

R8093 BNPangasius PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively verifiable indicators	Mean of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal Livelihood risks/constraints of environmental, stock quality or aquatic health factors reduced in target systems through improved techniques and strategies for assessment, control and management</p>	<p>In targeted countries: Food security indicators; measures of change in capabilities, assets and activities; access to services</p>	<p>National and local level monitoring of poverty and livelihoods (household survey, employment statistics) WHO reports. DFID evaluations.</p>	<p>Political stability maintained</p>
<p>Purpose Socio-economic impact of BNP at household and national level determined, intervention strategies to reduce BNP outbreaks produced and uptake assessed.</p>	<p>More secure livelihoods for household producers and communities through lower incidence of disease and reduced market losses</p>	<p>National statistics on aquaculture production in Asia. National and regional reports on disease outbreaks. Project reports. Secondary Data.</p>	<p>Outbreaks of BNP affect fish production and rural livelihoods.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Market and economic conditions in Pangasius farming households and communities described and livelihood impact of BNP outbreaks determined.</p> <p>2. Aetiological agent(s) of BNP confirmed and prevalence and associated risk factors for BNP outbreaks identified.</p> <p>3. Intervention strategies suggested and tested and project results disseminated.</p> <p>4. Impacts of strategies assessed and described and wider lessons promoted regionally.</p>	<p>1.Data on market channels, production margins, household income and distribution. Participation between partners through regular and effective communications (reports). Impact on livelihoods reported.</p> <p>2. Zoonotic potential/animal reservoirs investigated and reported. Data produced on the cause of disease outbreaks. Pathogen identification assays produced and applied by local partner Institutions. Information on risk factors and the number of farms affected by BNP. Information on risk factors and the number of farms affected by BNP made available</p> <p>3. Increased awareness of the project findings, locally, regionally and to wider scientific audience.</p> <p>4. Uptake of management suggestions assessed and documented in appropriate literature.</p>	<p>1.Peer-reviewed publications and reports. Distribution of dissemination materials via stakeholders. Feedback from stakeholders during workshops/meetings. DFID reports, peer-reviewed publication.</p> <p>2.Publication in peer-reviewed journals. Dissemination in local media. Develop assays to test hypothesis</p> <p>3. Dissemination materials and feedback response.</p> <p>4. DFID reports, provincial fisheries statistics, local reports, workshop activities</p>	<p>1.Access to market data available.</p> <p>2.Stakeholders willing to participate throughout the project duration. Uptake of training and advice provided. BNP outbreaks occur during project and continued presence of BNP within culture systems.</p> <p>3. Evaluation of appropriate findings and valid methods of dissemination</p> <p>4. Strategies are applied and uptake can be measured.</p>

Activities

- 1.1 Workshops and meetings to encourage participation from identified stakeholders, and raise awareness in national and regional context.
 - 1.2 Evaluate market/economic impact of BNP with market chain analysis using secondary data on production costs/yields, and interviews with producers, export and domestic traders, and consumers
 - 1.3 Define baseline data on livelihood options and coping strategies of pond and cage farming families with/out BNP experience using participatory methods.
 - 1.4 Assess impact of BNP out-breaks on livelihood options/activities using questionnaires and group meetings at household level
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- 2.1 Produce training and standard operating procedures (SOP) for bacteriology, parasitology and histology analyses from farmed fingerling and grow out fish with and without clinical signs of disease.
 - 2.2 Produce assays for rapid confirmation of pathogen and test these using fish samples from farms with BNP outbreaks and laboratory-based experimental challenges.
 - 2.3 Perform longitudinal study with cage farmers in An Giang province within a single production cycle to identify risk factors for BNP outcome.
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- 3.1 Develop intervention strategies through integration of results from activities 1.2, 1.4 and 2.3.
 - 3.2 Test intervention strategies at household and district level.
 - 3.3 Disseminate project results and intervention strategies both down and upstream using group meetings and workshops facilitated through existing regional networks.
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- 4.1 Assess uptake of strategies through interviews with farming households and extension services.
 - 4.2 Assess impacts of interventions and overall effectiveness of strategies through interviews with key informants within farming community, extension services, commercial and Government sector
 - 4.3 Identify key lessons and issues for wider use
 - 4.4 Promote findings through regional networks and information systems – technical and policy issues