

2007 University of Guam Extension Plan of Work

Brief Summary about Plan of Work

The University of Guam Cooperative Extension Service (CES) engages the University Community through a multi-disciplinary approach to address the complex issues facing the People of Guam. CES has significantly increased its collaborations with Government agencies, private entities and non-governmental organizations. The core programs are focused on Agriculture and Natural Resources, with activities on agriculture for the next generation, integrated pest management, invasive species, sustainable agriculture and soil and water conservation. Economic and Community Systems activities emphasize community resource development, multi-cultural and diversity issues, disaster preparedness, and information technology. Family, 4H, Food and Nutrition and Education Program activities include, 4H and Youth Development, adding value to new and old agriculture products, food quality and food safety, and human nutrition. The plans of work are focused on: 1) managing the environment; 2) educating individuals and families; and, 3) strengthening communities.

One of our greatest strengths is our ability to collaborate and partner with government and private entities to address the issues and needs of our residents. These partnerships allow CES to leverage limited resources to optimize available professional expertise. Our multistate activities in the Pacific Region allows professionals and partners to share information and knowledge that is relevant and to provide solutions affecting individuals, families, communities and environment.

A major factor that influences our program activities in the next five years is a shift in our island demographics. Guam can expect a 16.7% population increase to 180,692 by 2010. This is similar to the 1990-2000 16.3% percent increase to 133,152. Today, Guam's population is 154,805 (Guam's 2000 Census) with residents in 19 villages. Over 40% of the population is under 20 years old, 22% of the population lives in poverty, and is ethnically composed of 37% Chamorro, 27% Filipino, 7% Caucasian and 29% others. Adding to this challenge is a recent decision by the U.S. Pentagon to move an estimated 40,000 military personnel and their dependents to Guam.

There are many challenges facing the region and Guam, the University of Guam Cooperative Extension has a responsibility to respond to identified and emerging community needs and issues, empowering individuals, families and communities to improve the quality of life. CES will continue to engage and prioritize its plans of work and program activities to create and assess the outcomes and results as we meet these challenges over the next five years.

Estimated number of professional FTEs/SYs total in the State.

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Merit Review Process

The merit review process that will be employed during the 5-Year Plan of Work cycle

- Internal University Panel
- External University Panel
- External Non-University Panel
- Combined External and Internal University External Non-University Panel

Brief explanation

The stakeholders input provide the essential and critical guidance to the priorities of the University of Guam Cooperative Extension during the five year plans of work. The internal panel review includes a two phase process. The first phase involves extension professionals working with stakeholders to identify critical needs and the level of problem solving. Faculty across campus will be invited as a resource professional. The second phase will include the program leaders and extension professionals working closely with other partners who can collaborate to find solutions. The partners will assess what resources and expertise can be provided.

The external partners who will be invited are government and non-government entities who can provide support and critical resources to the plans of work. The external and internal panel will serve as the coalition engaging in the critical and emerging identified issues. Assessment and relevance will be key to prioritizing extension resources to the plans of work

Evaluation of Multis & Joint Activities

1. How will the planned programs address the critical issues of strategic importance, including those identified by the stakeholders?

The planned programs of work are focused on: 1) educating individuals and families; 2) managing the environment; and, 3) strengthening communities. Our multi-institution activities in the Pacific Region allows professionals and partners to share information and knowledge that is relevant and to provide solutions affecting individuals, families, communities and environment. The planned program is inter-disciplinary, multi-institution and multi-partnership that engages on the identified and critical issues. The extension professionals and paraprofessionals are from the core program areas in Agriculture and Natural Resources, Economic Community Systems, 4-H and Youth, Food and Nutrition.

2. How will the planned programs address the needs of under-served and under-represented populations of the State(s)?

The Plans of Work does not discriminate in its activities as it works with the population of Guam. Based on the demographics of the Guam's population, Over 22% of the residents' lives in poverty and ethnicity consisting of 37% Chamorro, 27% Filipino, 7% Mainland Statesiders or Caucasian, and 29% others. The Island is a melting pot of ethnicity with no lines drawn between people. The activities of the plans of work are brought into the community and an awareness through publication and notices of workshops, and meetings in newspapers, newsletters, electronic distribution and other electronic media. Collaborations and partnerships with local and federal government agencies and non-government organizations and entities create a coalition and engagement of partners to address the needs of the population on Guam. Every resident has full accessibility to the program activities of the University of Guam Cooperative Extension.

3. How will the planned programs describe the expected outcomes and impacts?

Each plan of work and planned program activities will be evaluating and assessing the changes in knowledge, skills, level of awareness, and aspirations of the targeted audiences and stakeholders. The plans of work coordinators will be responsible for reporting and making the evaluation of outcomes and results of the planned activities. Continuing program support and plans of work will be based on outcomes and results reported.

4. How will the planned programs result in improved program effectiveness and/or efficiency?

A follow-up survey and assessment of targeted audiences, partners, traditional and non-traditional stakeholders will be done by each of the core program leaders as to whether the goals and objectives have been met and whether the impacts have been realized. The advisory body will be ask to informally assess Cooperative Extension organizational effectiveness through its collaborations and partners, its reported results and impact, and informal and formal feedback from the individuals, families, and community. The organizational effectiveness and efficiency will be a continual process and its effectiveness will be reported to its key internal and external stakeholders of the University of Guam.

Stakeholder Input

1. Actions taken to seek stakeholder input that encourages their participation (Check all that apply)

- Use of media to announce public meetings and listening sessions
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder groups
- Targeted invitation to non-traditional stakeholder groups
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder individuals
- Targeted invitation to non-traditional stakeholder individuals
- Targeted invitation to selected individuals from general public
- Survey of traditional stakeholder groups
- Survey of traditional stakeholder individuals
- Survey of the general public
- Survey specifically with non-traditional groups

Brief explanation.

The following actions were taken to gather stakeholder input:

General Public and Traditional Stakeholder Survey (March and April 2006) The UOG Cooperative Extension conducted an island-wide stratified, random telephone survey of the general public (N=140) and targeted clientele (N=98), which asked people's opinions on issues related to families, children, nutrition, quality of life and agriculture. The responses support trends identified in targeted clientele survey collected by the project team - it provided a comparison between the general public and clientele. The sampling method for the general population sample was designed to make it highly representative of family households on Guam, and thus trustworthy for giving estimates of people's awareness and interests in Extension programs. Quota selection was used to weight the number of phone calls made in each village region to match the regional distribution of the general population across island village districts. The target population (N=98) were traditional clientele of CES programs or services - the list was generated by each program unit.

Focus and Listening Group Sessions (May 2006) A total of 90 people participated in the sessions. Invitations to traditional stakeholder groups and individuals were delivered and personal contacts were made to each group and individual to encourage participation. Announcements were published over a four day period in the local media. The results of the sessions centered on economic, social, environmental and cultural issues. From this three major themes were identified: 1) managing the environment; 2) educating individuals and families; and 3) strengthening communities

Advisory Group Session (May 2006)

Issues gleaned from the surveys and focus group sessions were presented to the advisory group. Advisory group members have been identified as key leaders and heads of boards, councils and commissions and have worked closely with CES in major projects. Using "filters" (i.e. critical needs matrix) the group was asked whether the issues were on track, whether anything important was missing and how the issues should be prioritized.

A few groups and organizations represented in the stakeholder input included:

Traditional Stakeholders

4-H Clubs – Volunteers, Leaders and Youth
Northern and Southern Farmers and Producers
Soil Conservation District
Volunteers
Sanctuary Inc. (A home for troubled, abused and runaway youth.)
Guam Public School System – Nutrition Department
EFNEP Clientele
Guam Mayor's Council
NRCS, USDA

Non Traditional Stakeholders

Administrators, Boards, Commissions and staff of government and non-government organizations from Department of Labor, Department of Public Health, Department of Youth, Guam Community College, Guam Economic Development Commerce Authority, Guam Environmental Protection Agency, Small Business Development Center and Guam Public School System Teachers, Military and Businesses.

2(A). A brief statement of the process that will be used by the recipient institution to identify individuals and groups stakeholders and to collect input from them

1. Method to identify individuals and groups

- Use Advisory Committees
- Use Internal Focus Groups
- Use External Focus Groups
- Open Listening Sessions
- Needs Assessments
- Use Surveys

Brief explanation.

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2(B). A brief statement of the process that will be used by the recipient institution to identify individuals and groups stakeholders and to collect input from them

1. Methods for collecting Stakeholder Input

- Meeting with traditional Stakeholder groups
- Survey of traditional Stakeholder groups
- Meeting with traditional Stakeholder individuals
- Survey of traditional Stakeholder individuals
- Meeting with the general public (open meeting advertised to all)
- Survey of the general public
- Survey specifically with non-traditional groups
- Survey specifically with non-traditional individuals

Brief explanation

{NO DATA ENTERED}

3. A statement of how the input will be considered

- To Identify Emerging Issues
- Redirect Extension Programs
- In the Staff Hiring Process
- To Set Priorities

Brief explanation.

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Planned Program Table of Content

S. NO.	PROGRAM NAME
1	Animal Systems - Aquaculture Development
2	Community Capacity Building
3	Guam Families, 4-H Youth Development and Communities
4	Nutrition Education for Guam
5	Our Environment and Home & Urban Landscapes
6	Plant Health and Pest Management
7	Sustainability of Small Scale Swine and Poultry Farms on Guam
8	The New Farmer: Agriculture for the Next Generation
9	Tropical Food Processing and Safety

1. Name of the Planned Program

Animal Systems - Aquaculture Development

2. Program knowledge areas

- 307 25% Animal Management Systems
- 604 15% Marketing and Distribution Practices
- 301 10% Reproductive Performance of Animals
- 133 5% Pollution Prevention and Mitigation
- 102 15% Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
- 403 10% Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse
- 111 20% Conservation and Efficient Use of Water

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

The aquaculture sector of animal agriculture has grown slowly and steadily over its young 33 years in existence in Guam. Yet, the market potential has not been met. The growth of the industry has been hampered by a lack of government support for infrastructure development and a lack of research in the true potential of commercial aquaculture in Guam. Recent announcement for the hire of an aquaculture researcher within the Agricultural Experiment Station at the College of Natural & Applied Sciences increases the prospect of renewed growth in this sector. Current production is limited to 4 species of fish and shrimp. New technologies and other non-food areas of aquaculture need to be explored to provide clients with options for development. No central focus or leadership in aquaculture has been provided from the government in the last 5 years. Some progress has been made, with regards to improving the stock of tilapia being cultured and reducing the amount of imported seedstock, through the production at the Guam Aquaculture Development and Training Center. This facility is operated by the University of Guam and provides limited amounts of shrimp, tilapia and catfish seedstock for farmers to stock in ponds. Major inefficiencies occur because it is a non-private facility, thus production has not met the demand for seedstock. Major segments of aquaculture need to be explored and demonstrated as viable business opportunities for the Guam community. The primary areas to be addressed in this POW include: 1) Open Ocean Aquaculture. This technology utilizes specially designed cages to hold and grow fish in the open seas. This provides nearly unlimited area for the expansion of aquaculture around Guam. 2) Ornamental Aquaculture. This is a billion dollar world industry. A majority of organisms used in this industry are tropical and can be successfully grown in Guam. 3) Shrimp Broodstock production. This is the production of matured shrimp that are assured to be free of major pathogens and are sold to hatcheries around the world for premium prices. 4) Improved recirculating aquaculture systems and integrated aquaculture/hydroponics systems called aquaponics. 5) Development of hatchery protocols for commercial production of tilapia seedstock. Transfer of this technology to the Guam Aquaculture Development & Training Center. The development of these systems will increase the production level and income opportunities to the community. It will also in some cases provide food for subsistence consumption. The environmental concerns arising out of this expansion of this industry is warranted. Development must be cautious and well thought-out. However, most of these systems have been developed in other areas of the world, so information exists to guide its development in Guam.

6. Situation and priorities

Guam has a sensitive environment and limited land area suitable for land-based aquaculture. The economy of Guam is based on tourism and military spending as primary contributors. This provides opportunities for the expansion of the aquaculture industry to meet the demand from these sectors. Existing markets are to fill demand by local resident population. Major expansion requires addition of species suitable for tourist and military markets. The priorities include demonstrating systems that will provide the greatest economic benefit to the people of Guam while preserving its environmental quality. Open Ocean cages, ornamental aquaculture, recirculating aquaculture and aquaponics are all systems that can be marketed locally as well as export opportunities. Import substitution has long been a priority to enhance the local economy.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Outreach efforts of agencies supporting aquaculture development and sustainability will be strengthened through common goal setting, sharing of resources and collaboration in outreach efforts. People learn best through hands-on learning, observation of successful demonstration projects. Ocean resources are unexploited for aquaculture in Guam. Careful planning and demonstration of best management practices is essential for sustainability and protection of natural resources. Many policy makers and investors are ill prepared to address environmental issues, especially with emerging technologies. Educational

programs and demonstrations are proven to be able to make a significant positive impact on this issue.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The ultimate goal of this program is to aid in the economic development of the aquaculture sector of the Guam agriculture industry. In the ocean cage systems the goal is the establishment of one pilot scale ocean cage system to demonstrate this emerging technology to aquaculturists and potential investors. In the ornamental aquaculture systems, the goal is the establishment of at least 3 commercial farms or the diversification of ornamentals into the production mix of existing farms.. Another goal is to establish a regional cooperative marketing system for ornamental fish exports. In the shrimp broodstock production system, the goal is to include broodstock shrimp as a product output of at least one existing commercial farm and the establishment of one new broodstock shrimp farm. In the area of recirculating aquaculture and aquaponics, the goal is to see improved systems making significant impact in the local food fish market and to see the entry of 20 new small scale or subsistence farmers employing recirculating aquaculture or aquaponics as a farming enterprise or including it as an additional enterprise in existing farms. In the area of tilapia seedstock production, improved varieties that have been under evaluation for 2 years will be expanded to commercial production in the next 2 years. Protocols for commercial production will be developed and the technology will be transferred to technicians of the Guam Aquaculture Development and Training Center. A final goal will be the substitution of 20% of imported fishery/aquaculture products by 2011.

9. Scope of Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

11. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

12. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

For Open Ocean Aquaculture, extramural grant applications will be submitted to purchase a cage system and demonstrate this technology. At least 2 news articles for the local newspaper and 4 articles for the CES newsletter, will be developed to create an awareness of this technology. Information on this technology will be placed on the Guam CES web site. After funding has been obtained for the demonstration system and the system installed and operated for a year, a series of 3 workshops and continuous tours of the system will be conducted. Continued operation of the cage system will be done through a cooperative agreement with an NGO (Guam Aquaculture Association or Guam Fisherman’s Coop). The ornamental aquaculture activities will include the incorporation of a demonstration system for live bearers and also for egg layers at the current CES Aquaculture Park. Information will be presented on the CES web site as well as CES newsletter. At least two newspaper articles will be written each year to present information to the general public. An ornamental producers association will be developed and at least 2 workshops will be presented each year through this association. Shrimp broodstock production activities will include direct intervention with shrimp producers to present information on this enterprise. Information on this specialty market will be presented on the UOG-CES web site, with at least 2 articles each year in the UOG-CCES newsletter. Collaboration with the CNMI shrimp producers will be made to strengthen the industry. Recirculating aquaculture systems and aquaponic systems will

demonstrate appropriate technology through the CES Aquaculture Park. One workshop will be conducted per year on recirculating systems to the general public. Additionally 3 articles in the CES newsletter will keep clients apprised of current developments. Tilapia hatchery production protocols will be developed and published as an Extension publication. Training sessions will be held to transfer this technology to the 3 hatchery technicians at the Guam Aquaculture Development and Training Center, who will take responsibility for commercial production of tilapia seed stock for the tilapia producers in Guam. Training will be provided to regional interests when requested. Recirculating systems information will be updated quarterly in the UOG-CES newsletter and the UOG-CES web site. Existing recirculating aquaculture systems at the CES Aquaculture Park will continue to be upgraded to demonstrate more efficient and appropriate technology.

14. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshop ● Demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● Web sites

15. Description of targeted audience

The target audience is varied, depending on the system. Open ocean systems' audience would consist of investors, boat operators, fishermen, aquaculturists primarily. Ornamental systems audience would consist of farmers, aquaculturists, aquarists, hobbyists, youth, and homeowners. Recirculating systems and aquaponics audience would include farmers, aquaculturists, homeowners and youth groups. Broodstock shrimp systems would target commercial shrimp farmers and investors interested in a speciality niche export market.

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	50	300	30	100
2008	100	500	30	100
2009	100	500	60	150
2010	150	600	60	150
2011	150	600	65	200

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2007 : 0 2008 : 0 2009 : 0 2010 : 0 2011 : 0

18. Output measures

Output Target

number of popular articles in newsletters, magazines and newspapers

2007: 2 2008: 3 2009: 3 2010: 5 2011: 7

Output Target

number of extension articles

2007: 4 2008: 4 2009: 5 2010: 5 2011: 5

Output Target

number of workshops

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 4 2011: 4

Output Target

number of extension brochures/pamphlets

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Output Target

number of requests for research and new technology information

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Output Target

number of one to one intervention

2007: 5 2008: 5 2009: 10 2010: 10 2011: 15

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Target

number of participants gaining awareness of emerging aquaculture technology

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 20 2008: 25 2009: 50 2010: 50 2011: 60

Outcome Target

Number of participants gaining basic aquaculture knowledge

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 20 2008: 20 2009: 30 2010: 50 2011: 50

Outcome Target

Number of individuals adopting enhancements to existing production systems

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 2 2008: 5 2009: 10 2010: 15 2011: 20

Outcome Target

Number of individuals adopting new aquaculture technology

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 0 2008: 1 2009: 3 2010: 5 2011: 10

Outcome Target

Increased number of producers in aquaculture

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 2 2008: 3 2009: 5 2010: 5 2011: 7

Outcome Target

% substitution of imports

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 0 2008: 0 2009: 2 2010: 3 2011: 5

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Economy
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration,new cultural groupings,etc.)

Description

Conflicts over the increase in military presence may detract some people from teh program focus. Other land use conflicts in conjunction with the economic state of the islandmay influence factors to affect the outcome. In any collaboration with the local government there is the potential foa a complete change in the upper administration during elections. This can affect program continuity and sustainability of planned programs. Natural disasters are a frequent fact of life in Guam. These events must be taken into account in planning of all activities.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- After Only (post program)
- Retrospective (post program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- Case Study
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants

Description

Evaluation studies will consist of surveys of workshop participants and producers. Surveys will be taken during workshops and other training sessions. New farmers and existing farmers will receive mail surveys, phone cll surveys and follow-up cll and farm visits. Demonstration field days and displays will allow for surveyof the general public's views and perceptions. Post evaluations of perceptions of each educational activity. Follow-up farm visits and phone calls to participants to determine level of adoptionof demonstrated or recommended practices. Structured interviews of agricultural professional in local agencies ex...NRCS EQUIP program to determine current level of program participation and quality of participation and then each year conduct follow upinterviews to see if there is a percieved increase in number of participants and in the quality of their participation after targetd educational programs on these governmental initiatives.

22. Data Collection Methods

- Telephone
- On-Site
- Structured
- Case Study
- Observation
- Tests

Description

After educational follow-up visits (field observations) and phone calls (survey telephone) will be used to identify adopted practices. For some activities pre and post tests will b eused to identify knowledge gained. Structured interviews will be used to identify partner agencies' staff perceptions of improved farmer knowledge and application. Case studies will be used to document changes in attitude and behavior of key clients.

1. Name of the Planned Program

Community Capacity Building

2. Program knowledge areas

- 902 10% Administration of Projects and Programs
- 604 10% Marketing and Distribution Practices
- 802 10% Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 610 10% Domestic Policy Analysis
- 609 10% Economic Theory and Methods
- 611 10% Foreign Policy and Programs
- 608 10% Community Resource Planning and Development
- 606 10% International Trade and Development
- 805 10% Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services
- 803 10% Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Fam

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

The prime purpose of this planned program is to strengthen communities to develop their capacity to source local solutions to their specific concerns. There is a growing need in Guam to help people, public and private organizations and communities respond to increasingly complex issues facing individuals, families and communities. The community capacity building program aims to develop skills and abilities of the members of a community in such a way that they are better able to identify and help meet their needs to engage more fully in society. Community capacity building is based on the precepts of providing opportunities for people to learn through experience - opportunities that would not otherwise be available to them - and involving people, public and private entities in collective effort so they gain confidence in their own abilities and their ability to influence decisions that affect them.

These precepts, although broad and expansive, undergirds the development of the program to strengthen communities by focusing on areas which cuts across other planned programs (i.e. nutrition, youth and development, families, and the environment). These focus areas are:

Community Development

Local Government Education
Public Policy Education
Non-Profit and Board Development and Governance
Civic Engagement
Strategic Planning

Economic Development

Community Asset Mapping
Adult and Youth Entrepreneurship
Workforce Development
Economic and Social Impact Analysis
Land Use
Health

Program and Project Support and Administration, Education and Communication

Program planning and design
Evaluation and Assessment

6. Situation and priorities

Guam's cost of living continues to increase and outpace income per household. The unemployment rate remains steady at 7.7%, gas prices have soared to \$3.32 per gallon. Information from 38,770 households in 2000 shows a median household income of \$39,317.00 from a population 154,805. Population increases in 2006 are estimated to be 171, 019.

The struggles faced by many of Guam's residents are affecting their lives and the communities in which they live – there is an increase in the number of child abuse cases, high school dropout rates continue to increase, many families are working two or more jobs to make ends meet putting their children at risk. The impending transfer of 7,000 U.S. Marines and their dependents from Okinawa, Japan to Guam - estimated at a 10% increase in population – will collapse the already strained environmental and physical infrastructure. Socio-economic structures will surely be tested. How we respond to these changes and factors will largely depend on three priorities: 1) facilitating and providing economic and social data to support decision-making, 2) providing educational programs responsive to the needs of diverse populations, and 3) remaining focused on developing economic strategies that will take Guam beyond the cash infusion associated with the transfer.

Public decision-making on Guam occurs in a concentrated fashion with the Governor of Guam responsible for almost all decision-making policies and actions for Guam. These decisions are heavily influenced by expertise and departmental authority across 28 government agencies and numerous commissions and boards. Each entity must make the important decisions that impact its future and the future of its citizens, property owners, local businesses, and others. As a result, agencies operate in a myopic fashion which results in a breakdown of communication and planning.

Three levels of stakeholder input were used to identify issues and set priorities. First, an awareness and interest survey showed that 49% were concerned with quality of life issues and 39% were interested in community policy topics (N=140). Quality of life and community policy topics included -parenting, couple communication, caring for the elderly, healthy lifestyles, coping in an new environment, health, education, government efficiency and effectiveness, and economic and employment development.

Second, qualitative data from focus group sessions showed that quality of life was greatly influenced by economics, policy and culture. One participant succinctly describes the pervasiveness of these factors: "University of Guam CES should take a leadership role in developing public policy. For example political science class do a review of legislatures responsibility, develop action plans for the island – pilot project by conservation, collaborate with other agencies; work with military community to integrate them into local projects, getting DODEA kids to participate in activities with local kids; urban-planting programs for all the parks; 4-H programs within villages that address village waste issues."

Last, advisory groups set priorities to educating individuals and families, supporting agriculture environment and strengthening communities.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Communities are held together by multiple, cross-cutting bonds, networks sharing common demand for economic and social data to assist policy and decision-makers identify economic, infrastructure, health, employment and education needs. The data will support priorities and policy for community planning, community capacity building, leadership development and disaster preparedness;

Health is community issue and communities will form partnerships to resolve health care problems

Information on socio-economic status, systems and data is required for informed decision-making

Communities can influence and shape public and market policy

The CES system as External agents provides an effective interdisciplinary approach to addressing community development work (working in partnerships with communities, can serve as catalysts for change).

Strategies utilizing coalitions and collaborations will be successful to fund and support programs

Community assets is an untapped resource

Disaster preparedness is an integral part of living on Guam

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

To build the capacity of communities by providing to individuals and entities technical assistance in building and acquiring unique skills and expertise, strategies, structures and trainings that strengthen their ability to better understand community development issues and how to better address issues and opportunities.

9. Scope of Program

- In-State Extension
- Multistate Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

11. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

12. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

- conduct community development workshops and trainings that foster more inclusive decisionmaking process and action (to teach policy leaders to interpret and apply economic data to local development decisions)
- conduct community asset mapping
- provide technical assistance in strategic planning, conducting needs assessments, survey design to help people understand the economic impact of policy changes, and implementation capabilities
- access and interpret objective data and conduct assessments (survey design and field data collection);
- establish and maintain collaborations with local and federal government
- establish partnership and/or collaborative MOAs and MOUs
- establish coalitions for placed based economic development (community-based entrepreneurship)
- survey legislative and government agencies and prepare summaries
- conduct focus groups sessions

14. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● Other 1 (Listserve) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● Web sites

15. Description of targeted audience

The target audiences in the program include: local government leaders (15 senators, 19 village mayors and 26 government agencies, 2 public corporations), numerous commissions and boards; 4 federal government agencies; non-governmental organizations. Other target audiences also include economic development professionals, small businesses and industries, community groups and the general public

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	50	75	0	0
2008	50	80	10	20
2009	100	100	10	20
2010	150	150	15	40
2011	200	250	20	50

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2007 : 0 2008 : 0 2009 : 0 2010 : 0 2011 : 0

18. Output measures

Output Target

(1) # of research papers

2007: 0 2008: 1 2009: 1 2010: 1 2011: 1

Output Target

(2) # of research citations

2007: 0 2008: 1 2009: 1 2010: 2 2011: 4

Output Target

(3) # of extension articles

2007: 1 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 3 2011: 4

Output Target

(4) # of workshops

2007: 5 2008: 7 2009: 10 2010: 10 2011: 15

Output Target

(5) # of brochures

2007: 1 2008: 1 2009: 2 2010: 4 2011: 4

Output Target

(6) # of dissemination of research results and new technology and information

2007: 0 2008: 1 2009: 1 2010: 2 2011: 4

Output Target

(7) # of surveys

2007: 1 2008: 1 2009: 2 2010: 3 2011: 3

Output Target

(8) # of focus group

2007: 5 2008: 7 2009: 10 2010: 15 2011: 25

Output Target

(9) # of work with media

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 4 2010: 4 2011: 6

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Target

of participants and entities gaining increased knowledge and understanding in community development practices

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 10 2008: 15 2009: 20 2010: 30 2011: 50

Outcome Target

of participants and entities increasing knowledge, understanding and awareness of data set models

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 3 2008: 5 2009: 6 2010: 10 2011: 20

Outcome Target

of data supported legislation enacted

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 5 2008: 7 2009: 10 2010: 30 2011: 50

Outcome Target

of entities adopting of data models for decision-making

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 5 2008: 7 2009: 10 2010: 15 2011: 25

Outcome Target

of place-based enterprises and entrepreneurs identified

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 7 2008: 9 2009: 15 2010: 30 2011: 40

Outcome Target

of place-based enterprises and entrepreneurs established

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 2 2008: 5 2009: 7 2010: 10 2011: 15

Outcome Target

of participants and entities developing strategic plans

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 3 2008: 5 2009: 9 2010: 10 2011: 20

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Competing public priorities will affect direction of the program. Decision-making across the 28 government agencies and competing priorities of each will be an external factor to this planned program. Ability for agencies and other seeking external funding sources (i.e external grants) will be hindered by a lack of social and economic data. The nature of the gubernatorial and senatorial tenure (4 and 2 years respectively), will affect public policy direction, affecting priorities and intended outcomes. To the extent that we can control these external factors, our challenge will be increasing awareness of the continuous need for data regardless of a change in political dynamics.

Population changes due to new cultural groups migrating to the island will pose language and cultural barriers. Integration and assimilation of these groups will be factors that influence the program. Workshops, seminars and training in coping skills in a new environment will help increase awareness of expected social and cultural norms allowing an easier transition into Guam.

The local and regional economy will affect families and residents quality of life and social-psychological well-being. The high cost of living will be a challenge for residents and businesses. In addition, natural disasters are a constant reality on Guam and the region which will interrupt and shift priorities and goals. Increasing awareness and training in disaster preparedness as well as disaster aftermath will reduce injuries, deaths and illnesses.

Other external factors affecting this program will be the difficulty of recruiting qualified professionals, lack of background and lack of expertise. UOG CES is currently developing a mentoring program to provide development of current extension professionals.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- Time series (multiple points before and after program)
- Case Study
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants

Description

To measure the success of program outcomes, evaluation studies will include collecting information from government personnel, government agencies and legislators currently using data to support policies and legislation. Subsequent surveys will compare policies and laws that were developed and enacted using data sets against those that did not. A survey of legislative bill-writers who use internal data, external data and non data will measure the prevalence of using data sets in to crafting legislation. Additional surveys and time series tools will be conducted over a two year cycle to allow us to measure the increase or decrease use of data sets in policy development and legislation. Case studies will be used to compare and illustrate adoption of data supported policies and legislation. Other studies include time series designs of participants in community-based entrepreneurial coalitions that will measure the successes of establishing enterprises or businesses

22. Data Collection Methods

- {NO DATA ENTERED}

Description

Data collection methods will include observations at legislative hearings, public hearings, commissions and board meetings. Structured observations will use protocols to monitor policies and legislation buttressed by data information. Unstructured observations will use recordings of meetings and sessions which will be coded using Atlas TI. Codes will be used to capture types of interactions occurring and the order of frequency. Open-ended formal interviews of government agency personnel will be conducted to elicit relationships, program content, and program history. Other forms of data collection

will be through structured survey interviews, purposive sampling and case studies.

1. Name of the Planned Program

Guam Families, 4-H Youth Development and Communities

2. Program knowledge areas

- KA8 10% Individual and Family Resource Management
- KA8 10% Sociological and Technological Change Affecting individual
- KA8 50% Youth Development
- KA8 30% Human Development and Family Well-Being

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

The program is designed to educate and empower families, youth and communities to understand how individuals and families can both obtain and use resources of time, money, and human capital to develop their potential as participative members of society. UOG CES will conduct and facilitate workshops that will help families understand the significance human development and family well being. To achieve our goal, staff and volunteers will conduct workshops focused in the following emphasis areas: economic preparedness (resource management, time, money and human capital, youth entrepreneurship), interrelationships between society and households to improve family well being, human development (child, adolescent, adult), and workforce preparation. Staff and volunteers will assist and facilitate targeted youth (5-19) to increase awareness and knowledge through camps, school enrichment youth activities, after school programs, projects and curricula. The programs will focus on increasing knowledge in essential elements in the sense of belonging and sense of safety, self confidence and self esteem, literacy, communication, problem solving, volunteerism and community service for youth, interaction and relationships with adults and peer groups, leadership development and opportunities, youth initiatives in non-formal science, engineering, and technology and civic engagement.

6. Situation and priorities

According to data from the local Guam Police Department there has been an increase in family violence that continues to have devastating effects on the island of Guam and its residence. Families no longer feel safe within their homes, neighborhoods and communities. The high school drop out continues to increase at an alarming rate. With the increased drop out rate, teen pregnancy is notable and reported to be reaching middle school. Teenage suicide in Guam is amongst the highest in the nation and teenage alcohol and drug abuse is increasing. Sexual activities are reported to have been increasing among teenager exposing the youth, families and communities to sexually transmitted diseases. In addition, Guam is experiencing a spur in population growth as residents of the Freely Associated States of Micronesia migrate with their families to Guam to seek better quality of life. As a result, social and welfare systems are burdened and the education system must shift its programs to meet the needs of language other than English students. School infrastructure is also impacted as double sessions are implemented to accommodate the increase in student populations.

An anticipated increase in military operations in Guam estimates 8,000 US Marines with 10,000 dependents and support personnel will be arriving over a two year period will be a significant community issue. As we partner with the military, added programs will be needed to support our troops and their families. Issues to be addresses include, labor force preparedness, community safety, cultural understanding of both the military culture and the diversified island communities.

Program priorities are to create an environment where opportunities for youth to gain and increase their sense of belonging, independence, master and generosity to enable them and master the skills needed to make positive life choices, become civically engaged, act responsibly and be a positive influence in their communities.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

- 1) Guam multi ethnic communities pose a challenge to program planning and development.
- 2) Extension has had extensive researched based programming experiences in the areas of youth, family and community.
- 3) Extension research based curricula and the resources of the Land Grant Institutions will allow us to develop partnership with local and federal agencies to address these issues.
- 4) Research have shown that youth who participate in activities which promote hands on experience are more likely to increase their self esteem, feel secure and take responsibility for their action and having good decision making skills.

5) Youth assets is an untapped resource

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The Program goal is to provide education, programs and experiences that provide prospects and opportunities to master learning of essential life skills that allows young people to be trustworthy, respectful, responsible, fair and caring citizens. The program aims to help youth, adults and families integrate these principles into their everyday lives.

9. Scope of Program

- In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds : No

12. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

To achieve the 4-H program ultimate goals the following activities will be conducted based research proven and curriculum adopted Experiential Learning Model promoting life skills.

05 new 4-H Clubs will be organized and supported annually,

15 4-H school enrichment programs will be established and later chartered as 4-H Clubs,

10 special interest/short-term programs/Day Camps and 5 overnight camps will be conducted,

10 School-Aged Child Care Education Programs will be offered yearly,

05 technology related workshops will be conducted and

02 planned workshops for 4-H individual study/mentoring/family learning activities will be implemented.

14. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● Demonstrations ● Other 1 (4-H Clubs will be formed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● TV Media Programs ● Web sites

15. Description of targeted audience

Primary target audience includes: children, youth, and families in the community, and schools including military establishments and their families including teachers, educators, and organizations that may request our services in a collaborative manner. Efforts will be made to reach targeted population who are underserved.

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	15	50	5000	7000
2008	15	50	6000	8000
2009	15	50	7000	9000
2010	15	50	8000	10000
2011	15	50	9000	11000

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2007 : 0 2008 : 0 2009 : 0 2010 : 0 2011 : 0

18. Output measures

Output Target

(1) # of club members

2007: 50 2008: 100 2009: 150 2010: 200 2011: 250

Output Target

(2) # of volunteer leaders

2007: 5 2008: 10 2009: 15 2010: 20 2011: 25

Output Target

(3) # of workshops

2007: 12 2008: 15 2009: 25 2010: 30 2011: 35

Output Target

(4) # of brochures

2007: 3 2008: 2 2009: 3 2010: 3 2011: 4

Output Target

(5) # of surveys

2007: 2 2008: 0 2009: 4 2010: 0 2011: 5

Output Target

(6) # of media articles and promotions

2007: 3 2008: 3 2009: 4 2010: 5 2011: 5

Output Target

(7) # of focus group

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 3 2010: 3 2011: 3

Output Target

(8) # of volunteers trained

2007: 7 2008: 8 2009: 10 2010: 12 2011: 15

Output Target

(9) # of extension staff trained

2007: 5 2008: 10 2009: 15 2010: 20 2011: 25

Output Target

(10)# of collaboration established

2007: 4 2008: 6 2009: 8 2010: 10 2011: 12

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Target

(1) # of 4-H members mastering life skills in the selected targeting life skill curriculum,

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 1000 2008: 2000 2009: 3000 2010: 4000 2011: 5000

Outcome Target

(2) # of participants gaining life skills knowledge in the workshops they chose and participate in,

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 1000 2008: 2000 2009: 3000 2010: 4000 2011: 5000

Outcome Target

(3) # of volunteers trained in youth development process and leaderships skills,

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 5 2008: 10 2009: 15 2010: 20 2011: 25

Outcome Target

(4) # of school aged children gaining knowledge and experiences in the essential elements in the 4-H curriculum.

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 1440 2008: 2880 2009: 5760 2010: 11520 2011: 23040

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Populations changes (immigration,new cultural groupings,etc.)

Description

Given the frequency of typhoons on Guam, natural disasters will definitely cause a shift in priority programming to that of immediate recovery.

There are external factors such as the economic environment and political dynamics could shift priorities play a major role in the communities as Guam depends on tourism and federal dollars.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- Other (Observations)

Description

The Targeting Life Skill curriculum has a built in pre and post evaluation instrument that will be modified and used to measure participant knowledge and understanding of the planned activity. 4-H club members involved in curriculum based activities will be given a survey before and after participating in selected program activities. A direct observation will be compiled along with a program survey for all the families, 4-H and community participants. Two time series surveys will be conducted to measure how knowledge gain has been used to enhance quality of lives.

22. Data Collection Methods

- {NO DATA ENTERED}

Description

A comprehensive electronic data collection required by the CSREES: Annual ES 237 Enrollment Form to be completed by all 4-H programs. Observation of participant testimonials will be collected and posted in the annual report to the Director of Extension Service.

1. Name of the Planned Program

Nutrition Education for Guam

2. Program knowledge areas

- KA7 20% Healthy Lifestyle
- KA7 20% Requirements and Function of Nutrients and Other Food
- KA8 5% Community Institution, Health, and Social Services
- KA7 15% Nutrient Composition of Food
- KA7 20% Nutrition Educations and Behavior
- KA7 5% Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
- KA8 15% Human Development and Family Well-Being

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

This program focuses on food and nutrition educational activities designed to lead participants to healthy life style choices. A variety of nutrition education lessons are offered to a large cross-section of community members designed to meet their individual needs in nutrition education. The program focuses on skill areas for practical everyday choices with an emphasis on incorporating this knowledge into their everyday lives. The program includes:

- § “MyPyramid”
- § Food Safety (Kitchen & Safe Food Handling)
- § Importance of Exercise
- § Fruits & Vegetables (Vitamins)
- § Shopping Tips
- § Budgeting
- § Meal Planning
- § Reading food labels
- § Promoting the use of herbs and spices to help reduce the intake of salts, fats and sugars.

6. Situation and priorities

Current data from the Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services Vital Statistics office continues to show high numbers of chronic and preventable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer as primary causes of deaths. There is a great need for preventive nutrition educational programs and services; there have been an increase in preventable diseases related to diet. The program will offer a wide array of nutritional programs to our community audiences designed to promote healthy lifestyles in relation to exercise, food and nutrition as the main objective.

Cooperative Extension on Guam continues to provide the community with a variety of nutrition education programs. Recent need assessment focus groups continue to identify the need for expanding these programs. Guam Cooperative Extension will continue to develop and improve these programs while incorporating current issues that relate directly to leading healthy lifestyles, such as the benefits of physical activity.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

- An underlying assumption is that obesity rates and associated medical complications on Guam is preventable. Through nutrition education the people of Guam would be informed of the many health benefits of proper nutrition intake of foods and the importance of regular exercise.
- Obesity rates on Guam are best addressed through education programs targeting both adults and youth.
- There will be an increase in the number of diabetics on Island due to the lack of proper nutrition and exercise.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Associated goals include:

To help the community learn to choose and prepare foods that protect their overall health.
 Provide education that leads to better diets and health for all members of the community.
 Increased knowledge of nutrition.

Improved ability to buy and prepare nutritious food.
 Improved ability to manage resources that relate to food.
 Improved food storage, safety and sanitation practices.

Adoption of knowledge and skills integrated for healthy life.

The program strives to create, in the minds of our participants, an awareness linking what we eat to our health in order to ultimately change their dietary behaviors.

9. Scope of Program

- In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds : No

12. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

- (1) Provide basic nutrition education classes on topics that relate to nutrition and food which include: “MyPyramid”; Food Safety (Kitchen & Safe Food Handling); Importance of Exercise; Fruits & Vegetables (Vitamins); Shopping Tips; Budgeting; Meal Planning; Reading food labels and promoting the use of herbs and spices to help reduce the intake of salts, fats and sugars.
- (2) Conduct nutrition workshops to target population.
- (3) Develop curriculum for promoting physical activity; education to prevent obesity; localized general nutrition education materials (hand-outs/pamphlets) and also develop a curriculum on food portions and control on over eating.
- (4) Develop curriculum for nutrition education for diabetes and cancer along with educational materials.
- (5) Develop recipe books that feature local recipes.
- (6) Create a local recipe book that incorporates healthful modifications of local dishes.
- (7) Conduct food demonstrations on local dishes that incorporate healthful modifications.
- (8) Develop booklet that identifies locally grown fruits and vegetables with high nutritive value and develop a recipe leaflet or booklet in which will include education on the health benefits and uses of food sources.
- (9) Create a model fiesta table incorporating local dishes and providing samples of good recipes in a booklet or leaflet form to be uses as a healthful example.
- (10) Develop a fact sheet of common causes of preventable diseases that are high on Guam and

show the relation to poor nutrition.

- (11) Create a pamphlet that indicates positive points for practicing good nutrition habits.
- (12) Conduct workshops promoting locally grown fruits and vegetables with healthful recipes from farmers and experience cooks of local dishes (marketing healthy recipes with local produce).
- (13) Establish partnerships with local food source businesses to promote a greater variety of healthy foods and education awareness within food sources facilities.

14. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 1 (Food Demonstrations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● Web sites ● Other 1 (Static Displays) ● Other 2 (Disseminating education handouts)

15. Description of targeted audience

The target audiences in the program include:

- (1) School age children (elementary through high school level)
- (2) Families in public assistance programs
- (3) Families with young children
- (4) General consumers
- (5) Military Families
- (6) Elderly
- (7) Health educators
- (8) School teachers
- (9) Local farmers
- 10) Other

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	1000	2000	3000	1000
2008	1000	2000	3000	1000
2009	1000	2000	3000	1000
2010	1000	2000	3000	1000
2011	1000	2000	3000	1000

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2007 : 0 2008 : 0 2009 : 1 2010 : 0 2011 : 0

18. Output measures**Output Target**

(1) # of research papers

2007: 1	2008: 1	2009: 1	2010: 1	2011: 1
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Output Target

(2) # of research citations

2007: 0	2008: 2	2009: 4	2010: 8	2011: 12
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Output Target

(3) # of extension articles

2007: 2	2008: 2	2009: 2	2010: 2	2011: 2
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Output Target

(4) # of workshops

2007: 50	2008: 50	2009: 50	2010: 50	2011: 50
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Output Target

(5) # of brochures

2007: 1	2008: 1	2009: 1	2010: 1	2011: 1
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Output Target

(6) # of dissemination of research results and new technology and information

2007: 200	2008: 200	2009: 200	2010: 200	2011: 200
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Output Target

(7) # of one to one intervention

2007: 10	2008: 10	2009: 10	2010: 10	2011: 10
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Output Target

(8) # of surveys

2007: 200	2008: 200	2009: 200	2010: 200	2011: 200
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Output Target

(9) # of focus group

2007: 1	2008: 1	2009: 1	2010: 1	2011: 1
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Output Target

(10) # of work with media

2007: 1	2008: 1	2009: 1	2010: 1	2011: 1
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Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Target

(1) # of participants gaining increased knowledge and understanding on nutrition and exercise

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 200	2008: 400	2009: 500	2010: 800	2011: 1000
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Outcome Target

(2) # of participants to be introduced to the new "MyPyramid"

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 200	2008: 400	2009: 500	2010: 800	2011: 1000
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Outcome Target

(3) # of participants identifying knowledge for reading and understanding food labels

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 200	2008: 400	2009: 500	2010: 800	2011: 1000
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Outcome Target

(4) # of participants gaining enhanced understanding of menu planning and smart shopping

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 200	2008: 400	2009: 500	2010: 800	2011: 1000
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Outcome Target

(5) # of participants gaining skills for food preparation and food safety practices

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 200	2008: 400	2009: 500	2010: 800	2011: 1000
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Outcome Target

(6) # of participants adopting increased practice of proper nutrition habits through-out the community

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 200	2008: 400	2009: 500	2010: 800	2011: 1000
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Outcome Target

(7) # of participants possessing increase knowledge and understanding for: physical activity; food labels; smart shopping; and menu planning skills

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 200	2008: 400	2009: 500	2010: 800	2011: 1000
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Outcome Target

(8) # of participants in the community who have been expose to nutrition education

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 200	2008: 400	2009: 500	2010: 800	2011: 1000
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Outcome Target

(9) % increase of nutrition skills

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 5 2008: 10 2009: 15 2010: 20 2011: 30

Outcome Target

(10) % increase of participants leading Healthier Life Styles

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 5 2008: 10 2009: 15 2010: 20 2011: 30

Outcome Target

(11) % increase knowledge and understanding for being a cost efficient Community in relation to healthy food shopping

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 5 2008: 10 2009: 15 2010: 20 2011: 30

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration,new cultural groupings,etc.)
- Other (No current Nutritionist)

Description

To achieve the indicated types of output activities most especially in regards to producing publication materials relating to preventable diseases there is a great need to hire a certified nutritionist. The lack of a certified nutrition will heavily impact our ability to achieve indicated outcomes.

Due to the current implementation of a program titled Direct Instruction (DI) in the Guam Public Schools Systems (GPSS) has recently implemented the Direct Instruction Program to address student reading scores. The implementation has often decreased because there may be a difficult time conducting nutrition education activities in schools during the program sessions. DI which is mostly being implemented in the elementary level is currently consuming most of the instruction day, therefore minimizing the time set aside for instruction outside the daily curricula. However, the local school system is currently reviewing the DI schedule and may possibly decrease DI time. Until the instruction hours for DI is decreased, our ability to reach a high percentage of school age children within the schools will decrease.

Time constraints do not only apply to the GPSS but applicable to working families in the community in regards to culture and lifestyles. Taking time away from work and family obligations is a factor for people on Guam to commit time towards nutrition education. The strong ties of extended family and cultural obligations leaves less time available for other commitments. The main challenge is enticing the community on the importance of good nutrition and exercise for health lifestyles. There is a great need for advertisement and media on the awareness of good nutrition.

Mentality of healthy lifestyle choices is another factor gaining personal interest. A large number of people are still ignorant towards the importance of good health and nutrition education. Creating a connection between the staying healthy through eating healthy meals is still a great challenge. We have a great need to continue to advertise on the importance of good nutrition practices.

Another factor that may affect our outcome would be population changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.). Guam being a U.S. territory has seen a rise in diversity population of the years. Language barriers of different cultures may be a factor in the distribution of understanding the delivery of education.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)
- Time series (multiple points before and after program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants
- Other (Study Assessments)

Description

Assessment tools will be used to evaluate the successes in achieving the program outcomes throughout the variety of nutrition activities. Behavioral change will be monitored after the contact and compared with the knowledge at entry. Studies of assessments would be done to provide data on behavioral change. Comparisons between participants and non participants will be monitored as well to indicate lifestyle changes in relation to good nutrition and exercise practices.

22. Data Collection Methods

- {NO DATA ENTERED}

Description

The method for data collection using pre and post test results will be utilized as an indicator of behavioral change in relevance to the lessons presented. If no positive results are seen a reevaluation of tests education delivery will occur. Program surveys will also serve as an indicator of a level of understanding towards the subject area and interest of information delivery. Case studies will be conducted based on behavioral change in order to indicated positive results towards program education. Observations on attitudes and selections of making healthier food choice will also be evaluated. Data from health agencies that indicate positive changes in relation to healthier lifestyle choices will be another indicator towards providing quality program delivery. Time series survey will be conducted 6 months to 1 year after education classes and workshops.

1. Name of the Planned Program

Our Environment and Home & Urban Landscapes

2. Program knowledge areas

- 605 15% Natural Resource and Environmental Economics
- 403 5% Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse
- 104 10% Protect Soil from Harmful Effects of Natural Elements
- 216 5% Integrated Pest Management Systems
- 123 5% Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources
- 133 10% Pollution Prevention and Mitigation
- 135 15% Aquatic and Terrestrial Wildlife
- 112 15% Watershed Protection and Management
- 111 20% Conservation and Efficient Use of Water

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

The environmental concerns from the community are evident from responses by focus groups and others. Many perceptions of the state of the environment are swayed by advertising, misinformation and/or lack of information. Projects geared towards water quality issues have found evidence that public perception is often contrary to reality when it comes to pollution and water quality. To help alleviate these misperceptions and to focus the community on other environmental issues and solutions, there needs to be a cooperative partnership to leverage the efficiencies of local agencies supporting the environment and increase the chance for meeting each agency's goals. Recent partnering with the Guam Environmental Protection Agency, the Guam Department of Agriculture, and the Guam Public School system has begun to develop information that can be used to develop programs to address other environmental concerns identified by the community. This effort will look at the major issues of drinking water quality, effects of erosion, non-point source pollution, the Guam landfill, and others. The POW will augment grant funds that have been secured for outreach efforts for the conservation and efficient use of water and the reduction of commercial fertilizer application on Guam farms and residential homes and to demonstrate efficient conservation practices and recycling techniques to homeowners. Recognizing that long term demonstrations are difficult for a single organization to support, this POW addresses this issue through a collaborative effort to establish hands-on learning demonstration sites throughout the island. A major educational curriculum will be developed and offered to all schools and civic groups, as well as individuals, to encourage better stewardship of our environment. The demonstration sites will serve to show examples of conservation or recycling techniques and allow extension clients to evaluate the effectiveness of the process and allow them to visualize the result of this process. There is a need for outreach programs and traditional and innovative conservation practices among building contractors. Guam is on the verge of a building and economic boom. This increased pressure on the environment must be mitigated, beginning in the construction phase. Information on appropriate building materials and other innovations to reduce run-off and other non-point source pollution are needed. Curriculum devoted to best management practices of the environment will be developed. This curriculum will include conservation planning, best management practices in several areas, including construction of water catchments, watershed management, reduction of non-point source pollution, erosion control, as well as other supporting practices. The primary target audience are the mayor's offices, local 4-H programs, private and public schools, NGOs, and the general public.

6. Situation and priorities

Several funded programs in water quality and environmental education have found that the community has major concerns regarding drinking water quality and pollution of its surrounding recreational waters, among others. The solutions for these concerns have been reactive. In some cases the concerns are not based on fact, but rather on emotion. Other concerns may be the result of advertising from local businesses that contradict information from local government officials. Additional concerns surrounding Guam's only landfill have spurred a sense of mistrust in the local government regarding environmental issues. The need for outreach programs on traditional and innovative conservation and production practices is heightened by a recent surge in construction. New housing starts and the military build up places additional pressure on the environment. The use of "old school" design for building structures and roads can lead to increases in non-point source pollution and other damaging environmental effects. Many of these adverse effects can be circumvented with appropriate education. The response from the community and our partners in this project, have identified three issues/needs where technological innovation is needed to

develop conservation practices that effectively address several environmental concerns unique to tropical islands. These topics are: 1) Water quality for human consumption, especially in the schools. 2) Placement of a landfill away from housing areas and water resources. 3) Erosion and damage to island beaches and reefs. Through a couple of grants, funding has been secured to develop and demonstrate innovative practices to address one of the above environmental concerns. Supporting best management conservation practices will also be implemented and included in the educational programs of the project. The innovative practices to be developed, tested and promoted include: 1) Garden ponds to receive water from run off in developed areas. These garden ponds are constructed areas of deep well drained soil, planted with local plants that will benefit from the abundance of water, yet be tolerant of dry periods. 2) Planting for shade to reduce use of electrical energy and composting to reduce water use in home gardens, reduce risk of point source pollution, and increase organic matter content in soils. 3) Use of tanks and pools culturing fish in areas with lower water pressure, to increase availability and reduce commercial fertilizer. 4) Use of green roofs and solar water heating to reduce electrical costs for cooling homes 5) Replace introduced sword grass with more appropriate grasses, such as vetiver to reduce erosion and improve organic content in highly eroded areas. These demonstrations will be linked to the development of an Environmental Stewardship curriculum that will include a core component on water and its true value to the environment and the community.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Outreach efforts of agencies supporting environmental protection and sustainability will be strengthened through common goal setting, sharing of resources and collaboration in outreach efforts. People learn best through hands-on learning, observation of successful demonstration projects. Younger children are more easily influenced and taught new ideas than older people. Many people rely on television, radio, and the internet for information on many topics. Commercial advertising presents a slanted view of the truth regarding many environmental issues. Many policy makers are ill prepared to address environmental issues. Educational programs are assumed to be able to make a significant positive impact on this issue.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

1. Common citizens will contribute to the overall sustainable economic development by gaining respect and awareness for the environment. 2. Government officials will become educated on aspects of the environment before attempting to generate legislation. 3. Building contractors will learn and adopt environmental friendly practices to reduce the impact of development on the environment. 4. Erosion of sediment into the streams will be reduced by 50%, improving the health of Guam’s reefs. 5. All schools will introduce at least a portion of an environmental curriculum to their students. 6. Tourism will increase due to development of a solid eco-tourism market and an increased environmental image of Guam.

9. Scope of Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes
 11. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

12. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

A major effort will be to develop an appropriate curriculum for elementary, middle and high school age groups. These same curricula can be used in workshops for other groups. After the curricula are developed a series of train-the-trainer workshops will be held in order to build the capacity in this area. These trainers will include project staff, teachers, and staff from NGO's and mayor's offices. To further enhance the capacity, a major developed program will be introduced to Guam. Project NEMO, a recognized education program for Natural Resources education for managers, will provide professional peer reviewed educational materials for local government officials. Other efforts will include introduction of the Volunteer Water Monitoring project. This project was initiated in 2006 and will be expanded to include more areas. The national facilitation project for Volunteer Water Monitoring will be solicited for input on successful methods to improve the program. Outputs of this outreach collaboration each year will include; conducting two workshops at each demonstration site. Additionally quarterly workshops will be held for the general public comprising the newly developed curriculum. A series of outreach publications on the demonstrated conservation or other environment saving practices will be developed and presented through a quarterly or bi-monthly newsletter. Several Mini grants to demonstrate conservation or other environmental practices will be awarded each year to schools. Each year several planning meetings between the cooperating agencies will be held to identify priorities in order to jointly apply for grant funding to address these priorities. Funded grants are a planned output of this POW.

14. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Demonstrations ● Other 1 (mini-grants) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters ● Web sites ● Other 1 (newspaper articles)

15. Description of targeted audience

School aged children in all grades are more eager to learn about the environment if done in a way to elicit interest areas. With over 30 schools in Guam, the participation can be significant and the amount of education and information presented can carry forward in their lives to preserve the environment for future generations. The adult audience comprises parents of students and others that will view school demonstrations or displays. Others will receive information through major island fairs or events or through newsletters.

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	50	2000	30	500
2008	50	2000	30	500
2009	100	2000	50	500
2010	100	2000	50	500
2011	150	2500	100	600

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2007 : 0 2008 : 0 2009 : 0 2010 : 0 2011 : 0

18. Output measures

Output Target

Number of extension articles

2007: 4 2008: 4 2009: 5 2010: 5 2011: 5

Output Target

Number of workshops

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 4 2011: 4

Output Target

Number of brochures

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Output Target

Number of requests for research results and new technology and information

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Output Target

Number of one to one intervention

2007: 5 2008: 5 2009: 10 2010: 10 2011: 15

Output Target

Number of popular articles

2007: 1 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 3 2011: 5

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Target

Number of participants gaining awareness of environmental issues

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 50 2008: 100 2009: 200 2010: 200 2011: 300

Outcome Target

Number of Government officials become educated on aspects of the environment

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 10 2008: 10 2009: 15 2010: 20 2011: 25

Outcome Target

Number of contractors learning environmental friendly methods to reduce the impact of development on the environment.

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 2 2008: 3 2009: 5 2010: 10 2011: 10

Outcome Target

Number of schools to introduce an environmental curriculum to their students.

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 1 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 3 2011: 5

Outcome Target

Percent decrease in erosion of sediment into the streams, improving the health of Guam's reefs.

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 0 2008: 1 2009: 1 2010: 5 2011: 10

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Competing Public priorities

Description

Conflicts over the increase in military presence may detract some people from the program focus. Other land use conflicts in conjunction with the economic state of the island may influence factor to affect the outcome. In many of our field level projects there frequent (every 5-7 year) occurrence of super typhoons impacts long term demonstrations and projects. The possibility of these typhoons must be accounted for in planning of activities of the demonstrations. Funding priorities change part of this POW's objective is to monitor these changes and develop collaborative multi agency strategies to adapt and take best advantage of these changes.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- After Only (post program)
- Retrospective (post program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- Case Study
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants

Description

The evaluation of this POW will be based on surveys of practices and attitudes towards the environment. A list of attendee and students involved or present at events, will be surveyed annually to gauge their change in behavior. Evaluation studies will consist of surveys of workshop participants, and producers. Surveys will be taken during workshop and other training sessions. New farmers, and existing farmers will receive mail surveys, phone call surveys and follow-up calls, and farm visits. Demonstration field days and displays will allow for survey of the general public's views and perceptions. Post evaluations of perceptions of each educational activity. Follow up farm visits and phone calls to participants to determine level of adoption of demonstrated or recommended practice.

22. Data Collection Methods

- {NO DATA ENTERED}

Description

Data collection will primarily be in the form of attendees and survey results in the first 2 years. After that data collection may include the number of environmental related news articles, environmental issues addressed by NGO's and other groups and also with survey data. After educational activity follow up visits (field observations) and phone calls (survey telephone) will be used to identify adopted practices. For some activities pre- and post tests will be used to identify knowledge gained. Structured interviews will be used to identify partner agencies' staff perceptions of improved farmer knowledge and application. Case studies will be used to document changes in attitude and behavior of key clients.

1. Name of the Planned Program

Plant Health and Pest Management

2. Program knowledge areas

- 102 5% Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
- 211 10% Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 205 10% Plant Management Systems
- 216 40% Integrated Pest Management Systems
- 214 5% Vertebrates, Mollusks, and Other Pests Affecting Plants
- 215 10% Biological Control of Pests Affecting Plants
- 213 5% Weeds Affecting Plants
- 212 15% Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

The Plant Health and Pest Management Program is an outreach education program that informs clientele of issues that deal with plants and pests. The information and its delivery are designed to reduce the environmental and economic impact of plant cultivation, plant importation, and pest control activities. This is accomplished through education and research projects conducted by Guam Cooperative Extension and other federal and local agencies such as the Pesticide Applicator Training Program (PAT), Guam Integrated Pest Management (IPM), National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN), Guam Invasive Species Advisory Committee (GISAC), and Pacific Islands Distance Diagnostics and Recommendation System (PIDDRS).

6. Situation and priorities

The University of Guam Extension Service is charged with providing the best possible advice for dealing with current and new emerging pests and diseases. In a 2002 farmer survey report, from the Eggplant, Pepper, and Tomato Production Guide for Guam, 48% of the farmers reported pests as their number one farm problem followed by plant diseases at 22%. There are several steps that can be taken to reduce the impact of pests, weeds, and diseases. The first is identification. There have been no comprehensive insect surveys in Micronesia for many years nor a record of plant diseases on Guam. As a result, pest records do not accurately reflect the fauna, nor describe the animal/plant – arthropod relationship existing within Micronesia. The Cooperative Extension Service must remain vigilant in its pest and disease identification efforts to detect new introductions to the island. Since all of Guam's new pests are the result of accidental introductions of invasive species, Guam will continue to get new pests as long as people travel to Guam and plants are imported. With the rise in terrorist activities worldwide, the intentional introductions of pests and diseases must also be considered. The Cooperative Extension Service must cooperate with other agencies with similar goals. The Guam Invasive Species Advisory Committee (GISAC) was formed to provide technical expertise in management of organisms that are already here and prevention of further introductions. The Committee has established a website at <http://gisac.guam.net> as a repository for information on Guam's invasive species. The University of Guam is also part of the Western Plant Diagnostic Network (WPDN) (<http://www.wpdn.org/>) which is a part of a larger network: National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN). The NPDN enhances United States' agricultural security through a functional nationwide network of public agricultural institutions with a cohesive, distributed system to quickly detect deliberately introduced, high consequence, biological pests and pathogens into our agricultural and natural ecosystems by providing means for quick identifications and establishing protocols for immediate reporting to appropriate responders and decision makers. Since Guam's is limited in its animal and plant diversity, invasive species quickly establish themselves due to the lack of natural predators. One of the best ways to reduce the impact of such pests is through biocontrol, which is a method of pest control that uses natural predators to reduce pests as contrasted by chemicals. Biocontrol agents are routinely introduced to Guam by researchers in the Agriculture Experiment Station, with follow up efforts and distribution of the agents to farmers and homeowners, the Cooperative Extension Service can improve the effectiveness of this pest control method and its acceptance. The key components that make up any IPM program include pest identification, efficacy of control practices (chemical, biological, and cultural) and environmental impact. Of the key components, the first and foremost is plant diagnostics. Only with good diagnostic protocols can the cause of a plant problem be determined and only then can effective and safe control methods be advised. Licensing of pesticide applicator, through the Pesticide Applicator Training program, insures that applicators know how to handle pesticides safely. Proper handling of pesticides is of paramount importance for the safety of agricultural workers, farmers, the islands water supply, and the environment. Whenever people cultivate plants they disturb the environment: soil, plant and animal species. Through proper management practices many pests, weeds, and plant disease problems can be eliminated or reduced. If proper

management practices are not followed soil will be washed away, plant pathogens will multiply, and insects will become resistant to insecticides. The Cooperative Extension Service through education awareness programs needs to get the farmers and homeowners to adopt low environmental impact plant cultivation practices.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

There are four main causes for an unhealthy plant: plant pathogens, animal pests, weeds, and unfavorable factors. The cornerstone to solving plant problems is proper identification of the causal agent. Once a causal agent is properly identified, there is a greater chance that it can be eliminated before it gets out of control and causes substantial damage. The use of IPM (Integrated Pest Management) principles offers an economical way to control pathogens, pests, and weeds using minimal amounts of chemicals. Biocontrol offers the ideal means of controlling these organisms but often take years to develop and become established. For the average citizen of Guam, the greatest exposure to toxic chemicals comes from pesticides used in the home and in the garden. Through education and public awareness the risk of pesticide exposure can be reduced.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

- β Identification of all pests, weeds, and plant diseases on Guam
- β Establishment on Guam of all known suitable biocontrol agents
- β Full adoption of IPM practices by farmers and homeowners
- β Full adoption of low environmental impact cultivation plant practices by farmers and homeowners

9. Scope of Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

11. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

12. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
2008	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
2010	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

The establishment of a comprehensive insect pest survey list for Micronesia, with continuous updating. Provide one-on-one consulting on IPM to individuals who have problems with crops, weed and/or pests. The establishment of a plant diagnostic clinic that will take a lead role in diagnosing plant problems and will provide outreach by providing space, equipment, and expertise for publications, courses and workshops. Through the Pesticide Applicator Training program instruct applicators on the safe handling of pesticides and administer certificates.

14. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● One-on-One Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● Web sites

15. Description of targeted audience

The target audience for this program includes local farmers, homeowners, nurseries, landscapers and golf course superintendents and their crews, school children, and government agencies.

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	300	400	100	400
2008	330	430	135	435
2009	340	440	140	440
2010	350	450	145	445
2011	360	460	150	450

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2007 : 0 2008 : 0 2009 : 0 2010 : 0 2011 : 0

18. Output measures

Output Target

of research papers

2007 : 1 2008 : 1 2009 : 1 2010 : 1 2011 : 1

Output Target

of research citations

2007 : 0 2008 : 5 2009 : 12 2010 : 14 2011 : 25

Output Target

of extension fact sheets or articles

2007 : 3 2008 : 3 2009 : 3 2010 : 3 2011 : 3

Output Target

of workshops/trainings/classes

2007: 9 2008: 9 2009: 10 2010: 10 2011: 10

Output Target

of brochures

2007: 3 2008: 4 2009: 4 2010: 4 2011: 4

Output Target

of research or new technology reports

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 3 2010: 3 2011: 3

Output Target

of one-on-one interventions

2007: 160 2008: 175 2009: 180 2010: 185 2011: 190

Output Target

of surveys

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Output Target

of focus groups

2007: 0 2008: 0 2009: 1 2010: 1 2011: 1

Output Target

of news media activities (TV and radio)

2007: 1 2008: 1 2009: 1 2010: 1 2011: 1

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Target

% of participants gaining skills in identification of insects and related pests

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 85 2008: 85 2009: 85 2010: 85 2011: 85

Outcome Target

% of participants gaining skills in identification of plant diseases

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 85 2008: 85 2009: 85 2010: 85 2011: 85

Outcome Target

% of participants gaining skills in identification of weeds

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 85 2008: 85 2009: 85 2010: 85 2011: 85

Outcome Target

% of participants gaining knowledge about pesticides and their application

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 85 2008: 85 2009: 85 2010: 85 2011: 85

Outcome Target

% of participants reducing indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 60 2008: 60 2009: 60 2010: 60 2011: 60

Outcome Target

% of participants adopting some established IPM practices

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 60 2008: 60 2009: 60 2010: 60 2011: 60

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Economy
- Competing Public priorities

Description

Guam's horticulture and agricultural activities are constantly being reshaped by the availability of imports, frequency of damaging typhoons, number of tourists and proliferation of exotic pests and diseases. Guam's agricultural land is being replaced with housing, golf courses, hotels, parks, and landscaping. With each shift in land use new pests, diseases and weed problems arise. Typhoons have a major impact on the outcome of our program because of its impact on plants ,pests, insect and insect-like pests, diseases, weeds, biological control agents, and cultural practices. Immediately after a typhoon, client concerns shift from garden and farm production to home and farm clean up and restoration. After a typhoon, several months often pass before home gardens and farms are back into productions. Extension services such as the operation of a diagnostic center depends heavily on personnel and support staff for daily operations. When cutbacks occur, adjustments must be made in program delivery to keep the center's doors open.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants

Description

To evaluate the effectiveness of a planned activity a knowledge based comparison will be make between participants (before and after the presentation) and between participants and non-participants. Comparison will be done using survey questions of knowledge that will be covered during the presentation. The survey will be the same for participants and non-participants and for participant before and after the session. Questions types will be true and false and multiple choice. At the end of the presentation, participants will also be given a series of evaluative questions. Participants will be asked to respond on a sliding scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

22. Data Collection Methods

- Sampling
- Mail
- On-Site
- Observation
- Journals
- Other (internet)

Description

Data will be collected through field surveys, pesticide licensing examinations, plant clinic submissions, and 4-H presentations.

Field surveys and client submissions will be used to measure the impact of invasive pests on Guam and the release of biocontrol agents. Pesticide training and licensing procedures will be used to collect data on pest control practices of growers. Presentations for the military and 4-H will be used to collect data on basic pest knowledge and control practices used by the general public and youth.

1. Name of the Planned Program

Sustainability of Small Scale Swine and Poultry Farms on Guam

2. Program knowledge areas

- 711 10% Ensure Food Products Free of Harmful Chemicals, Including Residues from Agricultural and Other Sources
- 703 15% Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 302 15% Nutrient Utilization in Animals
- 307 35% Animal Management Systems
- 601 10% Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management
- 806 15% Youth Development

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Small-scale farms are the backbone of the animal industry on Guam. Swine farms on Guam typically have one to 20 sows and poultry farms have 25 to one hundred layers. The planned program will utilize an integrated approach to small-scale swine and layer production linked with fruit and crop production. A two - sow unit and 100 layers will be maintained at the Guam Department of Agriculture Breeding Facility for demonstration purposes. Best practices in swine and poultry production will be showcased with emphasis on lowering costs and increasing environmentally sustainable practices. For example, local feeds (grated coconut, tanga-tanga, bananas, breadfruit) will be highly incorporated as the cost of imported livestock feeds continue to increase due to high shipping cost. Dry litter manure disposal will be designed and integrated with crop production in such a way that nutrients will be utilized. Feeders, waterers, nest boxes, and brooders will be made out of local materials.

With the emerging threats of animal diseases around the world, regional and national trade of animals may be suspended. Guam then, should establish and develop its own source of replacement broodstocks. Genetic improvement will be maintained through low-input breeder - hatchery for poultry and bringing frozen semen for swine. This demonstration farm will become an educational tool for farmers to learn and create innovative ideas to apply to their farms. The Guam Department of Agriculture and Guam Cooperative Extension will partner to implement the demonstrations and associated education programs. Department of Agriculture will provide the service and infrastructure support and GCE will provide the educational and practice development roles. Farmers that are willing to adopt new practices will be encouraged to apply for competitive grants through various SARE grants such as Farmer Rancher Grant, Ag Producer + Ag Producer Grant and many more. Through these grants, if approved for funding, producers will have the opportunity to improve their farm productivity and sustainability.

The facility will also be open for visitation from school children, 4-H clubs, GCC and UOG students. This site will serve as a laboratory classroom for students to learn aspects of swine and poultry production. Life skills program for 4-H related with animals will be conducted at the site. The animals will be displayed at school fairs, environmental campaign drives and village celebration.

Economic and production costs of these small scale operations will be evaluated to pinpoint areas where producers will have to make adjustments in their operational expenses. This "educational facility" approach will be a learning and training center for producers, agriculture extension agents and staff and students in all levels. It will be an opportunity for Extension agents and the agricultural professional community to really showcase what we "preach" by actually collaboratively "running" a "mini" swine and layer unit.

Aspects of food safety, and education of nutrient values of poultry meat and meat by-products will also be emphasized among producers, school children and customers.

6. Situation and priorities

The survival of small-scale animal farms on Guam is threatened by several factors. These factors include: (1) the geographical distance of Guam from the US mainland and Hawaii and strict USDA quarantine regulations being imposed on Guam makes the regular replacement of

broodstocks very costly and difficult for animal producers. (2) natural disasters such as super typhoons. (3) high costs of feeds. (4) heavy importation of animal products. (5) decreasing numbers of animal producers as current generation retires.

Global threats of outbreaks of animal diseases may cause Guam to close its importation of live animals for replacement broodstocks or meat and meat by-products. If this happens, there will be a severe shortage of protein source if local broodstocks are not available.

In the focus group sessions, it was clearly pointed out that the community wants fresh eggs and fresh poultry meat and pork. The focus group members mentioned that agriculture must be taught at elementary schools so these young people know where all these agriculture produce come from. The advisory board also agreed on the need for this planned program. In fact, the members of the advisory board suggested that

this program be expanded to accommodate subsistence producers who may want to go on commercial scale.

The traditional way of CES in educating and disseminating information is mostly individual contacts / workshops and publications. Mostly stateside reading materials were given out for farmers. The information is difficult for the farmers to relate to because of the wide difference of operations between stateside and Guam farms, there is a need for local demonstrations of best management practices.

The education and training of livestock producers on key sustainable management practices has not had a long lasting impact over the past years because there were no educational programs and tools linked to demonstration which actually show them the aspects of production in a local and regional situation.

This educational facility will serve as a means of producing local replacements for swine and poultry broodstocks (DoAg's service role) and at the same time a learning center for the community to improve husbandry skills and better decision-making abilities on farm management (Extension's education role).

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Small-scale farms operate in a "hit and miss" system. Due to the size of their farms, they tend to be "less managed" compared to commercial farms. They don't have a long-range plans for their farms; in terms of planning their production forecast, feeding programs and how to handle waste management (a major environmental risk). Yet, they also invest a lot of time, efforts and resources to their farms.

The demonstration facility of this planned program will show the impact on small-scale farms of planning and best management practices. The two-sow unit in the facility will show to producers how sows can reach their maximum productivity by meeting basic needs are met (a well-designed farrowing area, effective waste management minimum nursing period and proper nutrition). The 100 layers unit will show that layers can be productive under low input systems. The housing facility can be an old container van, or a "range management" or portable pens "chicken tractors" for the layers and supplement feeding with non-conventional feeds to reduce feed costs.

The Cooperative Extension Service and the Guam Dept. of Agriculture anticipate success in running a small - scale farm unit through a collaborative partnership pulling local resources demonstration. This partnership and collaboration of both agencies will enable this program to run during the 5 year period. One program directly resulting from this partnership is the animal and plant integration portion of the Conservation Innovation Grant that will be housed at this facility.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Economic development of the livestock industry by:

1. Running demonstration and education programs to enhance the economic viability of new and existing farm operation. Small-scale farms will continue to contribute to the local economy of Guam by operating sensibly through sustainable practices. Small-scale farms will be the main source of fresh eggs, fresh chicken and fresh pork. Food security will be established in case of closure of imports due to outbreaks of zoonotic diseases in the region or worldwide. Small-scale farms will always be a part of the culture and tradition of the people.

9. Scope of Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

11. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

12. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

1. A partnership with the Department of Agriculture (service support) and the Guam Cooperative Extension Service (education and outreach) to operate a small-scale livestock and poultry demonstration facility.
2. Conduct workshops and training to local and regional producers at the facility
3. Deliver services and products (Department of Agriculture) and educational and technical support (Guam Cooperative Extension Service) to local and regional producers
4. Conduct applied research and field experiments at the facility and on farmers farms to conduct participatory and demonstrations
5. Conduct field tours to educate students, 4-H club members and Military Kids through tours of the facility

14. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● {NO DATA ENTERED} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● Billboards ● Web sites

15. Description of targeted audience

Primary local clients will include former, existing and potential new animal producers (swine and layer) both small-scale and subsistence level. On Guam over the past decade, 1,000+ new agriculture land leases have been signed by the Chamorro Land Trust. Many of the producers possess limited resources and are in desperate need of education and technical support programs.

Second target groups are the island’s youth particularly youth at risk and military kids. Life skills program by 4-H that relates to animals care and management will also be conducted at the demonstration site and the animals will be displayed at various schools during schools’ celebration of Chamorro Week and fairs. The 4-H military Kids program will also utilize the demonstration farm for hands-on learning on animal care, and integration with gardening..

A third target group is the local and regional agricultural professionals. Regional workshops related to animal production will be conducted at the demonstration farm. Extension agents and local and regional professionals from the different Land Grant Institutions from Micronesia and Northern Marianas will participate in activities at the site. Guam will continue to be the source of swine breeders and replacement chicks for Marianas and Micronesia.

A fourth audience is University agricultural students. The demonstration farm will be utilized as laboratory classroom for students enrolled in agriculture courses (Introduction to Agriculture and Introduction to Animal Science) at the University of Guam.

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	75	200	200	500
2008	80	250	250	500
2009	90	300	230	500
2010	100	400	240	600
2011	125	400	300	700

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2007 : 8 2008 : 8 2009 : 8 2010 : 8 2011 : 8

18. Output measures

Output Target

of workshops

2007: 3 2008: 4 2009: 4 2010: 3 2011: 5

Output Target

of extension publications

2007: 1 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Output Target

of field trips

2007: 4 2008: 4 2009: 4 2010: 4 2011: 4

Output Target

of applied research conducted in demonstration site

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Output Target

of visitors

2007: 100 2008: 125 2009: 150 2010: 150 2011: 150

Output Target

of one to one contacts

2007: 100 2008: 100 2009: 100 2010: 100 2011: 100

Output Target

of request for animal displays

2007: 4 2008: 5 2009: 5 2010: 5 2011: 7

Output Target

of 4-H / Military Kids programs conducted at site

2007: 3 2008: 4 2009: 4 2010: 5 2011: 6

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Target

of producers increasing in knowledge and husbandry skills on an integrated to approach to animal and plant farm operations (short term)

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 40 2008: 40 2009: 45 2010: 50 2011: 55

Outcome Target

of producers adopting demonstrated practices

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 4 2008: 4 2009: 5 2010: 5 2011: 6

Outcome Target

of producers practicing regular replacements of broodstocks (medium term)

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 25 2008: 30 2009: 35 2010: 40 2011: 45

Outcome Target

of producers decreasing in feeding imported commercial feeds (medium term)

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 30 2008: 35 2009: 40 2010: 45 2011: 50

Outcome Target

% increase in sustainable small-scale farms (long term)

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 4 2008: 7 2009: 10 2010: 15 2011: 20

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Economy
- Government Regulations

Description

1. In any collaboration with local government agencies there is the potential for a complete change over or the upper level of administrative partners every four years. In selecting priorities and conducting needs assessments we work with both the classified staff as well as the administration to provide continuity and sustainability to the POW's programs. Additionally, attempts are made to enter into long

term MOU's that may span administrations

2. Local funds for program activities are subject to fluctuations in the local economy. Funding priorities change part of this POW's objective is to monitor these changes and develop collaborative multi-agency strategies to adapt and take best advantage of these changes.
3. In many of our field level projects there frequent (every 5-7 years) occurrence of super typhoons impacts long term demonstrations and projects. The possibility of these typhoons must be accounted for in planning of activities of the demonstrations

21. Evaluation studies planned

- After Only (post program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants

Description

1. Post evaluations of perceptions of each educational activity.
2. Follow up on farm visits and phone calls to participants to determine level of adoption of demonstrated or recommended practice.
3. During program, farms will be visited to determine level of adoption of recommended practices and to compare participation farms with non-participating farms

22. Data Collection Methods

- Sampling
- Telephone
- On-Site
- Unstructured
- Observation

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

1. Name of the Planned Program

The New Farmer: Agriculture for the Next Generation

2. Program knowledge areas

- 601 20% Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management
- 403 10% Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse
- 205 10% Plant Management Systems
- 806 10% Youth Development
- 608 10% Community Resource Planning and Development
- 102 10% Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
- 307 10% Animal Management Systems
- 125 10% Agroforestry
- 104 10% Protect Soil from Harmful Effects of Natural Elements

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

In these times of limited budgets both federal and local, cooperative partnerships can leverage the efficiency of local agencies supporting the agricultural industry and increase the chance for meeting each agency's mission. Over the past year a partnership has developed between the Guam Cooperative Extension (GCE) the Guam Department of Agriculture (DoAG), the Chamorro Land Trust Commission (CLTC), the local field office of the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to address common concerns with the agricultural industry and increase the effectiveness of outreach efforts. This effort seeks to promote the economic development and sustainability of the agriculture industry on Guam in three ways. First, encourage and support the many new commercial and subsistence farmers under the Chamorro Land Trust agriculture land lease program by developing a New Farmer curriculum. Second, encourage a new generation of farmers by adapting this curriculum into a youth agricultural entrepreneur program in collaboration with Sanctuary, Inc. and village mayors' offices. Third to improve outreach and educational efforts of the partner agencies by sharing support of field outreach staff and field demonstrations.

This POW will pioneer an innovative approach to outreach through the training of local agencies' outreach staff, and sharing of land, equipment and supply resources. Under this POW grant funds have already been secured for two field agents for demonstration and outreach efforts to be shared by the collaborating agencies and time from local agencies will be devoted to the POW. Recognizing that long-term demonstrations are difficult for a single organization to support, this POW addresses this issue through a collaborative effort to pilot multi-agency supported small model farms which reflect local production environments. This effort will utilize these farms to develop and demonstrate best management conservation and production practices within the context of existing plans for each farm. Under this POW the partner agencies and POW clients will identify common areas of concern and continue to seek outside grant funding and local support to jointly address these issues. Regular assessment of the agriculture industry to identify new or unresolved issues will also be apart of this POW.

An initial identified need is for outreach programs on traditional and innovative conservation practices. This need is heightened by the dramatic increase in number of new farms on Guam through the Chamorro Land Trust Commission's agricultural lease program. Many of these farmers have limited farm experience. The educational needs could be overwhelming for any single agency's staff, but in a coordinated partnership several agencies may effectively address these needs. Curriculum devoted to concerns of new farmers will be developed. This curriculum will include conservation planning, government programs available to local farmers, best management practices in several priority areas like livestock waste management systems, windbreaks using economic species, contour hedgerows and filter strips, and construction of water catchments as well as other supporting practices. The primary target audience is the 1000+ agriculture land lease recipients of the Chamorro Land Trust Commission and youth participants from Sanctuary Inc., the mayors' offices and local 4-H programs.

6. Situation and priorities

In a series of meetings, over the past year and a half, Guam Cooperative Extension (GCE) and other agricultural support agencies (Guam Department of Agriculture, Chamorro Land Trust Commission, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service Field Office) on Guam identified several issues common to the industry. The first is that agriculture support agencies on Guam are small and lack the breadth of expertise that would be found in analogous agencies on the mainland. Island-wide the expertise pool is probably adequate to meet the island's

s needs but is fragmented among several agencies. Consequently, farmers have difficulty accessing the information they need, or finding the expertise to explain key concepts to them when they seek advice.

At the same time, the need for outreach programs on traditional and innovative conservation and production practices is highlighted by the number of new farms on Guam through the Chamorro Land Trust agricultural lease program with limited farming experience. These educational needs will be addressed through a coordinated partnership of several agencies.

The partners in this project, have identified three issues/needs where technological innovation is needed to develop conservation practices that effectively address several environmental concerns unique to tropical islands. These topics are:

- Ø Water storage for shallow soils over permeable limestone with limited water holding capacity, ill suited for in-ground water catchments.
- Ø High livestock waste management costs and potential risks of point source pollution from livestock operations to the single fragile water lens.
- Ø Frequent high wind speeds and typhoons damage farm products and infrastructure.

Through a collaborative grant funding has been secured to develop and demonstrate, on three multi-agency sponsored model farms, innovative practices to address the above environmental concerns will be. Supporting best management conservation practices will also be implemented and included in the educational programs of the project. The innovative practices to be developed, tested and promoted include:

- Ø Multi-purpose sky ponds (water catchments) for surface capture, storage, irrigation, and seasonal aquaculture for shallow soils over a porous limestone base using innovative methods of sealing the ponds (geoliners, clay from the volcanic areas of the island, and a biological gel or plastic “gley” from typhoon green waste and livestock manure).
- Ø Dry litter livestock waste systems with composting to reduce water use, reduce risk of point source pollution, and increase organic matter content in soils.
- Ø Multi-row windbreaks using a diversity of species selected for economic returns with hedgerows to create a multi-storied approach to wind protection and soil erosion.

These demonstrations will be linked to the development of a New Farmers curriculum that will include a core component on utilizing government programs to develop conservation practices on the farm.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Outreach efforts of agencies supporting development of the agricultural industry will be strengthened through common goal setting, sharing of resources and collaboration in outreach efforts.

Farmers learn best through observation of successful demonstrations and through peer-to-peer sharing of information.

Many of the CLTC agricultural leases are not being developed due to lack of knowledge, both technical and of how to obtain the necessary resources. The assumption is that education programs and demonstrations can make an impact on this underutilization of land resources.

That this POW will evolve and expand each year as new needs are identified and partnerships form to pursue and mobilize resources to address these needs.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Economic development of the island through expansion of the island’s agriculture industry and building the capacity of local agricultural organizational entities by:

1. Increasing the number and profitability of new commercial and subsistence farms.
2. Increase the effectiveness of all participant agencies’ outreach efforts.
3. To bring POW clients and partner agencies together to identify priorities and obtain resources to address these priorities.
4. To increase the number and profitability of enterprises in natural resource based industries through participatory research and demonstrations.
5. To promote environmentally friendly sustainable practices and government programs and incentives that supports these practices through educational programs
6. Provide educational programs that address the need of new agricultural land lease holders who are not utilizing their land for productive purposes.

9. Scope of Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

11. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

12. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Farmers with agricultural land leases that are not utilizing the land for agricultural or underutilizing the land will be targeted for recruitment into the education and demonstration activities and survey on barriers to their agriculture implementation.

In order to increase the skills of the islands agricultural professionals train the trainer workshops will be held on the New Farmer curriculum prior to holding workshops at the demonstration farms or New Farmer Trainings for the general public. The joint agency generation of outreach publications on the demonstrated conservation or production practices.

Each year several planning meeting between the cooperating agencies will be held to identify priorities in order to jointly apply for grant funding to address these priorities. Funded grants are a planned output of this POW, demonstrating capacity building through training, collaborative planning and presentation of needs.

Best management conservation and sustainable agricultural practices will be demonstrated on multi-agency demonstration farms, new enterprises and production methods will also be demonstrated.

A farmer Mini grant program will be implemented to demonstrate innovative agricultural practices, several grants will be awarded each year. At least one workshop each year will be held on government incentive programs and funding opportunities for farmers.

Outputs of this outreach collaboration each year will include; conducting two workshops at each shared demonstration farm and one workshop at participating farmers' fields. Additionally quarterly workshops will be held for the general public comprising the New Farmer curriculum.

14. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● {NO DATA ENTERED} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Other 1 (extension fact sheets & articles) ● Other 2 (newspaper articles & radio spots)

15. Description of targeted audience

The primary target audience is the one thousand plus agricultural lease holders of the Chamorro Land Trust Commission (CLTC) agricultural

lands programs and the more than 100 existing full and part time commercial and subsistence agricultural producers on Guam. In addition, a secondary target population is the island youth interested in entrepreneurial agricultural activities. Additionally clients of mayors' offices interested in small scale and community agricultural activities are also targeted.

The secondary target audience is the agricultural professional community on Guam. This program is a collaborative effort to build the capacity and enhance the performance of the agricultural professionals in Guam Cooperative Extension, and partner agencies so these agricultural professionals can better identify issues and mobilize resources to assist the agriculture community on Guam.

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	100	50	15	0
2008	100	50	15	0
2009	100	50	15	0
2010	100	50	15	0
2011	100	50	15	0

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2007 : 0 2008 : 0 2009 : 0 2010 : 0 2011 : 0

18. Output measures

Output Target

{NO DATA ENTERED}

: {NO DATA ENTERED} : {NO DATA ENTERED} : {NO DATA ENTERED} : {NO DATA ENTERED} : {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Target

of Chamorro Land Trust Commission lease holders participating in workshops and field day activities

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 20 2008: 20 2009: 20 2010: 20 2011: 20

Outcome Target

of agricultural professionals completing New Farmer training workshop modules

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 4 2008: 4 2009: 4 2010: 4 2011: 4

Outcome Target

of MOUs and MOAs for collaborative program grants

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Outcome Target

of farmers adopting recommended demonstrated practices

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 4 2008: 6 2009: 8 2010: 8 2011: 8

Outcome Target

of farmers awarded and implementing mini grants per year

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 4 2008: 4 2009: 4 2010: 4 2011: 4

Outcome Target

of participants in Demonstration Farm workshops and field days

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 60 2008: 60 2009: 60 2010: 60 2011: 60

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Other (change in gov't. admin.)

Description

In any collaboration with local government agencies there is the potential for a complete change over of the upper level of administrative partners every four years. In selecting priorities and conducting needs assessments we work with both the classified staff as well as the administration to provide continuity and sustainability to the POW's programs. Additionally, attempts are made to enter into long term MOUs that may span administrations.

In many of our field level projects there frequent (every 5-7 year) occurrence of super typhoons impacts long term demonstrations and projects. The possibility of these typhoons must be accounted for in planning of activities of the demonstrations.

Funding priorities change part of this POW's objective is to monitor these changes and develop collaborative multi agency strategies to adapt and take best advantage of these changes.

Others:

- 1) Potential change in Government administration every 4 years through gubernatorial elections.
- 2) Super typhoons
- 3) Changes in federal funding levels and priorities, and successful grant applications.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- After Only (post program)
- Retrospective (post program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- Case Study
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals, group, organizations) and non-participants

Description

Structured interviews of agricultural professionals in local agencies ex. NRCS EQIP program to determine current level of program participation and quality of participation and then each year conduct follow up interviews to see if there is a perceived increase in number of participants and in the quality of their participation (application submission and follow through) after targeted educational programs on these government initiatives.

Post evaluations of perceptions of each educational activity.

Follow up farm visits and phone calls to participants to determine level of adoption of demonstrated or recommended practice.

Case studies will be used to determine farm income increases due to program participation.

22. Data Collection Methods

- Telephone
- On-Site
- Structured
- Case Study
- Observation
- Tests
- Other (post activ. survey & focus group)

Description

After educational activity follow up visits (field observations) and phone calls (survey telephone) will be used to identify adopted practices.

For some activities pre- and post tests will be used to identify knowledge gained.

Structured interviews will be used to identify partner agencies' staff perceptions of improved farmer knowledge and application.

Case studies will be used to document changes in attitude and behavior of key clients and economic impact on farm profitability.

1. Name of the Planned Program

Tropical Food Processing and Safety

2. Program knowledge areas

- 501 25% New and Improved Food Processing Technologies
- 712 30% Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occuring Toxi
- 604 5% Marketing and Distribution Practices
- 502 25% New and Improved Food Products
- 806 5% Youth Development
- 503 10% Quality Maintenance in Storing and Marketing Food Products

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

This planned program “Promote tropical food processing and safety” is to achieve the long-term goal of increasing processed food products on the market using regional tropical crops and reduce the risk of foodborne illness on Guam communities. This program is planned based on the community interests identified in the community awareness and interest survey, the needs identified by the community focus group discussions, and the suggestions from advisory group meeting. The identified issues of Guam communities in this planned program are: (1) lack of local processed food products and (2) high frequency of foodborne illness in Guam communities. We assume that providing knowledge and training and educating people to do the best practice can address the issues. In this program, the Smith-Level funds and other federal grants will be invested to conduct research, extension and educational activities. The input activities include: (1) conducting research in identifying technologies and potential food products that can success in communities and local markets; (2) investigating safe handling practice of local high risk foods in communities; (3) applying research information to develop curriculums of home food processing and food safety; (4) conduct food processing and food safety workshops and training for communities; (5) providing consultant services and disseminate scientific based information in food technology and food safety to entrepreneurs, farmers, families, individuals, children, youth food workers, and food safety educators in communities. The program activities will increase knowledge, skills, and abilities of participants in developing small home food processing business to achieve marketing food products in communities. The program activities will also increase consumer’s food safety knowledge, improve consumer’s attitude, and change consumers’ behaviors to do best practice of handling food. The behavior changes of handling food will result in a decrease of foodborne illness in Guam communities. Although tropical environment and natural disaster such as Typhoon will affect crop productions and food safety practices, supports from the government and communities and the 2 million tourism industry will provide a promising to achieve the success of the program and make contribution to promote economic growth on Guam. Surveys, focus groups, observations, sampling, and case study will be used to evaluate the effectiveness and success of the planned program.

6. Situation and priorities

There are increasing needs of using local produces to process value added products on Guam. Ninety percent of foods on Guam are imported from U.S. and other Asian countries. Few small scale food manufactures use local agricultural crops to process food products. Seasonal agricultural crops are often saturated in the local markets. The saturation of agricultural produces in the local market results in reduction of agricultural production. Promoting processing food products can avoid wasting of agricultural produces, balance local fresh produce market, and motivate farmers to increase agricultural production. In addition, Guam possesses unique tropical resources, which have biological components beyond the functions of traditional nutrients. These tropical plants, fruits and vegetables have precious values to benefit human health. Investigation of health benefits and identifying functions of the unique tropical plants, fruits and vegetables is a foundation to process and market value added food products on Guam.

Guam is a tropical island with an average temperature of 28°C through the year. Every year about 10 outbreaks and 150 cases are reported from the Guam Department of Public Health Social Service. A small scale survey (n = 30) on consumer foodborne illness frequency in communities showed that 43% of participants experienced foodborn illness at least once per year. The frequency of foodborne illness on Guam is much higher than the frequency in the United States. The data from the Guam Department Public Health showed that most foodborne illness occurs in private homes and fast restaurants. The high occurred foodborne illnesses on Guam were Salmonellosis, Staphylococcal gastroenteritis, Shigellosis, fish poisoning, Campylobacteriosis, and Vibrio parahaemolyticus. The vehicles highly associated foodborne illness were fish, seafood, chicken, and kelagen. Lack of food safety knowledge and poor food handling practice are attributed to the high frequency of foodborne illness. A consumer food safety knowledge survey (n = 200) showed that consumers significantly lack of knowledge in temperature/time control, proper cooking and unsafe food resources. Although consumers have good knowledge in personal hygiene and cross contamination, consumers may not handle food properly. Many local Chamorro families have outdoor kitchen, in which hot water is not supplied and sanitation is poor. Temperature and time abuse of potentially hazardous foods is often occurred in fiesta parties on the islands.

The above two issues and needs were identified by the CES 2006 Awareness and Interest Survey, stakeholder focus group discussions, and advisory group meetings. The Awareness and Interest Survey showed that 48% of households (n = 140) having a member interested in food processing and food safety, and 62% of CES target clients (n = 98) exhibited interests in food processing and food safety. Guam is a tropical island, which attracts 2 million international tourists very year. The tourist industry on Guam provides a potential market for local value added food products. In the community need assessment by 13 focus group discussions, participants stated that processing value added food product and educate food safety is a community need. The participants in advisory group meeting supported to address the selected issues. Setting the priority of issues was also based on the mission of the Guam Cooperative Extension Service.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

As proven in states, access the knowledge and training in home food preservation is a step to increase local processed food products in the markets. Farmers, families and individuals need knowledge and skills in food processing to preserve and process food products at home or in a food preparation kitchen. Most Chamorro families on Guam have a backyard in which various fruits and vegetables can readily grow. Chamorro culture encourages people to plant and eat indigenous fruits and vegetables. Traditionally Chamorro people like to preserve and process food products. In 2002, the Government of Guam issued a law to protect and encourage residents to use local crops to process food products. The local Fisherman's Co-op is a successful example that uses fish resource to process and sell fish products for local residents. The two million tourist industry provides a potential market for the local value added products. For example, a tourist evening market each Wednesday in the Chamorro Village provides an opportunity for people to sell home made products. Some value added food products such as beef jerky, coconut candy, and chocolate are sold to tourists in the evening markets. Research in determining functional values and health benefits of tropical plants, fruits and vegetables is essential to develop unique tropical food products. Investigating optimum processing conditions will insure to process high quality of tropical value added food products with new technology.

As proven internationally, effective education of food safety knowledge and proper food handling practices to general consumers reduce the risk of foodborne illness. Microbiological research in safely handling high risk traditional foods will provide useful information for effective food safety education to consumers. General consumers need knowledge to change their attitudes and practice properly in handling food. Food safety education to school children will have significant long term impact in the communities. In Guam communities mayors welcome food safety education to residents in their village centers. Various community food fairs provide opportunities to deliver food safety information to consumers to increase awareness and knowledge of foodborne illness. The Guam Department of Education support food safety programs to children in schools. Local media such as Pacific Daily News and radio stations are collaborators who are willing to provide food safety knowledge and information to communities. The Guam Food Safety Task Force established in 2005 also advocates and support any kinds of food safety education to both food establishments and general communities.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Increase local processed food products at the market on Guam.

Reduce the frequency of foodborne illness in Guam communities.

9. Scope of Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds : No

12. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
2008	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
2009	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
2010	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
2011	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

To achieve the ultimate goal of increasing local processed food products on Guam market Guam, the activities that will be done include:

- (1) Identify locally grown crops that can be successfully processed to food products with potential markets;
- (2) Establish home food processing pilot kitchen at CES or community kitchen for education and demonstration;
- (3) Conduct research experiments to exploring functional values and health benefits of tropical plants, vegetables and fruits;
- (4) Determine optimum processing conditions for selected crops;
- (5) Develop curriculums and education materials of home food processing;
- (6) Conduct workshops and training of home food processing;
- (7) Disseminate educational materials of food technology to communities;
- (8) Develop extension fact sheets to communicate research results and findings to communities;
- (9) Provide one-on-one intervention to entrepreneurs and individuals in processing value added products;
- (10) Promote the development of food coop in communities;
- (11) Collaborate with agencies and organizations to promote food processing in communities
- (12) Work with media to announce workshops, delivery information, and report results;
- (13) Facilitate food processing small business development and collaboration; and
- (14) Conduct surveys, focus groups, tests, and case study to evaluate the effectiveness of the program

To achieve the ultimate goal of reducing the frequency of foodborne illness in Guam communities, the activities that will be done include:

- (1) Develop, adopt or modify food safety curriculum for general consumers and school children, focusing on Salmonellosis, Staphylococcal gastroenteritis, Shigellosis, fish poisoning, Campylobacteriosis, and Vibrio parahaemolyticus; temperature/time control, proper cooking and unsafe food resources;
 - (2) Conduct food safety workshops for general consumers and school children in communities;
 - (3) Investigate safe handling of selected high risk foods such as ;
- &

14. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● {NO DATA ENTERED} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● Web sites ● Other 1 (Disseminating information) ● Other 2 (Extension fact sheet and article)

15. Description of targeted audience

The target audiences in the program include:

- (1) Local farmers
- (2) Fishermen
- (3) Food manufactures
- (4) Entrepreneurs
- (5) General consumers
- (6) School children
- (7) Food safety educators
- (8) Military families
- (9) Retailers
- (10) Managers and employees in food establishments

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	150	500	150	500
2008	150	500	150	500
2009	200	750	150	500
2010	200	750	200	700
2011	250	1000	200	700

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2007 : 0 2008 : 0 2009 : 0 2010 : 0 2011 : 0

18. Output measures

Output Target

of Research Paper

2007: 1 2008: 1 2009: 1 2010: 1 2011: 1

Output Target

of Research Citations

2007: 0 2008: 2 2009: 4 2010: 8 2011: 12

Output Target

of extension fact sheets or articles

2007: 2 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Output Target

of workshops

2007: 6 2008: 6 2009: 6 2010: 6 2011: 6

Output Target

of brochures

2007: 1 2008: 1 2009: 1 2010: 1 2011: 1

Output Target

of dissemination of research results and new technology and information

2007: 500 2008: 500 2009: 500 2010: 500 2011: 500

Output Target

of one to one intervention

2007: 1 2008: 2 2009: 2 2010: 2 2011: 2

Output Target

of work with media

2007: 1 2008: 1 2009: 1 2010: 1 2011: 1

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Target

% of participants gaining food processing knowledge and skills

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 60 2008: 60 2009: 60 2010: 60 2011: 60

Outcome Target

% of participants gaining food safety knowledge

Outcome Type: Short

2007: 60 2008: 60 2009: 60 2010: 60 2011: 60

Outcome Target

% of participants adopting food processing techniques

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 5 2008: 10 2009: 20 2010: 25 2011: 30

Outcome Target

% of participants adopting proper food handling practice

Outcome Type: Medium

2007: 20 2008: 30 2009: 40 2010: 50 2011: 50

Outcome Target

of new value food products on the markets

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 0	2008: 2	2009: 4	2010: 6	2011: 8
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Outcome Target

% decrease in foodborne illness

Outcome Type: Long

2007: 0	2008: 5	2009: 5	2010: 10	2011: 10
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20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Other (Community Support)

Description

External factors which may affect the outcomes of processed food products on the market include: (1) Tropical climate, diseases and typhoon disaster, which affect agricultural production. However, various tropical plants, fruits and vegetables can recover after typhoon disaster. Many tropical crops grow well on Guam to resist the tropical climate and diseases. (2) Collaboration between farmers and food entrepreneurs. (3) Tourist industry because tourism is a major industry on Guam, which creates a potential market for local processed food products. (4) Guam government and community supports to establish community kitchen. (5) Changes of cultures because Chomorro cultures encourage planting crops and food preservation. (6) External federal competitive grants, which are needed to support the food processing program activities.

External factors which may affect the outcomes of decrease the frequency of foodborne illness include: (1) Tropical climate significantly influence the program outcomes because Chomorro culture encourages large group outdoor fiestas and parties. (2) Typhoon disasters will challenge consumers and food establishments to handle food properly. However, the typhoon disaster forces consumers to recognize the importance of food safety. (3) Collaboration among the government of Guam, the Guam Department of Public Health Social Service, and the Guam Department of Education provide communities opportunities to delivery food safety knowledge and information to general consumers. (4) Supports from the Guam Food safety Task Force and local media such as the Pacific Daily News and radio stations play important roles in advocating food safety education and food safety issues in communities. (5) The moving of about 2 million people of military families to Guam in the next fives will significantly affect the program outcomes. (6) External federal competitive grants, which are needed to support the food safety program activities.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)
- Case Study
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals, group, organizations) and non-participants

Description

To evaluate the success in achieving the program outcomes, the evaluation studies include Before-After (before and after program), during program, case study, comparisons between program participants and non-participants.

In Before-After study, surveys and focus group discussion, data collections from other agencies and direct observation will be used to compare the knowledge and skill levels of participants in food processing and food safety before and after program implementation. In study of during program, sampling, pre- and post-tests, surveys, focus group discussions, data collection from other agencies and direct observations will be used to evaluate the improvement of participants in knowledge and practice of food processing and food safety. In the case study, structured and unstructured interviews will be used to evaluate the success of individuals who accomplish the long-term outcomes. In the study of comparisons, surveys, focus group discussions and direct observations will be used to evaluate the difference of participants and non-participants in knowledge, skills and practices.

22. Data Collection Methods

- Mail
- Telephone
- Unstructured
- Case Study
- Observation
- Tests
- Other (Data from other agencies)

Description

The sampling will be used in research to determine functional values of tropical crops and pathogen survivals in highly risk traditional foods. Survey will be used to evaluate participants' knowledge and attitudes before and after implementation of program. Case study will be used to evaluate the achievements and success of individuals in processing and marketing food products after they gain knowledge and skills. Observation methods will be used to evaluate if consumers handle food properly after they obtain knowledge in program activities. Tests will be used in pre- and post-tests of participants how much knowledge or skills that they gain after program activities such as after food processing and food safety workshops. Searching for data from other agencies will be used to provide evidences of the success of the planned program.