

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 5

1. Name of the Planned Program

International Programs

- Reporting on this Program

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management	75%		25%	
606	International Trade and Development Economics	25%		75%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2014	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Actual Paid	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Actual Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
2467	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
61959	0	52386	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
0	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Develop and promulgate a shellfish sanitation program in African countries.
 Assist international fishers; increase value of fishing products in domestic foreign markets.

Create scientist and student exchange programs with foreign institutions.

Assist partners in international projects.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Foreign universities, governments, policy makers; international business collaborators and producers; international students; RIAES scientists; RICE extension agents; URI students

3. How was eXtension used?

eXtension was not used in this program

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2014	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	250	0	150	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2014

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2014	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- Technical documents, fact sheets, bulletins and newsletters

Year	Actual
2014	25

Output #2

Output Measure

- Training manuals (includes instructional CD?s)

Year	Actual
2014	2

Output #3

Output Measure

- Scientific/professional presentations

Year	Actual
2014	5

Output #4

Output Measure

- Workshops (including short courses)

Year	Actual
2014	27

Output #5

Output Measure

- Conferences hosted

Year	Actual
2014	0

Output #6

Output Measure

- Website development and refinement

Year	Actual
2014	0

Output #7

Output Measure

- Public presentations

Year	Actual
2014	2

Output #8

Output Measure

- Student training

Year	Actual
2014	3

Output #9

Output Measure

- Thesis/dissertation

Year	Actual
2014	2

Output #10

Output Measure

- Postdoctoral training

Year	Actual
2014	0

Output #11

Output Measure

- Volunteer training

Year	Actual
2014	0

Output #12

Output Measure

- Intervention studies

Year	Actual
2014	0

Output #13

Output Measure

- Social marketing

Year	Actual
2014	0

Output #14

Output Measure

- Video productions

Year	Actual
2014	0

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Provide onsite knowledge and technology to an international collaborator to improve local food production, agricultural sustainability and environmental conditions.
2	Artisanal fisheries ecosystems in the Gambia and selected stocks shared with Senegal are being managed more sustainably.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Provide onsite knowledge and technology to an international collaborator to improve local food production, agricultural sustainability and environmental conditions.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2014	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Local foods are clearly favored but growing opportunities are limited. Lands that are immediately adjacent to major auto routes are used to produce leafy vegetables and root crops which when tested have significantly elevated Ca and Pb levels. Citizens health and wellbeing are questioned by both local leaders and party officials

What has been done

Several demonstrations have been successfully established. Vegetables have been produced with soil and moisture management changes and even more produce generated with introduced materials as potential substitutes for common materials. Adoption of introduced materials is slow with greater success when uses and substitutions for common crops are demonstrated. Soil erosion reduction with limited vegetated soil cover is being demonstrated with aggressive salt tolerant plant introductions. Salt tolerant grasses are now being vegetatively increased and one clone is being prepared for submission of a plant patent. A significant number of improved trees have been brought into the nursery in China and limited vegetative increases are underway.

Results

A number of new-to-region vegetable crops have been introduced and are now being produced in areas of high sodium salt impact. These 'new' vegetables have produced more biomass and are being used somewhat in the household and restaurant kitchens affiliated with project management in Tainjin. The planted demonstration areas have increased from less than an acre to approximately 10 acres. Regional growers are requesting seed from some introduced commodities after viewing plots during open house and field days. Grass plantings to demonstrate saline/sodic soil tolerance have expanded from one site and less than 4 acres to 3

sites and approximately 15 acres with pending requests to assist with planning on 1000 acres.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
606	International Trade and Development Economics

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Artisanal fisheries ecosystems in the Gambia and selected stocks shared with Senegal are being managed more sustainably.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2014	27257

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The current food security crisis in The Gambia and The Sahel has increased pressure on fishing communities and ecosystems. In January 2012, the Government of The Gambia declared the 2011/12 agricultural season a failure, seriously affecting more than 409,000 people in rural areas and another estimated 192,850 people living in the poorest urban areas who are still recovering from floods in previous seasons. They are vulnerable to food insecurity, rising food prices and additional economic pressure from helping relatives in affected rural areas. In early May 2012, the US Ambassador declared The Gambia an emergency and USAID/OFDA gave \$500,000 in emergency funding. The Gambia food security crisis is taking place in the context of the larger Sahel wide food security crisis. Senegal is also severely affected and the crisis will potentially increase migration from Senegal to The Gambia in general and to the artisanal fisheries sector in particular, where 60% of fishing units at the Atlantic Coast fisheries landing sites are Senegalese owned.

What has been done

The USAID/BaNafaa project focus in the first 2 years of project implementation has been on the oyster and sole fisheries. As of January 2012, a co-management plan for the sole fishery was adopted. The sole fishery is also now closer to meeting the sustainability criteria for certification

by the Marine Stewardship Council, and may be the first artisanal fishery in sub-Saharan Africa to get an Eco-label. Other countries in West Africa including Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal and Ghana are interested in the work being done under this project and eager to learn from this experience. The oyster fishery activities are uniquely focused on women harvesters which are typically neglected in fisheries development planning. The co-management plan for the oyster fishery, also approved in January 2012, gives exclusive use rights to the oyster fishery in the Tanbi wetland area to these women oyster harvesters who have now been organized into an area wide producer organization. Exclusive use rights to a fishery resource are rare in West Africa, let alone to women. This is the first case in sub-Saharan Africa where exclusive fishery harvest rights have been legally given to women harvesters.

Results

Two fishery management plans were approved for sole and oyster. Developed a successful co-management ecosystem based approach to the planning process that included many collaborative research and outreach projects.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
606	International Trade and Development Economics

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)
- Other (International travel)

Brief Explanation

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies)

Evaluation Results

None

Key Items of Evaluation

None