> start a new garden	6/5/83 <u>Y Hall</u> cooking, selling & sewing
	am				
	pm	<u>Y school leavers</u> nutrition program	<u>Kalvary Lutheran</u> <u>Church--</u> pawpaw drink corn fritters nutrition song	<u>Y Hall</u> do programs	making rice & stew
Week 2	9/5/83 <u>Fuaba</u> Gardening with E. Cox & learn nutrition song - all day	10/5/83 <u>Cooking at Y</u> Corn fritters	11/5/83 <u>East Taraka</u> Make egg omelets	12/5/83 <u>Y Hall</u> Make fried rice	13/5/83 <u>Fund Raising Y</u> Make taro chips
	am				
	pm	School leavers lesson on nutrition	<u>Y Hall--do</u> program & meet Felicia (volunteer)	<u>St. Paul's School</u> Sewing small pants	Programing & Report
Week 3	16/5/83 <u>Fuaba</u> Demonstrate stuffed omelet & weeding - all day	17/5/83 <u>St. Martin's</u> Make fruit salad & corn fritters	18/5/83 <u>West Taraka</u> Demonstration on taro & peanut soup	19/5/83 <u>Y Hall</u> Programing & posters - all day	20/5/83 <u>Fund Raising Y</u> Make rice & stew
	am				
	pm	School leavers lesson on nutrition	<u>Y Hall--reports</u> work with Felicia		Reports for March & April
Week 4	23/5/83 <u>Fuaba</u> Clear bushes to extend garden & weeding - all day	24/5/83 Fund Raising Corn fritters	25/5/83 <u>East Taraka</u> Demonstration on fruit salad	26/5/83 Fund Raising Sewing & macrame	27/5/83 Fund Raising Making soko & liver with bananas in coconut milk
	am				
	pm	School leavers lesson on nutrition	<u>Y Hall - work</u> on posters	<u>St. Paul's</u> <u>School - lesson</u> on nutrition & sewing	