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ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT OF WESTERN SAMOA YMCA

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

(AID GRANT 492-1605)

Submitted By:

National Board of YMCAs of the USA
International Division

August 15, 1982

July 15, 1982

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(AID GRANT 492-1605)

Grantee:	National Board of YMCAs of the USA
Funding Period:	September 1, 1979 - November 30, 1982
Amount of Grant:	$412,554.00
Total Program Cost:	$740,074.00
Program Conducted BY:	YMCA of Western Samoa P.O. Box 893 Apia, Western Samoa

I. Purpose

The purpose of this grant is to provide partial support to design and implement an integrated program of development which will deal directly with economic and social programs of Western Samoa in rural and urban areas. The major amount of the activity will be for Western Samoa youth and young adults.

The results are to be measured by:

1. Increase in agricultural production and income for rural youth in 40 villages.

2. Increase in employment for urban youth through skills training in trade and "social survival" courses.

3. Establishing a trades training centre and program offices.

4. Provision of a sports and non-formal education program for youth.

II. Reporting

The Grantee and the Western Samoa YMCA submit quarterly program reports. Eleven such reports have been submitted from September 1, 1979 to June 1, 1982. An evaluation report was submitted April 24, 1981. This report covers the second annual evaluation of this grant.

An evaluation visit was made to Western Samoa from June 21-28 by the Manager, Program Support Services (Asia) of the U.S. YMCAs. Assisting in the evaluation from the Western Samoa YMCA were the executive director, training officer and the rural work and the trades training directors. Two days of field visits to rural villages were made by a team composed of the YMCA Executive and Rural Work Director, two economists of the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Western Samoa (G.W.S.) and the U.S. YMCA representative. Interviews to gather and verify data were held with staff, three YMCA Board members, rural workers and club chairmen and the government's Department of Agriculture staff.

This report will cover the progress of the rural work, trades training, urban work and centre construction components of the program, administration of the grant, analysis of program results and note issues for the future. Case studies of two rural work clubs will be given as examples which are representative of the 32 clubs.

III. Rural Work

The rural work has grown from 0 to 32 clubs during this grant period. The clubs have a total of 1,802 members, with an average of 56 per club. The total population of the 32 villages in which clubs are located is 17,677. Because the clubs introduce new agricultural practices and community improvement schemes the indirect beneficiaries include the total village. There are 20 rural workers servicing the 32 clubs. The number of villages has not reached the end of grant goal of 40 at the time of the evaluation. The fact that on occasion workers have not been able to work in an adjoining village due to rivalries explains why the number of villages is below the goal. At this particular time, the strengthening of programs within the existing clubs is given higher priority than forming new clubs. The 1982-84 plan recently developed by the YMCA sets a goal of 50 clubs and 20 workers for 1985.

A. Mutiatele Club

This club of 56 members is located in a village on the eastern tip of Utopola Island from where the mountains of American Samoa can be seen on a clear day. It was started in May 1981 and all its members are between 18 and 30 years of age. The Congregational Pastor, Rev. Setu Sami who became the first YMCA Chairman, had formed a church youth group. As a project, the Ministry of Youth gave 65 percent of funds required to build a chicken house for 250 birds, buy chickens and obtain feed. One batch of chickens was raised and eggs were sold to villagers for a few months. However, the feed made from imported grain had to be bought in Apia and transported 30 miles to the village so its costs proved to be too expensive for the club to continue and the chickens were eaten. While this small project was not successful it led to the minister's hearing of the YMCA and the tie-up was made, the youth group becoming the Mutiatele YMCA Club.

The mattai-system is the traditional adult leadership structure of Samoa society in which adults who are selected into leadership roles by the extended family assume a high status position at ceremonial occasions and in most Samoan organizations. There are 14,000 mattais in Western Samoa, 200 of whom are women. This club is unique in that there are no mattais in its membership. The present chairman, a junior high manual arts teacher and part time farmer, Naamati, says the mattais ignore the club because "they don't want to see their counterparts among youth." There seems to be enough flexibility in the village society, however, so that the club can function without mattai leadership and it has become a training ground for young leaders.

Club members have had management training from the YMCA. Following this, 11 of the members received $100 loans, which have been used for crop expansion. Members own land individually in fields of varied sizes located from 3 to 7 kms. up the hill away from the village. Members work together in clearing land but planting, weeding, spraying and harvesting are done individually. Copra is the chief product, taro is second. Cattle were introduced recently and while some villagers objected to this farming innovation the rural worker feels the grazing of cattle on forage under the trees will spread. Generally those fields supporting cattle are fenced. Cattle do not eat the taro.

We visited the fields of Aumoana, a 24 year old, unmarried member. In his first base line count made November 1981 he had 1,000 Taro, 20 Taamu, 10 yams, 6 pigs, 2 cattle and a vegetable plot.

Metal drums with a sheet of steel roofing projecting at an angle from their open ends are in the fields for gathering water. When it rains the water, falling on the metal sheet, runs into the drum. The water is used for spraying. Club sprayers are purchased, the YMCA matching the club's money to pay for them. They are rented to members at about a Talla a day with money going to the club treasury.

This village is the site of a District Junior High School and on returning to the village we visited a women's sewing class taught by the Home Economics Teacher of the Junior High. Terry Hansell, the YMCA small engine instructor, had joined the teacher for 3 days to instruct in sewing machine maintenance. The machines used in this class belong to the school and are new. All the women own older machines at their home and the YMCA has scheduled Terry to return next month when these and other women will bring their own machines to learn about their maintenance and repair.

Women of the District are also offered cooking nutrition classes by the School as part of its extramural program. Much of the cooking is done on an out-of-door concrete stove which we learned is highly fuel efficient.

The YMCA Club headquarters are in a church meeting room. Here, displayed on a wall, are records of member activity and club plans. Nearby is a poster in Samoan language which appeals to villagers against stealing and "to do things the right way." The rural workers record books covering production and sales of produce of the members were inspected by our team.

The club's agricultural produce expansion has been mostly in Taro. Soon after the club was formed the members had 111,000 Taro and 1,000 Taamu plants - in November 1981 the number was 227, 800 Taro and 1,570 Taamu. Counts are made annually by the club's agriculture committee. Each plant is not counted but a square area containing 500 plants is counted and marked off with tall sticks thrust into the ground in each corner. Similar size squares are then measured off and as the plants are uniformly spaced, it also contains about 500 plants. Frequently the club members compete with each other in crop expansion. The YMCA gives prizes for those with the greatest increase in number of plants. Fortunately in Western Samoa, there is land available which can be used for increasing the acreage under cultivation.

B. Fasitootai Club

On June 24 a visit was made to Fasitootai, a village of 1,520 persons located about 12 km. west of Apia. It is the club nearest to the city. In this village there are 147 families, 20 of whom are club members. The club started from a Methodist Youth Group in August 1980 led by Rev. Poleti who was its first chairman. At first, the club idea was not accepted by the mattais who, according to Elama Sione, the rural worker, thought the YMCA might be another church. (In this country of many churches it is not seen by the leaders that more churches are needed). As the number of members increased its acceptance by village leaders became secure. Now, the catholic minister, Rev. Tualima, is Club Chairman and the Secretary and Deputy Secretary are mattais. Congregationalists and Seventh Day Adventists are also among the club members.

The 87 members in the club, 25 of whom are women, raise ava, taro, coconuts, cocoa and yams. They have exported 2 shipments of Taro through the YMCA, sold at $15.12 per case. Their Taro sold locally brings $10 per case. The members work together in clearing new land, but plant, weed, and market the crops individually. In clearing land they sometimes spray the foliage with chemicals which kills the ground cover. After a period of time, the Taro is planted. The club leaders, knowing that higher Taro prices will be received at the end of each year, encourage members to plant new crops 9 months before so the produce can be sold on a higher market. This club takes a count every 6 months of members' crops - January and July. In September 1980 members had 41,610 Taro plants and in January 1982, 141,851, a 240 percent increase in 17 months.

The Chairman notes there is ample land owned by the village but many villagers have a tendency not to work their land. He feels the YMCA Club's work is having influence on all villagers to cultivate more of the land. The government may claim village land that is not being worked and turn it over to farmers not from the village. In our visit to the fields we passed the farm of a Chinese-Samoan who members said had been given the land to work by the government. It is in the middle of the village land.

Following management training, members who complete the course are given $100 loans. We visited a Taro field and a garden started by members through the loan. In the garden, pumpkins, beans, Taro, Cocoa, and bananas are growing. There are two such gardens in the club. The women members grow the plant, bandanura from whose reeds the fine mats of Western Samoa can be woven - one of their club activities is weaving but they also work in the fields on crop production.

C. General

There are about 350 villages in Western Samoa. YMCA leaders feel villages near the city from which people go to work daily in urban jobs would not successfully organize YMCA rural clubs. This eliminates about 70 villages leaving 280 of which 32 or 12 percent are in the YMCA program. Based upon the interest in the YMCA in the country, it would seem the rural work is beginning to have a national impact. One evidence of this was noted last month when the Economic Development Minister of GWS reported Taro exports had surpassed $2,000,000 value in 1981. In 1980 these exports had been valued at $1,048,000 and in 1979 at $1,500,000. He noted the largest increase of exported taro was coming from the West Coast of Savaii and also noted of the 17 villages in this area, 10 are in the YMCA program.

The second export crop of the YMCA clubs is Ava (in Fiji, Kava) which is exported to Fiji. Two shipments have been sent. A third valued at $2,000 was being stored at the YMCA the week of our visit awaiting air shipment to Suva. The Canadian YMCA gave $20,000 to ship Taro to Tonga following the disastrous hurricane on that island. This is part of Canadian aid. The YMCA clubs are filling this order and 2 of 5 shipments have been sent.

The YMCA rural work has an active loan program, the capital for which comes partially from the USID grant. One hundred Talla loans are given club members after they complete the farm management course. They are repaid with 5 percent interest. In 1980 and 1981 difficulties in securing repayments on schedule were experienced. This was corrected through accepting produce as the repayment for loans.

The rural clubs exported 13,800 cases of Taro to New Zealand in 1981 which earned for their members and the country over $300,000. Securing shipping cases for the taro was a problem so $200 was granted each club to be matched by their $200, to get a supply of wooden cases so when ships arrive, the clubs are ready to pack and ship their produce.

A list of 32 clubs and rural workers (Exhibit I) is given in the Appendix as is a chart showing the base line data of 17 of the clubs, ones which have had at least two counts. This also shows crop increases (Exhibit VII).

The Rural Work Committee Chairman is the Chief Agricutural Economic Planner for the Department of Agriculture and Deputy Minister of Agriculture for G.W.S. Also serving on this Committee is the Executive Secretary of the Methodist Church, the Coordinating Secretary of the Council for Women of G.W.S., an Economist from the Department of Agriculture who is a graduate of the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines, and the Internal Auditor of the Development Bank of G.W.S.

The Rural Work Director studied 3 years in the University of the South Pacific in Agriculture and 6 months in India in dairying, the latter under an FAO grant. The other volunteer and staff persons qualifications are well suited for leading this major department of the YMCA of Western Samoa. A survey or rural workers made May 1982 on their impressions of the YMCA program give further indications of reasons for the success of rural work (Exhibit III).

D. Cost/Benefits of Rural Work

A cost benefit study covering increased crop income relating to total costs for rural work for the year May 1980 - May 1981 was done in May, 1981. Four clubs were included in this study. Their proportion of total Rural Work costs for one year was $13,642. The benefits to members referred to in this study are the value of the increased Taro ($525,216), cocoa ($15,722) and ava ($120,790) produced since they joined the YMCA. These values total $661,728.

The cost benefit ratio is 1:48.5 that is for every one Tala the program costs, the benefit is $48.50.

The costs and benefits per member (278) of these 4 clubs is: cost per member, $49.07 and benefits per member, $2,308.31.

If indirect beneficiaries are counted (all people over 18 years of age associated with YMCA work in these villages) the cost per beneficiary is $18.68 and the benefit for beneficiary is $906.47.

If the labor of the members is figured at 40 hours per week, 50 weeks a year, the total crop value produced by each worker would pay him or her $1.64 per hour for their labor. This is in contrast to labor wages paid by G.W.S. and the private sector of 35-40¢ per hour.

A similar study was made in May 1982 of cost/benefit for 17 clubs. This was based on increases in crops between the survey made for each club in 1981 and counts made in 1982. The increased crops were then valued at average market prices. The total value of these increases in yields, 4 crops (Taro, Tamuu, Cocoa and Ava) for the 17 clubs was matched against the total costs of rural work from 1978-May 1982.

The costs benefit ratio is 1:28.80, that means for every one talla the work costs, the members benefitted by $28.80.

INCREASES FOR 17 CLUBS MAY 1981 - May 1982

	No. Plants	Percent Increase	Market Value
Taro	2,848,152	166%	$1,424,076
Taamu	185,512	78%	463,780
Cocoa	166,835	90%	81,784
Ava	17,077	242%	
			$2,174,564

Costs of Rural Work		Benefits of Rural Work	
1978	$ 448	Value of increased production:	
1979	3,801		
1980	28,201		
1981	43,830	To May 1981	$ 661,728
1982 Jan.- May	22,000	May 1981-May 1982	2,174,564
	$98,282		$ 2,836,292

Cost benefit ratio

1:28.80

E. The Need for Rural Work

While there are many positive features about rural life in Samoa such as the climate, generally good health, and a high literacy rate, there is still considerable under-utilization of land and a great imbalance in trade for the country with $60 million imports and $10 million in exports. Few farmers have plans for their agricultural production and the leaders in rural areas are usually chosen on traditional ties rather than on rational decisions to select the best qualified person for the job.

There is ample evidence that the YMCA rural work with its emphasis on management training, increased production leading to increased cash income, and greater sharing of leadership, is making an impact on the country. The YMCA method is being discussed by the people. The Agriculture Department of G.W.S. is highly supportive and the statistics of production and the methods of planning followed by doing are showing results. The YMCA rural work will continue through its practical approach bring new vitality and greater income to the rural sector of Western Samoa society.

May 1982.

We asked the Rural Workers why do YMCA programmes seem to be more successful than most Government programmes;

This is their reply:-

1. Because every YMCA programme spends more time in careful planning with the involvement of its members before it starts work.

2. Because of the variety of assistance from YMCA head office such as leadership training, equipment subsidies, district and village meeting and training, prizes for agriculture competitions, the Rural Worker and his training to help our clubs.

3. Because of the excellent management and broad leadership base(Board of Directors, committees, office staff, club officers, Rural Workers, and members) involved in all levels of programmes.

4. Because of special training to particular people involved in programmes(training for club chairmen, secretaries, Treasurers, committee and club members, Rural Workers, sewing machine repairs, carpentry, farm management, motor mechanics, etc).

5. Because the selection of the Rural Worker by his own club members makes his working relationship close with good cooperation which is different to the relationship the people have with government officers.

6. Because members use their time effectively and the prompt attention of the YMCA to work together with the people on their problems

7. Because of club members cooperation working together for the benefit of their families, their club and village as a whole.

8. Because the people invite the YMCA to come and work in the village as they see the need.

9. Because YMCA programmes come out of ideas from the members identifying their needs

10. Because Rural Workers are selected for their skills, honesty, leadership and maturity, not like the selection of Pulenuu who is selected for his traditional status.

11. Because members look after YMCA things because the members are the YMCA themselves

12. Because members understand that the YMCA is not a business firm or a church but is a Christian Organisation helping people to meet their needs.

13. Because of the equality of people in the YMCA which coincide with Christian teachings and the most justice and democratic way of living with no discrimination .

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Exhibit V

ACTUAL PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS COMPARED TO PROJECT GOALS

ACTIVITY	END OF PROJECT GOALS	ACTUAL 9/1/79-6/1/82	COMMENTS
URBAN WORK			
1. Social Survival Skills Courses	150 Youths trained	235 trained	Course includes job seeking skills, planning, budgeting and development of a healthy self-concept.
2. Urban Youth Self employed	40	about 60	exact number not known but estimate is 60 out of 235 trained
3. Youth Employment Courses	12 Courses	1 course conducted	Courses changed to small business methods training and now being planned with Small Bussiness Retailers Assoc.
4. Youth Sports Program	400 Youths active	100 involved	Courses in hockey and karate on-going Table tennis and hockey teams formed.
5. Social Research	New Activity	1. street kids 2. suicide in W. Samoa	Interviews and statistics on each problem obtained through volunteer committees. Suicide Study led to National Awareness Campaign. Results of each study published in booklet form.
6. Prepare for New Zealand Couses	New Activity	37 trained	Survey shows 1500 Samoans migrate to New Zealand each year. Course gives new skills to cope with their new environment
TRADES TRIANING			
1. Carpentry School	60	81 Trained	All trained are in the 17-30 age range. Each class is 12 weeks in length and all receive certificates and basic tool kits.
2. Village Carpentry School	New Activity	25 trained	Course based on carpentry skills needed for rural areas. All receive certificates and basic tool kits.
3. Small Engines Mobile School	100	424 trained	Training in sewing machine and small engine maintenance and repair. 36 courses conducted. Majority trained are women.

ACTIVITY	END OF PROJECT GOALS	ACTUAL 9/1/79-6/1/82	COMMENTS
4. Motor Machine School	80	52 trained	4 courses conducted under instructor from the Peace Corps. Each course is 12 weeks in length
5. Training for Employed Carpenters	120	---	Survey showed out of 333 men employed as carpenters only 3 had formal training however, the need for this is not established.
6. Septic Tank and Fluch Toilet Course	New Activity	Survey Completed	Rural families wanting flush toilets(164) surveyed. All stated they could not find craftsmen with skills to install system
7. Coruse for Supervisors	New Activity	Survey Underway	Present foremen skills in supervision contribute to 50% turnover in construction industry labour each year.
RURAL WORK			
1. VILLAGE CLUBS	2000 members 40 clubs	1802 members 32 established	17,677 beneficiaries, 7,939 of whom are adults. 20 rural workers. Baseline data established for all clubs.
2. Management Skills Course	500	256 trained	Each trainee eligible for $100. loan after training. Program delayed in 1981 due to slow loan repayments.
3. Increase Agric. Production	25% over baseline	Average of 144% increase in 4 crops	Taro increase 166%, Taamu increase 78% Koko increase 90%, Ava increase 242%.
4. Cost/Benefit Study	Not Established	for every $1.00 Rural Work costs the members receive $ 28.80	Total cost of rural work 1978-June 1982 equals $98,282. Value of increased Production of members= $2,836,292.
CONSTRUCTION TRAINING CTR			
1. Building Construction	Two Structures Completed	Completed	Center included large fala 76 x 33 ft. and office block 78 x 20 ' Facilities officially opened Sept. 30,1981

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EXHIBIT VII

	MEMBER CROP SURVEYS	BASELINE AT JOINING DATE				SECOND SURVEY				
	(DATE)	TARO	TAAMU	KOKO	AKA	(DATE)	TARO	TAAMU	KOKO	AVA
1. Fagasa	2-80	10,794	10,481	6,608	199	11-81	50,345	53,955	67,042	218
2. Foaluga	5-79	97,896	12,345	15,692	1,275	1-82	581,280	50,630	15,850	2,770
3. Neiufu-Uto	9-80	119,700	41,050	44,100	2,206	1-82	77,500	17,500	39,770	430
4. Fasitaotai	9-80	41,610	3,121	4,503	16	1-82	141,851	7,784	6,263	66
5. Pauamea	2-81	84,300	5,500	620	188	2-82	244,640	9,700	1,856	306
6. Mutiatele	5-81	111,000	1,000	----	----	11-81	227,300	1,570	----	----
7. Valafai	12-81	474,349	11,464	3,459	73	2-82	535,868	5,686	1,674	50
8. Falelina	5-80	58,279	16,154	25,325	257	3-82	116,435	11,345	35,073	364
9. Tufutufa	4-81	63,700	----	2,040	51	1-82	187,196	1,405	3,585	263
10. Neiafu-tai	10-81	34,550	17,300	9,700	460	2-82	60,300	28,200	9,700	715
11. Satupaitea	9-81	221,494	5,975	1,547	933	3-82	661,945	10.766	1,623	1,317
12. Papa-Sutaua	9-81	45,625	47,147	43,147	275	2-82	109,904	84,088	89,107	275
13. Mamomo-Utu	11-80	87,025	35,815	7,545	69	3-82	137,169	71,858	6,134	739
14. Satoalepai	11-80	128,443	5,919	1,522	126	2-82	147,367	8,326	1,522	956
15. Faia'a'i	3-81	43,436	4,761	1,061	345	2-82	336,945	12,996	29,013	991
16. Vaipua	5-80	21,343	7,789	16,668	1,068	3-82	857,823	14,925	42,160	15,010
17. Sumatau	1-82	71,030	9,407	----	132	3-82	88,853	30,206	----	280
		1,714,579	235,228	183,537	7,673		4,562,721	420,940	350,372	24,750

TARO

2,848,152 @ 20 taro per case = 142,407.6 @ $10. per case = $1,424,076

TAAMU

185,512 @ 2.5 ft. each = 463,780 @ $1.00 a ft. = $463,780

KOKO

116,835 @ 2 lbs. per tree = 233,670 lbs @ $35 per 100 lbs. = $81,784

AVA

17,077 ava plants @ 10 lbs each = 170,770
170,770 lbs. @ $1.20 per pound = $204,924

NATIONAL INCREASE %	
TARO	165%
TAAMU	78%
KOKO	90%
AVA	242%

INCREASE QUANTITY				PERCENTAGE INCREASE			
TARO	TAAMU	KOKO	AVA	TARO	TAAMU	KOKO	AVA
39,551	43,474	60,434	19	366%	414%	914%	9%
483,394	38,285	158	1,495	493%	310%	1%	117%
- 42,200	- 23,550	- 4,330	- 1,776	- 35%	- 57%	- 9%	- 80%
100,241	4,663	1,760	50	240%	149%	39%	312%
160,340	4,200	1,236	118	190%	76%	199%	62%
116,300	570	---	---	104%	57%	---	---
61,519	- 5,978	- 1,785	- 23	12%	- 52%	- 51%	- 31%
53,156	- 4,809	9,748	107	99%	- 29%	38%	41%
123,496	1,405	1,545	212	193%	---	75%	415%
2[illegible],750	10,900	---	255	74%	63%	---	55%
4[illegible],451	4,791	76	384	198%	80%	4%	41%
6[illegible],279	36,941	45,960	---	140%	78%	106%	---
5[illegible],144	36,043	- 1,411	670	57%	100%	- 18%	971%
1[illegible],919	2,407	---	830	14%	40%	---	658%
29[illegible],509	8,235	27,952	646	675%	172%	2,634%	187%
836,480	7,136	25,492	13,942	3,919%	91%	152%	1,305%
17,823	20,799	---	148	25%	221%	---	112%
2,848,152	185,512	166,835	17,077				

VALUE OF INCREASES

TARO = $1,424,076

TAAMU = $ 463,780

KOKO = $ 81,784

AVA = $ 204,924

TOTAL = $2,174,564

7/12/82

IV. Trades Training

Trades training provides for the acquiring of practical skills to youth in Apia. Such skills as motor mechanics and carpentry provide a life-long occupation to those who acquire them. They also offer the trainee a way of making substantial savings in doing his or her own repair and maintenance work. For this latter reason, especially, the course of small engine and sewing machine repair (SEMS) and carpentry go to the rural areas. Research is going on to establish needs upon which new courses will be organized. Among these is one on the installation of flush toilet and septic tanks (FTAST) and one for the urban areas is a supervisor's course for building trades foremen.

During the week of the evaluation visit, the motor mechanics and carpentry courses were held daily all day for 24 trainees. A visit was made to the SEMS school operating at Mutiatele Village. The two courses were observed to systematically give craftsmen the skills needed.

A survey in 1978 showed only 3 of 333 carpenters had received formal training and a second survey in 1979 showed only 34 of 277 motor mechanics had received formal training. While these employed craftsmen have learned on the job, their potential skills frequently are not developed or used in their work.

Another survey made in 1978 by the I.L.O. found there were no training programs in rural areas of Western Samoa outside the formal school system. Soon after this the YMCA introduced farm management training in the rural work and the small engines carpentry courses in villages as part of its trades training. The latter courses were especially designed around repairing items used daily in rural living.

In all courses certificates are given on completion (Exhibit VIII) and in courses such as carpentry and motor mechanics a set of basic tools is given. Each certificate specifies the kinds of skills which have been learned through the course.

In all courses, trainees are "sacked" for poor attendance and new ones are taken in to replace them. This happens infrequently. An experiment in taking the motor mechanics school to rural areas, however was not successful because the trainees were not regular enough in their attendance to learn the skills and knowledge needed.

Courses are organized around modules, each of which has its learning objectives. At the end of each module, trainees are given a practical test. Exhibit V gives numbers trained in the courses compared to project goals. Most of the carpentry and motor mechanics course graduates receive full time employment after graduating but to date the YMCA does not have an accurate record of the number who are employed due to the difficulty of keeping contact with them after graduation. In the SEMS and carpentry schools the number trained has exceeded the 1979-1982 goals given in the project proposal.

The trades training Committee (Exhibit VI) includes a department store manager, the deputy accountant at Morris Hedstrom, an owner of a con-

struction company and others. Its chairman is a businessman operating a plumbing company. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the YMCA.

V. Urban Work

The methodology of urban work has been to establish need through research and then organize programs which prepare youth for dealing with community and personal problems. One of these, the Social survival skills Course, has taught enrollees how to assess and develop their social skills for getting jobs and how to handle money which is earned. The 3 year goal for this course was 150 youth trained. To June 1982, 235 youth have finished the course. While it is not possible to keep exact numbers on how many are employed, YMCA staff state over 50 percent get jobs or become self-employed after the training.

Another course seeks to prepare some of the 1500 Samoans who migrate to New Zealand each year, how to cope with the social and economic differences which they will find in the Western culture and large city life. To June 15, 1982, 37 have been trained.

Research on social problems of Western Samoa has brought facts to the public on the street kids of Apia. Ninety children were interviewed, most of whom were earning money through selling trinkets or collecting bottles. It was found a small group of 20 do not attend school but they do contribute to their family income. A second social problem, suicide was studied after the YMCA initiated a study group of representatives from churches, the government and the YMCA. A high suicide rate, 90 per 100,000 population, was shown to exist in Western Samoa. Many recent suicides have been committed through use of a poisonous weed killer. Causes or reasons for the high rate are not known but a National Awareness Campaign organized by the Committee has brought a halt in suicides over an 8 week period up to June 1982. The study was widely publicized in the country. This in itself may be a positive factor in decreasing suicides until specific causes can be established. As in rural work, the urban programs are based on research. Specific goals, which go with the programs, are established once the need is determined.

Recreation programs at the Centre are not extensively developed as yet. Karate classes and a martial arts club use the facility twice a week. The emphasis, on training and social research has been given a higher priority than recreation.

One staff person fills the post of both urban work and trades training Director. The Chairman of the Urban Work Committee is the Manager of Industrial Loans for the Development Bank of G.W.S. Other members hold positions as the Chief Immigration Officer and the Chief Probation Officer.

VI. Construction of the Training Center

This grant provided $99,950 to construct a 76 x 33' fala and a 78 x 20' concrete block office. The latter includes meeting rooms, toilets and store rooms. Construction was finished in July 1981 and the complex was officially opened September 30. The fala, beautifully constructed in the Samoan architectural tradition, was built by the craftsmen of Foaluga Village YMCA Club. The YMCA's village carpentry instructor, a member of the Foaluga Club, was supervisor for the fala's construction. Both the buildings are used continuously for 5½ days and nights each week and they are a fine addition to the meager number of community buildings in the City of Apia. The building materials were purchased locally and most were grown or made in Western Samoa.

VII. Analysis

Data indicating progress toward meeting project goals is shown in Exhibit V in the Appendix. Several of the training classes have exceeded their goals. While the number of rural clubs has not quite met the goal, their performance increased production, new crops grown and number of members completing farm management training have far exceeded expectations.

Exhibit II notes that on the average 41 percent of the families in villages where the YMCA is organized, become club members. Because of the dynamic and positive achievements of the program the impact of development spreads to all village families.

Exhibit III gives rural worker opinions of factors contributing to rural work success. There is no one factor but a combination of effective and relevant training, continuing support after training, and emphasis on directly and openly tackling problems has led to success. The methodology sometimes comes in conflict with traditional cultural patterns, particularly of leadership. Development may mean the breaking of traditional patterns of behavior which are not in keeping with the achievement of the goals of the project. This is not seen as a major problem in the YMCA rural work, even though it may cause frictions in the village on occasion. The goals of increasing agriculture production and cash income to members are the same as the objectives of the Government of Western Samoa and of the villager themselves.

The sustainability of changes such as increased production can be seen positively because it has continued since 1979 when baseline data on crops and livestock was first collected. Club members who become used to longer work periods in the field will continue to do this because of competition and recognition, but most of all because it gives higher income. Subsistence farming in Western Samoa is giving way to the sale of products by farmers which gives cash income to purchase goods and services needed.

The replicability of the development work of the Western Samoa YMCA is high for the South Pacific region. It has been successful in Fiji and Western Samoa and the same programs will likely work in other countries provided the same detailed approach is used.

VIII. Administrative Leadership, Monitoring and Evaluation

Mr. Dennis Oliver of the New Zealand National Staff has been in Western Samoa from 1977 helping to start the YMCA. He acted as Executive until June 1981 when Mr. Jack Lauaki, a Samoan, became Executive. Oliver completed his assignment in Western Samoa August 1, 1982. His practical approach to development work, first tested in Fiji, contributed much to the success to date of the work in Western Samoa. Excellent YMCA committee participation and a willingness on the members' parts to volunteer their time and skills has also been a major positive factor.

The Grantee, through its Asia Program Support Services, has made staff visits in August 1978, April 1979, April 1980, April 1981 and June 1982 for monitoring and evaluation. The Associate Director of the International Division of the U.S. YMCA National Council made an evaluation visit in April 1981. This report concerns the second annual evaluation of the grant. Assistance for this 1982 evaluation was provided by the Department of Agriculture of G.W.S. along with project and YMCA staff.

The booklet Development Plan of the YMCA of Western Samoa (June 1982) also provides concise data on the progress of the development work along with plans for the future, 1982-1984. Included in the budget for this plan are funds which, will come from a second Operating Program Grant (1982-1985). The proposal for this Grant will be submitted to the South Pacific Regional Offices of AID in August, 1982.

The evaluation team and the Grantee commend the YMCA of Western Samoa for its positive achievements in meeting program goals, particularly in its Rural Work. The procedures for keeping records and reporting are effective and the positive approach of the entire program motivates the participants to achieve the desired results. The YMCA is also to be commended on its planning for the future, recognizing that indigenous support for the YMCA budget must increase and that "overseas" donations to the budget should be diversified among several donors.

Finally the team and the Grantee agree that the principles and methodology of the program are applicable in other island countries of the South Pacific with minor variations to adapt to local conditions.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit I	YMCA Rural Clubs
Exhibit II	Population of Villages
Exhibit III	Worker Opinions on Rural Work
Exhibit IV	Club Locations
Exhibit V	Accomplishments Compared to Project Goals
Exhibit VI	YMCA Board and Committee Roster
Exhibit VII	Club Member Crop Surveys
Exhibit VIII	Carpentry Course Sample Certificate
Exhibit IX	Non-AID Contributions to Project

YMCA RURAL CLUBS WESTERN SAMOA Y.M.C.A.

	NAME OF CLUB	DATE STARTED	RURAL WORKER	No. of Clubs under worker
1.	Foaluga	Feb. 1979	Faia 'Sa Fita	5
2.	Fagaja	Apr. 1979	Vaovale Selesele	3
3.	Neiafuuta	May 1980	Pati Burgess	2
4.	Facelima	May 1980	Aiolupo Faiva	1
5.	Vaipua	May 1980	Peli Mafuata	1
6.	Fasitootai	Aug. 1980	Elama S. Manu	2
7.	Foalolo	Sept. 1980	Faia Sa Fiti	5
8.	Fogasavaii	Oct. 1980	Faia Sa Fiti	5
9.	SALEAULA	Nov.1980	Semau Somai	2
10.	Satoalepai	Nov. 1980	Semao Somai	2
11.	Manonouta	Nov. 1980	Mulipola Aolele	2
12.	Patamea	Jan. 1981	Aveese Levi	1
13.	Vaiafai	Jan. 1981	Lea U. Tofilau	2
14.	Faiaai	Mar. 1981	Asomua Eperu	1
15.	Tafatafa	Mar. 1981	Fesuiai Faralilo	1
16.	Mutiatele	May 1981	Fataz Anae	2
17.	Papasataua	Sept. 1981	Vaovale Selesele	3
18.	Saiuipaitea	Sept. 1981	Samuelu Taulupoo	1
19.	Neiafutai	Oct. 1981	Pati Burgess	2
20.	Iva	Jan. 1982	Lea U. Tofilau	2
21.	Auala	Jan. 1982	Vaovale Selesele	3
22.	Samazau	Jan. 1982	Mulipola Aolele	2
23.	Afega	Feb. 1982	Harry Young	1
24.	Matautu Lefaga	Feb. 1982	Tuala Tepatasi	1
25.	Satuiatua	Feb. 1982	Tosala Sa Fiti	5
26.	Matuatu Falelaiai	Mar. 1982	Seoeli Misa	2
27.	Siupaga	Mar. 1982	Sioeli Mesa	2
28.	Tafitoala	Apr. 1982	Galvepa P. Sau	1
29.	Jolaua	Apr. 1982	Otto Rasch	1
30.	Alepouae Saleimoa	Apr. 1982	Flama S. Manu	2
31.	Ulutogia	Apr. 1982	Faiai Anae	2
32.	Sagone	Feb. 1982	Fata Sa. Fiti	5

POPULATION OF VILLAGES

	VILLAGES	BOTH SEXES TOTAL	AGE GROUP 15-59	NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN VILLAGES	NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN Y.M.C.A.
1.	Auala	633	273	NA	NA
2.	Afega	1691	749	64	13
3.	Iva	658	291	130	85
4.	Faiaai	430	196	44	34
5.	Fagasa	165	86	NA	NA
6.	Falelima	523	275	64	35
7.	Fasitootai	1206	551	127	20
8.	Foalalo	397	194	NA	NA
9.	Foaluga	573	247	NA	NA
10.	Fogasavaii	289	132	NA	NA
11.	Manono - Uta	705	317	126	36
12.	Matauto - Falelatai	351	157	231	23
13.	Matautu - Lefaga	707	318	NA	NA
14.	Mutiatele	218	102	40	25
15.	Neiafu - Uta	270	106	24	11
16.	Neiafu - Tai	270	106	24	10
17.	Papa	534	210	NA	NA
18.	Patamea	556	228	33	24
19.	Sagone	729	326	NA	NA
20.	Sateaula	644	275	53	35
21.	Samatau	860	377	NA	NA
22.	Satoalepai	353	164	47	19
23.	Satupaitea	1731	731	39	21
24.	Satuiatua	322	130	NA	NA
25.	Siufaga	609	275	NA	NA
26.	Solaua	130	54	NA	NA
27.	Tafatafa	174	75	28	20
28.	Tafitoala	435	182	NA	NA
29.	Vaiafai	383	152	46	42
30.	Vaipua	438	220	37	19
31.	Saleimoa	684	328	NA	NA
32.	Ulutogia	279	112	NA	NA
	TOTALS	17,947	7,939	AVERAGE 68 FAMILIES PER VILLAGE	AVERAGE 28 FAMILIES PER CLUB

Average of 41% of families in village are YMCA members in villages with YMCA clubs.
* NA - not available

EXHIBIT IV

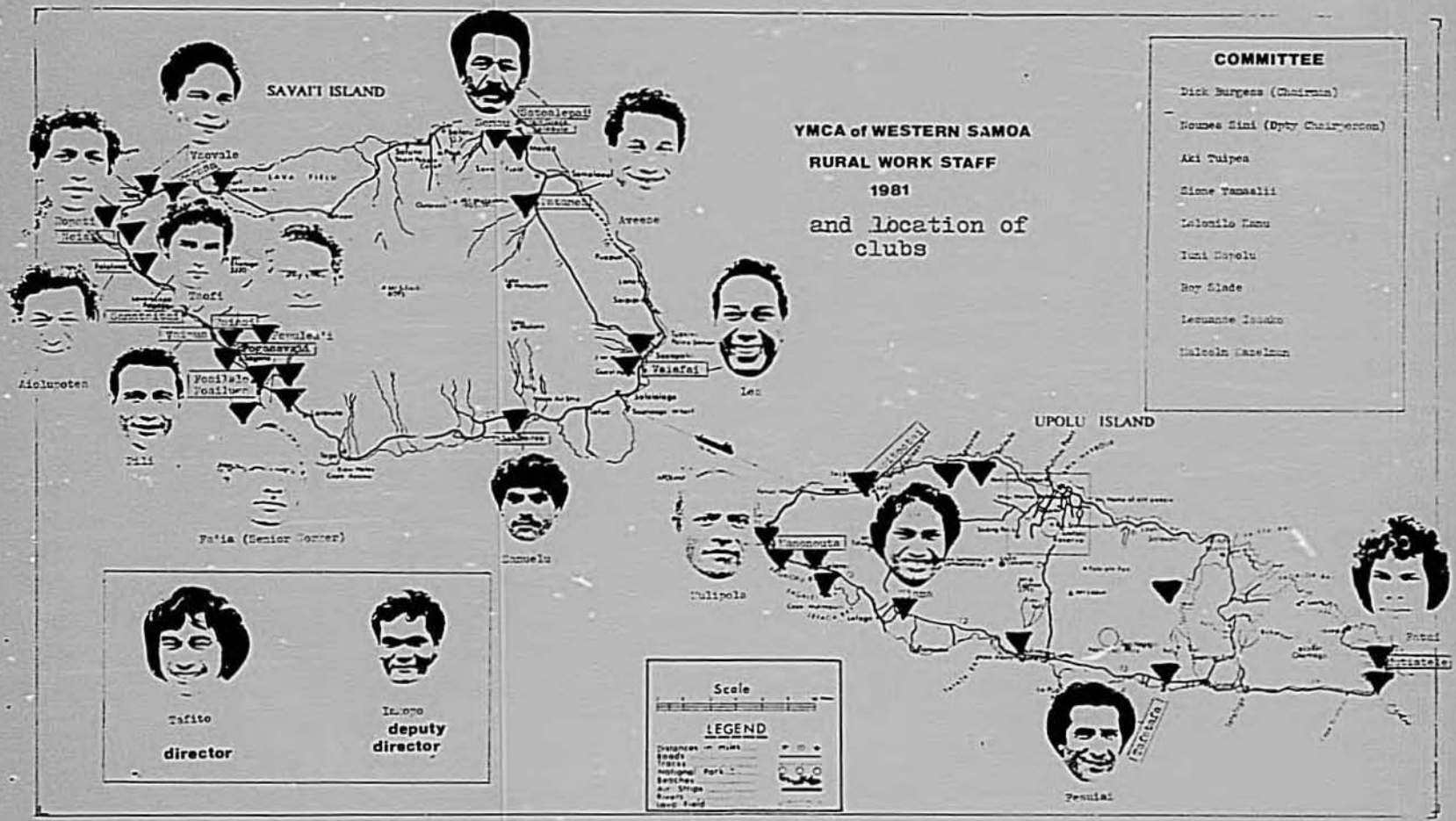

YMCA of WESTERN SAMOA
RURAL WORK STAFF
1981
and location of clubs
COMMITTEE
Dick Burgess (Chairman)
Noumea Sini (Dpty Chairperson)
Aki Tuipea
Sione Tamalii
Lolomilo Lamu
Tuni Lopolu
Roy Slade
Lesuanne Isaako
Lincoln Lazelman
SAVAI'I ISLAND
UPOLU ISLAND
Vaovale
Tuofi
Aioluposen
Fa'ia (Senior Worker)
Aveese
Lee
Samuelu
Tulipola
Pesulai
Tafito
director
Iloro
deputy director
Scale
LEGEND

EXHIBIT VIII

The Young Mens Christian Association of Western Samoa

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

.....

completed a course in Basic Carpentry

from.....to.....19.....

which included the use, maintenance and sharpening of hand carpentry tools; practice at making joints and fixing timber; the construction of several projects; measuring in metrics; setting out and construction of a wooden building from foundation up to roofing and drawing simple plans.

Chairman General Secretary.

Exhibit IX

Non-U.S.I.D. Contributions to Western Samoa Y.M.C.A. Project

	BUDGET	ACTUAL 9-1-79 / 6-1-82
Service Clubs, APIA	31,000	21,001
Gov. of W. Samoa (land)	25,000	- 0 -
G.W.S. Council of Youth	15,000	5,000
New Zealand YMCA	60,000	110,962
Corso (New Zealand)	17,000	23,416
Cuso (Canada)	3,200	2,667
Asia Area YMCA	8,000	10,133
YMCA of Japan	3,100	2,531
Local Fund Raising	31,665	26,591
Value Local Volunteer Work *	50,695	54,680
S. Pacific Comm.		5,912
Fiji YMCA *		2,700
U.S. Peace Corps.*		5,000
Australia YMCA	15,000	13,683
N.Z. High Comm.		5,188
Christian AID (U.K.)		19,698
TOTALS	259,660	309,162

Note: Value Local Volunteers

a. 17 Board members - two hours per month for 32 months=1088 hrs. at $10. per Hr.= 10880.
b. 50 Committee members-two hrs per month for 32 months=3200 hrs. at $ 8. per Hr.= 25600.
c. 300 Rural Club Comm. Members two hrs for 16 months=9600 hrs. at $ 2. per Hr. = 19200.

TOTAL $55,680.

Note: For this statement the value of the Western Samoa talla and the U.S. dollar are the same. At the start of the grant the talla was = $1.20 U.S. In June 1982 the U.S. dollar is = to $1.20 W.S.

* in-kind services

WESTERN SAMOA Y.M.C.A.
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

the program's theme displayed in the YMCA office (right)

the sign in front of the new training centre lists the activities (left)

the new training centre located in Apia, capital city of Western Samoa (-ig

eighty-one 17-30 year olds have completed the 12 week carpentry course

most of those trained are employed in the construction industry

sewing and sewing machine repair courses - this club member at Mutiatele village participates in both

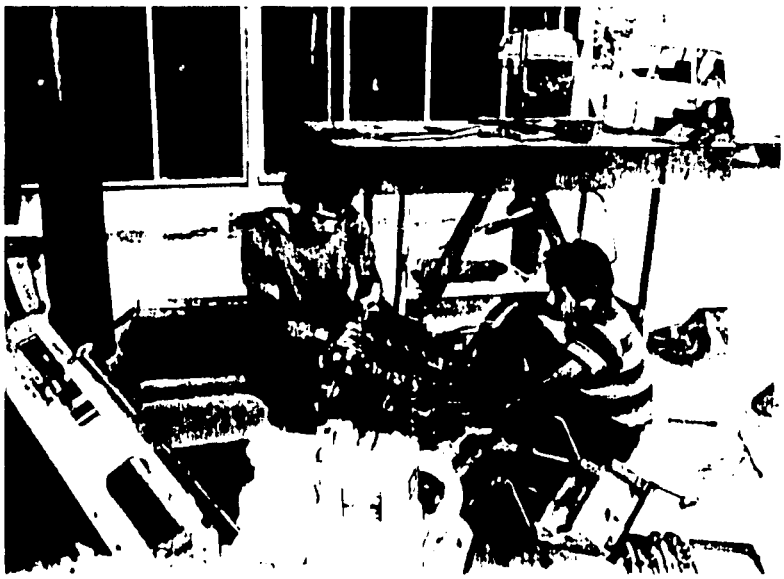
clay ovens used in nutrition & cooking training at Mutiatele

prepare for New Zealand course is offered to 1,200 who emigrate annually

motor mechanics trainees learn to repair a chainsaw motor

trained auto mechanics find ready employment in Apia

fifty two youth have completed the motor mechanics course



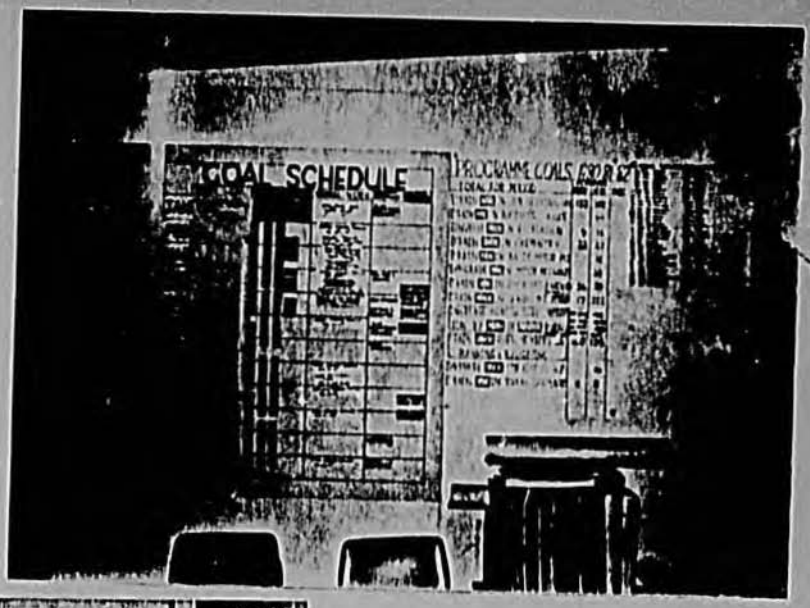
beans and taro in club member's garden - Fasitootai village

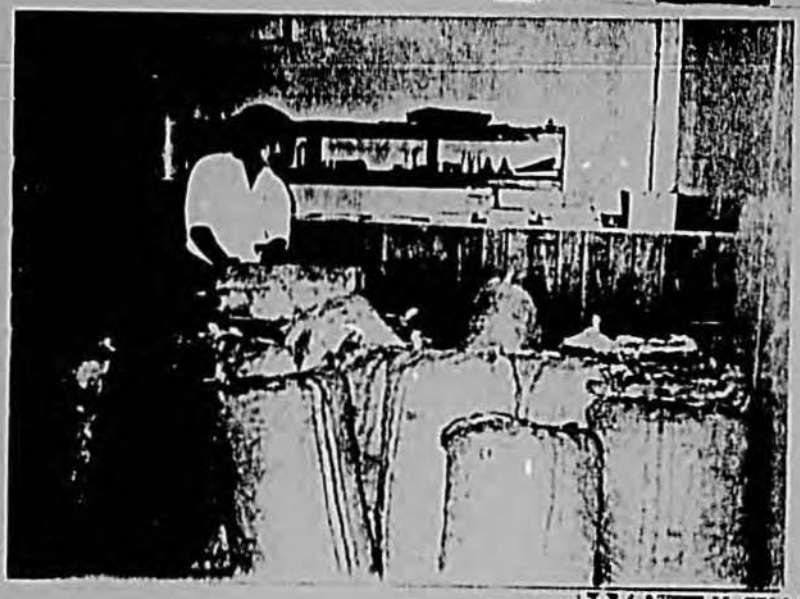
new taro planting, June 1982 -undergrowth is first killed with herbicides

Fasitootai Club Rural Worker Elema S. Manu in one of the club member's fields.

RURAL WORK

goal schedule on display in the YMCA office





second export shipment of ava sent to Fiji in June 1982. Tafito Selesele, Rural Work Director in background

Mutiatele club taro field- in background, l. to r. are Fataz Anae, Rural Worker Jack Lauaki, YMCA Exec. Tafito Selesele, R.W. Dir. Setu Sami, Club Chrmn.

Exhibit VI

YMCA of Western Samoa

Board of Directors

Chairman:	Seiuli Paul Wallwork	
Deputy Chairman:	Sr. Patricia Stowers	
" " :	Sione Tamaalii	
Treasurer:	Andy Forsgren	
Members:	Jose Annandale	Noumea Simi
	Enesini Manoa	Otele Perelini
	Joseph Wendt	Alfred Adams
	Dick Burgess	Gina Moore
	Taumua Toma	Tauafiafi Iutoi
	Vaitoa Toelupe	Aki Tuipea
	Rula Levi	

Urban Work Committee:

Chairman:	Vaitoa Toelupe	
Deputy Chairman:	Tauafiafi Iutoi	
Members:	Nofoa Papalii	Mr. Fred Atiga
	Tamaitia Fasavalu	Bruce Jenkins
	Gina Moore	Diana King
	Ken Strachan	Manase Reupena
	Georgina Nelson	Fr. Sebastian

Rural Work Committee:

Chairman:	Dick Burgess
Deputy Chairman:	Noumea Simi
Members:	Lalomilo Kamu
	Siohe Tamalii
	Aki Tuipea
	Roy Slade
	Brenda Sio
	Holi Ainum
	Lene Milo

Trades Training Committee:

Chairman:	Joseph Wendt	
Deputy Chairman:	Enesini Manoa	
Members:	Bill Wallwork	Francis Craig
	Fuimono Tuputala	Loligi Seumanutafa
	Les Brighouse	Mataese Elisara
	Osa Sang Yum	Bruce Hall
	Chester Hagedon	Derek Pitt
	Alfred Adams	

Ululoloa Project Committee

Chairman:	Joe Annandale
	Andy Forsgren
	Ted Annandale
	Alan Grey

Leadership Development Committee

Chairperson:	Sr. Patricia Stowers
Deputy:	Taynya Toma
Members	Otele Perelini

8/14/82.

YMCA OF WESTERN SAMOA

May 1982.

We asked the Rural Workers why do YMCA programmes seem to be more successful than most Government programmes;

This is their reply:-

1. Because every YMCA programme spends more time in careful planning with the involvement of its members before it starts work.

2. Because of the variety of assistance from YMCA head office such as leadership training, equipment subsidies, district and village meeting and training, prizes for agriculture competitions, the Rural Worker and his training to help our clubs.

3. Because of the excellent management and broad leadership base(Board of Directors, committees, office staff, club officers, Rural Workers, and members) involved in all levels of programmes.

4. Because of special training to particular people involved in programmes(training for club chairmen, secretaries, Treasurers, committee and club members, Rural Workers, sewing machine repairs, carpentry, farm management, motor mechanics, etc).

5. Because the selection of the Rural Worker by his own club members makes his working relationship close with good cooperation which is different to the relationship the people have with government officers.

6. Because members use their time effectively and the prompt attention of the YMCA to work together with the people on their problems

7. Because of club members cooperation working together for the benefit of their families, their club and village as a whole.

8. Because the people invite the YMCA to come and work in the village as they see the need.

9. Because YMCA programmes come out of ideas from the members identifying their needs

10. Because Rural Workers are selected for their skills, honesty, leadership and maturity, not like the selection of Pulenuu who is selected for his traditional status.

11. Because members look after YMCA things because the members are the YMCA themselves

12. Because members understand that the YMCA is not a business firm or a church but is a Christian Organisation helping people to meet their needs.

13. Because of the equality of people in the YMCA which coincide with Christian teachings and the most justice and democratic way of living with no discrimination .

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