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PD-AAM-466

AID 1020-25 (10-70) REPORT U-446

PAGE 1

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)

1. PROJECT NO.	2. PAR FOR PERIOD	3. COUNTRY	4. PAR SERIAL NO.
931-17-510-513	7-1-71 to 6-30-73	Worldwide	1

5. PROJECT TITLE

Investigation of Engineering Aspects of Schistosomiasis Control

6. PROJECT DURATION: Begin FY 69 End FY 71	7. DATE LATEST PROP	8. DATE LATEST PAR	9. DATE PRIOR PAR
	None	N.A.	None

10. U.S. FUNDING	a. Cumulative Obligation Thru Prior FY: $ 5,961	b. Current FY Estimated Budget: $ 0	c. Estimated Budget to completion After Current FY: $ 0

11. KEY ACTION AGENTS (Contractor, Participating Agency or Voluntary Agency)

a. NAME	b. CONTRACT, PASA OR VOL. AG. NO.
University of North Carolina	AID/csd-2487

I. NEW ACTIONS PROPOSED AND REQUESTED AS A RESULT OF THIS EVALUATION

A. ACTION (X) USAID	AID/W	Action Agent	B. LIST OF ACTIONS	C. PROPOSED ACTION COMPLETION DATE
			Project was terminated approximately two years ago. No additional action required insofar as Contract 2487 is concerned.	
			However, current utilization review indicates a field need still exists. Desirable steps to meet this need include:	
	TA/H		1. Reprint the study and continuously maintain a supply for worldwide distribution.	Continuously
		x	2. Publication of an engineering design manual for use by water resource engineers.	1 Sept. 1973
	TA/H		3. Sponsor short courses for AID and international leading agency engineers on methodology of control.	When approved
	TA/H TA/AGR		4. Institute further research regarding methods, costs and benefits of control measures.	When approved

12. REVISED PROJECT PLANNING: REVISED TO NEW: TA/RDD TA/DP TA/RDD ACTION TA/DIO/T TA/DIO/C TA/DIO/P — DATE OF REVISION: July 13, 1973

PROJECT MANAGER: A. Dale Lewis — SIGNATURE AND INITIALS AND DATE: 7/27/73 — MISSION DIRECTOR: Lee M. Howard, M.D. — SIGNATURE AND INITIALS AND DATE: 7/31/73

Utilization Review
of Research Project
Investigation of Engineering Aspects
of Schistosomiasis Control
Contract AID/csd-2487

Narrative

The above named contract called for (1) the review of the scientific literature relative to control of the disease of schistosomiasis by engineering methods, (2) preparation of a "state-of-the-art" study of the subject (3) presentation of recommendations as to areas where further engineering investigations and research are most needed. The contract was signed between the University of North Carolina and AID on June 30, 1969 and was completed by delivery of three hundred (300) copies of the requisite study o/a July 1, 1971.

TA/H accomplished the initial distribution in August 1971 with copies to:

100 copies to 50 USAID Missions in countries affected with the disease
40 copies directly to AID field staff personnel
23 copies to AID/W staff personnel
32 copies to Dept. of Commerce, DHEW, EPA, Library of Congress, PAHO, WHO, IBRD, Rockefeller Foundation, FAO, Smithsonian, et al

Availability of the publication was announced through the Technical Assistance Information Clearing House, thru Ceres (FAO publication), Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the ESE News (University of North Carolina publication), Bulletin of the American Water Resources Association, the Journal of the American Society of Civil Engineers, through the AID-sponsored symposium on the Future of Schistosomiasis Control, the Pan American Health Organization, the Journal of Developing Areas, and thru selected libraries and reference centers.

The above distribution immediately triggered requests for approximately 1000 additional copies plus some 500 more requests thereafter. At the present time somewhat less than 2000 copies have been distributed. These requests originated in not less than 41 foreign countries including AID Missions in Thailand, Niger, Indonesia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Uganda, Nigeria and the Dominican Republic. Some of the larger shipments went to:

International Committee on Large Dams which was distributed to 64 countries
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (62 addressees)

Imperial College of Science and Technology, London
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Herts
Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of Interior
World Health Organization
Ministry of Health, Government of Zambia
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The responses also included a request from the Pan American Health Association for permission to translate and print 6000 copies in the Portuguese language. Permission was given but the work is proceeding slowly and the Portuguese version is not yet available.

Two requests were received from AID Regional Offices in West Africa for copies in the French language. TA/H ascertained that the cost would approximate $1500 and oferred to undertake the task if funds were made available. There has been no response from the African Bureau.

Evaluation

On April 6, 1973, in preparation for this review, the TA/H requested each person having received multiple copies of the study to estimate its utilization and to appraise its likely impact (See Attachment A). Sixty-eight percent (68%) of those contacted responded. This high percentage of returns lends credence to the hypothesis that the opinions expressed realistically represent the views of the total recipients. Some of the opinions received are reproduced and added hereto as Attachments B through F.

Through each of the responses is the thread that the publication is a contribution to environmental health engineering, that it has served to alert both public and private personnel to the dangers of the disease and to the adverse impact on both individual health and national development. There is recognition and appreciation of the fact that a medical problem was placed in simple terms and language understandable to professionals, students and para-professional health personnel alike. In short, that this AID technical assistance effort has met its objective and fills a definite field need.

Some suggestions for further effort were advanced. These included the need for simple, factual booklets covering sanitation, pollution control, simple building, etc. for use in the least developed countries; the need for a Spanish language version; that publications intended for use by personnel not fluent in the English language should be printed in larger type and more profusely illustrated; and that a similar booklet on guinea-worm would be very useful in the Middle East, Africa and South America.

Conclusions

1. There has been effective use of AID funds to fill a technical assistance need.

2. There has been substantial distribution to date but there will be a continuing demand for additional copies emanating from personnel in endemic areas. Therefore, AID should keep copies continuously available.

3. AID can contribute to better use of existing knowledge by:

a. Preparation of an engineering design manual specially directed to water resource engineers. (N.B. A manual is in preparation).

b. Sponsoring educational short courses on engineering measures for control of the disease.

4. AID can create new knowledge by research efforts. Suggested are:

a. A joint TA/AGR-TA/H to monitor costs and effectiveness of snail control activities.

b. A TA/H systems analysis project to determine costs of decreased disease-induced activity and energy utilization compared to the human and economic benefits derived from schistosomiasis control measures.

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Attachment A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

April 6, 1973

Dear

Approximately a year ago, the Office of Health of the U.S. Agency for International Development responded to your request for copies of an AID-sponsored publication entitled, "Engineering Measures for Control of Schistosomiasis".

The preparation and distribution of the booklet were undertaken as an AID research effort, and our research division has very recently issued a call for a review of the utilization and impact of each piece of research sponsored by AID. We are, therefore, asking each person having received multiple copies of the booklet to indicate the extent of the secondary distribution, what the booklet may have contributed to the local situation and what potentialities for future action may exist. Also, if the booklet has had some impact, or if a likely future impact can be identified, what new actions could be undertaken by AID to enhance the probabilities that our effort will achieve optimum impact.

The receipt of either facts or opinions gleaned by virtue of your assignment and practical knowledge of the local situation would materially assist AID in formulating and evaluating its worldwide research program. Your cooperation is invited.

Very truly yours,

Lee M. Howard

Lee M. Howard, M.D., Dr. P.H.
Director, Office of Health
Technical Assistance Bureau

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Attachment B

TA/H

MAY 2 11 30 AM '73

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY
P.O. BOX 205
LUSAKA

19th April, 1973

Lee H. Howard, Esq.,
Director of Health,
Technical Assistance Bureau,
Department of State Agency
for International Development,
Washington D C 20523,
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Howard,

Engineering Measures for Control of Schistosomiasis

Thank you for your letter dated 6th April, 1973 to which it is a pleasure to reply.

In addition to the above booklets you also provided me with the following:-

(a) Water and Man's Health;

(b) Community Water Supply in Developing Countries; and

(c) Guidelines and Criteria for Community Water Supplies in the Developing Countries.

These booklets were circulated to provinces and districts in Zambia and have been put to good use. We are currently interested in Schistosomiasis and we obtained the services of a W.H.O. short term consultant to guide our approach to the problems involved.

The booklets were, and are, utilized to spread information and for use of health workers in this particular area and their issue has been most welcome. Each office holds a copy.

It is clear that publications of this type are of considerable value in a developing country such as Zambia. Their content is not too deep to permit local understanding and they prove useful reference [illegible]

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There is room for a comprehensive booklet to environmental health and/or hygiene covering such items as water supplies, sanitation, simple building, pollution in all aspects, refuse disposal, etc., etc. which can be applied in undeveloped rural areas. It may be that the approach could be similar to some of the U.S.A. States approach to booklets on the Indian Developments which I have seen. Booklets of this type in large numbers would make a valuable contribution to our situation.

I would again like to record my thanks for your assistance and note the appreciation with which the booklets were received.

Yours faithfully,

John J. Henderson

John J. Henderson,
for/PERMANENT SECRETARY TO HEALTH.

Attachment C

U. S. AID MISSION TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
AMERICAN EMBASSY
SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOR U. S. CORRESPONDENCE
U.S. AID MISSION
SANTO DOMINGO
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20521

JUN 26 1973

Dr. Lee M. Howard
Director, Office of Health
Technical Assistance Bureau
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523

Dear Dr. Howard:

AID sponsored publication "Engineering Measures for Control of Schistosomiasis" was received in very limited numbers by the Public Health Adviser's office about a year ago. It was distributed to health officials and selected engineering firms involved in programming and designing dams, irrigation systems, water works and sewage systems. All of them have considered the publication extremely useful in their field of activity. Subsequently, we have had many requests for additional copies from other interested parties who have become acquainted with the publication.

We expect that this publication will have a great impact on the successful control of schistosomiasis in the Dominican Republic as authorities are starting to be aware of the real problem involved. Its bearing could be enhanced if AID manages to update and translate it into Spanish. This would permit wider use of the booklet reaching university students in all the health related fields.

Sincerely yours,

Bernardo Piñero, M.D.
Public Health Adviser

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE
FOUNDATION OF THE BOOTH FOUNDATION
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

Attachment D

WINCHES FARM FIELD STATION,
395, HATFIELD ROAD,
ST. ALBANS, HERTS.

Gower Street, London, W.C.1

17th April, 1973.

Dr. [illegible] Howard,
Director, Office of Health,
Technical Assistance Bureau,
Agency for International Development,
Washington, D.C. 20523. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Howard,

Thank you for your letter of April 6th regarding the use of the booklet "Engineering Measures for Control of Schistosomiasis" of which I received multiple copies.

These have been used on two successive years during a public health course for engineers for the degree of Master of Science and the Diploma of Imperial College at Imperial College, London, where I lecture on schistosomiasis annually. Many of the engineers on these courses are from [illegible] and [illegible] studies [illegible]. I find that the subject is of considerable interest to them and appears to be of [illegible] importance. Many of the engineers who have passed through this particular school have returned to all [illegible] where their knowledge may be of considerable practical importance.

We have generally found your booklet valuable in highlighting the significant features of the life cycles of the parasites involved and the engineering measures which may be applied for their control.

Yours sincerely,

[signature]

[illegible], M.D.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Attachment E

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Liaison avec la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique
Maison de l'Afrique
Addis Abeba
Ethiopie

Africa Hall
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Postal Address:
P. O. Box 3550

Telephone 45178
Cable Address:
"OMSECA" Addis Ababa

Reference No.:

Subject:

1 May 1972

Mr. A. Dale Swisher, M.D.
Office of Health,
Bureau of Tech. Assistance
Agency for International Development,
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Swisher,

I am writing to thank you for the three copies of the AID publication on Engineering Measures for Control of Schistosomiasis, which you just sent me.

While in Geneva last November, I had the opportunity of meeting the author, Mr. J. F. Mc Junkin. Now, after carefully reading the publication, I am to state that it is an important contribution to environmental health engineering as it gives the present state of knowledge in environmental control measures of schistosomiasis. I further believe this report will be equally useful to all engineers engaged in hydraulic works, particularly irrigation and drainage engineers, and to other professionals, i.e. public health physicians, malacologists, active in schistosomiasis control. In that, the report fully met its objectives.

I shall be grateful if you will kindly convey my deep appreciation to Mr. Mc Junkin.

Yours sincerely,

Max L. Lee
WHO Sanitary Engineer
WHO Liaison Office with E.C.A.

TA/H
May 9 3 35 AM '72