

PD-AAO-455
ISA 37739

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

9310005
8)

FUNDS OBLIGATED	
Approp. No.	72-11X1026
Allot. No.	42631-099-00-20-61
Obl. No.	3168266 Obj. cl. 254
Amount \$	28,915.00
Proj. No.	931-11-999-003-73
By	JPB
FM/CSD	
Date	5/19/76

Dr. Hector R. Acuna, Director
Pan American Health Organization
525 - 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Subject: Grant No. AID/ta-G-1313
PIO/T 931-11-999-003-73-
3168266

June 11, 76 JPB

Dear Dr. Acuna:

Pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "A.I.D."), hereby grants to the Pan American Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as "PAHO"), the sum of Twenty Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Fifteen Dollars (\$28,915) to provide support to the PAHO Special Account Fund for Malaria.

This Grant is effective as of the date of this letter and the amount of funds stated herein are obligated as of that date. Such funds shall apply, for a period of four months subsequent to the effective date of this Grant, to costs incurred in training in basic principles and current technology of comprehensive mosquito control for the prevention and control of malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases, as set forth in the PAHO proposal dated February 20, 1976, (Attachment No. 1 hereto).

This Grant is made by A.I.D. to PAHO with the following understandings:

1. The funds being contributed under this Grant, as set forth in the illustrative Budget (Attachment No. 1), shall be used as follows:

Phase I will consist of a two (2) week period in the United States of didactic presentations of comprehensive mosquito control technology, observations of field operations and their evaluation, participation in the

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demonstration and evaluation of pesticides and equipment for their dispersal and group discussions of advantages and limitations of various control techniques including their applicability to problems in countries of the participants. Aspects of comprehensive mosquito control which will be stressed include source reduction, water management, biological and genetic control, larvicides, adulticides and operational procedures and equipment.

This phase of the training seminar will be held in a state (California) having broad expertise and extensive experience in conducting comprehensive mosquito control programs. The State of California has the expertise, the diversity of problems and a number of effective local mosquito control programs to fulfill the requirements for describing and demonstrating concepts of comprehensive control.

Phase II will consist of one (1) week in a country of Central America where case studies of problems representative of persisting transmission in rural, urban and recreational area, "esteros", lakes and land reclamation and irrigation projects will be presented. The participants will be divided into small groups and assigned a variety of case studies which will be subjected to extensive office and field review. Potential solutions based on concepts presented in Phase I will be summarized by each group and extensively reviewed and discussed by all participants.

This phase of the training seminar will be held in a country of Central America (El Salvador) in which the rate of progress of the malaria program has been seriously impeded by failure of residual insecticides to prevent transmission because of vector resistance.

A final report, in five copies, evaluating the course will be furnished to A.I.D. upon completion of training and field visit.

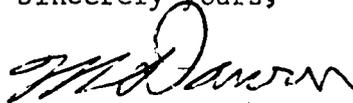
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2. These funds are granted as set forth in the exchange of correspondence between the Director, PAHO, dated February 20, 1976, and the A.I.D. Assistant Administrator for Technical Assistance, dated March 30, and May 12, 1976. The funds provided hereunder shall be administered by PAHO in accordance with the terms and conditions provided herein. Upon depletion of Grant funds or expiration of this Grant, whichever occurs first, PAHO shall execute the Grant Fiscal Report (Attachment No. 2), and forward it to

A.I.D. Any funds disbursed to but not expended by PAHO at the time of expiration of this Grant shall be refunded to A.I.D. Any interest on A.I.D.-granted funds shall accrue to and be paid to A.I.D.

3. Upon receipt of letter acknowledgement of this Grant, the funds provided by this Grant shall be deposited to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau Account No. 2, Riggs National Bank, Dupont Circle Branch - Account No. 04-07-080-437.

Sincerely yours,



Morton Darwin
Grant Officer
Central Operations Division
Office of Contract Management

Attachments:

1. PAHO Proposal (ME-85-1-3)
2. Grant Fiscal Report

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20 February 1976

Mr. Daniel Parker
Administrator
United States Agency for
International Development
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Increasing concern over the slow progress observed in a number of malaria programs has prompted the World Health Organization to adopt a more flexible strategy with respect to the selection of procedures and methodology for controlling malaria. Wherever applicable, the revised strategy calls for utilization of comprehensive anti-mosquito measures as an alternative to spraying with residual insecticides for the control and prevention of malaria in areas of persistent transmission. This together with problems associated with recent outbreaks of such vector-borne diseases as dengue, jungle yellow fever and encephalitis has intensified needs for the training of personnel in current techniques of comprehensive mosquito control.

As an initial step in providing requisite training for national and international personnel, the Organization has tentatively planned a three-week seminar to be held in July, 1976 in collaboration with the State of California and the Government of El Salvador. . . . As shown in the attachment, it is contemplated that 14 national personnel from countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, together with 13 Organization staff members, will participate in the course.

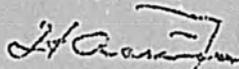
Training in the United States is considered essential for this course because of the wide range of anti-mosquito measures in use which can provide opportunities for the participants to observe, discuss and evaluate various procedures and equipment. It is anticipated, however, that the proposed course will contribute toward meeting long-term training requirements by resulting in the

20 February 1976

establishment of comprehensive mosquito control projects in areas of persistent transmission throughout Latin America and the Caribbean which will serve as future demonstration sites for training of national personnel.

The budget for the proposed training course is \$53,653, as shown on page 6 of the attached. Of this amount, \$28,915 can be largely identified as costs to be incurred by extending invitations and paying expenses of national personnel from some 14 countries in the Americas (Items 8.1, 8.3 and 8.4 of the budget). Because of the past involvement of the United States Government in assisting national malaria programs and our mutual interest of expanding the scope and coverage of health services in countries of the Americas with greater community and local involvement, the purpose of this letter is to inquire if it would be possible for US/AID to make a voluntary contribution of \$28,915 to the Special Malaria Fund of the Pan American Health Organization to enable us to conduct the training course.

Sincerely yours,


Héctor R. Acuña
Director

. . . Attachment

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PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
DIVISION OF DISEASE CONTROL
MALARIA DEPARTMENT

TRAINING COURSE IN CONTROL OF MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES
12-31 July 1976

1. Objectives

- 1.1 The primary objective is to provide training to national engineers of the Western Hemisphere and selected PAHO staff personnel in basic principles and current technology of comprehensive mosquito control for the prevention and control of malaria. The procedures will be applicable for the control of dengue, yellow fever, encephalitis, filariasis, and such other vector-borne diseases as chagas disease, schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis and leishmaniasis.
- 1.2 In response to the recent trend by Governments of assigning additional health program activities to the national programs of malaria, a secondary objective is to expand the competence of national and international staff members to enable them to carry out effectively the increased responsibilities for control and prevention of communicable diseases that have been assigned.
- 1.3 The tertiary objective is to develop a cadre of national and international personnel who will be continuously available to assist countries in planning and conducting epidemic and disaster aid operations for controlling epidemics of vector-borne diseases or preventing outbreaks of such diseases following natural disasters.

2. Justification

- 2.1 The concept of malaria eradication evolved from demonstrations of the effectiveness of the residual insecticides and only limited consideration was or has been given to training of technical personnel in comprehensive mosquito control technology. As a result, mosquito control measures have been infrequently applied even though their effectiveness in certain situations had been widely demonstrated prior to the development of modern pesticides. Recent concern over the limited rate of progress towards achievement of malaria eradication by some countries has resulted in the development of a revised strategy of malaria eradication with recommendations that increasing consideration be given to the utilization of comprehensive mosquito control measures for attacking persistent malaria transmission. Thus, the training of national and international staff members is required to facilitate the use of anti-mosquito measures in areas with persistent transmission.
- 2.2 Because of confidence in residual pesticides, limited consideration has been given during the past two decades to the prevention and control of man-made malaria. During this period, countries of the

hemisphere have rapidly accelerated construction of irrigation and water resources development projects and highways and have also expanded programs of agricultural colonization. Such projects are essential to the economic development of countries but ecological changes resulting from developmental projects have significantly increased vector breeding habitats and the increased vector populations have contributed to persistent transmission of mosquito-borne diseases. Training in principles and practices for prevention and control of man-made malaria is required to achieve the incorporation of appropriate preventive measures into the design, construction and operational phases of projects.

- 2.3 The frequency of occurrence of natural disasters (earthquakes, hurricanes and floods) and recent outbreaks of such vector-borne diseases as encephalitis, dengue and jungle yellow fever require the development of a cadre of multi-professional personnel who will be available to assist countries in controlling epidemics or preventing outbreaks of vector-borne diseases following natural disasters. Training in broad aspects of comprehensive mosquito control will not only provide governments with technical personnel for epidemic and disaster aid but with additional human resources for controlling communicable and vector-borne diseases.

3. Scope of Training Course

- 3.1 Phase I will consist of a two (2) week period in the United States of didactic presentations of comprehensive mosquito control technology, observations of field operations and their evaluation, participation in the demonstration and evaluation of pesticides and equipment for their dispersal and group discussions of advantages and limitations of various control techniques including their applicability to problems in countries of the participants. Aspects of comprehensive mosquito control which will be stressed include source reduction, water management, biological and genetic control, larvicides, adulticides and operational procedures and equipment.
- 3.2 Phase II will consist of one (1) week in a country of Central America where case studies of problems representative of persisting transmission in rural, urban and recreational areas, "esteros", lakes and land reclamation and irrigation projects will be presented. The participants will be divided into small groups and assigned a variety of case studies which will be subjected to extensive office and field review. Potential solutions based on concepts presented in Phase I, will be summarized by each group and extensively reviewed and discussed by all participants.

4. Location of Seminar

- 4.1 Phase I will be held in a State having broad expertise and extensive experience in conducting comprehensive mosquito control programs. The State of California has the expertise, the diversity of problems and a number of effective local mosquito control programs to fulfill the requirements for describing and demonstrating concepts of comprehensive mosquito control.
- 4.2 Phase II will be held in a country of Central America in which the rate of progress of the malaria program has been seriously impeded by failure of residual insecticides to prevent transmission because of vector resistance.

5. Proposed Time and Location of Seminar

- 5.1 Phase I: 12-24 July 1976 - California
- 5.2 Phase II: 25-31 July 1976 - El Salvador

6. Sponsorship and Cooperative Assistance

- 6.1 The Pan American Health Organization will be the principal sponsor.
- 6.2 Preliminary visits have been made to California, as a result of which the Vector Control Section of the California Department of Health may agree to co-sponsor the training course. The Section has experience in planning vector control training courses and its relationship with mosquito abatement districts and research agencies within the State will permit obtaining highly competent lecturers and demonstrating diverse control methods.
- 6.3 The Government of El Salvador has tentatively agreed to co-sponsor Phase II of the Course.
- 6.4 The collaborative assistance of the World Health Organization in Geneva, the US/Agency for International Development and additional state, federal or university groups is being investigated.

7. Participants

- 7.1 Fellowship invitations (travel and per diem) will be extended to at least 14 countries (Brazil, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam and Venezuela) with the suggestion that they recommend participation by their engineer who is responsible for operational aspects of the malaria program. In absence of a qualified engineer in the malaria program, consideration may be given by the country to recommending the participation of some

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other public health professional staff member or an engineer having responsibility for planning and constructing public works or water resource development projects.

7.2 The Malaria Department of the Division of Disease Control/PAHO will send 10 participants. In addition, the Division of Environmental Sciences and Engineering of PAHO will send 3 engineers.

8. Budget

8.1	National participants (14)		\$ 21,890
	Air travel	\$ 9,906	
	Per diem	\$ 11,984	
8.2	PAHO participants (13)		\$ 20,388
	Air travel	\$ 9,260	
	Per diem	\$ 11,128	
8.3	Local transportation of participants		\$ 4,000
	California, bus and car rental	\$ 3,000	
	El Salvador, bus and car rental	\$ 1,000	
8.4	Supplies (\$75.00 per participant) (Reference material and field equipment)		\$ 2,025
8.5	Travel and per diem of consultants to PAHO (2 visits by California representatives to Washington)		\$ 1,000
8.6	PAHO coordination and lecturers (Travel and per diem of 2 staff members)		\$ 2,900
8.7	Pre-planning cost incurred in visits to California and El Salvador		\$ 1,450
	TOTAL		\$ 53,653

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

GRANT FISCAL REPORT (Interim) (Final)

Grantee

Address

Grantor

Date

Address

Grant Number

Reporting Period

From (Day, Month, Year)

To (Day, Month, Year)

Item

Amount of Expenditures

1. Salaries and wages

\$

2. Equipment (major items) (Title vested in grantee)

3. Supplies, materials, and expendable equipment (itemize below)

4. Travel

5. Publication costs (Total-page costs, reprints, direct labor, etc.)

(a) Page costs only, if available

\$

XXXXXXXXXX

(b) Reprints, direct labor, and any other

XXXXXXXXXX

publication costs

XXXXXXXXXX

6. Other (specify)

7. Total direct costs - Add lines 1 through 6

8. Indirect costs

9. Total expenditures -- Add lines 7 and 8

10. Unexpended balance

COMMENTS: (Continue on reverse side if necessary)

This fiscal report is correct and the expenditures included herein are deemed properly chargeable to the grant.

Typed Name and Title:

Signature:

AID 1350-1X (9-70)	Cooperating Country El Salvador (TAB)	PIO/T No.	Page 2 of 6 Pages
PIO/T	Project/Activity No. and Title Grant to PAHO for Training Course in Control of Mosquito-Borne Diseases		

SCOPE OF WORK

19. Scope of Technical Services

A. Objective for which the Technical Services are to be Used

The primary objective is to provide training to national engineers of the Western Hemisphere in basic principles and current technology of comprehensive mosquito control for the prevention and control of malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases.

B. Description

Phase I will consist of a two (2) week period in the United States of didactic presentations of comprehensive mosquito control technology, observations of field operations and their evaluation, participation in the demonstration and evaluation of pesticides and equipment for their dispersal and group discussions of advantages and limitations of various control techniques including their applicability to problems in countries of the participants. Aspects of comprehensive mosquito control which will be stressed include source reduction, water management, biological and genetic control, larvicides, adulticides and operational procedures and equipment.

(see continuation sheet)

C. Technicians

(1) (a) Number	(b) Specialized Field	(c) Grade and/or Salary	(d) Duration of Assignment (Man-Months)
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(2) Duty Post and Duration of Technicians' Services

(3) Language requirements

None

(4) Access to Classified Information

Not applicable

(5) Dependents Will Will Not Be Permitted to Accompany Technician

Financing of Technical Services

1) By AID - \$ 28,915

(2) By Cooperating Country - \$24,738

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AID 1590-1X (19-70) PIO/T	Cooperating Country El Salvador (TAB)	PIO/T No.	Page 3 of 6 Pages
	Project/Activity No. and Title Grant to PAHO for Training Course in Control of Mosquito-Borne Diseases		

20. Equipment and Supplies (Related to the services described in Block 19 and to be procured outside the Cooperating Country by the supplier of these services)

A. (1) Quantity (2) Description (3) Estimated Cost (4) Special Instructions

See attachment

B. Financing of Equipment and Supplies

(1) By AID - \$

(2) By Cooperating Country -

21. Special Provisions

- A. This PIO/T is subject to AID (contracting) (PASA implementation) regulations.
- B. Except as specifically authorized by AID, or when local hire is authorized under the terms of a contract with a U.S. Supplier, services authorized under this PIO/T must be obtained from U.S. sources.
- C. Except as specifically authorized by AID/W, the purchase of commodities authorized under this PIO/T will be limited to the U.S. under Geographic Code 000.
- D. Other (specify): Voluntary contribution (grant) to PAHO Special Account Fund for Malaria to be used under PAHO administrative provisions and regulations for the specific purposes described in the exchange of letters and in Block 19.

PIO/T

Project/Activity No. and Title
Grant to PAHO for Training Course in Control of Mosquito-Borne Diseases

22. Reports by Contractor or Participating Agency (Indicate type, content and format of reports required, including language to be used if other than English, frequency or timing of reports, and any special requirements)

A final report evaluating the course will be furnished to TA/H upon completion of training and field visit. (5 copies)

23. Background Information (Additional information useful to Authorized Agent and Prospective Contractors or Participating Agency; if necessary cross reference Block 19.C(4) above.)

Recent concern over the limited rate of progress toward achievement of malaria eradication/control in many countries has resulted in a recognition of the need for the development of a revised strategy which calls for utilization of comprehensive anti-mosquito control measures for attacking persistent malaria transmission. Training in principles and practices for prevention and control of man-made malaria is required so that appropriate preventive measures are incorporated into the design, construction and operational phases of projects.

24. Relationship of Contractor or Participating Agency to Cooperating Country and to AID

A. Relationships and Responsibilities

Responsibility for carrying out the project as described in Block 19 lies with the Malaria Eradication/Control Department of PAHO, Richard Peters of the State of California and the Government of El Salvador.

B. Cooperating Country Liaison Official

PAHO - Mr. Donald Schliessmann

C. AID Liaison Officials

Edgar A. Smith, TA/H, Chief, Vector-borne Disease Section

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PIO/T

Project/Activity No. and Title
Grant to PAHO for Training Course in Control of Mosquito-Borne Diseases

LOGISTIC SUPPORT

25. Provisions for Logistic Support

A. Specific Items (Insert "X" in applicable column at right. If entry needs qualification, insert asterisk and explain below in C, "Comments")	In Kind Supplied By		From Local Currency Supplied By	
	AID	Cooperating Country	AID	Cooperating Country
(1) Office Space				
(2) Office Equipment				
(3) Housing and Utilities				
(4) Furniture				
(5) Household Equipment (Stoves, Refrig., etc.)				
(6) Transportation in Cooperating Country				
(7) Interpreter Services				
Other: (Specify)				
(8)				
(9)				
(10)				
(11)				
(12)				
(13)				
(14)				
(15)				

B. Additional Facilities Available From Other Sources

PAHO will organize and sponsor the seminar. The Government of El Salvador will be the co-sponsor.

WHO/Geneva will provide the services of a consultant. The California State Department of Health and local Mosquito Abatement Districts will provide local facilities and expert personnel as instructors.

C. Comments

This training course will contribute toward meeting long-term training requirements by resulting in the establishment of comprehensive mosquito control projects in areas of persistent transmission throughout Latin America and the Caribbean which will serve as future demonstration sites for training of national personnel.

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CONTINUATION
SHEET

FORM SYMBOL

TITLE OF FORM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT Worksheet Issuance

PAGE 6 OF 6 PAGES

1. Cooperating Country
El Salvador (TAB)

2.a. Code No.

2.b. Effective Date

2.c. Amendment
 Original OR No:3. Project/Activity No. and Title
Grant to PAHO for Training Course in
Control of Mosquito-Borne DiseasesIndicate block
numbers.

Use this form to complete the information required in any block of a PIO or PA/PR form.

2B

This phase of the training seminar will be held in a state (California) having broad expertise and extensive experience in conducting comprehensive mosquito control programs. The State of California has the expertise, the diversity of problems and a number of effective local mosquito control programs to fulfill the requirements for describing and demonstrating concepts of comprehensive mosquito control.

Phase II will consist of one (1) week in a country of Central America where case studies of problems representative of persisting transmission in rural, urban and recreational areas, "esteros", lakes and land reclamation and irrigation projects will be presented. The participants will be divided into small groups and assigned a variety of case studies which will be subjected to extensive office and field review. Potential solutions based on concepts presented in Phase I, will be summarized by each group and extensively reviewed and discussed by all participants.

This phase of the training seminar will be held in a country of Central America (El Salvador) in which the rate of progress of the malaria program has been seriously impeded by failure of residual insecticides to prevent transmission because of vector resistance.