

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively verifiable indicators	Mean of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal</b>            ARP2 Sustainable yields from small-scale extensive and semi-intensive aquaculture systems increased through improved management            FMSP2 Yields from enhanced fisheries increased by optimising strategies for stocking and harvesting</p>			
<p><b>Purpose</b>            Develop management approaches to optimise benefits for poor people from self-recruiting small species in inland aquaculture systems.</p>	<p>Practices retaining SRS in aquaculture systems identified in at least 3 representative sites in 5 target countries by 6/2002</p> <p>Use of SRS sustained/or increased by poor groups in 3 target countries by 11/2003</p>	<p>Assessment of harvests</p> <p>Food and income surveys</p>	<p>Conditions maintained for polyculture of major species</p> <p>Wild stocks of SRS remain in ecosystems</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b>            1 Biophysical role of SRS in Asian aquaculture systems understood</p> <p>2 Importance of SRS from aquaculture systems in local livelihoods defined</p> <p>3 Management strategies developed to optimise benefits of SRS</p> <p>4 Improved policy for role of SRS formulated and implemented</p>	<p>Characterisation of SRS productivity in relation to current culture systems and external characteristics for at least 3 representative sites in 5 target countries by 6/2002</p> <p>Livelihoods analyses of poor producer households with managed aquatic systems incorporating SRS in 5 target countries by 12/2002</p> <p>Strategies in use by majority of trial farmers in at least 5 indicative sites by 9/2003</p> <p>Awareness of importance of SRS and their role in aquaculture systems among senior policy makers increased in 5 target countries by 12//01</p> <p>Evidence for change in SRS-related extension messages from field-level promoters in 5 target countries by 9/2004</p>	<p>Project reports, peer review papers, workshop inputs</p> <p>Reports, peer review papers, workshop inputs Workshop inputs, project reports</p> <p>Workshop records, extension materials</p> <p>Pre- and post project evaluation</p> <p>Institutional records, policy bulletins, pre- and post project extension materials</p>	<p>Polyculture remains an common activity</p> <p>Rural livelihoods continue to be associated with aquaculture production</p> <p>Management inputs are useful in supporting SRS and can be applied</p> <p>Institutions retain interest/responsibility for promotion of rural aquaculture</p>

<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>1.1/2.1 Review current secondary information on SRS and their role in rural livelihoods</p> <p>1.2/2.2 Planning meeting</p> <p>1.3/2.3 PRAs to identify key characteristics of SRS and role in livelihoods</p> <p>1.4/2.4 Database development and testing</p> <p>1.5/2.5/4.1 Regional Workshop</p> <p>1.6 Life history training on key species</p> <p>1.7 Baseline stock assessment including fishing trials</p> <p>1.8 Preliminary characterisation of aquaculture systems with high SRS potential</p> <p>1.9 Monitoring key SRS life histories</p> <p>2.6 Monitoring use of SRS in producer households</p> <p>2.7 Monitoring of market, consumption and impacts on non-producers</p> <p>2.8 Identify access strategies</p> <p>3.1 Analyse life history data</p> <p>3.2 Farmer workshops to develop research framework</p> <p>3.3 On-farm trials</p> <p>3.4 Monitoring and analysis of on-farm trial households</p> <p>3.5 Model (s) of biological dynamics of SRS developed</p> <p>3.6 Model of SRS role in livelihoods developed</p> <p>3.7/4.2 Preliminary recommendations developed and presented as guidelines</p> <p>3.8/4.3 Final analysis and reporting</p>		<p>Project reports and peer-reviewed publications</p>	<p>Participation of target groups</p> <p>Sufficient variation in SRS abundance exists to allow assessment</p> <p>Survey data sufficiently informative to allow identification of promising measures</p> <p>Participation of target groups in trials</p>
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