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TRIP REPORT

JOHN W. WALKER, AP/LIVESTOCK

John W. Walker
February 5, 1981 to March 8, 1981

ITINERARY

February 5 - Leave Washington 1600
February 6 - Arrive Zurich 0950
February 7 - Leave Zurich 2240
February 8 - Arrive Nairobi 0810
February 16- Leave Nairobi 1320
February 16- Arrive Khartoum 1645
February 20- Leave Khartoum 0855
February 20- Arrive Paris 1620
February 21- Leave Paris 1330
February 21- Arrive Abijan 2000

February 24-Leave Abijan 2000	March 1-Arrive Dar es Salaam 0825
February 24-Arrive Bamako 1400	March 3-Leave Dar es Salaam 1000
February 27-Leave Bamako 1300	March 3-Arrive Tanga 1200
February 27-Arrive Paris 1935	March 4-Leave Tanga 1100
February 28-Leave Paris 1330	March 4-Arrive Dar es Salaam 1300
February 28-Arrive London 1330	March 6-Leave Dar es Salaam 2020

March 7-Arrive London 0500
March 8-Leave London 1100
March 8-Arrive Washington 1655

TRIP INITIATED BY: DS/AGR

TRIP PAID FOR BY: (LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTION CAPABILITY RSSA-931-1149)

I.

SUMMARY

The primary purpose of this trip was to attend the International Conference on Advances in the Control of the Theileriosis (East Coast Fever or ECF) of Livestock at Ilrad, Nairobi, Kenya. It was important for me to attend this conference because Theileriosis, a blood disease of livestock that is transmitted by ticks, ranks as causing as much or greater losses in Africa than trypanosomiasis. I feel that the conference was first rate. Other contacts and interviews were added to my itinerary in Kenya in order to take full advantage of being in the country. Most important in these other contacts were discussions with Drs. O. H. Diambo and M. Cunningham regarding the current and future tick research at ICIPE. They are optimistic that the outcome of this research will be an effective immunological tool to protect animals against ECF.

Papers given at the Theileriosis Conference and discussions with researchers at ILRAD as well as at ICIPE, support an optimistic outlook for development of immunological tools to protect livestock against ECF.

Further in the itinerary, additional countries where DS/AGR is supporting technology transfer (Vertebrate Pests Control-Sudan) and research (Tsetse Fly Sterility-Tanzania) were added in order to monitor these projects while I was in Africa. The Control of Vertebrate Pests Project has been terminated in the Sudan because the Sudanese Government has declined further participation with AID and AID's PASA representative, Denver Wildlife Research Center (DWRC). The situation is described in more detail in this report plus additional background material is attached. This project terminated under very poor circumstances. Yet such activity is badly needed in Sudan, and seemed to offer so much, if it had been well implemented

The Tsetse Fly Sterility Project in Tanzania was found to be in the exact opposite situation compared to the Control of Vertebrate Pests Project in the Sudan. The USAID Mission and G.O.T. are strongly supportive of an extension of this research.

I traveled to West Africa (Ivory Coast and Mali) to get an up-to-date appraisal of regional activities in African Animal Trypanosomiasis control there. In Ivory Coast a comprehensive aerial spray and ground clearance 4-year, \$28 million program will get under way in 1981 in collaboration with Mali, supported by the European Economic Community. Approximately 50,000 square kilometers of land will be cleared of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis. Over 100 human deaths per year are caused by trypanosomiasis in Mali and West Africa

In Mali there are several small and medium size USAID Mission supported livestock production projects terminating this year. These are being reordered into one new comprehensive project. This should be a management improvement and result in more effective use of AID supported resources and better technology transfer to the Malians. The AID supported Central Veterinary Laboratory at the edge of Bamako is a highly visible accomplishment by AID in Mali and has the potential for playing an even larger future role in livestock production, both in Mali and West Africa.

John W. Walker
May 13, 1981

11. PURPOSE:

1. Nairobi, Kenya -a. Attend International Conference-Advances in the Control of Theileriosis (East Coast Fever of Ruminants) at ILRAD.) (February 9-13)

b. Confer with staff of ICIPE on Physiology and Ecology and Immunology of ticks research project.

c. Confer with Kenyan officials on African Swine Fever research.

d. Confer with officials of Organization of African Unity (OAU) on African Animal Trypanosomiasis (AAT) control.

e. Confer with local AID officials on DS/AGR sponsored research on animal diseases in Kenya.

f. Confer with Dale Vinning-USDA-Ag. Attache and Dr. James Moulthrop, APHIS, USDA. (Rome) on animal health problems and programs of Kenya and Tanzania.

III. ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONTACTED:

A. Contacted and talked with numerous persons from a variety of organizations at the Theileriosis Conference . There were over 150 registrants from approximately 25 African countries and other parts of the world.

B. ICIPE: Dr. Tom Ondiambo, Director

Dr. Matt Cunningham, Tick Project Leader

C. Kenyan Ministry of Livestock Production:

Dr. S. Chema, Director of Livestock Research

Dr. Keith Cowan, USDA Microbiologist on assignment in Kenya (Muguga)

D. Organization of African Unity:

Dr. Protus G. Atang, Director of OAU/IBAR

E. Local AID Mission:

Cal Martin, REDSO, EA.

Charles Hash, Assistant ADO

F. U. S Embassy:

Dale Vinning-Agricultural Attache, USDA

IV. RESULTS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:

A. The Theilerosis Conference was well attended and reflected good pre-planning and follow through. Over 150 registered. The most significant items were:

1. An effective vaccine to protect cattle against T. Parva infection (East Coast Fever) is probably not more than a couple years away. Success with efforts to develop an injectable vaccine to protect the host animal against T. Parva infection may coincide with the immunological approach taken by ICIPE with DS support, i. e. developing immunity of the host against the tick bite. If either or both approaches reach the point of practical field usages, the savings potential among African livestock production could be incredible. Livestock herds could expand considerably in pasture areas not now being grazed because of tick infestation. These enlarged livestock herds will also put increasing pressures on existing grain and crop supplies.

2. The half day session on economics of Theilerosis showed that a great deal more data collection and analysis will be necessary before an accurate benefit-loss assessment can be made concerning East Coast Fever (ECF) in East Africa. This is made even more difficult because frequently livestock infected with ECF may also be infected simultaneously with other killer blood parasitic diseases (i.e. Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis or Trypanosomiasis).

B. Conducted discussions with Drs. Tom Ohdiambo and Matt Cunningham at ICIPE concerning the project proposal to move forward from research on Physiology and Ecology of Ticks (#931-1038) to a three-year research project beginning in FY-1982 on Immunology of Ticks (#931-4083). They are quite optimistic that they are on the threshold of a vaccine breakthrough built upon the last several years of research by many workers. Dr. Ohdiambo was adamant that only one three-year period of support from DS will be needed to finish the Immunology of Ticks project and succeed in developing an effective vaccine. (Comment) My personal feeling is that they are getting quite close although it is a big and sometimes painful step from the laboratory to the field situation. I recognize the existence of the sensitization phenomenon that animals develop resistance to tick bites (and hence reduce disease transmission) but the field application of the phenomenon into an action program is yet to be demonstrated. But the ICIPE group feel that this can be done.

C. Met with Dr. Sam Chema, Director, Livestock Research (GOK) on African Swine Fever (ASF) research as requested by Dr. John Hyde, APHIS, USDA, Hyattsville, Maryland. Earlier USDA had funded African Swine Fever (ASF) research at the Kenya Agriculture Research Institute in the 1950's and 1960's. There have been more recent informal discussions and a proposal from Keith Cowan (USDA Microbiologist in Nairobi) to rejuvenate this work, especially vaccine development and epizootiology. Dr. Chema was aware of the

proposal and said he favored doing the ASF research in Kenya provided the epizootiology component included a provision to train two or three Kenyan veterinarians at the graduate level in epizootiology at a U. S. university.

Dr. Chema felt that his government could provide laboratory and animal isolation facilities at Muguga for ASF research provided the facilities there were made biologically secure to be certain that a highly virulent strain of ASF virus did not escape from the laboratory to swine in the field either by direct or indirect contact.

Dr. Chema agreed that Keith Cowan would re-draft the proposal along with a budget reflecting the desires of the Kenyans and submit it back through the USAID Mission to USDA. I have advised Dr. Hyde of the discussion with Dr. Chema.

D. Conducted a discussion with Dr. Protus Atang (IBAR/CAU) on African Swine Fever control. Dr. Atang inquired what action had been taken or was contemplated by AID relative to the McKelvey report on "Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control: A Strategy for the Future in Africa", and also why he had not received a reply to a letter of October 22, 1980 to Golar Butcher on a reaction to the McKelvey report. I advised him that no action had been taken by AID to initiate any recommendations in the McKelvey report, although an internal AID African Animal Trypanosomiasis Working Group was in the process of being organized to develop an AID strategy for AAT. I told him I would check on the letter of October 22 and try to get him a reply or send him a copy of what may have gone out. He said that getting an AID commitment to support some component(s) of the McKelvey report is crucial to getting more international donors to provide support. He suggested that he or another representative of CAU be invited by AID to come to Washington to discuss implementation of the McKelvey report with the Working Group.

E. Discussions with Charles Hash and Cal Martin. All items discussed with Charles Hash and Cal Martin are dealt with in other parts of this report. Hash and Martin participated in the discussion with Dr. Chema and I met with them in their offices to update them on the funding situation for the Immunology of Ticks Project

V. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS REQUIRED:

A. Advise AID/DS on the high quality research being carried out at ICIPE by Dr. Ohdiambo's staff and the need to approve the Immunology of Ticks Project. Preparation of a draft PP on Immunology of Ticks has been contracted by OICD with Dr. James Hurrigan, retired, USDA. (done by John W. Walker by this report). Preparation of the draft PP will be paid for from the Livestock Capability Project.

B. Advise USDA and AID of tendency of Kenyans to agree to ASF research at Muguga provided a strong epidemiological training component is built-in to the project. (done by phone and this report by John W. Walker).

C. Check with Diana Blunt-AFR to see if a reply was sent to Dr. Atang (It was in a letter dated November 28, 1980). Notify DS and AFR on the need for AID to begin implementing some parts of the McKelvey report (done by phone and this report by John W. Walker). Coordinate with Dr. Atang implementation of the McKelvey report (AAT Working Group should do this)

VI. OTHER REMARKS:

I was impressed with the high quality of technical reports being presented at the Theileriosis Conference and undoubtedly there will begin to be some payoff in the form of new vaccines in the next few years. Developing and refining control measures (i.e. vaccines, immunotolerant cattle, and chemotherapy etc.) have to be done separately for each disease but the follow-through of using this technology in the field can only come about when several diseases are controlled simultaneously. One could ask, "What good does it do to save a herd of cattle from either Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis, or Trypanosomiasis and have them become debilitated or die from East Coast Fever or vice versa?".

Consequently, I feel there is a need for AID to consider authorizing and supporting a State of the Art Study on establishing demonstration livestock herds for simultaneous control of multiple diseases in the major regions of the developing countries. Research on specific control measures must be done separately for each individual disease but eventually all this will have to be brought together in to a general livestock health package-because in the real world the herdsman (large and small) must deal with a multiplicity of livestock diseases simultaneously. The planning for such demonstration herds should begin now and implemented as the newer control technology comes on stream.

2. KHARTOUM, SUDAN

PURPOSE:

To meet with USAID-Khartoum personnel and GOS officials on the current and future status of the "Control of Vertebrate Pests Project" in Sudan.

III. ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONTACTED:

A. USAID Mission-Khartoum

Robert Sweet, Acting ADO

Robert Friedline, Assistant Director, Operations

B. Government of Sudan

Dr. A. Bakhar, Deputy Director, WAD Mehendi
Research Station, A.R.C.

Dr. James J. Riley, Senior Advisor to Director
General, A.R.C.

IV. RESULTS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:

A. On arrival I talked with Robert Sweet who informed me that the Sudanese had told him in very plain terms that they do not wish to continue the "Control of Vertebrate Pests Project" with A.I.D.

B. Later discussions with Robert Friedline confirmed this and he explained that the Sudanese had requested the Mission to obtain a three person team of specialists to come to Sudan in December, 1980 to prepare a new project proposal. The team could not be arranged for, until January/February, 1981, because of the year-end holidays. The Sudanese felt they could not wait and proceeded to set up a project with F. A. O.

Undoubtedly there is more to the story than a difference of 30-60 days in arranging for a team to go to Sudan.

C. On further discussion, it came out that the working relationship between Wayne Bohl, Biologist, DWRC and Sudanese counterparts was not good and toward the end of Bohl's assignment in August, 1980 the situation deteriorated to where they could not work together. The unfortunate part is that there is a lot to be done in Sudan on vertebrate pest control and much more could be accomplished now that two U. S. trained Sudanese wildlife biologists have only recently returned home. (See Attachment #1 and 1A memo to files by Robert Sweet). DS was advised by USAID, Khartoum of the termination of this project in telegram #1935, Khartoum, dated March 7, 1981.

COMMENT:

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My reaction to the situation in Sudan was that considering we are between assignments of U.S. biologists and the poor working environment there, the best thing at this point is for AID/DS to simply close out the Project.

In retrospect I feel that the unfortunate outcome in this Project could have been avoided if the following tell-tale signs had been recognized. These were:

1. Early in Bohl's assignment to Sudan it was obvious he was not getting on well with his job and his counterparts. He should have been moved out earlier-rather than wait until the end of his term of assignment.

2. The Control of Vertebrate Pests Project has not had strong support by the USAID Mission Director's office in Khartoum, altho most staff people there feel that the concept is a sound one. The lack of an A.D.O. at Khartoum for the past year has not helped either. (See attachments #1, #2, #3 and #4 for more background on this)*

V. FOLLOW-UP ACTION REQUIRED:

1. Terminate the Project in the most expeditious manner in Sudan. (This has been done via telegram Khartoum 1935. The GOS and DWRC concur).

*USAID (Khartoum) per Robert Friedline, feels that AID Washington did not provide adequate support to the Mission, as they tried to write this project into one more acceptable to the Sudanese.

3. ABIJAN, IVORY COAST

PURPOSE:

Confer with AID/REDSO and EEC/GTZ concerning plans for regional efforts in West Africa to reduce losses from African animal trypanosomiasis.

III. ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONTACTED:

Walter Stern, U. S. Agricultural Attache

John Dorman, Economist, REDSO, W.A.

Dr. Klaus Huebel, West German Technical Assistance Organization (GTZ)

IV. RESULTS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:

The European Economic Community (EEC) has set aside approximately \$28,000,000 U. S. through its European Development Fund (F.E.D.) for a four-year African Animal Trypanosomiasis control project in the Ivory Coast and probably Mali but the agreement is yet to be worked out with Mali. Already equipment and supplies, including aircraft for aerial spraying have been arranged. The thrust of the project which will be low-intensity aerial spraying of insecticides followed by mechanical bush clearing and removal and selective ground spray with insecticides. The project is scheduled to begin later in 1981.

Dr. Huebel asked me to inquire on the next leg of my trip to Bamako on what office and person(s) in Mali should be contacted to arrange for cooperation with Mali. I made inquiries in Mali and advised Dr. Huebel upon my return to the U. S.

The project will also encompass a component design to increase the number of trypanotolerant cattle.

COMMENTS:

Obviously the Government of the Ivory Coast is getting a great deal of people population pressure to clear out Tsetse Flies and Trypanosomiasis in selected land areas so that cattle production can be expanded. In 1979, the Ivory Coast imported \$140 million in livestock and products and exported virtually nothing, so there is an urgent need now to increase livestock production there and in other highly populated countries of West Africa.

There are no AID sponsored livestock projects in Ivory Coast, however, I briefed John Dorman (USAID/REDSO/WA) and Walter Stern, USDA on FAO's plans for regional control in West Africa.

To me the Ivory Coast is the best location in West Africa to begin a regional program to control AAT. From there,

if successful, the effort could expand to other countries. With EEC/GPZ committed to a well planned program, it is an area in which AID may wish to participate.

V. FOLLOW-UP ACTION REQUIRED:

(a) Inquired in Mali concerning how Dr. Huebel can discuss cooperation with Malians on AAT control. I advised Dr. Huebel that he should arrange a meeting with the Malians through the EEC/FED Office in Bamako.

4. BAMAKO, MALI

PURPOSE:

To meet with A. I. D. and GOM technical and program personnel to get an updating on the livestock projects in Mali (especially AAT and Tick-Borne Diseases) and on the efforts to get a new livestock project paper approved.

III. ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONTACTED:

David Wilson, A.I.D. Mission Director

Myron Smith, A.I.D. ADO

Stanley Wills, A.I.D. Livestock Officer

Dr. Frank Olvey, (Veterinarian) USDA-PASA

Mr. John Mitzel, (Microbiologist) USDA-PASA

Dr. Roy Goodwin, (Entomologist) Texas A&M Contract

Dr. Dan Miller, (Veterinarian) Texas A&M Contract

Dr. Mody Tour'e, Director, Central Veterinary

Laboratory

IV. RESULTS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:

(a) The current livestock projects consist of the following components:

(1). Two teams of technical specialists on livestock diseases (from Chemonics, Inc. under country contract and Texas A&M under Mission contract)

(2) The Central Veterinary Laboratory for vaccine production.

(3) Dilly livestock water component.

(4) Cattle feed lot operations.

a. These will all terminate at the end of FY 1981. A new project paper incorporating all livestock activities into one project is in the process of final A. I. D. Mission and GOM clearance. It is questionable on whether the new project paper can be cleared in Bamako and Washington before the end of FY 1981; therefore, a bridging period may be necessary. Probably all expatriates now in Mali on these projects will be coming home this year. If the new project paper is approved, USDA may be asked by the Bamako USAID Mission to be the management entity and coordinator for the livestock health cluster, rather than Chemonics, Inc. or Texas A&M.

(b) In general the A.I.D. Mission and the GOM are quite happy with the accomplishments of the Central Veterinary Laboratory vaccine production component, but there were mixed feelings about the accomplishment of the two contract teams. My feeling was that these teams could have been more effective, however, they both operated with several disadvantages.

(c) There was no need for two AID funded teams to operate in potentially overlapping jurisdictions, one with the G.O.M. and the other with the AID Mission. Complicating the administrative set-up was a PASA agreement with USDA to train the Malians in operating the Central Veterinary Diagnostic and Vaccine Production Laboratory. On top of this no one person was held responsible to coordinate all these efforts.

(d) The Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) is a source of pride to both the USAID Mission and the GOM because of the high quality livestock vaccines produced there and the training being provided to the Malian veterinary technicians and nurses. This laboratory which is attractive and highly visible, sells vaccines in Mali and surrounding countries, has been supported by A.I.D. since the ground was broken for construction in 1962. It is the best equipped and staffed veterinary laboratory in West Africa.

VI. COMMENT:

(1) I believe it is the intent of the new PP to work at expanding the diagnostic section of the CVL. Certainly it is currently under utilized in this respect. This laboratory could provide a much more complete service to livestock production in Mali and West Africa if more tissues from sick animals were submitted to the laboratory for differential diagnosis. I believe that the primary reason that cattlemen do not use the laboratory more is because they do not know what services can be provided by CVL and how much help can be obtained there. Perhaps arrangements could be made for the staff and nurses from CVL to have sick animal ambulatory clinics in one or more locations around Bamako. If this idea produces results then it could be expanded to other areas as need. Animals could be treated at ambulatory clinics. Also tissues and other specimens could be collected at the clinics and sent to the laboratory for examination and eventually appropriate follow-thru action.

(2) Part of the problem in managing this project in the past has been because no one person had been designated to be a technical team leader to coordinate the various persons and groups advising the Malians on livestock production. An American technical project leader needs to be designated and held responsible so that all of these various livestock disciplines can be coordinated for the most effective use of funds and manpower.

5. DAR-ES-SALAAM AND TANGA, TANZANIA

PURPOSE:

Confer with USAID Mission Staff and G.O.T. officials regarding the Tsetse Fly Sterility (SIRM) Project #931-0030 including inspecting the Tanga facility. I traveled to Tanzania at Mission's request and participated in drafting a budget and scope of work for a two year extension of the Project.

III. ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONTACTED:

Mike Fuchs-Carsh, ADO (USAID)

Burton Behrens, Agricultural Officer (USAID)

Barry Riley, Assistant Mission Director (USAID)

Dr. S. Mpelumba, Director, Livestock Division (GOT)

Dr. G. Illeomian, Assistant Director, Training (GOT)

Dr. B. Goa, Tsetse Officer (GOT)

Dr. Sam Mbieze, Co-Director, Tanga Tsetse Fly
Facility (GOT)

Dr. S. A. Tarimo, Research Officer, Tanga Tsetse Fly
Facility (GOT)

Dr. H. Ruehmoiza, Assistant Director, Planning (GOT)

IV. RESULTS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, OBSERVATIONS, PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:

- (1) Completed a draft budget for two-year extension.
- (2) Completed scope of work.
- (3) Obtained an update appraisal of the status of the SIRM Project and the physical facilities at Tanga.
 - (a) The G.O.T. is still solidly behind continuing Tsetse Fly Research at Tanga.
 - (b) The G.O.T. is maintaining a local staff of approximately 65 people (undoubtedly more than is needed) and spending their funds at the rate of \$175,000 annually to keep the Tanga Tsetse Fly colony alive. (These expenditures cover salaries of Tanzanian staff, animal feed, transportation, maintenance, etc).

(c) There are about 465 goats and no rabbits on the premises that are feeding: 15,000 G. morsitans tsetse flies
3,000 G. pallidipes tsetse flies

6 G. austeni tsetse flies

The G. morsitans is the common tsetse fly to this part of Africa and the Tanzanians are able to maintain the colony fairly well, altho they recently had to kill 15,000 (of 30,000 total) G. morsitans because their rabbits became infected with trypanosomiasis. Before they realized what had happened half of their fly colony was infected so the infected flies and rabbits were destroyed.

(d) Fly capacity

20,000 per laboratory building (there are 3 laboratory buildings). Full production (10,000/2 wks.) could be achieved in about 6 months if no problems are encountered.

(e) Artificial Membrane Capability

Two persons have received an orientation on membrane feeding at Bristol, U. K. No one has been trained at the insect laboratory at Stibersdorf, near Vienna, Austria.

(f) Training Needs Identified-By Tanzanians

(1) Short term.

- (a) Two or three auto-repairmen.
- (b) One or two air-conditioning/refrigeration mechanics.
- (c) One laboratory equipment repairman.
- (d) Three or four technicians for 90 days. at Stiherdorf, Austria or Bristol, U.K. for training on membrane feeding.
- (e) No field training needed over next two years

(2) Long term.

- (a) Three diploma trainees (3 yrs.)
- (b) One B. S. Degree trainee (3 yrs.)
- (c) Two M. S. Degree trainees (2 yrs.)
- (d) One Ph. D. Degree trainee (2 yrs.)

V. PROBLEMS:

There has been a chronic water shortage at Tanga ever since 1962 when the facility was established. Various attempts have been made to solve the problem but none have worked. It is especially serious during periods of drought such as the time I was there. For example, there has been no appreciable rain fall in Tanga for over a year. The earth is brown, dry and a potential tinder-box. If a fire started at the tsetse fly facility or near it -the entire operation could be burned out in a matter of minutes because there is no water in storage to put the fire out, and the city water supply is shut off to the fly facility daily from 10 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

This is a problem the Tanzanians should be trying to solve now and not wait until fly studies begin. Possible solutions (and I am in no way an expert or even mildly informed in the field). are as follows:.

- (1) Pump water into rainwater catch troughs from city supply during the off peak hours. (6. P. M. to 6 A. M.). These troughs are now standing bone dry.
- (2) Install some additional tanks to be able to store rain water when it comes.
- (3) Bulldoze some holes for ponds to hold rain water runoffs when it finally comes.
- (4) Secure the advice of some in-country water experts to develop a long range plan to solve the water shortage problem.

VI. COMMENTS:

(1) The Tanzanians have done a reasonable job of keeping the facility open since the expatriates left about eighteen months ago; although much of the equipment, and some of the buildings are beginning to show signs of wear and tear and are in need of maintenance and repair. If the repairs are not begun soon, the deterioration over the next twelve months will accelerate and the cost to bring the facility back to the original level of operation will become extremely more expensive.

(2) If this Project is to be extended (for one or two years or whatever period of time) it should be done with the understanding that the facility will require up to two years bridge funding to start up the research and to begin to become scientifically productive. During the bridging period a new project paper could lay out not less than a five year research project at Tanga as part of a comprehensive Pan African, multi-donor effort to control TsetseFly/Trypanosomiasis in Africa.

(3) It is essential to get the water supply problem solved first because any research activity at Tanga will be handicapped until they have a dependable source of water.

DRAFT

Attachment #1

Vertebrate Pest Control Activities: 650 0048
931 0473

Discussion with various government officials.

1. On Jan. 26, 1981 I discussed the continuation of 931-0473 and the formulation of a bilateral project 650-0048 with Dr. Bruhan of the ARC. He confirmed what I had heard from other sources in that he was not prepared to cooperate with the USAID on Quelea bird research. He stated if it was a part of a much larger project that dealt with Wildlife Research he would be happy to have assistance. He explained his concept of Wildlife Research as being the creation of a new division in his corporation. It would include Range, Forest, Wildlife and ecology. Such a division will require physical facilities, housing for staff, material things and for sure outlying stations. My own impression is that he was talking in terms of 10 to 30 million dollars. It would definitely be a project aimed at controlling desert encroachment but may not have immediate benefits in food production.

2. On Jan. 26, 1981 I also called at the Min of Aqs Plant Protection Section. At that time I was informed by the number 3 man that he thought the GOS was not interested in the reference projects since they were actively associated with a regional FAO project (RAF-77-042) and were negotiating with the FAO for a bilateral Quelea bird project. However, he would not give the final word and would call when the Chief was available.

On Feb. 12, 1981 I received word that the Director was in town and I visited him. He confirmed the opinion of the man I talked to on Jan. 26 and stated they were not interested in pursuing the matter further.

I would be glad to discuss the many descriptive words that he used with those that need to know at any time.

I can only recommend that the USAID terminate any activities they have or planned in connection with this project.

Robert Sweet
USAID
Khartoum, Sudan

2/2 HFT
C.C.P.

Attachment #1A

Ref: Khartoum 0742

Subject: Integrated Wildlife and Pest Management 650-0048 and 931-0473

1. Mission has been advised by the GOS that they are not prepared to continue with the existing regional project or proceed with development of a bilateral project unless the scope of work is greatly expanded and the resources made available are commensurate with the scope of work.
2. Such an expansion does not fit in our proposed program.
3. The USAID is therefore terminating all their efforts in this field
4. Please advise John De Grazio of the Fish and Wildlife service in Denver.

ATTACHMENT #2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

DATE OF MEETING: February 19, 1981

SUBJECT: Project # 931-0473 - Discussion with Dr. Bakhar, Deputy Director, ARC, GOS.

PARTICIPANTS: John Walker, DS/AGR/AP, Washington
Robert Sweet, USAID/Sudan
Dr. James Riley, Senior Advisor, GOS, ARC

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1. The discussion opened with a general review of the subject project since it had been transferred from PPD to ARC in the spring of 1979. It was generally agreed that this transfer was a mistake because the project is one of technology transfer to host country technicians by collaboration with U.S. Biologists with research conducted, as needed, with technical back-up and guidance from specialists from Denver Wildlife Res. Center (DWRFC).

2. Discussion then moved to conditions spelled out earlier this year by ARC Director, Dr. Ruhan that the only mechanism that he could use regarding ARC continuing Vertebrate Pests Research activity would be to include it in a much larger, yet to be designed, natural resources project.

Dr. Bakhar confirmed that Dr. Ruhan still retains the above position.

Sweet and Walker said in effect, no funds were available in the USAID Mission budget or D.S. (central funds) for any project on Vertebrate Pests, larger in scope than the existing one at least, for the next two or three years.

3. In summary:

(a) Dr. Bakhar wanted to consult one more time with Dr. Ruhan on the above but he felt that the GOS position will not change.

(b) PPD is the Agency of GOS that AID should be cooperating with on this project.

DRAFTING OFFICER: John Walker:eam

Robert Sweet (for)

DATE OF PREPARATION: February 19, 1981

DATE February 24, 1981

REPLY TO
ATTN OF John Walker, DS/AGR/AP, Washington

SUBJECT: Projects - 931-0473 and 650-0048

TO Files

memorandum

Asst (for)

Comments

1. The fact that this project has not performed well and GOS does not want to continue to cooperate with AID, does not remove the fact that Vertebrate Pests (Birds and Rodents) are causing huge losses in crops in the field and in storage.
2. I don't feel competent to say where the blame lies on the outcome of this project. Perhaps there is enough to spread around to all parties involved - especially my office since I was here in early 1980 and it was obvious then that things were not going well. I did arrange for John DiGrazio to come over to Sudan to work with Wayne Bohl, but obviously that did not do the trick.
3. The most important thing though, is where do we go from here? To me, there are only two alternatives:
 - (i) Terminate the project - inventory equipment, etc., and close down as unobtrusively as possible, or:
 - (ii) Cooperate with PPD, the proper GOS Agency in this field. My understanding is that PPD wants nothing more to do with AID, so be it, but I feel that with the right U.S. personnel, much good can be done for reducing crops and food losses in Sudan. I would like to see the second alternative pursued by USAID/Sudan.

There is no reason why GOS and FAO and ADI can't cooperate on the problem, provided the proper personnel are involved.

I believe that both GOS and FAO would agree that DWRC has more expertise in this field than any other center or Agency.



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5010-112

If a new U.S. Biologist would be assigned to Khartoum, I believe that the original intent of a regional responsibility could be initiated and cooperation would be carried out with other countries in addition to Sudan. Perhaps that approach, i.e., a good Biologist working with surrounding countries would do more to heal the wounds of the Sudanese than anything else and show the value of a U.S. Wildlife Biologist.

memorandum

DATE February 24, 1981

REPLY TO
ATTN OF John Walker, AID/W *Read (for.)*

SUBJECT Projects - 931-0473 and 650-0048

to Files

Actions Needed

1. Prepare a memo to files on discussions of 2/19/81 with Dr. Brunan. (Done by JW - 2/19/81).
2. Mission needs to advise DS/AFR Bureaus via telegram of Sudan's (GOS) wishes on subject project (i.e., termination).
3. Mission needs to inventory materials, supplies, household furnishings, equipment, etc., at former Wayne Bohl residence. (Walker to check with John DiGrazio to see if EWRC personnel need to come to Sudan to participate in inventory taking and advise USAID/K.)
4. After DS Bureau receives telegram (of #2 above) Denver Wildlife Res. Center (Dr. John DiGrazio) will be advised in writing of the GOS request to terminate the project.
 - D/S Bureau will prepare necessary documentation (PES etc.) on project # 931-0473.
 - Afr. Bureau and USAID Mission will need to prepare documentation on project # 650-0048
5. I cannot determine from the files if Wayne Bohl will require any data to complete his project records. My guess is that he has what data he needs. The most recent project report seems to summarize the project until June 1980. Wayne Bohl left Khartoum in the fall of 1980 so there cannot be much work that is not documented.

The PASA provides for annual reports within 45 days of the end of each FY.

An evaluation for period 5/77 to 2/80 (PES I & II) approved June 21, 1980 is in the files, signed by R. Friedline for G.K. Pierson sometime after



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June 19, 1980. G.K. Pierson approved the evaluation and project recommendations of J. Ray Carpenter, Project Manager.

6. I will check up John DiGrazio to see if Wayne Bohl needs any data from Mission Files and advise you.