

29 JAN. 1991

SAC 305. 22089682  
TIK  
1990  
Cop 6


**Consultancy Mission on Government Youth Development**

**in Tuvalu**

**(6 - 7 July 1990)**

**REPORT**

**By Pio B. Tikoisuva  
South Pacific Commission**

SPC Library  
  
08406  
Bibliothèque CPS

**Edited and printed at  
South Pacific Commission**

**Noumea, New Caledonia  
September 1990**

**LIBRARY**

**SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION**

10/26

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The consultant would like to express personal appreciation to the many people of Tuvalu whose help and information greatly assisted this mission. Their involvement in making positive recommendations on youth development in general and government support of youth in particular, has been invaluable.

He would also like to thank the Unesco Office in Western Samoa and EPOC (the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre in Vanuatu) for their efforts and assistance.

## CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgement	(iii)
1. Introduction	1
2. General overview	1
2.1 Geography	1
2.2 Climate	3
2.3 The People	3
2.4 Colonial imperial expansion	3
2.5 Government	3
3. Methodology used for the review	4
3.1 Interviews and background information	4
4. Factors influencing the development of youth and sports	4
4.1 Lack of natural resources	4
4.2 Lack of understanding of youth affairs	4
4.3 Fragmentation of approaches and agencies' efforts	4
5. Youth organisations	5
5.1 Tuvalu National Youth Council	5
5.2 Tuvalu church	5
5.3 SDA Church	6
5.4 Boys Scouts Movement	6
5.5 Girl Guides Association	6
5.6 Tuvalu Red Cross Society	6
5.7 Tuvalu Amateur Sports Association (TASA)	6
6. The Islands structure	6
6.1 The Island Council	6
6.2 The Traditional System	7
6.3 Confusion existing in islands	7
6.4 Communication	7
6.5 Concerns from the islands	7
7. Training nominations	7
8. Operation of the Community Affairs Section	8
8.1 Duties of Youth and Welfare Officer	8
8.1.1 Youth	8
8.1.2 Sports	8
8.2 Sports	9
8.3 Facilities	10

	<b>Page</b>
9. Locally available support services for youth	10
9.1 Tuvalu National Bank	10
9.2 Business Development Advisory Bureau (BuDAB)	10
9.3 Agriculture Department	10
9.4 Fisheries Department – Extension Section	11
9.5 Tuvalu Co-operative Association	11
9.6 Women’s Affairs	11
9.7 Tuvalu Maritime School	12
10. Other youth related issues	13
10.1 SPC Community Education Training Centre (CETC)	13
10.2 Commonwealth Youth Programme	13
10.3 Youth and the law	13
10.4 Juvenile cases	13
11. Manpower resources	15
11.1 Management and planning	15
11.2 Training and staffing	15
11.2.1 Training	15
11.2.2 Staffing	17
12. Recommendations arising out of this consultancy	17

## ANNEXES

Annex I	Summary of financial implications (annual) of the recommendations	23
Annex II	List of people interviewed	25
Annex III	Proposed organisation structure for Community Affairs Section	27
Annex IV	Communication structure and linkages	29
Annex V	Youth Worker – job description	31
Annex VI	Community Workers/Youth Workers – financial implications	33
Annex VII	Youth Club registration form (sample)	35
Annex VIII	Proposed allocations for youth development	39
Annex IX	Guidelines to ensure meaningful utilisation of Government assistance	41
Annex X	Government’s annual grant to non-government organisations, including uniformed groups	43

## FIGURES

Figure 1.	Map of Tuvalu	2
Figure 2.	Summary of juvenile cases	14

## I. INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Rt. Hon. Bikenibeu Paeniu, Prime Minister of Tuvalu, then Minister for Education, Health and Community Affairs, a consultancy on Youth, Culture and Welfare in Tuvalu was undertaken jointly by the Unesco Office in Apia, Western Samoa, the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC) in Vanuatu and the South Pacific Commission. The Commission's Youth Development Officer, Pio Tikoisuva, undertook the Youth component of the mission from 6 to 17 July 1990.

The terms of reference were:

- To evaluate the current mandate of the Youth Division of the Ministry of Education, Health and Community Affairs and make recommendations pertaining to the effective delivery of the Division's mandate.

More specifically, the mission was to:

- Assess the current level of Government input towards the development and promotion of youth, sports and other community services;
- Recommend a suitable organisational structure to ensure effective execution of the Division's mandate;
- Assess the manpower required to operate the proposed organisational structure;
- Formulate a suitable work programme for the Division and recommend appropriate implementation strategies.

From the very early stages of the mission it was vital to consider:

- (i) The very limited financial resources available to the Government. All recommendations were made with careful attention to their financial implications. (See Annex I).
- (ii) The current state of affairs, generally, in the approach to Youth Development. The findings and the recommendations are intended to be both simple to understand and easy to implement.

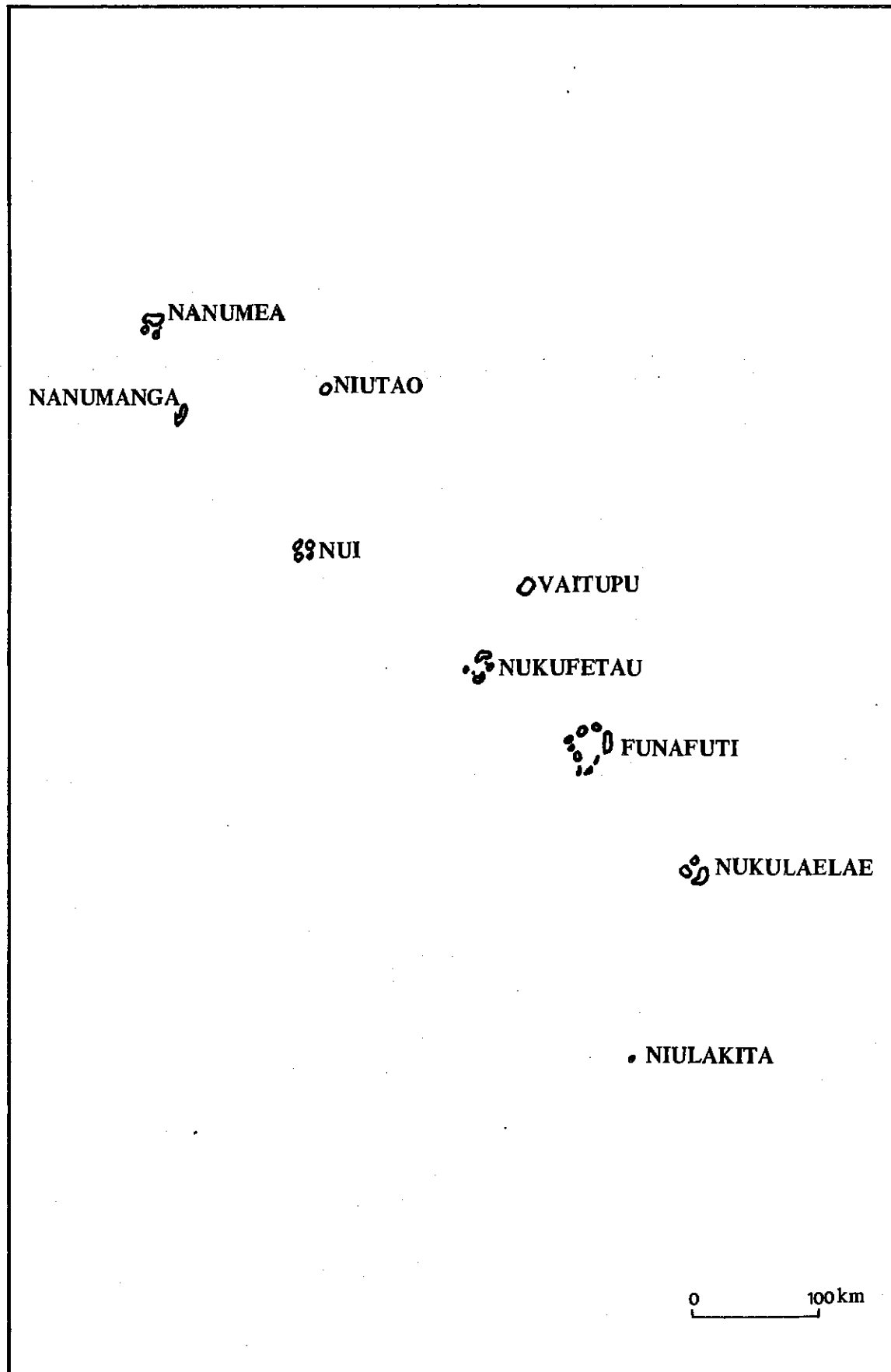
## 2. GENERAL OVERVIEW

### 2.1 Geography

Tuvalu consists of nine atolls or coral islands, of which eight are permanently inhabited. It is situated between 5° and 10° South latitude and 176° and 179° East longitude. The nine atolls are dispersed over 1.2 million square kilometers of ocean about 4,000 km north-east of Sydney and about 1,100 km north of Fiji. The islands are small and seldom more than 4 metres above sea level. The total land area is approximately 24.4 sq.km, the largest island being Vaitupu with 5.6 sq.km; the smallest is Nulakita with only 41 ha. Funafuti, the main island, has an area of 2.8 sq.km. The other islands are Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao, Nui, Nukufetau and Nukulaelae.

While there is no air service from Funafuti to the outer islands an inter-island vessel, the *Nivaga II*, regularly services the outer islands.

FIGURE 1. MAP OF TUVALU



## 2.2 Climate

Tuvalu's temperatures, range from 25° to 32° centigrade, with high humidity and heavy rainfall averaging 3064 mm per annum. In the northmost islands droughts of up to three months can occur, while those islands lying in the hurricane belt have, in the past, been devastated by hurricanes and high winds.

## 2.3 The people

There are approximately 9,000 people in the nine atolls of Tuvalu.

Stories about the first inhabitants vary from island to island and indicate that Tuvalu was settled at various times by people from various places. In language, as well as tradition, Tongan influence seems to have been stronger in the North than in the South. Despite certain local variations, the language is virtually the same on all the islands of the group, except Nui.

The early history of Tuvalu shows a very brave and courageous people highly skilled in seamanship and fishing.

Historically however, Tuvaluans have been vulnerable to foreign oppression and domination. In 1863, the Peruvian slave traders known as Blackbirders raided the southern islands to obtain slaves for labouring in the guano mines of Peru. The arrival of Christianity in 1861 was a major turning point in the history and culture of Tuvalu. The London Missionary Society took over Tuvalu by degrees, from its early successes in the south during the mid-1860s. The country has remained a Protestant preserve ever since and the Tuvalu church is an autonomous body organised along national lines.

## 2.4 Colonial imperial expansion

Tuvalu was subject to colonial imperial expansion in 1876, when the German Government made a treaty with the chief of Funafuti enjoining him to assist German traders from Samoa. In 1886 Germany persuaded Britain that they should divide most of the Western and Central Pacific between themselves. Accordingly, Kiribati and Tuvalu along with the Southern Solomons and Banaba fell within the British sphere. However, formal British rule was established in Tuvalu in September 1892. The British established their administration in Kiribati and created the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate which became a British Crown Colony in 1916. In 1947, when Tarawa was made the headquarters of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Kiribati became the centre of education and employment for Tuvaluans.

Through the years, most Tuvaluans remained attached to their own cultural heritage and wished to be separate from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands administration. Finally, in December 1973, the British Government announced that a referendum would be held among Tuvalu voters to determine whether a majority favoured separation. On 1 October 1975 the Tuvalu Order gave legal status to Tuvalu as a separate British dependency with its own government. In April 1978 Tuvalu became internally self-governing and finally on 1 October 1978 Tuvalu gained political independence from Britain.

## 2.5. Government

Tuvalu is an independent State, the 38th member of the Commonwealth, with the Queen as Head of State, represented in the islands by a Tuvaluan Governor-General. The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and four other Ministers. Parliament consists of a single Chamber of 12 members. The normal life of Parliament is four years. A speaker elected by members of Parliament presides at sittings.

Voting is on a common Roll, restricted to those citizens of Tuvalu aged 18 and over. A person must be 21 before being eligible to stand for Parliament.

### **3. METHODOLOGY USED FOR THE REVIEW**

#### **3.1 Interviews and background information**

Most information was gathered by direct interviews held with numerous officials of government and private enterprise over two weeks. Most were on a one-to-one basis apart from those with the island community representatives residing in Funafuti and members of the Tuvalu National Youth Council. Other information was gathered from reports and files generously made available. (See Annex II.)

Due to time constraints and shipping schedules, the mission was unable to visit any of the outer islands but was restricted to the main administrative island of Funafuti.

### **4. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH AND SPORTS**

The Tuvalu islands' make up (topographical and geographical) has some bearing on the difficulties encountered in addressing the needs of youth, especially the out-of-school youth. Often these seem to be beyond human or organisational reach. However, there are certain aspects of youth work which are within our capabilities and solutions can be found to allow the youths of Tuvalu to become a positive force in national development.

Those factors which have hindered past efforts are outlined below.

#### **4.1 Lack of natural resources**

It is evident from observing Funafuti, and using this as a yardstick in judging the outer islands, that arable land is non-existent. Agricultural ventures, even at subsistence level, are practically impossible. Production of copra, which has been the mainstay of the country's export market, has dwindled due to poor prices. Coconut palms are the only noticeable vegetation in the islands. Fishing seems to be the only reasonable alternative with the country's 24.4 square kilometres of landmass located within 1.2 million square kilometres of Pacific Ocean. No doubt there are fish in abundance within and outside of the lagoons but the problems of ready market outlets, both local and overseas, pose a barrier which discourages potential commercial fishermen.

#### **4.2 Lack of understanding of youth affairs**

The interviews revealed that youth leaders lack a basic knowledge of youth affairs. This is evident from the types of programmes presently undertaken by youth groups. Most, if not all, activities are centred in three areas, namely spiritual, social and recreational. Although these are undoubtedly integral components of youth development, they are only one part of the whole.

#### **4.3 Fragmentation of approaches and agencies' efforts**

Of Tuvalu's total population of 9,000 people, approximately 2,000 are young people aged from 15 to 24 years.

Apart from the government youth office, there are six national organisations (non-government) and eight island Youth Communities in Funafuti.

All these, in some way, are attempting to develop the country's youths as best they can. Given the lack of understanding of youth and youth work, it is likely that the varied approaches can only result in confusion. Such fragmentation has eroded unity and created conflict. This may well explain the present negative attitudes of youth towards youth development initiatives.

## 5. YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

### 5.1 Tuvalu National Youth Council

The Tuvalu National Youth Council was established in 1987 and has had a chequered existence. Five months ago it came to a virtual halt and no meetings have been held since that time.

The aims, objective and functions contained in its constitution are varied and focus on youth in development. The main reasons for its failure to carry out effectively its functions are the long lapses between organised meetings and the lack of follow-up action by office bearers.

On one occasion, for instance, it was argued that a meeting could not be called as the President of the Council had been transferred to an outer island, and the Vice-President felt obliged to decline for personal reasons, even though the Constitution makes provision for such situations by allowing the Secretary, in such event, to 'chair an election to find a temporary chairman from representative members present'.

Despite some difficulties between the Council and the Government Youth Office, the latter has, wherever possible, offered assistance by providing administrative support.

All outer islands are *de facto* members of the Tuvalu National Youth Council. The question of representation is however unclear as to whether each existing youth organisation on an island is to be represented or only one member per island. The situation is further aggravated by the absence of any organised structure in the islands which could be identified as representing the youths of the island.

Those wishing to become financial members of the Tuvalu National Youth Council must pay a fee of A\$30.00 as stipulated in the Constitution. The Council feels that payment of this fee should be one of the criteria used in selecting participants to attend youth workshops, seminars, courses, etc., both locally and overseas. The Council is of the opinion that participants of previous national workshops have failed to use the knowledge and skills gained. New workshops bring new people and the trend continues but nothing constructive materialises. The Council feels that constant follow-up could ensure positive action by participants in their local communities and youth groups.

Youth development under the auspices of the Tuvalu National Youth Council begins and ends in Funafuti. The island representatives to the Council represent not the joint views of respective island communities living in Funafuti and the home island but the migrated island community alone. Except for Nui, almost all the outer islands youths are being isolated.

The members of the executive committee are normally paid 'sitting money', being payment for attendance, a practice which may encourage physical attendance but little else.

### 5.2 Tuvalu Church

The church is well established throughout all the islands, with approximately 95 per cent of the total population belonging to it. It commands a great deal of respect and is often the only body to get support from the community for its voluntary projects. One such activity is the Junior Secondary School presently under construction.

The church has a youth branch called the Tuvalu Youth Fellowship. Unfortunately, both Pastors responsible for youth were away at the time of the consultancy. However, information gathered indicated that youth development efforts were concentrated on Bible studies, recreation and social activities. Prison visits and prisoner rehabilitation were an integral part of church activities, as well as family visits.

### **5.3 SDA Church**

The SDA Church youth group is quite active and has attempted to engage its youths in income-generating projects, such as its current involvement in fishing.

### **5.4 Boy Scouts movement**

The out-of-school youth involvement with the Boy Scouts is through Venture Scouting (i.e. the group of scout leaders for Cub Scouts). They are mostly involved in community work.

### **5.5 Girl Guides Association**

The out-of-school youth's involvement with the association is through the Rangers group whose task is to teach at pre-school centres. Training programmes on leadership were conducted early in the year with an overseas resource person and another has been proposed for July. National workshops were also conducted from time to time. The association has enlisted two CETC graduates to initiate income-generating projects in T-shirt dyeing and screen printing.

### **5.6 Tuvalu Red Cross Society**

The Society, apart from its voluntary and charitable activities, is also very involved with two types of youth groups: the juniors, who are of school age and are in school, and the out-of-school youth. For out-of-school youths, the society so far has conducted two workshops (funded by overseas agencies) on Home Economics, First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Gardening.

These workshops aim to promote consumption of local food, provide skills necessary for growing local food and to be innovative and self-motivated. Other programmes in the pipeline will be on AIDS and Humanitarian Law.

The society has a good standing with its members and members are loyal to the society's aims.

### **5.7 Tuvalu Amateur Sports Association (TASA)**

TASA has very little actual involvement in sports at present. It was felt that because of the financial constraints of providing proper facilities and equipment, team games have more limited opportunities for overseas representations than individual sports like boxing, weightlifting, athletics (track and field), tennis, etc.

## **6. THE ISLANDS STRUCTURE**

### **6.1 The Island Council**

This is the islands' governing body, an arm of government under the Local Government Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs, consisting of six members: the President, Vice-President and four others. Except for the President whose term of office is twelve months, the remaining five members are expected to serve on a four-year term. All are elected by the people residing in the island.

The Island Council makes its own by-laws and guidelines as it sees fit, to serve the needs of the people in the island. All development plans and initiatives are to be co-ordinated and endorsed by the Island Council and forwarded to the Integrated Island Development Office to co-ordinate such plans/initiatives at the national level. Appropriate project proposals are formulated and forwarded to Economic Planning for donor agencies' consideration. Each Island Council has an Executive Officer who administers and executes the resolutions of the Council.

## 6.2 The Traditional System

This is the Committee of Island Elders, one of whom is the paramount Head or Chief who may freely relinquish the title for personal or other appropriate reasons.

This powerful structure has the support of the island people. It has been known for an Island Council to be dissolved on the insistence of the Committee of Elders.

## 6.3 Confusion existing in islands

From the Youth and Welfare Officer's report of a tour of the outer islands, undertaken in October 1989, it is apparent that confusion exists in many islands about who is responsible for the task of youth development. A number of Island Councillors had requested clarification as to whether the government or the church is responsible. This therefore, leads to a more specific definition of 'youth'. In the church, for instance, the *Talavou* is associated directly with the Tuvalu church and are single young females and males.

The fragmented approach to youth development as perceived by individual organisations involved reflects the degree of confusion among the grassroots youth.

## 6.4 Communication

Because of the scattered nature of the islands and the absence of airstrips in the outer islands, sea transport is the only means of transportation. The *M.V. Nivaga II* makes scheduled trips to these islands. According to the 1990 schedule it is expected to visit each group (Northern, Central, Southern) of islands eight times a year on an average of one-month intervals, sometimes two, interspersed with trips to Suva, Tokelau and Samoa and of course trips for maintenance as required.

The only other means of communications are the local radio broadcasting and HF radio stations in all the outer islands.

## 6.5 Concerns from the islands

A National Youth Workshop has been held at Funafuti on numerous occasions. The South Pacific Commission has supported programmes in 1987, 1988 and 1989, one of which was the Mobile Training Unit. According to records, all islands were represented as well as most, if not all, non-government agencies dealing in some capacity with youth development. These programmes however, seem to have made little impact. Some of those interviewed felt a need for follow-up actions to ensure that knowledge gained would be passed on. Some island councillors felt that their expectations with regard to island participants had not been met and voiced their concern that participants in these programmes be carefully chosen.

## 7. TRAINING NOMINATIONS

Youth training abroad is directed to two institutions, namely the Commonwealth Youth Programme and the SPC Community Education Training Centre, both located in Suva, Fiji.

Since 1979, six youths have been to the Commonwealth Youth Programme, two of whom are abroad, while of the remaining four, two are employed and two unemployed. It is interesting however to note that, of the six, only two successfully completed the course. The other four failed the in-country field assignment.

CETC graduates (females) numbered approximately twenty. Three are in full-time employment, two with the Girl Guides, but the whereabouts of the others are unfortunately not known.

Both groups of graduates voiced the same frustrations – the lack of consideration on placement after the course.

Selection to these programmes is the responsibility of two separate sections (Education, and Youth and Welfare) within the same Ministry.

Candidates who may appear to an observer to be selected from the outer islands may in fact be residents of Funafuti. Upon returning, they will continue to reside in Funafuti unless an attractive offer (i.e. a permanent position) is made to relocate to the outer islands. The practice once again highlights the lack of consideration given to the capable youth residing in the outer islands.

## **8. OPERATION OF THE COMMUNITY AFFAIRS SECTION**

The Community Affairs Section is part of the Ministry of Education, Health and Community Affairs, and is responsible for women, culture, welfare, youth and sport. Whilst the Women's Affairs Section is the sole responsibility of a woman officer, the rest of the sections, namely culture, welfare, youth and sport, are all the responsibility of a single Youth and Welfare Officer. He is therefore required to share his time, as best he can, to do justice to all these areas. The percentage of time allocated as shown in the Officer's 1990 report are:

General administration	-	35%
Youth	-	25%
Culture	-	20%
Welfare	-	15%
Sport	-	5%

### **8.1 Duties of Youth and Welfare Officer**

The Youth and Welfare Officer addresses both Youth and Sports issues.

#### **8.1.1 Youth**

The Youth and Welfare Officer is expected to:

- (i) Liaise with organised youth groups, e.g. Tuvalu National Youth Council and other non-government organisations;
- (ii) Visit the outer islands – liaise with youth groups and Island Councils; and
- (iii) Provide assistance to youth groups regarding supplies of materials and equipments.

There are other unlisted duties, including:

- (i) Assisting in shortlisting of participants to the Commonwealth Youth Programme Diploma Course;
- (ii) Co-ordinating in-country workshops funded and/or staffed by external agencies; and
- (iii) Attending regional meetings, conferences, etc., relating to youth.

#### **8.1.2 Sports**

In the field of sports, the Officer is to:

- (i) Act as an adviser to TASA (Tuvalu Amateur Sports Association);

- (ii) Take charge of sports equipment donated from external sources and provide it on request to outer islands;
- (iii) Prepare sports programmes for Tuvalu Independence Day celebrations;
- (iv) Prepare sports programmes for the crew of visiting ships, etc.;
- (v) Co-ordinate fundraising activities in preparation for participation in the South Pacific Games;
- (vi) Order and sell sports gear/equipment.

The Youth and Welfare Officer is normally scheduled to visit all outer islands once a year where he holds discussions with Island Councils on youth development issues and receives feedback on the involvement of island youths who participated in nationally organised workshops. The present point of contact in the outer islands is the Island Executive Officer of the Island Council.

Apart from these scheduled visits and on-the-spot radio announcements calling for nominations/applications for the Commonwealth Youth Programme course, there is no structured mechanism to ensure constant communication with the outer islands youth.

There is no appointed contact person specifically for youth, unlike the community workers for Women's Affairs in each island.

There is a notable absence of relevant data on youth at Head Office, such as total youth population, active youth population, composition of females and males, number of active youth groups and types of programmes, activities, projects, etc., presently pursued by youths and/or youth groups.

Also noticeable is the lack of funds allocated to assist youths in their efforts to employ their skills, whether in handicraft, home crafts, woodwork, farming, fishing, etc.

Youth development should aim to assist youth initiatives in their attempt to be self-reliant and create their own employment through income-generating projects. In this age of a highly competitive job market, today's theme for youth is 'Create your own opportunity rather than wait for it'. To encourage this, the Government must be prepared to inject funds to assist worthwhile youth initiatives.

## 8.2 Sports

The Youth and Welfare Office depends almost entirely on TASA (Tuvalu Amateur Sports Association) for the development of sports. Unfortunately, TASA at present is not functioning. Nevertheless, sporting activities are quite common in Funafuti and keenly enjoyed.

There are two types of sporting activities prevailing:

### (i) *Competitive sports*

Men's soccer and women's volleyball come under this category. Both sports are common in all the islands, with each island having its own associations/organisations responsible for regular local competitions.

A national meet for each sport is normally organised once a year. Representatives from all outer islands together with island communities in Funafuti form teams to participate in the Independence Day celebrations tournament.

The 1979 South Pacific Games in Fiji were the only occasion on which both sports were able to be played. Usually only one team can participate in other overseas competitions because of financial constraints.

(ii) *Recreational*

Other sports such as tennis, cricket, darts and touch rugby are also played, but mostly for recreation or for physical fitness.

### 8.3 Facilities

The lack of proper sporting facilities is a major drawback. Women's volleyball is played on the tennis court which does not quite conform to the dimensions needed. Soccer is played on the airstrip runway which has the space but not the ideal surface, but provides more than enough space for youth's recreational engagements every evening. It is hard to imagine what the effects would be on youth in Funafuti if the runway were to be tarmacked.

## 9. LOCALLY AVAILABLE SUPPORT SERVICES FOR YOUTH

### 9.1 Tuvalu National Bank

The bank has ample financial resources and is well able to provide loans for the right projects. It is flexible enough to lend to either individuals or groups, provided the bank is satisfied that the applicant has the capacity to repay. Apart from the requirement that borrowers be 18 years old or over, the bank makes no other discrimination in lending. Compared to other banking agencies abroad, the Tuvalu National Bank is more flexible with regards to Bills of Sale where assets are not tied down as securities.

### 9.2 Business Development Advisory Bureau (BuDAB)

The policy of BuDAB is that it can lend to any commercial project or initiative after a positive feasibility study. The conditions stipulated are:

- it cannot lend to anyone below the age of 18, and
- the applicant is to pay a personal contribution tax of 10 per cent.

However, this is quite flexible and personal contribution in kind is usually accepted. BuDAB treats every applicant equally and it can lend to individuals or groups.

BuDAB has suggested to government an entrepreneurial package aimed at school leavers on 'How to start your own business'. It suggests that awareness programmes be begun in schools according to areas of interest, in the hope of strengthening the private sector.

### 9.3 Agriculture Department

There is no collaboration as yet between the youth section and the Department of Agriculture with regard to youth initiatives towards agricultural projects. There are however, agricultural field officers in all the islands who could, if required, provide expert advice to youth or youth groups wishing to embark on agriculture either at subsistence level or for income-generating purposes.

Land use reports compiled for all the islands, which could provide important information, are available from the department for agriculturally-motivated youths.

As well as copra, sweet potatoes are now being exported, especially to the Marshall Islands. As other market avenues become available, this can be pursued in large quantities. There is a marked deficiency in locally grown vegetables, and while the outer islands have scope for these, the transportation of produce to Funafuti hampers large scale production.

In an attempt to induce youths to grow local food, a competition was once held involving seven youth groups in Funafuti in the growing of sweet potatoes. Unfortunately, soon after harvest the initiative died a natural death; experience showed a lack of motivation and ability to sustain the project.

Animal husbandry, especially pigs and chickens, has some potential, but due to present eating habits any expansion initiative may have to be temporarily shelved.

#### **9.4 Fisheries Department – Extension Section**

The main objective of the section is to develop local fishing activities and enhance regular protein supply for the diet. With Tuvalu's expanse of sea covering 200,000 square miles within the 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone, fish represent the country's main resource.

Most fishing is done to satisfy the immediate needs of village fishermen and their families. Commercial fishing remains limited in scale. Only when subsistence needs have been met are surplus fish sent to the market. These are normally from artisanal fishermen from lagoon or near-shore waters on Funafuti, Vaitupu and Nukufetau islands.

The capacity to store fish in ice will soon be enhanced with the assistance of the Australian Government to build two ice making machines in two of the outer islands, namely Nukufetau (Central) and Nanumea (Northern).

The main constraints experienced so far are the quality of fish, continuity of supply and of course difficulties in marketing.

Overseas markets pose even greater difficulties due to Tuvalu's geographical isolation from shipping and airline routes.

#### **9.5 Tuvalu Co-operative Association**

The Tuvalu Co-operative is the biggest wholesaler and retailer in all of Tuvalu. It has centres in all the islands and commands a membership of about 6,000 out of the total population of approximately 9,000. According to its Management team, the Tuvalu Co-operative's attitude of 'one big family' may have been responsible for its success. Presently it encourages its members to sell their produce/product to the Co-operative.

A recently installed sausage-making machine is part of its expansion programme. Individual pig farmers can now readily sell their pigs to the sausage factory. This means a possible avenue for expansion of pig farming.

Until now, the outer island residents were not able to get frozen dressed chicken. The Co-operative will soon be able to provide this as it aims to supply all its island centres with a deep freeze and generator plant. This freezer service will not only assist the expansion of the chicken farmers capacity and new initiatives but also provide a ready market of frozen goods and a market for local fishermen.

#### **9.6 Women's Affairs**

The Women's Affairs section of the Ministry of Education, Health and Community Affairs is the responsibility of the Women's Development Officer. The section is well-placed with the Tuvalu Women's Council and with all the outer islands where, in each, a community worker is stationed in

direct consultation with the island Women's Association and the Island Council. The duties of these Community Workers are predominantly women-oriented. The Women's Development Officer and the Tuvalu Women's Council have held numerous workshops ranging from Basic Management and Communication Skills to handicraft and basic sewing machine repair. The women's programmes attempt to cater for the needs of all women, young and old, however the specific programmes planned will, from time to time, determine the composition.

There is no collaboration between the women and the youth on programmes co-ordinated, planned and implemented by the Community Affairs section of the Ministry to which both officers belong.

The community workers in each island are in fact employees of the Save the Children Federation, (no longer in operation) which has now shifted its functions to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These Community Workers are available for two years under a grant from the New Zealand government. The future of the positions has not yet been decided.

### 9.7 Tuvalu Maritime School

The Tuvalu Maritime School was started in 1979 and is located on a small island adjoining Funafuti, called Amatuku, an ideal location.

The present programme offers a General Purpose Certificate course and covers Deck, Engineering, Catering and Safety.

All students board at the school and are not obliged to pay any fees. The students are all males aged from 17 to 23.

Students are normally recruited from application forms sent to their schools. A team from the Maritime School then visits for selection interviews.

The one-year course is in three stages, of which the first two (Junior and Intermediate) are undertaken at the school. Students must then spend the final four months on a boat to satisfy the required sea time. Successful students are then awarded a General Purpose Certificate. The award of this Certificate does not guarantee employment.

Students at the school are mainly Tuvaluans, although Tokelau students may also be enrolled. The maximum number that can be accommodated is 40, the present roll however is 29.

The short upgrading courses for Able Seamen that were once held have been discontinued. No short courses besides the Core programme have been offered.

Since the current school enrolment is low, short courses could be considered, finance and expertise permitting, to provide more opportunities for youth. The catering component, for instance, could be useful to young women, not as preparation for employment at sea, but for use both at home and for those wishing to enter the catering business on however small a scale. There is definitely scope for boatbuilding, engineering and outboard motor repair courses for both sexes.

Better still, a team from the School could conduct five or ten days training on outboard motor repairs in each of the outer islands using the Community Training Centres.

## 10. OTHER YOUTH RELATED ISSUES

### 10.1 SPC Community Education Training Centre (CETC)

To date, approximately 20 young women of Tuvalu have attended the course offered by CETC in Suva, Fiji. Unfortunately, little follow-up information was available on most of the participants. Two are employed at the only hotel in Funafuti and two more are engaged by the Girl Guides Association in the newly-initiated T-shirt dyeing project which they hope to expand. Certain misgivings were detected:

- For those fortunate ones who had found employment, their skills and knowledge are not being fully utilised;
- Although they are prepared to participate in any women's or youth programme as resource staff, no approaches have been made so far;
- These graduates would have made ideal community workers;
- The young women have become very frustrated by the lack of any real job satisfaction.

### 10.2 CYP - Commonwealth Youth programme

So far, six young people have attended the Diploma Course offered at the regional centre in Suva, Fiji. Four are currently in Tuvalu, two in employment and the two other unemployed. The unemployed feel that the government should provide employment since they were sent by the government to attend the programme. They felt that the programme at CYP was very relevant to youth development work but that so far they have not had any opportunity to use their knowledge and skills. These young people would be willing to serve in the outer islands provided the offer of employment was permanent.

### 10.3 Youth and the law

Alcohol often seems to be the cause of problems for older youths. Offences such as being drunk and disorderly, drunk driving, petty theft, and break and entry are often alcohol-related. The problem of imported alcohol is aggravated by a plentiful supply of the local brew (sour toddy). Groups of youths will often take the trouble to travel to an islet close to Funafuti to obtain this brew.

Each island has its own Island Court whose authority is limited to imposing a maximum jail sentence of up to six months or a fine of A\$100. For offences warranting a maximum jail sentence of twelve months and a fine of A\$100, the offender is tried by the Resident Magistrate. More serious offences are tried by the High Court.

### 10.8 Juvenile Cases

At present there is no Juvenile Court in Tuvalu. This however, does not mean that there are no juvenile cases requiring court rulings (see Figure 2).

As a whole, most crimes committed by juveniles (Age: 10 to 17 years) were in burglary/theft and simple larceny followed by housebreaking and liquor offences. The rate of other offences is very low.

The nature of crimes varies according to age group:

- (i) 10-12 years. Most crimes in this age group are housebreaking, theft and simple larceny and, to a lesser extent, damage to property.

- (ii) 13-16 years. In this age group, the majority of offences relate to housebreaking, theft and simple larceny (the latter being very noticeable in the 16 group). Other crimes occur to a lesser degree. It is interesting however, to note the absence of liquor offences among this age group, which raises the question of the reasons for the offences. It may be attributed to idleness, i.e. the youths having nothing to occupy their time.
- (iii) 17 years. This group's involvement in almost all types of crime is very noticeable. By this age, offenders tend not to be bothered with housebreaking but are more often involved in liquor offences (which could contribute to their involvement in other forms of crime).

Opinion is divided as to whether the crime rate is sufficiently high to justify establishing a Juvenile Court. The government may, in its wisdom, decide on the course of action which it deems necessary at present.

**Figure 2: SUMMARY OF JUVENILE CASES HEARD IN COURT - 1977-1990 (JUNE)**

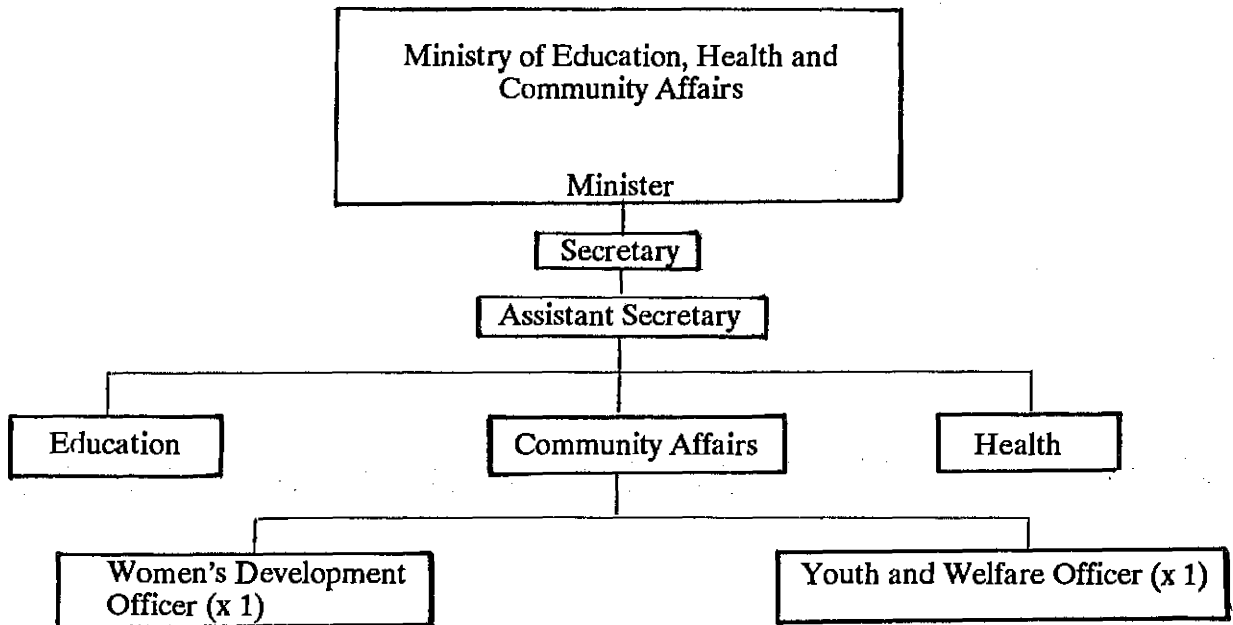
Source: Tuvalu Court Registry (1977 - 1990 June)

YEAR	Number of Cases heard in each year ranging in ages								TOTAL
	17yrs	16yrs	15yrs	14yrs	13yrs	12yrs	11yrs	10yrs	
1977	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
1978	-	-	2	7	-	3	2	-	14
1979	-	2	-	-	2	3	1	-	8
1980	8	-	-	1	4	2	2	1	18
1981	1	1	1	5	4	-	-	-	12
1982	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
1983	1	6	2	3	-	-	1	-	13
1984	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1985	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
1986	8	3	-	1	2	-	2	1	17
1987	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>101</b>

## 11. MANPOWER RESOURCES

### 11.1 Management and Planning

The Management structure of the Community Affairs section is as follows:



The Youth and Welfare Officer is charged with the responsibilities of the four areas, namely culture, welfare, sports and youth. He devotes 25 per cent of this time to youth issues, but unfortunately this role requires him to be a 'jack of all trades, master of none'. He is expected to rely heavily on the Tuvalu National Youth Council and other non-government organisations in reaching the grassroot youths in all the islands.

The Youth Section has no structure of its own to maintain links with the youth groups on the outer islands. This has become an even greater problem with the National Youth Council at a standstill. For convenience, each Island Council's Executive Officer was often the point of contact. However, their own busy schedules mean that youth affairs receive low priority.

No doubt, the Youth Section could do a great deal more if one of its own officers were appointed to each island to be responsible for all youth development issues. The officer could then be a link not only to the Youth Section of Government and the National Youth Council, but also to the Island Council and the Traditional Chiefs or Elders. He will be responsible in the first instance to the Island Executive Officer through the Island Youth Council and the Youth Officer at the Ministry.

### 11.2 Training and Staffing

#### 11.2.1 Training

The records of the previous courses held in-country and abroad seem to indicate a wealth of capable youth leaders in the country.

For overseas youth programmes, six had attended the Commonwealth Youth Programme Diploma Course, four of whom are in residence, whereas approximately twenty had graduated from the Community Education Training Centre (SPC).

Since 1987, three in-Country programmes funded by SPC have been held. The participants and programmes were as follows:

*(i) Programmes*

- 1987 Tuvalu National Youth Leadership Training Course (July 1-19)  
No. of participants - 29  
8 islands and 8 NGOs represented
- 1988 Mobile Training Unit Course for Youth and Community Workers (17 October - 10 November)  
No. of participants - 44  
8 islands and 6 NGOs represented
- 1989 National Leadership Course for Youth and Community Workers (17-28 April)  
No. of participants - 22  
8 islands and 8 NGOs represented

*(ii) Participants*

	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
Nanumea	2	5	1	7*
Nanumaga	2	6	2	9*
Nuitao	2	3	2	6*
Nui	2	3	1	6
Vaitupu	2	3	1	5*
Nukufetau	2	3	1	5*
Funafuti	1	3	2	5*
Nukulaelae	2	3	2	5*
Nuilakita	-	-	-	-

*(iii) Organisations*

	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
Red Cross	2	2	-	4
Pathfinders	2	3	-	5
Girl Guides	2	2	-	4
Boys Scouts	2	-	1	3
Girls Brigade	2	2	-	3*
Boys Brigade	1	-	-	3*
Bahai	1	4	1	6
Tuvalu Youth Fellowship	2	2	1	5
National Youth Council	-	-	1	1
Others	-	-	5	5
	---	---	---	---
	29	44	22	88

The total of 88 SPC course participants together with CYP and CETC graduates means that a total of 112 young people have had some training in youth and community work. Despite this high figure, there still remains a feeling of uncertainty amongst youth as to the full understanding of youth affairs, and their importance to their families, the group, their community and their country. Any youth effort must address this issue to be really successful. Once this is done, it may be easier to change the present negative attitude, largely attributable to a lack of meaningful activities. Only if this attitude is changed will subsequent programmes work.

\* At least one participant attended more than once.

*(iv) Selection of Participants to CYP and CETC Programmes*

The current practice of shortlisting for CYP is handled by the Youth and Welfare Officer together with the Scholarship Officer of the Department of Education. Selections for CETC are being handled by the Women's Development Officer.

For some time, those residing in Funafuti have seemed to be privileged; only recently have those from the outer islands been included. The frustrations voiced by past graduates from these two institutions must be borne in mind. When selecting participants, one of the major considerations must be what will happen afterwards. In short, the selection must have, along with it, an expectation of the end result.

### 11.2.2 Staffing

The Community Affairs Section of the Ministry of Education, Health and Community Affairs is responsible for the women, culture, welfare, youth and sport. It has two staff members.

For any programmes to make a serious impact in these areas, consideration should be given to recruiting two new staff to be responsible for Culture and Welfare respectively. (Refer Annex III.)

Youth development is affected by the present set-up where the officer responsible is also expected to serve welfare and culture equally.

Accountability will depend on the time allotted to each area. It would be wrong to judge an officer's effectiveness without considering the limited time he can allow for each area.

## 12. RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING OUT OF THIS CONSULTANCY

1. *A national Youth Workshop (five to ten days) should be held to enable youth leaders (Government and NGOs) to analyse in detail the concept of youth and youth work.*

There is a significant lack of understanding amongst youths and youth leaders alike as to the concept of youth work. Youth work, in local understanding, revolves around three things, namely sports or recreation, social and spiritual. No doubt these are essential components of it but not the the whole.

There is confusion about the extent to which youths should exert their potential energies, and little sense of any meaningful activities from which unemployed youths could benefit. Tuvalu may lack natural resources but her youth do not lack a strong desire to be useful, productive members of the society.

2. *The Tuvalu National Youth Council should be revitalised to enable an effective co-ordinated approach to youth work by all youth organisations, especially those dealing with out-of-school youths.*

In this process of resuscitation, it is important to consider the following (to be seen as part of the recommendation):

- a) The post of Secretary or General Secretary should be on a paid, part-time basis funded by Government in the form of an annual grant to the Tuvalu National Youth Council.

The working hours are to be agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the Tuvalu National Youth Council. However, a suggested guide could be:

- (i) five working days a week four hours a day – total of twenty hours per week;
- (ii) two and one-half days a week equivalent to twenty hours.

- b) The grant should be in the vicinity of A\$1508 broken down thus:
- (i) A\$1008 as annual for the secretary (General Secretary)
  - (ii) A\$500 as administrative costs.

These grants should be paid to the National Youth Council on a quarterly basis upon submission of a satisfactory report to the Youth Office of Government, outlining the activities carried out by the Council through the General Secretary within the period of the report. The report should be signed/endorsed by the Chairman, or in his absence, the Vice-Chairman.

The administration costs should cover postage, telephones, photocopies, stationery, etc.

- c) The sitting money for members of the Executive Committee and General Assembly be abolished. People must be prepared to offer their time freely if they are really interested. Buying attendance does not necessarily buy quality participation. However, those genuinely interested should continue to attend without the inducement of a fee.

The sitting money however, has now been transferred to the grants recommended for the Council's secretary and administrative costs.

Having six youth organisations, all employing different approaches, to serve such a small population, increases the problem of fragmentation. This, however, in no way diminishes their commitment. A closer working relationship is badly needed if the already limited financial resources are to be stretched to benefit more young people, especially those from the outer islands.

The membership as stipulated in the present constitution of the Tuvalu National Youth Council is adequate and should be mobilised to effect this co-ordination. Representatives from different organisations should work for the common goal of developing Tuvalu youths, while still recognising the roles of individual organisations. They should see their role as supportive and therefore very important, and realise that they are directly contributing towards the achievements of the national goals through their own organisation's programmes and activities.

3. *The Community Affairs Section of the Ministry of Education and Health should be restructured to show distinct areas of responsibilities, roles and functions in the following areas:*

- (i) *Youth and sports*
- (ii) *Welfare*
- (iii) *Culture*
- (iv) *Women's Affairs (already in place)*

(For the proposed organisational structure and financial implications, refer to Annex III)

There may not be an immediate need for the appointment of a supervising officer to be directly responsible for the four sections. These could be, for the time being, directly answerable to the Assistant Secretary. However, the possibility of a future appointment should be considered, should finances permit.

The recruitment to these new posts could be:

- (i) newly-appointed persons from within or outside the Civil Service in response to advertisement; or
- (ii) by sideways transfers from other Ministries/Departments of Governments, incurring no additional costs.

4. *A structure should be drawn up for the Youth and Sports Section to show its networking system, linking its provision of services to:*

- (i) *youth groups in all the islands;*
- (ii) *non-government organisations;*
- (iii) *Islands Councils;*
- (iv) *traditional systems;*
- (v) *the Church; and*
- (vi) *Island Youth Councils*

These should also show the channels of communication involved in:

- (a) requests for Government assistance
- (b) information gathering and dissemination

5. *Contact persons should be identified in all the islands, with whom the Youth and Sports Officer can comfortably relate in terms of youth development issues in the island.*

These are two possibilities:

- (i) Using the present island Community worker by expanding his/her duties to include youth issues (male and female); or
- (ii) Appointing youth workers in all the islands. These are to be recruited not as wage earners, strictly speaking, but as part-time workers operating from their own home, to be paid an allowance (monthly) for services provided. Payment is to be made upon receipt of satisfactory reports endorsed by the Executive Secretary of the Island Council. The allowance is to be worked out on a sliding scale, based on population, and the officer's relevant qualifications (e.g. CYP Diploma and CETC Certificate or equivalent). The appointed Youth worker would preferably be a resident of the island or, if there is no one deemed to be qualified from within the island, from the island originally but now residing on another island.

(For the proposed communication structure and linkages, youth workers duties and financial implications, see Annexes IV, V and VI)

6. *The recommendations of the Island Youth Council or, as an interim, the Island Executive Officer should be favourably considered in appointing youth workers.*
7. *These youth workers should not be employees of the Youth Section but rather should be considered as employees of the Island Council paid for by a Government grant in the form of monthly allowance.*
8. *The release/payment of allowance should be made either directly or through the Island Council Executive Secretary.*
9. *A system should be established to enable the Youth and Sports Office to collect relevant data on youths and youth activities throughout Tuvalu, including non-government organisations.*

These are to include information such as:

- (i) Youth population (national figure);
- (ii) Population of active youths, youth groups, youth associations;
- (iii) Types of youth activities; and
- (iv) Composition of members of youth groups (male/female, age groups).

These could be collected as overall national figures and also on an island-by-island basis giving more detailed information and access to a better information retrieval system.

One such system successfully adopted by one of the countries in the region was registration. Each youth group must be registered with the Youth Office to be eligible for assistance. No fee is charged. (Refer to Annex VII for sample registration form)

When an application is received, it is checked to see if it conforms to requirements, a file is opened and given a registration number. For ease of reference, this number is to be quoted in future correspondence.

Another condition of assistance is that each youth group report its activities every month in writing.

These reports provide the Youth Officer with up-to-date information on youth activities throughout the country, and also provide documented support for any request for government assistance. Periodic visits by the Youth Officer should enable him to follow up on reports.

10. *A time allotted for youth broadcast should be negotiated with Tuvalu Broadcasting House on a weekly basis.*

The broadcast should be at a time when youths are at home and are able to listen. The task should be the responsibility of the Youth and Sports Officer.

News items should include:

- (i) News from youth groups all over the country on their activities;
- (ii) Foreign news relevant to youth development in Tuvalu; and
- (iii) Answers to some queries raised through correspondence (e.g. relating to guidelines of the Youth Office, etc.).

The news items should also include activities of NGOs.

Youth groups and associations should be encouraged to supply regular news. The timing however, of the programme should be fixed so that youths know when it will be on, and can therefore listen. One of the distinct advantages of this is the positive competitive spirit in letting the nation know what each group is doing. Important issues are highlighted and names of those supplying the information should be mentioned to motivate contributions.

11. *The Government, as part of its national youth development efforts, should provide funds to assist youth groups' initiatives, in addition to personnel and building space. (For details and financial implications, refer to Annex VIII.)*

The Youth and Sports Officer will be powerless to assist youths in their efforts to do something for themselves, unless the Government provides appropriate funding for this purpose. Most groups wish to embark on meaningful projects but lack the necessary means to start them off. The Government should provide the initial funding. Groups could then be expected to obtain loans from the Commercial Bank or BuDAB.

However, the mechanisms to ensure that youths/youth groups do not abuse such assistance should be worked out between the National Youth Council and the Youth Office of Government. (As a guide refer to Annex IX.)

12. *Government should provide financial assistance to non-government organisations concerned with out-of-school youth and uniformed groups. (As a guide refer to Annex X).*

These play a major role in supporting the Government's efforts to mobilise youth towards meaningful activities. A token grant from the Government should therefore be considered to assist these organisations in their administrative costs.

The different pull which seems to exist may have been due to their total unattachment to the Government machinery, whereas a token grant may bridge that gap and promote better working relationships.

13. *The Ministry of Education, Health and Community Affairs, with regards to training nominations (out-of-school youth), should consider a committee made up of an Assistant Secretary (chairman), Youth and Sports Officer, Women's Development Officer and a representative from the National Youth Council.*

Out-of-school youths (both male and female) are normally considered for the Commonwealth Youth Programme Diploma Course. To avoid concentrating selection on youths residing in Funafuti, the task of the Committee is to select active youths from all the islands on a rotation basis, for example, one from each island each time. This will ensure that practical implementation of knowledge and skills learnt from the course are shared among the islands. The important word here is 'active', (i.e. those who have had a proven involvement in youth work, either on a voluntary basis or partly funded by government or other organisations).

14. *Youth and youth groups should be encouraged to utilise the lending agencies available in the country and to make use of the existing market outlets.*

Two lending agencies available in Tuvalu are prepared to assist, providing of course that their conditions are met. These are the Tuvalu National Bank and the Business Development Advisory Board (BuDAB). It appears that most of the youths or groups are not aware of the opportunities available, or of how to gain access to these facilities. Youths should be informed of the services these agencies provide and that BuDAB, as an arm of government, is ready to offer advisory services to assist youth enterprise initiatives.

Youths should also be advised on the operations of the Tuvalu Co-operative Association, the benefits of membership and how it can provide a ready market for their produce.

Enterprising young women should be encouraged and assisted to produce locally made and screen-printed garments for the local market. Printed T-shirts at the hotel were done in Fiji; these could be easily made locally.

15. *A closer working relationship should be established among government ministries/departments, e.g. Youth, Agriculture, Women, Fisheries and Integrated Island Development.*

Despite the Government's image as a self-contained unit with existing networks covering many fields and containing varied expertise, the tendency is to look outside the country for expertise and advisory services. Rather than continue to rely on external aid, greater emphasis could perhaps be placed on a national integrated, co-operative approach with Departments and Ministries working together to formulate youth policy.

There is always the need, for instance, for Agriculture and Fisheries personnel to assist youth and youth groups wishing to embark on projects in these areas. Their early involvement in planning, implementing and monitoring would ensure sustainability and success. BuDAB can complement this by offering advisory services on the management of small scale businesses, etc.

16. *The Maritime School should seriously consider mounting uncertificated practical oriented programmes of 12 weeks duration on boatbuilding and outboard motor repair.*

The school, at present, is doing excellent work in training students in a General Purpose Certificate in the areas of Deck, Engineering and Catering.

Although the maximum number of students that can be accommodated at any one time is 40, the present roll is only 29. Although space would not be a problem, materials may be. The number of outboard motor engines in the engineering workshop indicates that the engineering component of the present course covers outboard motor maintenance. Resource staff are available.

Funding for timber or aluminium (for boatbuilding) and accessories, as well as outboard parts and a couple of new outboards, may be needed. These may be suitable for submission to foreign donor agencies such as Japan.

Tuvalu is surrounded by a vast stretch of ocean and fishing seems to be one of the most likely ventures throughout the islands. It is likely that punts and other small craft will be in demand. There are a number of outboard motors in all the islands already and repairs will be necessary. Having at least one person per island capable of doing repair work would be a most welcome service and provide someone with an employment opportunity. This would also be true for wooden boat builders.

Traditional canoe making could also be considered as part of this programme.

17. *The Tuvalu Amateur Sports Association should be revived to assist in the strengthening of individual sports associations.*

Since the demise of the Tuvalu Amateur Sports Association, each sport association has been left to run its own programme. Only two sports, soccer and women's volleyball, are still being played though tennis is a recreational pastime.

Sports naturally bring people together. They encourage group loyalty and a sense of belonging, valuable qualities in youth work. Unemployed youths can direct their energies positively, and most of them look forward to their afternoon games and competitions. Even 'delinquent' youths have been known to become useful, law-abiding members of society through their involvement in sports.

Sports should be encouraged to address, to some degree, the problems of social ills (e.g. youth unemployment).

The Tuvalu Amateur Sports Association should encourage and indeed be seen to promote sports, not only in Funafuti, but throughout the outer islands.

Sport in schools should be encouraged with annual competitions being organised amongst primary schools. This could be arranged with a commercial company for sponsorship, for example DAINIPON.

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (ANNUAL) OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

		<u>\$A</u>
1. Youth Organisations and In-Centre grant <sup>1</sup>		12,000.00
(a) Tuvalu National Youth Council	\$1,508	
(b) Youth worker's Allowance (\$800 x 8) or	\$6,400	
(c) Expand present role of Comm. workers (extra \$400 x 8)	\$3,200	
(d) Grant to NGOs (x 6) at \$500 each	\$3,000	
2. Welfare and Culture Officers <sup>2</sup> (Sideways transfers will nullify this)		3,600.00
3. Youth Programmes - Enterprise initiatives		7,500.00
4. Training		3,000.00
5. Sports equipment/Facilities		5,000.00
6. Travel and subsistence (local only)		1,000.00
		<hr/> \$32,100.00

1 If option 1(c) and not 1(b) is adopted, then sum total to be less \$6,400 or vice versa.

2 If 2 is filled with sideways transfers, the total will be further reduced by \$3,600.



## LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

During the consultancy mission, interviews and meetings took place with the following:

The Rt. Hon. Bikenibeu Paeniu	Prime Minister of Tuvalu
The Hon. Naama Meheu Latasi	Minister for Education, Health and Community Affairs
Mr Tauasa Taafaki	Secretary to Government
Mr Amasone Kilei	Secretary for Education, Health and Community Affairs
Mr David Cottingham	Secretary for Finance
Mr Simeona Iosia	Manager, Development Advisory Bureau
Ms Moealofa Tuite	Statistics Officer
Mr Langitupu Tuilimu	Manager, Tuvalu Provident Fund
Mr G. Tanner	General Manager, National Bank of Tuvalu
Mr Viliamu Alefaio	Chief Officer, Maritime School
Ms Afasene Pese	Chairwoman, Tuvalu National Womens' Volleyball Association
Pastor Tofiga Falani	Pastor, Tuvalu Church and CYP graduate
Mr Seve Paeniu	Economic Planning Officer
Mr Pusineli Lafai	Secretary, Tuvalu National Youth Council
Mr Tavau Teii	President, Tuvalu Amateur Sports Association
Mr Semiti Kifiseni	Assistant Agriculture Officer
Mr Seve Lansaveve	Assistant Secretary, Home Affairs (Local Govt.)
Ms Hellani Kaitu	Manager, Integrated Island Development
Mr Mavaega Kaua	Court Registrar
Mr Uaelesi Taafaki	Scout Organising Commissioner
Ms Sala Tapu	Resident Magistrate
Ms Kausele Morris	Police Inspector
Mr Esau Asem	Acting National Secretary Girl Guides
Mr Paaniani Laupapa	Acting Deputy Chief Commissioner Girl Guides
Ms Siuila Toloa	Private Consultant, Animal Husbandry
Mr Hopi Toloa	Chairman, Funafuti Soccer Association
Mr Pakoia Asaia	Secretary General, Red Cross
Mr Sautia Maluopenua	Administration Officer, Red Cross
Mr Lopiani Papau	Chief Accountant, Co-operative
Ms Saini Kautu	Chief Fisheries Officer
Mr Luke Paeniu	CYP new recruit
Mr Talakatoa O'Brien	Women Development Officer
Ms Temilo Falama	Assistant Secretary, Education, Health and Community Affairs
Mr Alumatiga Lusana	Youth and Welfare Officer
Ms Nancy Auega	SDA Youth
Ms Kilima Fetu	Nukulaelae Community Youth
Mr Iete Aranitele	CETC graduate 1988
	CETC graduate 1981
	CYP graduate 1989

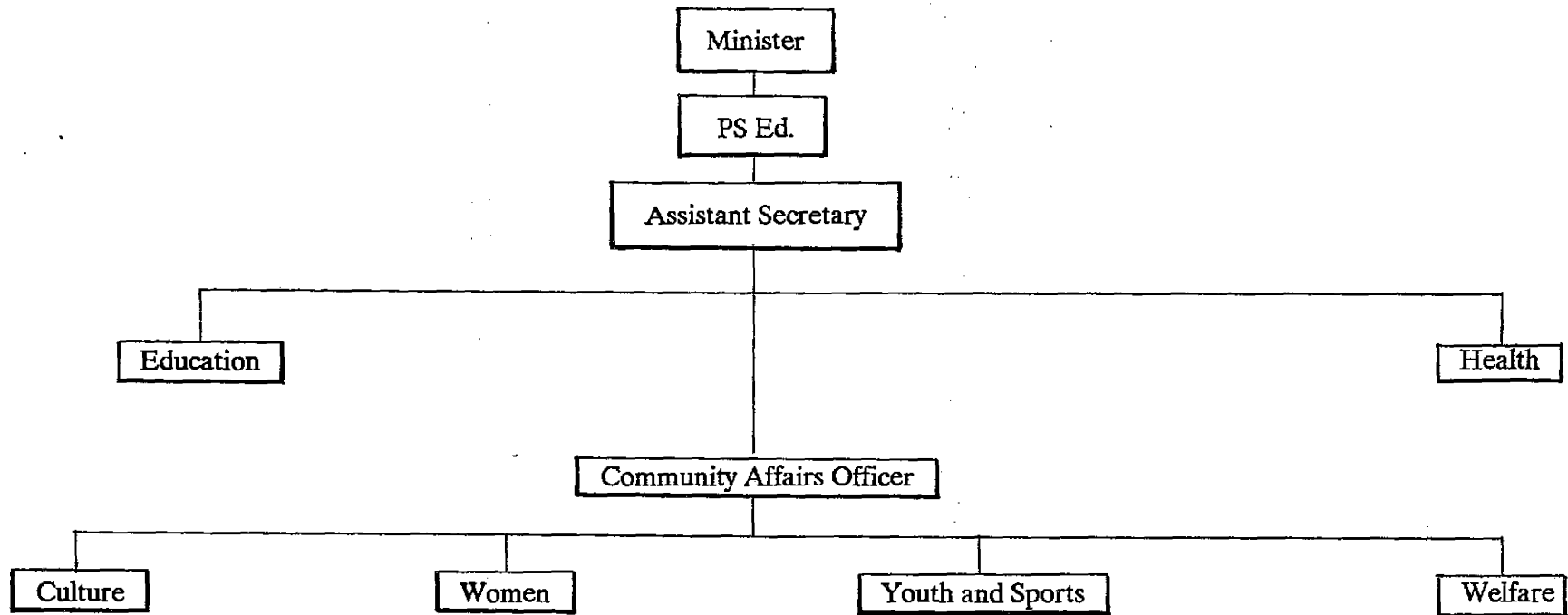
## ANNEX II (contd.)

A meeting was held with the island youth representatives residing in Funafuti who are also members of the Tuvalu National Youth Council. Those who attended include:

Mr Fagatoa Saamu  
Mr Poui Faavae  
Mr Lutelu Valuia  
Mr David Kalawise  
Mr Petisone O'Brien  
Mr Kulene Sokotia  
Mr Tofiga Falani  
Mr Teakini T.Penaia  
Mr Niko Apinelu  
Mr Taratea Kofe

Nanumea  
Nanumaga  
SDA Youth  
Nuitao  
Nui  
Vaitupu  
Tuvalu Church Youth Fellowship  
Funafuti  
Nukufetau  
Vice Chairman, Tuvalu National Youth Council

## PROPOSED ORGANISATION STRUCTURE FOR COMMUNITY AFFAIRS SECTION

**Financial implications**

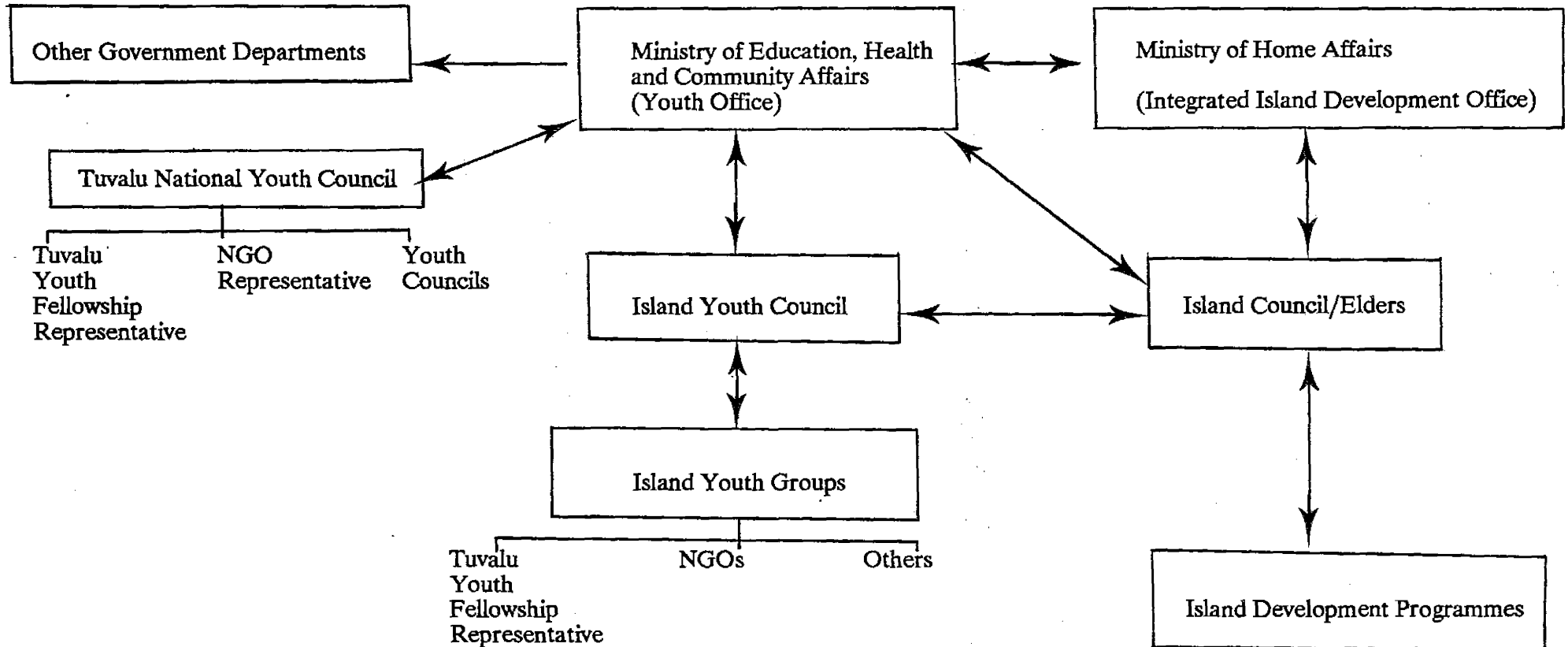
2 newly recruited officers at A\$1,800 each = A\$3,600 per year.

**Option**

1. To transfer personnel from other sections of government to fill the newly created post of Community Affairs Officer.
2. Position of Community Affairs Officer to be left open and filled at some later stage or immediately if finance is available.



## COMMUNICATION STRUCTURE AND LINKAGES\*



\* (a) Formal communication channels – Request for Assistance from Youth Group to Government should be as follows:

- (i) Youth Groups to Island Youth Council through Representative
- (ii) Island Youth Council to Island Elders
- (iii) Island Council to Secretary/Education, Health and Community Affairs (copy to Integrated Island Development Office)
- (iv) Secretary/Education, Health and Community Affairs either approves after consultation with Youth and Sports Officer or directs request to Secretary/Home Affairs if External Assistance to be sought.

(b) The structure in no way restricts NGO groups in the island from having direct communication with their respective Head office with respect to their special programmes.

(c) Consideration may be given to having a Youth representative to all Island Councils.



### YOUTH WORKER - JOB DESCRIPTION

The Youth worker is responsible to the Island Youth Council for the development of youth activities and effective implementation of youth policy and programme.

**Duties:**

1. Assist youths (individuals and groups) within the community/island to develop their understanding of youth needs, their skills and abilities and the proper use of resources to meet those needs and promote youth development programmes.
2. Co-ordinate the youth clubs' programmes and activities, and assist them in programme planning and implementation.
3. Liaise with relevant bodies in order to obtain resource personnel and financial support for the implementation of youth programmes.
4. Assist the youth clubs in preparing project proposals for agricultural and other economic projects, for consideration by the respective Councils.
5. Ensure adequate flow of information between local youth clubs and the Island Youth Council on the activities and planning of youth programmes.
6. Develop knowledge on youth services for advocacy of youth needs and future planning.
7. Prepare and submit monthly reports of local youth club activities to the Youth Council for transmission to the Ministry of Education, Health and Community Affairs.
8. Evaluate the objectives and action stages of the Youth Council's plan in consultation with the community.
9. Assist in the general administration of the Island Youth Council.
10. Any other relevant task.



**COMMUNITY WORKERS/YOUTH WORKERS  
- FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

**1. Community workers**

There is at present a community worker in each of the eighth islands, whose functions/roles are predominantly women oriented.

Each of these receives an annual wage of:	A\$ 800.00 x 8
	= A\$ 6,400.00

It is envisaged that these will be discontinued after two years when New Zealand Government assistance expires.

**2. Community workers and youth workers**

To expand the present roles/responsibilities of community workers will involve an increase of financial reward. The increase in responsibilities to include, apart from women, youth and sports, welfare and culture.

In terms of cash, this will involve an additional A\$400 each.

(i) A\$800 + A\$400 each	= A\$ 1,200.00
--------------------------	----------------

(ii) A\$1,200.00 x 8	= A\$ 9,600.00 =====
----------------------	-------------------------

**3. Youth workers**

This set up would be ideal, finance permitting.

One youth worker in each island (either male or female) utilising CYP and CETC graduates.

This will mean, financially:

(a) Allowance for one youth worker (annual)	= A\$ 800.00
---	--------------

(b) A\$800 x 8	= A\$6,400.00
----------------	---------------



YOUTH CLUB REGISTRATION FORM (SAMPLE)

REGISTRATION OF YOUTH CLUB

A. YOUTH

1. Name of Youth Club: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Village: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Island: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Date Club formed: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Total Membership:

Male: \_\_\_\_\_ Female: \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Members in age groups:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
11 - 14 yrs	_____	_____	_____
15 - 20 yrs	_____	_____	_____
21 - 25 yrs	_____	_____	_____
26 - 40 yrs	_____	_____	_____

8. List of Office Bearers:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Signature</u>
President	_____	_____	_____
V/President	_____	_____	_____
Secretary	_____	_____	_____
A/Secretary	_____	_____	_____
Treasurer	_____	_____	_____
A/Treasurer	_____	_____	_____
Committee Members	_____	_____	_____

CLUB MEETINGS: WEEKLY / FORTNIGHTLY / MONTHLY

Please tick where appropriate

9. Aims and Objectives of the Club:
  
10. Club Annual Membership Fee:
  
11. State existing programmes/projects for the Club:
  
12. Specify properties of the Club:  
Land, Boat, Vehicle, Equipment, Farm Tools, etc.:

B. SPORTS

1. State sports organised by the Club:
  
2. State membership to island or national sporting bodies:
  
3. State present facilities, e.g. Grounds, Sport Equipment, etc.:
  
4. State Sports needs, e.g. Coaching, facilities, etc.:

CLUB MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION FORM

NAME OF CLUB: \_\_\_\_\_

Village/Community: \_\_\_\_\_ Island: \_\_\_\_\_

	NAMES	AGE	SEX
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
etc.			

**C. REGISTRATION**

We certify that the details are correct.

\_\_\_\_\_  
CLUB PRESIDENT\_\_\_\_\_  
CLUB SECRETARY\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

**ENDORSEMENT:**

Executive Officer - Island Council

**NOTE:**

- (a) All Clubs to submit Club/Rules
- (b) No registration Fee is required.
- (c) Form Distribution - Copy to:
  - (i) Island Council (Executive Officer)
  - (ii) Tuvalu National Youth Council (Secretary)

## PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Youth organisation and in-centre grant - A\$12,000

- (a) Allowances for youth workers in all the islands are to be paid to the Island Council/Island Youth Councils from this allocation.

These youth workers are under the supervision of the Island Youth Councils and are to co-ordinate all activities and programmes of member clubs to ensure proper utilisation of resources; to organise, co-ordinate or conduct training programmes as requested by member clubs; visit and assist youth clubs in programme planning and management and liaise with other local agencies on matters related to youth work.

- (b) Grants to the Tuvalu National Youth Council and other national non-government organisations (including uniformed groups) are paid out from this allocation. This is in line with the Government's objectives to encourage these organisations to become effective partners to the development of Tuvalu's Youth, in recognition of their services and continued contribution to the economic, social and spiritual welfare of the country. However, with the governments' limited financial resources, it is envisaged that these organisations will continue to seek additional funds elsewhere to further their efforts.

### 2. Youth programme – Enterprise initiatives A\$7,500

Funds from this allocation are to be used to assist the youth groups who wish to embark on economic projects, such as fishing, agriculture (farming), woodcarving, handicrafts, sewing, screen printing, etc. Project proposals to be prepared and formal communication channels as stipulated in Annex IV to be followed. These funds are to provide the initial encouragement. Later expansion could be pursued with the local lending agencies; local Bank and BuDAB.

### 3. Training - \$5,000

Funds from this vote are to be used to assist Youth Councils with basic training materials which will ensure the effective delivery of informations. Such basic items as chalk, dusters, flip-chart sheets, pentel pens, etc. This will encourage these councils to organise and co-ordinate training programmes without aborting such ideas because of lack of basic training materials. The Youth Office of the Ministry may also utilise these funds for its training programmes.

### 4. Sports equipment/facilities - A\$5,000

This allocation is to assist recognised sports associations to further youth's active participation in both competitive and recreational sports. Funds are to be used to purchase sporting items, such as balls, nets, rackets, boxing gloves, weightlifting equipments, etc, but not uniforms, boots and the like. Construction of hard courts for tennis, volleyball/netball may also be considered under this allocation.

To relieve the government of the financial burden of such expenditure, it may be wise to seek external aid assistance for this purpose.



**GUIDELINES TO ENSURE MEANINGFUL UTILISATION  
OF GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE**

1. Youth groups must be registered with the Youth Office of Government. (Refer to Annex VII for sample form).
2. When registered, a file should be opened for each group and a file number allocated. Future correspondence should quote this number for ease of reference.
3. All informal and formal correspondence as referred to in Annex VI be filed in respective files.
4. Regular monthly reporting should be a major factor in reaching a decision, when considering requests. This also indicates that the group is active.
5. Youth groups must not send requests for registration at the same time as requests for assistance. There should be a maximum of 6 months between registration and the first funding application, during which time groups should have demonstrated initiative and an ability to work together successfully. For example, a group that has embarked on a fishing project and managed to raise enough funds to build a punt should be encouraged in its efforts. A funding submission for fishing equipment and/or an outboard motor should therefore be considered favourably in view of the group's efforts. It is important to consider carefully a group's past efforts and activities if public funds are not to be wasted.
6. Purchase could be done either:
  - (i) by the Youth office, taking advantage of the Governments' duty free concession
  - (ii) by the youth groups themselves, with all supporting documents forwarded to the Youth Office.
7. Monthly reports from youth groups should outline the benefits derived from Government assistance and include financial reports.



**GOVERNMENT ANNUAL GRANTS TO NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS,  
INCLUDING UNIFORMED GROUPS**

1. Uniformed groups should be registered with the Youth Office and differentiated from other youth groups. This is one of the conditions if they are to benefit from Government grants to non-government organisations.

Government grants should assist these NGOs in their day to day administrative costs. An annual grant of A\$500 each for the time being will suffice.

Non-government organisations in mind are:

- (i) Tuvalu National Youth Council  
(already covered under Recommendation 2)
  - (ii) Tuvalu Youth Fellowship  
(Youth branch of the Tuvalu Church)
  - (iii) Red Cross Society
  - (iv) Boys Scouts Movement
  - (v) Girl Guide Movement
  - (vi) Path finders  
(Youth branch of the SDA Church)
  - (vii) Others.
2. Financial implications  
6 at A\$500 each = A\$3,000 annually.
  3. Grants to be paid out as follows:
    - (i) 1st payment at the beginning of the year for the first quarter
    - (ii) 2nd quarterly payment only after satisfactory reports and acquittal details of the first quarter are received by the Youth Office.
    - (iii) 3rd }  
          } as in (ii) above
    - (iv) 4th }