

## What is SARE?

Since 1988, the Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SARE) program has been the go-to USDA grants and outreach program for farmers, ranchers, researchers and educators who want to develop innovations that improve farm profitability, protect water and land, and revitalize communities. To date, SARE has awarded over \$273 million to more than 6,800 initiatives.

### SARE is grassroots with far-reaching impact

Four regional councils of expert practitioners set priorities and make grants in every state and island protectorate.

### SARE communicates results

SARE shares project results by requiring grantees to conduct outreach and grower engagement; and by maintaining the SARE Learning Center—a library of practical publications, grantee-produced information products and other educational materials.



**Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education**

[www.sare.org](http://www.sare.org)

## SARE: Advancing the Frontier of Sustainable Agriculture in...

# American Samoa

### Project Highlight: *A Better Model for Tilapia Production*

In American Samoa, where economic opportunities are limited and imported goods are expensive, farmers must seek out ways to produce food in low-cost, environmentally sustainable systems. Tilapia, a freshwater fish, has been popular there for decades, and to address food security by using local inputs, tilapia farmers are looking increasingly to integrated aquaculture systems.

Using SARE grants, two farmers belonging to the Samoan Family Sun Fish Co-op built new systems to test and show to the local community. To reduce the amount of land, water and feed needed for a successful system, Troy Fiaui converted his tilapia tanks to greenwater aquaculture. This practice recirculates water, and the fish waste flows to banana and taro fields as a

source of nutrients.

A second farmer, Joseph Fuamatu, also built a demonstration greenwater hatchery with SARE funding. His demonstration project was used to teach sex identification, spawning practices, larval rearing, feeding and broodstock management. Fuamatu found that people from his village, after observing the technology, agreed that raising tilapia in tanks is possible and better for the environment than catching fish with a spear gun, which also destroys the coral. The tanks used by Fiaui and Fuamatu help feed their families and villages, and provide the community with an important model for tilapia production.

For more information on these projects, see [www.sare.org/projects](http://www.sare.org/projects), and search for project numbers FW07-035 and FW07-036.

## SARE in American Samoa

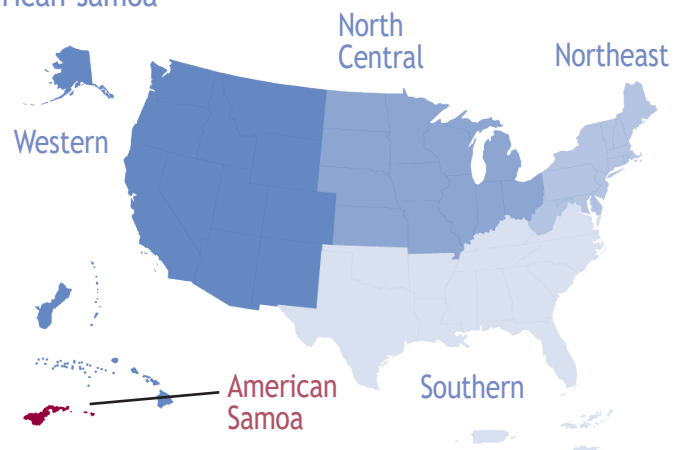
[www.westernsare.org/american-samoa](http://www.westernsare.org/american-samoa)

**\$328,061 in total funding**

**35 grant projects**

(since 1988)

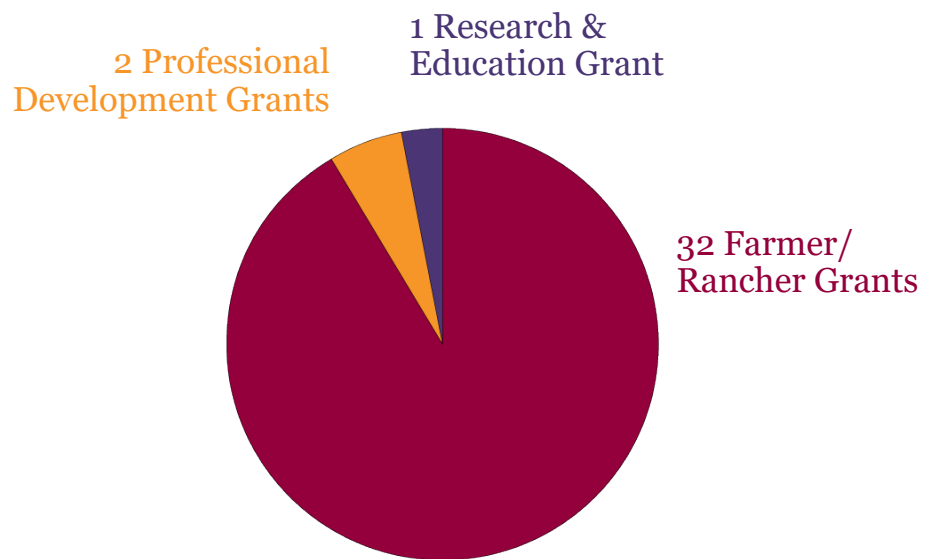
For a complete list of grant projects state by state, go to [www.sare.org/state-summaries](http://www.sare.org/state-summaries)



SARE's four regional programs and outreach office work to advance sustainable innovations to the whole of American agriculture.

# SARE Grants in American Samoa

SARE has awarded a total of **35 grants** in American Samoa since 1988



## SARE's Impact



**53 percent** of producers report using a new production technique after reading a SARE publication.

**79 percent** of producers said they improved soil quality through their SARE project.

**64 percent** of producers said their SARE project helped them achieve higher sales.

## Contact Your SARE State Coordinator

SARE sustainable ag coordinators run state-level educational programs for Extension and other ag professionals, and many help grant applicants and recipients with planning and outreach. Visit [www.westernsare.org/american-samoa](http://www.westernsare.org/american-samoa) to learn more.

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For detailed information on SARE projects, go to  
[www.SARE.org](http://www.SARE.org)