

U.S. AID FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

L. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

Amendment Number

2

DOCUMENT CODE

3

COUNTRY/ENTITY
Worldwide Type C Field Support

1. PROJECT NUMBER

936-4120

BUREAU/OFFICE

2. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

S&T/AGR/AP

10

Pre/Postharvest Rodent/Bird Control R&D

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
016 | 310 | 815

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION

(Under "8." below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 813

B. Quarter 1

C. Final FY 815

8. COSTS / \$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =

A. FUNDING SOURCE --	FIRST FY 83			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
All Appropriated Total	600	--	600	1,415	-	1,415
(Grant) S&T/AGR Funds	(600)	(--)	(600)	(1,415)	(-)	(1,415)
Other						
1. Mission/Bureaus	240	--	240	480	-	480
2. (Anticipated Buy-Ins)						
Home Country						
Other Donors						
TOTALS	840	--	840	1,895	-	1,895

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROXIMATE DATE	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE 1. Grant / 2. Loan	D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
			1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) ARDN	140 II	0701	1,200		215		1,415	
(2)								
(3)								
(4)								
TOTALS			1,200		215		1,415	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

010 | 024 | 333 | - | - | -

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

150

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code | R/AG | INT/L | TECH | TNG | XII | - | -
B. Amount | 260 | 1,415 | 600 | 60 | 1,415 | - | -

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To assist developing country institutions develop, demonstrate and implement improved rodent, bird and other vertebrate pest management systems for the reduction of pre- and postharvest food losses.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | Final | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 Local Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment)

To extend the life of the project by six months and increase the authorization for funding by \$215,000 for a total two-and-one-half year life-of-project funding authorization of \$1,415,000.

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Title J. S. Robins
Agency Director, S&T/FA

Date Signed
MM DD YY
12 | 10 | 84

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W. OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY
11 | 12 | 11 | 84

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT

NAME OF COUNTRY: Worldwide
ENTITY : Bureau for Science and Technology
NAME OF PROJECT: Pre/Postharvest Rodent/Bird Control R&D
PROJECT NUMBER : 936-4120

Pursuant to Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, this project was authorized in December, 1982, and the authorization was amended in September, 1983. The authorization is hereby further amended as follows:

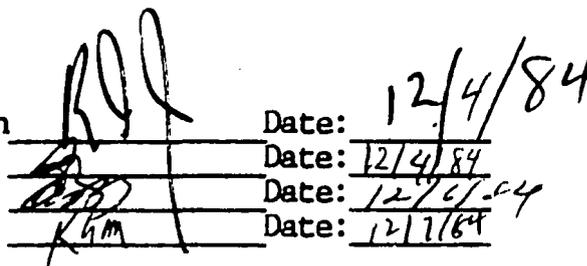
1. The authorized S&T Bureau life-of-project funding is increased from \$1,200,000 to a new total of \$1,415,000. (The approved level of buy-ins remains at \$480,000.)
2. The year of final obligation is extended from FY 1984 to FY 1985.
3. The exemption from provisions of OMB Circular A-76 remains in effect because: (a) the project is for the provision of technical assistance and, (b) the Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver Wildlife Research Center facilities and resources, of the United States Department of Interior, are particularly or uniquely suitable for the technical assistance being sought and are not competitive with private enterprise.
4. All other provisions of this authorization remain in effect.

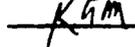


J. S. Robins
Agency Director for Food and Agriculture
Bureau for Science and Technology

Date: 12/10/84

Clearances:
S&T/AGR/AP:RLJackson
S&T/AGR:JRoyer
S&T/AGR:ARBertrand
S&T/PO:GEaton



	Date: <u>12/4/84</u>
	Date: <u>12/4/84</u>
	Date: <u>12/6/84</u>
	Date: <u>12/7/84</u>

Drafted: S&T/AGR/AP:HRS Huyler: (bw) : 11/28/84: WD4351A 1725.

December 4, 1984

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE AGENCY DIRECTOR FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FROM: S&T/AGR, Anson R. Bertrand *ARB*

SUBJECT: Authorization for S&T/AGR's "Pre/Postharvest Rodent/Bird
Control R&D," 935-4120

Problem: Your approval is required for a six-month extension of the subject project and an increase of \$215,000 in the authorized S&T/AGR life-of-project (LOP) funding, from \$1,200,000 to \$1,415,000.

Discussion: The project was initially authorized in December, 1982, for one year, January 1, 1983, through December 31, 1983, with an authorized LOP budget of \$840,000. The authorization was amended in September, 1983, to increase the authorized LOP funding by \$840,000, to a new total of \$1,680,000.

It was anticipated that \$1.2 million of this amount would be provided by S&T/AGR and the remaining \$480,000 would be contributed by regional bureaus and missions. To date, \$1.2 million of S&T/AGR money has been obligated under this project authority. Related mission activities have been funded under other authorities and none of the "buy-in" authority under this project has been used.

The six month extension is needed to allow time for completion of a new project paper which is being designed to conform with the "ribbon" project concept. Development of the new project involves extensive consultations with interested missions and has taken more time than originally anticipated. It is, however, now well along.

The Project Identification Document (PID) for the revised project was reviewed and endorsed on May 11, 1984 by the Postharvest Subcommittee of the Agriculture Sector Council. S&T/PO reviewed and endorsed the PID on May 21, 1984. The Sector Council for Agriculture reviewed and endorsed it on August 28, 1984. Revisions have been made in the PID as a result of the first two of these meetings. Revisions of the provision in the budget for buy-ins will be made in the Project Paper (PP) as a result of the Sector Council review.

After further consultations with interested missions, the PP will be completed in March and reviewed by the Sector Council in April. We anticipate that we will be able to sign a new PASA agreement with the Denver Wildlife Research Center by June, 1985, under the new project authority.

I believe that the accomplishments under this project, and its predecessor project, as detailed in the attached project summary justify this interim extension.

Funding of \$300,000 for this project is included in the FY 85 Congressional Presentation. A technical notification will be submitted to raise the amount to \$425,000, which coincides with the amount in S&T/AGR's OYB. The \$425,000 will fund this extension and approximately six months of PASA services under the new project authority.

Recommendation: That you sign the attached project authorization amendment to increase the authorized S&T/AGR LOP funding by \$15,000 and extend the final obligation date from FY 1984 to FY 1985.

Attachments:

1. Project Data Sheet
2. Project Authorization Amendment
3. Environmental Threshold Determination
4. Project Summary

Clearances:

S&T/AGR/AP:RIJackson

RJY

Date: 12/3/84

S&T/AGR:JRoyer

JR

Date: 12/4/84

S&T/PO:GEaton

GM

Date: 12/7/84

Drafted: S&T/AGR/AP:HRShuyler:^{UPS}(bw):11/28/84:WD4351A'

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DETERMINATION

TO: S&T/FA, Dr. J.S. Robins

FROM: S&T/AGR, Anson R. Bertrand *ARB*

SUBJECT:

Project Title: Pre/Postharvest Rodent and Bird Control
Project #: 936-4120
Specific Activity: Field Support Project
Reference: Initial Environmental/Examination (IEE)
contained in pp for subject project
dated 10/13/82 (page 92-93)

On the basis of the Initial Environmental/Examination (IEE) referenced above and attached to this memorandum, I recommend that you make the following determination:

- X 1. The proposed agency action is not a major Federal action which will have a significant effect on the human environment.
2. The proposed agency action is a major Federal action which will have a significant effect on the human environment, and:
- a. An Environmental Assessment is required; or
- b. An Environmental Impact Statement is required.

The cost of and schedule for this requirement is fully described in the referenced document.

3. Our environmental examination is not complete. We will submit the analysis no later than _____ with our recommendation for an environmental threshold decision.

Approved: *J.S. Robins*

Disapproved: _____

Date: 9/13/83

Clearance:

S&T/AGR/AP, John M. Yohe *for* *MY* Date: 8/25/83

HRS
S&T/AGR/AP:HRS Huyler:bw 8/24/83

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PROJECT SUMMARY

"Pre/Postharvest Rodent/Bird Control R&D", 935-4120 and Its Predecessor

1. Description.

a. Nature. The Pre/Postharvest Rodent/Bird Control R&D Project, a research/technical assistance project, is designed to assist the collaborative efforts of Missions and LDCs to develop and demonstrate improved rodent, bird and other vertebrate pest control systems for the reduction of food losses in LDCs. Specifically, this project assists LDCs and Missions to identify problems, develop and demonstrate improved pest management systems, provide training and disseminate information.

b. Goal. The goal of this project is to improve the standard of living in agricultural areas in participating developing countries by increasing income, employment, agricultural productivity, and availability of food through the development and sharing of vertebrate pest control technology.

c. Implementation. This project is being implemented through a Participating Agency Services Agreement (PASA) with the Denver Wildlife Research Center (DWRC), Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), U.S. Department of Interior, and will emphasize technical assistance and training. A major research facility of FWS, DWRC is internationally recognized for its leadership and uniqueness in the field of vertebrate pest control. DWRC's capability in development assistance has been demonstrated by performance in the "Control of Vertebrate Pests" Project (931-0473). This predecessor project emphasized research, technical assistance and training. It began in 1967 and terminated December 31, 1982.

2. Operations.

a. TDYs. During the predecessor project and the first year of the present project, DWRC has provided prompt in-country assistance, as requested by Missions, to fifty-two countries, through 224 consultative visits involving 4,030 person days. A TDY providing initial assistance for a mission was usually funded by the S&T/AGR project. Beginning in 1983, an initial TDY was usually funded, in part, by the Mission.

b. Extended Services. In at least eleven countries during that time, follow-up services to previous activities were performed; in seven countries TDY assignments led to a specialist or specialists being posted to that country for long periods of service (one year or more). In these seven LDCs, in-country projects have been established and implemented. Some follow-up TDYs and all but one long-term assignment were funded by the concerned Regional Bureaus or Missions. These requests for additional assistance are the most certain indication that effective work has been performed.

c. Outreach. In addition, DWRC assisted at least thirty five LDCs by correspondence in the last five years of the predecessor project, some countries repeatedly. In the first year of the present project, assistance by correspondence has been rendered as a result of requests from 46 LDCs other than those where there was a long-term presence.

3. Benefits/Costs.

a. Worldwide. Conservatively, but scientifically, the estimated food loss prevented in LDCs due to DWRC vertebrate pest management research, training and extension activities from 1967 through 1983 amounts to more than \$2.3 billion. The effort during that time cost all parties \$11.9 million.

b. Africa's Quelea Bird. DWRC has improved greatly the knowledge of and ability to control the Quelea bird in Africa, the worst bird pest of that continent, which causes hundreds of millions of dollars in losses each year. Much of the research, training and infrastructure building has been done in collaboration with the eleven FAO projects dealing with this problem. A recent letter from FAO expressed appreciation for these cooperative efforts and expressed that organization's intention to continue and extend, to new areas and activities, the collaboration with DWRC.

c. Coconuts. Rat control in coconuts was developed in Colombia and the Philippines. The net yield of coconuts has been increased up to 200 percent. A pilot trial of extension of the technology was conducted in the Philippines in January 1983. Philippine extension agents and a consultant from the S&T/Office of Education for non-formal education assisted without cost to the S&T/AGR Project. The Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) has started to implement the extension program; increased coconut yields valued by PCA, conservatively, at more than \$3 million were reported in the first year.

d. Livestock. Relatively early in the predecessor project, DWRC developed in Mexico, then proved the techniques transferable in Nicaragua, the only two methods known for control of vampire bats and the rabies resulting from their biting of livestock. The total ten-year cost for the development of the control methods was paid for by the savings realized in less than one year of use of the techniques. Within the last 10 years, DWRC was involved in transfer of this technology which has resulted in vampire bat/rabies control programs in thirteen Latin American countries. The estimated savings in 1982, due to DWRC's activities in these 13 countries, was \$270 million.

e. Rice. Rodent control developed for irrigated rice in the Philippines is now reducing losses in more than 1/2 million hectares to about one fifth of those experienced earlier. The Plant Protection Service, Bureau of Plant Industry, estimates the increased yield in 1982 at more than \$14 million.

f. Wheat. DWRC developed a system for management of losses due to rats in wheat in Bangladesh; the techniques began to be extended to farmers in 1983. This resulted in increased production conservatively valued at \$10 million, as determined by a German GTZ project.

g. Benefit/Cost Ratios. In all of these examples the benefit:cost ratios show vertebrate pest management to be very beneficial to the small farm family.

4. Training. DWRC's vertebrate pest control trainees of all levels now number in excess of 250,000. Forty people from 11 countries have received graduate degrees as a result of the project. One such trainee now heads the plant protection research, another the plant protection extension and another the vertebrate pest extension of their respective countries. hundreds of

requests by LDC scientists for scientific literature are filled by DWRC each year.

5. Funding.

a. Buy-Ins. The long-term work in Bangladesh is funded by the USAID Mission. That in Haiti was first funded by AID/LAC, then by the USAID Mission. Current TDYs there are funded by the Mission, except for salaries and fringe benefits. Work in the Philippines, which started in 1968, in part utilized local funding, and terminated 9/30/83. About 65% of the work in Pakistan, to date, has been funded by the Mission.

b. Backstopping. Backstopping for the activities noted in the previous paragraph, all TDYs and many other activities (e.g. in the Dominican Republic, Sudan and Tanzania) has been and is partly furnished by the S&T/AGR project. Mission funding of short- and long-term DWRC activities has been found to have been predicated largely on the fact that backstopping costs are partially paid by this centrally-funded S&T/AGR project.

6. The Future.

a. Long-Term Services. Further requests for long-term specialists are expected from Burma, Central African Republic, Haiti, Pakistan, and Peru, and possibly will come from Costa Rica, Egypt, Honduras, Indonesia, and the Sudan. Missions are expected to fund these activities.

b. Project Design.

(1) Cost Savings. The project design permits a small field staff in an LDC, with limited equipment and facilities to call upon the resources, services and expertise of the multi-disciplinary staff of DWRC. (Long-term technicians in LDCs will be funded by Missions, as will TDY travel and per diem generally; salaries for TDYs and much of DWRC's backstopping will be funded by S&T/AGR) This avoids expensive duplication of personnel and equipment.

(2) Cost Sharing. Obviously only limited amounts of services can be provided to any one country during each year. Therefore, the policy of cost-sharing of common themes of work by Missions and Regional Bureaus will be followed; the project has provisions for "buy-ins" by Missions and other Bureaus as a means of their gaining access to extended services, most TDYs and to provide funding for participants in the Annual International Vertebrate Pest Management Workshops (The first of these is scheduled for June, 1985, in Dhaka, Bangladesh.) Therefore, the six-month funding by S&T/AGR is \$215,000; \$480,000 continues to be reserved for Regional Bureau and Mission "buy-ins."

(3) "Critical Mass." As pointed out in recent S&T/AGR reviews, the project must be supported by the S&T/AGR budget to a sufficient extent to allow the project unit to meet three criteria: (a) DWRC must have the ability to continue to respond reasonably promptly to USAID Mission requests; (b) the support by S&T/AGR must be sufficient to allow DWRC to continue its extensive multidisciplinary backstopping; and, (c) DWRC must be able to

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continue at least a small amount of the extensive applied research which has enabled achievement of such great success to date.

c. Funding.

(1) Buy-Ins. Project planning has allowed, within the total project authorizations to date, including this one, for the possibility of up to about twenty-five percent buy-ins. Actual "buy-ins" during 1983-84 have amounted to \$695,474, which is 58 percent as much as the S&T/AGR funding, or more than 36 percent of the total AID funding of DWRC, though none of it has been through the use of incremental funding.

(2) Critical Point. (a) It is the judgment of the project officer that long-term continuation of S&T/AGR funding at the level provided in this extension will jeopardize the continued availability of the critical mass of multidisciplinary expertise, and that the project may not prove viable when additional USAID Missions request services.

(b) Such Mission requests are very difficult to plan. Each mission/host country has their own technical need and a timing which is peculiarly suitable to them.

(c) Yet, DWRC must hope that, with the expected reduced availability of personnel at the present funding level (and no provision for outside consultants):

(i) missions requiring services simultaneously will ask for varying disciplines so that the requests can be met in a timely manner;

(ii) missions will make TDY requests, without precise timing requirements, for disciplines with sufficient homogeneity that the same specialist can visit more than one country during one trip and thus save travel time and costs;

(iii) requests for travel by the same specialist can be spaced adequately over time as to not lead to "burn out" of that scientist; and,

(iv) overall, the timing of requests will be such that missions can reasonably expect prompt, realistic responses when needed.

(d) Nevertheless, DWRC must also hope that there will be such a degree of continuity of requests for the input of each specialty as to maintain the inspiration of these scientists. Only adequate S&T/AGR travel funds are likely to assure this.

(3) Conclusion. The project officer concludes that, despite the high degree of buy-ins, and partly because of them, the DWRC project will not continue in a "healthy" state long at this level of financing. Unless there can be reasonable expectation by DWRC of continuous funding, by S&T/AGR, at an adequate level, such as will allow a continuing core of essential scientific activity and personnel availability, it would seem to this officer that the entire program may be in jeopardy, even though it has served AID and the LDCs excellently for eighteen years.