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UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
Washington, D. C. 20523

HAITI  
PROJECT PAPER  
INTERIM SWINE REPOPULATION  
Amendment 1

AID/LAC/P-161/1

Project Number: 521-0170

UNCLASSIFIED

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add  
 C = Change  
 D = Delete

Amendment Number 1

DOCUMENT CODE 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

Haiti

3. PROJECT NUMBER

521-0170

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

USAID/Haiti

05

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Interim Swine Repopulation

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (YACD)

MM DD YY  
03 31 86

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION  
 (Under 'B' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 85

B. Quarter: 4

C. Final FY 85

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 = )

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY <u>83</u>			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	1,500		1,500	3,435	368	3,803
(Grant)	(1,500)	( )	(1,500)	(3,435)	(368)	(3,803)
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Other U.S. Host Country Other Donor(s)						
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,500</b>		<b>1,500</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>3,803</b>

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		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. Grant	2. Loan
1) ARDN	114	010		3,000		803		3,803	
2)									
3)									
4)									
<b>TOTALS</b>				<b>3,000</b>		<b>803</b>		<b>3,803</b>	

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

010 070 250

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 113

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

A. Code BR PS  
 B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 180 characters)

To produce and distribute improved breeding stock to Haitian farmers during the period immediately following the eradication of African Swine Fever in the country.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY  
03 31 86

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000  941  Local  Other (Specify)

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

This amendment will provide an additional \$3,000 to HCA to permit the extension of the project for six months, to March 31, 1986, and will permit the incorporation of a herd health monitoring element and a disease monitoring component.

17. APPROVED BY	Signature <i>Phyllis Richman</i>	18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY <u>08 31 84</u>
	Title Acting Mission Director	

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Amendment no. 1

Name of Country : Haiti  
Name of Project : Interim Swine Repopulation  
Number of Project : 521-0170

1. This Amendment No. 1 to the Authorization for the Interim Swine Repopulation Project incorporates the following modifications to the original authorization, as follows:

A. In Paragraph 1, the phrase "\$3,000,000 (Three Million United States Dollars)" is replaced by "\$3,803,000 (Three Million Eight Hundred Three Thousand United States Dollars)".

B. In Paragraph 1, the phrase "two-year period" is replaced by "period of thirty months".

C. At the end of Paragraph 2, the following sentence is inserted: "A disease monitoring component will also be funded."

D. In Paragraph 3, the following paragraphs are added after subparagraph 3c:

"d. Condition Precedent to First Disbursement of Funds for Disease Monitoring. Prior to any disbursement for the disease monitoring component, or the issuance of any commitment document therefor, IICA shall, except as AID may otherwise agree in writing, furnish to AID, in form and substance satisfactory to AID:

"(i) evidence that a coordinator has been named by the Grantee to manage the new disease monitoring component of the project.

"e. Condition Precedent to Disbursement of Funds Beyond \$50,000 for Disease Monitoring. Prior to the disbursement of funds beyond the first tranche of \$50,000 made available for the disease monitoring component of the project, or the issuance of any commitment document therefor, IICA shall, except as AID may otherwise agree in writing, furnish to AID, in form and substance satisfactory to AID:

"(i) a memorandum of understanding signed by IICA and the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, providing for the services of two full-time veterinarians to serve as technical assistants in the swine fever disease eradication component; and

"(ii) a revised project work plan which covers the disease monitoring activities."

- 2. Except as expressly amended or modified hereby, the terms and conditions of the original authorization of September 29, 1983 remain in full force and effect.

*Phyllis Dichter*

Phyllis Dichter  
Acting Mission Director  
USAID/Haiti

8 / 31 / 84  
DATE

DRE:RByess:rjd:8/27/84:0718J

DRE, BBurnett: AB  
CONT, DShannon  
A/RCO, HLightfoot [Signature]  
ADO, JVDLewis [Signature]  
ADO, VCusumano [Signature]

INTERIM SWINE REPOPULATION  
PROJECT PAPER AMENDMENT

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## I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Recommendations

The project committee has reviewed the implementation status of the Interim Swine Repopulation Project and recommends that this project paper amendment be approved, providing an additional \$803 thousand in grant funding to the Interamerican Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture. This project paper amendment consists of three elements:

first, an extension of the PACD by six months, to March 31, 1986;

second, an amended and increased budget for the ongoing project (\$435 thousand), to include a herd health element; and

third, the addition of a disease monitoring component to help assure the absence of African Swine Fever in Haiti during the life of the project (\$368 thousand).

The goal and purpose of the original project remain unchanged.

An additional \$803 thousand in funding for the project was requested by USAID in Port au Prince 0119 of March 30, 1984. STATE 183390 provided a \$200 thousand as the first tranche of funding for this extension. A Congressional Notification was submitted and expired on June 6, 1984.

## II. Background and rationale

### A. Background

The Interim Swine Repopulation Project (521-0170) was designed to provide a partial solution to the problems resulting from the eradication of the entire domestic swine population of Haiti due to an epidemic of African Swine Fever (ASF). When the project was obligated in September, 1983, the eradication program, undertaken by the US Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), was nearly completed.

The disease had been introduced to the Dominican Republic from Europe in 1979, and it spread to Haiti and Cuba within the period of a few months. Because the GOH did not have the capability to diagnose the disease and to undertake adequate local quarantine measures, ASF quickly became endemic throughout the country. Swine losses in Haiti exceeded 700,000 head in a population of about one million, resulting in an enormous loss for the Haitian small farmer. ASF spread from Haiti to Cuba via boat traffic and was eradicated there with a loss of over 400,000 head. Fortunately, the virus did not spread to Florida, Puerto Rico or other countries via illegal immigrants or by other means.

USDA and the GOH created a temporary organization, the Projet d'Eradication de la Peste Porcine Africaine et du Developpement de l'Elevage Porcin (PEPPADEP) to undertake the eradication program. PEPPADEP established a program under which farmers could bring their swine to "kill centers" and be compensated for their loss. The program successfully eliminated nearly 400 thousand animals by June 1983. Its funding having expired, and the country declared free of ASF in domestic swine, the PEPPADEP program was terminated in December, 1983.

However, wild (feral) pigs remained in some remote locations. The raking, hunting and testing of the feral swine population, as well as monitoring of the sentinel pigs, continued. Straggler pigs were examined for ASF.

In August 1983, two feral pigs found serologically positive for ASF were located in the Gonaïves area. On February 14, 1984, after Haiti was believed to be free from ASF, two cases of ASF were diagnosed in feral pigs. Again in May, other cases were found. As a result, although free of the disease in domestic swine, Haiti could not be declared entirely ASF-free. The hunting and testing program is continuing, but its funding has expired.

The testing activities are being carried out by the University of Georgia Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study Biologists, a team financed via a grant from USDA. The resident USDA disease control specialist is working in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture laboratory and field staff in carrying out a parallel epidemiological survey of the sentinel pig population. Special attention is being given to the sentinel pigs in the areas of close proximity to where the suspect feral swine are located.

Repopulation program. As the US and Haitian governments planned for the eradication of the disease, the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) was preparing a large-scale project for the replacement of the slaughtered swine upon completion of the eradication phase. The initial plan was that the IDB loan would provide the resources for both repopulation and industry development. USAID, however, foresaw delays in the start of the repopulation phase of the IDB project and the need to bridge this gap. The Mission thus began the development of its interim repopulation project, no. 521-0170, which was obligated in September, 1983.

#### B. Rationale

The rationale for the USAID-funded interim project rested upon three assumptions which were later proved to be invalid. First, it was believed that the eradication program would be completed by early 1984 and that Haiti would be declared free of the disease. Second, the Mission estimated that the IDB program would be active and underway by the time of that declaration. Third, it was thought that the IICA project would not experience severe delays in implementation.

A further difficulty was encountered: The IDB had included as a condition precedent for disbursement of any funds under its loan that Haiti be declared free of ASF. The terms of the loan require that this declaration be supported by an internationally-recognized organization specializing in disease identification. Although the loan has already been authorized, no disbursements may be made until the country is declared disease-free.

Effects upon repopulation. Because of an underestimation of the amount of time required to eliminate the disease, the USDA-funded program has now run out of funds. It is believed that feral swine are still at large, and it is not known whether they are infected. The continuing presence of ASF on the island now poses a severe threat to the future of the IDB-funded project. The Mission therefore convoked a committee in July 1984 to review the status of the project. The committee recommended that the project be extended, and that a herd health component be added. It further recommended that a disease monitoring component be added to permit the raking operations to continue.

To summarize, the events requiring that the project now be amended are that:

- (1) Unexpected delays occurred in project startup;
- (2) ASF proved more difficult to eradicate than was previously estimated, and funds for continuation of the raking operations are unavailable from USDA; and
- (3) The IDB-funded project cannot assume the costs of the national health program until Haiti has been declared free of the disease.

As proposed herein, the amended project will consist of two components: first, the original repopulation effort, now augmented by a herd health program, and second, the disease monitoring component. IICA will continue to serve as the project grantee for both components, although USDA will provide technical assistance to the disease monitoring component.

The two components are discussed below.

#### 1. Swine Repopulation

This component of the project will continue its ongoing activities. These include:

- (1) Leasing a breeding center at HAMPCO (completed);
- (2) Importation of a nucleus breeding herd of 467 gilts and 30 boars (completed).
- (3) Feed milling at the HAMPCO facility for the breeding herd at HAMPCO (ongoing) and for the secondary multiplication centers (SMCs) (pending); and
- (4) Distribution of pigs produced at HAMPCO to SMCs provided and managed by private and voluntary organizations and indigenous groups.

Herd health management. To protect the investment being made by USAID and the SMCs, the project design team recommends that a herd health management element also be added to the production component. This element will consist of the following activities:

- (1) To assist the secondary multiplication centers to develop and implement herd health and management procedures;
- (2) To provide first-line veterinary medical support for the multiplication centers once they begin to receive pigs on or about November 1984; and
- (3) To aid in the development of materials on swine health to be used by the centers in their farmer training activities.

When the Interim Project was authorized, it was believed that the necessary herd health support for the managers of the intermediate reproduction centers would be provided by the herd health and extension training components contained in the IDB project. This project is still intended as an interim activity designed to accelerate the rate at which swine are made available to small farms throughout Haiti. More general support to strengthen public or private health programs remains outside the purview of the interim project.

As the financial plan (Section IVD) shows, the cost of this herd health management component is not included in the cost of the present extension, but is rather absorbed into the revised budget for the swine production component. The swine production activities, and the new herd health management component, are described in more detail in a separate section below.

## 2. Disease Monitoring

This component will provide local-cost financing to support the USDA-sponsored ASF surveillance program. The activities of the disease monitoring component will be undertaken jointly by USDA/APHIS, which will supply technical assistance, and IICA, under the terms of a memorandum of understanding (See Annex A). The USAID contribution is limited to supporting the local costs needed to carry out the ASF surveillance activities.

The proposed ASF surveillance activities include the following:

- (1) Hunting, trapping and other appropriate activities in order to reduce the feral swine population and to continue to test swine detected for ASF;
- (2) Completion of the epidemiological survey, now in progress, of sentinel pig sites;
- (3) Continuation of the serological survey of sentinel pigs, focusing on at-risk areas; and
- (4) Continuation of the in-service training of Haitian staff to reinforce the training provided under PEPPADEP and to focus on the development of swine disease reporting and other related control programs.

Funds to support these activities have been budgeted for the life of the project. If, however, the country is deemed free of the disease before the PACD, the unused funds will be rebudgeted to support the swine production component. Prior to such termination, IICA, USDA and USAID agree to review all available information regarding the risk, if any, involved in terminating the raking and survey activities.

The USAID commitment is limited to \$368,000 over the LOP. Further, USAID monies will cease to flow to the feral pig component at the PACD and no additional funds will be made available.

The first phase of the repopulation component's efforts, importation of the initial swine breeding stock, has been successfully accomplished. The second phase, breeding the imported stock, is in progress. The third and fourth phases, the distribution to the SMCs and multiplication, and the distribution of the F<sub>3</sub> generation to the Haitian farmer respectively, will proceed as planned with the assistance of both the PACD extension and financial support.

#### IV. Detailed Project Amendment Description

##### A. Goal

The goal of this amendment, like that of the project, is the restoration of the standard of living of the Haitian farmer to the level existing prior to the outbreak of ASF. As is stated in the Project Paper, the economic and social impact of the eradication of the entire swine population was an enormous loss to the Haitian farmer.

##### B. Purpose

The purpose of the project and this amendment are the same: to produce and distribute improved breeding stock to Haitian farmers during the period immediately following the eradication of ASF. As described in detail in the Project Paper, the project has been designed to achieve this objective as expeditiously and simply as possible, involving a minimum of recurrent costs to the GOH once the end of the project is reached. The swine produced at the nucleus breeding center (4,500 head) will be distributed to secondary multiplication centers, and their offspring will be delivered to small farmers at a nominal cost.

This amendment, and the inclusion of a disease monitoring component, will not change the basic structure of the project. The objective of the additional activity is designed solely to strengthen the ongoing effort. The increase in funding, which represents 27% of the original budget, will supplement the following project components:

- (1) Acquisition of the staff necessary for both the swine production and animal health components of the project;
- (2) Continuation of the lease of the breeding facility through the extension phase; and
- (3) Provision of support to USDA via IICA for the continuation of ASF surveillance of the sentinel pigs and the eradication of ASF in the feral pig population.

##### C. Project components

1. Swine repopulation. This component will continue and be expanded. The elements of the repopulation component at present are (a) importation and reproduction; (b) the HAMPCO lease; and (c) the secondary multiplication centers. As stated above, a herd health management component (d) will be added following approval of this amendment. Each of these four components is discussed below.

(a) Importation. This phase of the project has successfully been accomplished, via the importation of 467 Yorkshire X Luroc and Yorkshire X Hampshire cross unbred female gilts and 30 boars (15 Duroc and 15 Hampshire). This nucleus herd has been housed in the project's lease facilities at HAMPCO. After the prescribed quarantine period, a breeding schedule has been introduced in which 20-25 gilts are being bred per week until the entire swine nucleus herd has been bred.

This process will be repeated until two months prior to the termination of the project so as to allow time to scale down and end the project. It is estimated that the nucleus breeding herd will produce 4,500 breeding and an equal number of culled feeder pigs.

(b) HAMPCO. USAID/Haiti signed a lease with the Haitian-American Meat and Provision Company (HAMPCO) for the use of their swine breeding facilities. At present, the HAMPCO facility is the only one in the country of sufficient size and quality to serve the needs of the project. This lease will expire on October 21, 1985. Since the project requires an additional 6 months to meet its objectives, an extension of the lease must be negotiated. As in the ongoing project, USAID/Haiti will negotiate the lease extension directly and pay the lease costs itself.

(c) Secondary Multiplication Centers. The distribution program will take advantage of the well-developed network of locally-based PVOs located throughout Haiti, and especially those working in the field of agricultural development with the farmers. The SMCs are 50 to 100 private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) which meet the criteria established and which are interested in cooperating in swine production, reproduction and distribution. The interest shown to date by PVOs participating in the multiplication and distribution program has been very encouraging.

The SMCs will receive the 4,500 head of foundation breeding stock (the F<sub>2</sub> generation) and distribute the resulting F<sub>3</sub> generation to the Haitian farmer. The foundation breeding herd at the SMC level has the potential of producing 50,000 pigs per year. From this production, approximately 23,000 selected breeding pigs (19,000 females and 4,000 males) will be available for distribution to farmer per year. The remaining culled pigs will be used as feeder pigs by the SMCs, groups of farmers, or individual farmers depending on circumstances.

(d) Animal Herd Health Management. This activity is the only addition to the ongoing reproduction component. The potential threat of ASF in the feral pig population requires the concerted effort of an animal health advisor whom IICA will provide, who will devote his time to the welfare of the pigs placed at the SMCs and with the Haitian farmer. The efforts of the advisor, whose job description is given in Annex E, are to practice preventive medicine, advise, and develop animal herd health programs to be used by SMCs and farmers alike. The advisor will:

- (1) Undertake general clinical observation of the repopulation pigs;
- (2) Maintain a herd health history of the repopulation pigs to be placed at SMCs to be able to trace a health problem if one arises;
- (3) Necropsy dead pigs for immediate diagnosis and/or obtain specimen samples from the pigs for laboratory analysis of all suspicious cases;
- (4) Consult with the ASF eradication team and make recommendations for the placement of the repopulation pigs at SMC sites;

- (5) develop a reporting system on the status of animal health at reproduction centers that can be monitored and maintained at IICA's headquarters in Haiti to be used in the event of health problems, and advise the SMCs in the use of the reporting system; and
- (6) make available examples of all herd records and herd health report forms and extension material for potential use by Agriculture District office extension personnel.

This new project element plays a major role in the overall repopulation effort in the wake of the many variables that confront the national animal health problem. The animal health practices introduced into the management systems of the SMCs will safeguard the repopulation pigs beyond the end of the project.

A revised swine production timetable, which incorporates the PACD extension, is given on the next page.



2. Disease monitoring. As discussed in the project rationale, the disease monitoring component is an addition to the ongoing repopulation project. The cost of this component, \$368,000, is budgeted to provide local cost support to the USDA-sponsored ASF eradication activity.

Objective. The objective of the disease monitoring component is to support the USAID/IICA swine repopulation effort through the Haitian Veterinary Services Laboratory and USDA reference laboratories and through field veterinary support as needed. The mandate of these veterinarians is to ensure, to the extent possible, that the ASF virus has been eradicated from Haiti. Training will also be given to Ministry of Agriculture personnel in animal health regulating activities.

Background. On July 21, 1981, the Government of Haiti entered into an agreement with IICA, under its Animal Health Program, to initiate the ASF eradication program. The eradication phase of the Haiti program was executed with the support of the governments of USA, Canada, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. The program was coordinated by the Project for African Swine Fever Eradication and Swine Development (PEPPADEP).

The US involvement was in support of the US Secretary of Agriculture's declaration of an emergency due to ASF in Haiti, who committed \$19.2 million in support of the program. USDA inputs were coordinated by the Office of Emergency Programs of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). IICA was responsible for assuring COH concurrence in all actions and activities, and provided administrative management of all funds expended for local costs in Haiti and for supplies and equipment purchased outside of Haiti.

Eradication activities. During the eradication phase, the entire population of domestic swine was eliminated. Sentinel swine were then imported and distributed to monitor the absence of the virus from the country. The sentinel swine, primarily Yorkshire, Duroc and Hampshire, were imported from Canada and the United States. The sentinels were distributed throughout the country, mainly in lots of four, at 502 sentinel sites. To date, the pigs have adapted well and are thriving.

At the conclusion of the PEPPADEP program, all epidemiological and serological data indicated that African Swine Fever (ASF) had been eradicated from Haiti. However, as is the case in all disease eradication programs, continued surveillance over one or two years, after the close of the principal program is suggested in order to ensure that the disease is no longer present.

When PEPPADEP was disbanded on December 31, 1983, a small sum of obligated but unexpended funds remained. IICA decided to use these funds to continue the feral swine monitoring and epidemiological surveys. These precautionary measures led to the unexpected identification of serologically positive feral swine. With this discovery it became critically important to initiate activities to suppress the feral swine population and to continue monitoring activities until it is reasonable to attest formally to the eradication of ASF virus from the feral swine population.

Continuing Surveillance. Drawing on residual equipment and funds left in IICA to cover local costs of senior veterinarian officer and contracted support staff, IICA has continued monitoring the sentinel swine, investigating reports of hidden or missed domestic swine, and feral swine. Any swine found after the official campaign was declared finished are confiscated by the Government officials and destroyed without indemnity, but a reward is paid to bona fide informants. Reports of sightings of feral swine are investigated; when such populations are found they are sampled to determine virus exposure. A reward of \$300.00 per feral pig is paid to hunters who capture one.

Reports of sick sentinel swine are routinely investigated and attempts are made to determine the cause of the illness. Any sick swine and all swine associated with them have been serologically checked for ASF antibodies. To date no ASF positive samples have been found in sentinel swine samplings.

Availability of Qualified Haitian Staff. During the PEPPADEP Project, many of the Veterinary Services Staff of the Ministry received both structured (classroom) and on-the-job training through their participation in the eradication program. These included a wide range of specialized subjects including the conduct of field diagnostic and control programs, laboratory operations and diagnostic procedures, and port-of-entry inspection and control activities. For the purposes of the ASF/Feral Swine Component, there is an adequate number of trained persons at the field level (Veterinary nurse cadre), Ministry level (DVM cadre) and laboratory technicians to complete the ASF/Feral Swine component.

During the life of the project, every effort will be made to continue the involvement of Government of Haiti staff in all field activities, providing additional on-the-job experience under the general supervision of professionally qualified staff. USDA has indicated its willingness to make available specialists on a TDY basis to provide such training, and to arrange for training/experience opportunities for professional staff in USDA Agencies if requested to do so. \$6,000 is budgeted to finance travel and related expense for Haitian staff involved in training activities.

Vehicles and Equipment Requirements. When PEPPADEP was disbanded, the support motor pool of Jeeps, trucks, autos and motorcycles was disbursed. Of the vehicles remaining, nine Jeeps, one car, and two motorcycles were retained by JICA for USDA use specifically in the ASF monitoring activities. 20 Jeeps, two trucks and one motorcycle were formally transferred to IICA for use on the Interim Repopulation Project. Three Jeeps, four cars and one sound truck were donated to IICA for use in its programs. The balance were donated to the Ministry of Agriculture for Ministry use.

The depreciated value of the vehicles and other equipment transferred from the eradication program for use in the USAID Interim Swine Repopulation Project resulted in a net saving to the Project. The availability of these items permitted project startup to proceed as soon as project staff became available.

During the life of project, the major cost obligation of the Interim Project will be funds to service and keep in repair the vehicles set aside for surveillance activities. This cost is estimated to be \$110,000.

Veterinary Services. While the "emergency status" is still in effect, the continuing field surveys and other activities will provide an opportunity to demonstrate the processes and requirements for an appropriate veterinary service program in Haiti. This must include.

actions to prevent the entry of livestock diseases and pests exotic to Haiti;

development of a responsive disease detection, reporting and diagnostic capability using existing veterinary field staff;

a better-organized service, capable of responding quickly to disease outbreaks and to seek external assistance in the case of emergency situations; and

enhancement of the present capability of the veterinary laboratory and its staff to diagnose major animal diseases, domestic and exotic known to pose a threat to the livestock industry of Haiti.

The steps required to reach that level of effectiveness were begun during the eradication program. Haitian Government staff received formal classroom training. The carrying out of many and varied field activities provided numerous opportunities to practice and perfect both practical and managerial skills under the general guidance of qualified expatriate staff.

The disease monitoring component will continue to provide opportunities for Haitian staff to learn and perfect their skills. Special attention will be given to the need for promptly investigating all cases of sick swine to obtain appropriate specimens for laboratory analyses and provide necessary details to senior staff as quickly as possible. As part of the process of negotiations for the Bank loan, new regulations have been put in place by the GOH covering swine import and quarantine procedures. Only when the system is tested by actual infractions of regulations or by disease situations will the adequacy of the process be tested.

Toward these ends, every effort will be made to involve Haitian central and field staff in the conduct of the feral pig and epidemiological and serological surveys. In addition, specialists qualified to provide training and/or guidance in the setting-up of reporting systems, the structuring and enforcement of laws and other regulations, the inspection of swine and swine products at ports of entry, laboratory management and procedures, and the setting up and conducting of emergency procedures can be made available by USDA or IICA should these be deemed necessary for the purpose of the project.

The activities of the personnel funded under this component have been carefully worked out. A time-phased implementation plan for the disease monitoring component is given on the next page, incorporating the herd health management activities funded under the repopulation component.



Role of the USDA veterinarian. In carrying out the activities described in the implementation plan, the USDA-funded veterinarians will provide the following services:

Sentinel Surveillance. Continuation and completion of on-going epidemiological and serological surveys of the 500 sentinel sites. This procedure will be repeated on a spot sampling basis to determine whether the ASF virus is present in Haiti. This activity will further assure the project staff that the areas in the proximity of the SMCs are free of ASF and thus not a threat to the project, and that the sentinel swine are not a threat to repopulation.

Feral Pig Surveillance. Continue an intensive monitoring and search for feral pigs in order to sample for exposure to ASF. The data produced will aid in planning or discontinuing the feral pig monitoring program. The assurance that the feral pig population is free of ASF and that sentinel swine in adjacent areas are also ASF-free will ensure that the repopulation efforts can proceed without further threat of ASF.

Laboratory Services. In the process of conducting these activities, the USDA veterinarians will involve the Ministry of Agriculture veterinary nurses assigned to the Agricultural districts in which these activities are to occur. Their involvement will provide training and expose them to:

- the proper methods of monitoring for ASF and disease in general;
- the proper handling and preparation of specimens to be sent to the laboratory;
- the methods and procedures required within the Ministry of Agriculture in sending specimen samples to the laboratory; and
- the importance of timely communication with the proper authorities regarding any disease abnormality that may be encountered in the field.

Training. During their normal course of activities the USDA-veterinarians will be in direct contact with (i) the Director of Animal Health; (ii) the Director of the Laboratory; and (iii) the directors of Veterinary activities for the Northern and Southern regions of Haiti. These encounters will facilitate the necessary working relations needed to:

- review the swine and swine product import laws and regulations to ensure their adequacy to protect Haiti from exposure to animal diseases foreign to Haiti;
- provide training to the personnel responsible for the inspection of animals and animal products imported at sea, air, and border ports;
- provide training and awareness of the importance of a systematic animal disease reporting system;
- Provide local or foreign training to laboratory personnel in those areas of laboratory diagnoses that are relevant to Haiti's animal health program;

provide awareness of the need for proper laboratory supervision and management;

provide coordination and advice on setting up the new veterinary diagnostic laboratory and on moving the present laboratory capability to the new one; and

Provide consultations and advice on the structuring, setting up duties and activities of an emergency disease response capability and conducting test exercises.

The technical assistance that will be provided to the Ministry's Animal Health Division personnel and reinforcing of the laboratory with reagents and training, will ensure that Haiti will have the minimum capabilities to detect exotic swine diseases.

The beneficiaries of this continued monitoring, surveillance, and training, will be (i) the Haitian farmer who awaits the replacement of pigs via the Interim Swine Repopulation project; and (ii) the overall Haitian swine and livestock industry.

#### IV. Project analyses

##### A. Technical analysis

Areas of concern. There are two areas of concern in the area of disease surveillance in addition to those covered in the body of the present amendment, both dealing with the capability of the GOH to implement the disease monitoring program. The first is the technical capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture's diagnostic laboratory to identify swine diseases accurately, and the second is the possibility of the reappearance of exotic swine diseases despite the project's best efforts.

Diagnostic Laboratory Services. The Haitian Veterinary laboratory facilities are woefully inadequate. A temporary ASF/Hog Cholera diagnostic laboratory was set up and equipped by USDA at Damien. As part of the commitment by the international community to PEPPADEP, it was agreed that a suitable veterinary diagnostic laboratory should be constructed. This is nearing completion and should be ready for occupancy by October 1984. UNDP/FAC is expected to equip the laboratory, and funds are included in the IDB loan package for supplies and training.

Haitian staff have been trained, and the required equipment and materials are available for the diagnosis of the following conditions in addition to African Swine Fever:

Viral diseases: Hog Cholera, Swine Influenza, TGE, Pseudorabies, Haemagglutinating Encephalomyelitis, Porcine rotavirus, Porcine reovirus, Porcine parvovirus, Rabies; and

Bacterial diseases: Cervical lymphadenitis, Pasteurellosis, Leptospirosis, Brucellosis (serology), Salmonellosis, Swine Erysipelas, Anthrax, Bordetellosis, and Corynebacteria.

Common mycotic infections and internal and external parasites can also be identified.

A functional laboratory capability must be maintained so that appropriate surveillance can be continued and support given to repopulation programs. \$40,000 has been budgeted in the present project to purchase off-the-shelf items such as reagents and glassware. The USDA laboratory at Plum Island will continue to provide antigens and reference diagnostic backstopping on as-needed basis throughout the life of project.

Assessment of the Risk of the Recrudescence of African Swine Fever. The identification of feral swine serologically positive to ASF after the completion of PEPPADEP has raised the issue of whether it is safe to continue repopulation. During PEPPADEP, the feral swine population was extensively surveyed and it was believed that the risk of any serologically positive swine remaining in the feral swine population was almost nil.

Based upon the recent experience, it is possible that additional serologically positive swine may be found in the two discrete and isolated sites where the positive swine have been identified. The risk associated with the presence of serologically positive swine is that they may be carriers of the virus, and could transmit the disease to domestic swine as repopulation proceeds.

The only domestic pigs currently in rural areas adjacent to these sites are the sentinel swine, and these have been kept under surveillance. All reports of sick pigs have been investigated. The risk of any of the repopulation swine becoming exposed to and contracting ASF or Hog Cholera through exposure to the few remaining feral swine during the interim project is remote. However, the probability remains that as repopulation becomes complete, such contacts will be inevitable. Insofar as possible the two discrete groups of suspect feral swine must be reduced in number or eliminated and hunting pressure continued in all feral swine groups until it appears reasonable to attest that eradication of the ASF virus has occurred.

Ticks also are cause for concern. It was established that Ornithodoros puertoricensis (collected from Haiti) are capable of biologically vectoring ASF. This information poses a question as to whether or not the Ornithodoros ticks in Haiti might provide a reservoir of ASF virus in the absence of swine for a period of time which might permit recrudescence of ASF when Haiti is repopulated. The theoretical link in the chain of pig-tick-pig is present. The probabilities are the only unponderables. However, they are considered to be slight (approximately 1 in 1000) in view of the same situation existing in the Dominican Republic where swine repopulation is nearly complete.

\$60,000 is required to support the team of wildlife specialists and to continue to pay rewards for feral swine reported and destroyed. When it appears certain that no more serologically positive feral swine will be detected, the remaining funds programmed for this activity can be reprogrammed into the swine production component.

#### B. Social soundness

The present project paper amendment will result in no modification to the conclusions of the social soundness analysis contained in the original project paper. The addition of the disease monitoring component to the ongoing repopulation activity will not affect the sociocultural feasibility of the project, nor the range of beneficiaries.

#### C. Economic analysis

The determination of economic feasibility in the original project design was based upon whether there was a possibility of generating benefits in excess of costs and also whether the proposed approach was the most effective relative to others in terms of carrying out the swine repopulation effort. In considering the proposed amendment and its impact on the economic feasibility of the swine repopulation project, the project committee analyzed the following questions:

Does the proposed project amendment change in any way the original assumptions upon which economic viability was based? and

Do the activities proposed in this amendment change the effectiveness of the implementation approach selected for carrying out the project?

In response to the first question, it was determined that the original assumptions of shadow prices, projections of swine production and in general the projected program benefits would not change as a result of the amended project design. Since the original analysis assumed that ASF would be eradicated from Haiti by the time the first project pigs arrived on site, the amended activities in swine health protection and ASF control would insure that the stream of program benefits would in fact materialize during the ten-year time period assumed in the analysis. The amended program activities reduce the risk to the project. They provide an insurance policy needed in light of the continued presence of ASF in the feral pig population.

On the stream of projected program costs, the committee concluded that the amendment would increase the investment cost during the first and second year of the project but would not impact on the projected recurrent costs of the SMCs, the farmers or the GOH. The increase in the stream of program costs by \$803,000, therefore, was not significant in terms of the original estimates of benefits and costs. For example, the net present value, discounted at 10%, is reduced from \$58,211.34 to \$51,984.226 as a result of the projected amendment. Similarly, the IRR estimated at 69.9% for the original project design is decreased to only 66.5%. The swine repopulation project, as amended, therefore, continues to promise a high economic return to the intended beneficiaries and to Haiti in general.

In considering the second question and the continued effectiveness of the proposed technical and institutional approach to program implementation, the committee also determined that the assumptions are still valid. The approach which maximizes the utilization of SMCs and minimizes the GOH's recurrent costs is still the only viable institutional arrangement for carrying out the interim swine repopulation project. Haiti's current economic conditions and the limitations imposed on the public budget by the IMF limit the GOH's capacity to undertake a major repopulation effort at this time.

Based on these considerations, the project review committee has determined that the project as amended continues to be economically sound.

D. Financial analysis

As stated in the body of this paper, the financial contributions made via this amendment will be provided to the two components of the project: swine production, which incorporates the herd health management element, and the new disease monitoring component.

In summary, the new financial plan is as follows:

Summary Financial Plan

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PP budget</u>	<u>Amendment</u>	<u>New budget</u>
Swine Repopulation	3000.000		3000.000
Disease monitoring		200,000	200.000
TOTAL	3000.000	200.000	3200.000

Although IICA will administer the two components, it will maintain separate accounting procedures for each. These components are described below:

1. Swine Production. This amendment calls for a 6-month extension of the PACD in order to achieve the project goals. In this financial analysis, two separate actions are proposed: first, the original budget for swine production has been amended, as shown in column B of the attached financial plan (the total allotted in column B for this component remains the same). This amended budget absorbs the cost of the herd health component mentioned in the project description. Second, the increase of \$435,000 has been added, providing a new total of \$3,435,000 for the component. The budget for the swine production component has therefore been augmented by 15%. These additional funds will be used as follows:

\$208,900 will be utilized to extend the present lease contract arrangement with HAMPCO by the number of months necessary beyond the present termination date of October 21, 1985 to the new PACD.

\$116,545 is budgeted for personal contract services such as that of the IICA Project director for 6 months, and the contracting of local personnel and extensionists/trainers to assist the SMCs with their distribution activities;

\$89,000 has been budgeted for additional services at the HAMPCO breeding center such as operating costs, medicines and supplies; and

the remaining \$20,555 are budgeted for IICA overhead.

The cost of the herd health management component, as explained above, is not separately funded out of the extension, but rather absorbed into the revised budget.

2. Feral Pig Surveillance. USAID funds are budgeted for the local costs of the feral pig surveillance program. In addition, USDA will cover the salaries, travel and per diem of their long term and TDY personnel, and an estimate of their contribution is given below. AID will provide a total of \$368,000 for five expenditure categories:

Laboratory support, \$58,000 (16% of the component). This line item allows for supporting the laboratory with expendable materials such as reagents and glassware during the life of the project. An allowance is also provided for travel and training of laboratory personnel in diagnostic procedures either on-the-job training in country or in a USDA/APHIS Laboratory in the US.

Emergency disease preparedness, \$52,000 (14%). This line item concerns the actual field activities related with surveillance and sampling of sentinel and feral pigs for ASF and sending of specimens to the laboratory for diagnosis. It includes such items as supplies for the veterinary nurses to work with, on-the-job training, travel and per diem if they must be mobilized to a common center for further in-depth animal health training.

Support services, \$110,000 (30%). This line item provides for the fuel, oil, maintenance, and rent of IICA vehicles used when employed in ASF surveillance activities.

Swine Production Budget

<u>Item</u>	<u>PP budget</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>New Total</u>
PERSONNEL				
Project director	\$ 140.000	\$ 140.000	\$ 20.000	\$ 160.000
Farm managers	216.000	216.000		216.000
Ext. Veterinarian	200.000	125.000		125.000
ST consultants	213.000	87.000		87.000
Local personnel	76.720	76.720	14.000	90.720
Exts/trainers	48.900	123.000	82.545	185.545
Feed manager		52.500		52.500
HAMPCO farm vet.		73.500		73.500
An. health vet.		60.000		60.000
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES				
Feed	600.000	530.000		530.000
Operating costs	164.700	164.700	77.000	241.700
Medicine	12.000	17.000	6.000	23.000
Vits and minerals	30.000	30.000		30.000
Supplies	12.000	17.000	6.000	23.000
An. breeding stock	180.000	180.000		180.000
SUBTOTAL	1892.420	1892.420	205.545	2097.965
HAMPCO COSTS				
Lease	500.000	500.000	125.000	625.000
Laborers	140.838	140.838	35.900	176.738
Management	192.000	192.000	48.000	240.000
EQUIPMENT				
Equipment	72.000	72.000		72.000
SUBTOTAL	2797.258	2797.258	414.445	3211.703
IICA OH at 10% DC	190.142	190.142	20.555	210.697
IICA OH at 5% IC	3.600	3.600		3.600
Evaluation	9.000	9.000		9.000
COMPONENT TOTAL	\$ 3000.000	\$ 3000.000	\$ 435.000	\$ 3435.000

IICA Office Personnel, \$88,000 (24%). This will provide for the services of additional secretarial staff that the ASF program requires to supplement the Swine Repopulation Project. Additional funds are allowed for interpreters, IICA's administrative assistant who will maintain the accountability of the project, and per diem for the in-country travel of this staff if required.

Pig Surveillance, \$60,000 (16%). These funds will finance the hunting, sampling, and eradication of the feral pigs that may be ASF positive. Since these feral pigs are not easily captured, a series of expensive wildlife techniques have to be implemented by the wildlife biologists, including paying rewards for feral swine captured and submission for testing. These feral pigs are most likely located in the areas of Grand Boucan and Gonaïves. A TDY wildlife specialist has joined the wildlife biologist team to assess the feral pig situation.

In summary, this amendment will provide an additional \$803,000 to the project, an increase of 27% over the original budget. The new LOP project total is \$3,803,000.

#### E. Environmental analysis

The original project Threshold Decision was given a Negative Determination, meaning no significant effects of the proposed actions were anticipated. The proposed amendment to the existing project will initiate activities deemed positive in the sense of contributing to the elimination of ASF in Haiti. According to USDA's Emergency Disease Officer, it is not necessary to do further tick research because Plum Island Animal Disease Center has determined that the subject tick species has the capability to transmit ASF and any further research to prove the Haitian ticks are infected is redundant. Their recommended course of action is twofold: (1) assure that MARNDR has an effective animal disease reporting system in place so that if any of the sentinel swine or their offspring contract ASF that fact would be reported and the diagnosis confirmed and (2) if ASF reported, ticks on that site could be evaluated for ASF and proper procedures instituted to control and eradicate them. Aside from these recommendations regarding ticks, no change in the Bureau Threshold decision is recommended.

Disease Monitoring Component Budget

<u>Item</u>	<u>PP budget</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Amendment</u>	<u>New total</u>
LABORATORY EXPENSES				
Lab. supplies			\$30.000	\$30.000
Lab. personnel trng.			12.000	12.000
Lab. personnel travel			6.000	6.000
VETERINARY EXPENSES				
Field vet. supplies			10.000	10.000
Field vet. training			20.000	20.000
Vet. in-country travel			16.000	16.000
Field vet. per diem			6.000	6.000
GARAGE EXPENSES				
Garage supplies			30.000	30.000
Fuel			30.000	30.000
Vehicle maintenance			20.000	20.000
Mechanic & field labor			20.000	20.000
ADMINISTRATION				
Bilingual secretaries			20.000	20.000
Interpreters			24.000	24.000
Admin. assistant			24.000	24.000
Per diem for above			7.000	7.000
SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM				
Survnce & monitoring			40.000	40.000
Emergency funds			20.000	20.000
IICA OH at 10% DC			33.000	33.000
COMPONENT TOTAL			368.000	368.000
SWINE PRODUCTION	\$3000.000	\$3000.000	435.000	3435.000
AMENDMENT TOTAL	\$3000.000	\$3000.000	\$ 803.000	\$3803.000

## V. Implementation Arrangements

The implementation of both components of the project will be assured by IICA. Because the administration of the repopulation program is covered in detail in the project paper, and because that component of the project is ongoing, the remainder of this section will deal with the disease monitoring component.

Disease monitoring component. The project amendment design team was asked to consider three alternative implementation arrangements for the feral swine monitoring component of the project: (1) a Participating Agency Support Agreement (PASA) between AID and USDA; (2) appointment of a single IICA project manager with responsibility for both the Swine Repopulation and feral swine component; or (3) the designation of a separate project coordinator for the feral swine component. The design team chose the third option. The reasoning is given below:

PASA arrangement. A justification could be made for a PASA, based upon the responsibility of USDA/APHIS for all livestock regulatory and disease control programs affecting livestock, both domestically and internationally, and based upon its continuing involvement in the ASF/Feral Swine program in Haiti. However, USDA will directly finance the costs of its own personnel under the project, including their international travel and per diem. As both agencies will share the direct costs of implementing the project, a PASA would not be the preferred type of agreement to govern their respective contributions.

Single project manager. An IICA project manager could be appointed, and given responsibility for identifying the requisite personnel to undertake the feral swine component. An advantage of this approach would be that IICA could simplify implementation through assigning project management responsibilities to one individual. It is likely, however, that assignment of additional duties to the current project manager could overburden the position, jeopardizing the timely and efficient implementation of both components.

Separate coordinator. The appointment of a separate IICA project coordinator is the most workable arrangement for the feral pig component. All activities under this component are already ongoing, carried out administratively and contractually under the terms of agreements between USDA and IICA. Both program administration and the disbursement of local costs for these activities are handled by IICA out of residual funds remaining from the ASF eradication project, and accounting and management systems are already in place. This option could therefore be activated as soon as the cooperative agreement amendment is negotiated and signed, allowing implementation to continue uninterrupted.

However, USDA and IICA will sign a parallel agreement, acceptable to USAID, demonstrating their mutual intention to carry out the ASF/Feral Swine component activities jointly. That agreement is attached as Annex A.

VI. Procurement and contracting arrangements

There will be one obligating document for this amendment, an amendment to the existing cooperative agreement for the Interim Swine Repopulation project (521-0170) between the Mission and IICA. All costs covered in the body of this amendment will be incurred by IICA and billed to AID, with one exception: as in the previous agreement, the HAMPCO lease extension will be negotiated by the USAID Contract Officer, and the costs will be paid directly by AID, upon request from IICA.

USDA services. As grantee, IICA will be responsible for procuring the services of an APHIS veterinarian to carry out the disease monitoring component of the project. This will be done by means of a memorandum of understanding to be signed by IICA and APHIS, a copy of which is attached as Annex A. In that agreement, APHIS pledges the services of a long-term veterinarian for the project. The APHIS personnel will be under the direction of the IICA project director. Although USDA costs have not been included as part of the project financial plan (since the services will be provided in kind and are not chargeable to AID), they will incur a cost of approximately \$415,000 over the remainder of the project. The estimated financial contribution of APHIS to the disease monitoring component is shown below:

APHIS Contribution

Item	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Senior vet. officer	\$52,140	\$54,750	\$108,890
Comp. vet. specialists	52,140	54,750	106,890
Travel and per diem	39,600	41,580	81,180
Contract services	100,000		100,000
Miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	20,000
TOTAL	\$253,880	\$161,080	\$414,960

Proposed implementation arrangement. The organigram for the proposed arrangement is given on the next page. IICA will continue to be the sole grantee. USDA, as shown in Annex A, will provide the services of two veterinary advisors to the project, for which USAID will provide the local cost funding. The remainder of this section discusses the management arrangement for the feral swine component, as the arrangement for the production component will remain unchanged.

The following chart shows the respective responsibilities of the participating organizations:

<u>AID</u>	<u>USDA</u>	<u>GOH</u>
Grant to IICA for local costs	Senior veterinary advisor (24 mos)	Personnel, senior staff and field staff
AID project manager	ST specialists (24 mos)	Animal health laboratory
<u>IICA</u>	Wildlife biologist	
Administrative support	Diagnostic backstopping (Plum Island)	
Project director	Training	
	APHIS-US backstopping	

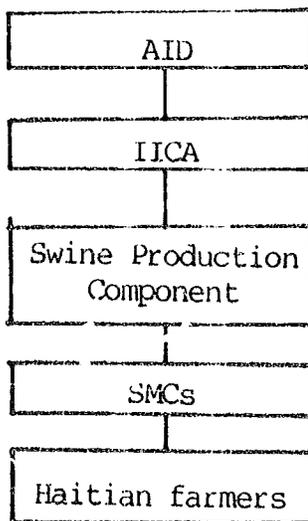
Responsibilities. The project coordinator for the feral swine component will be the Resident Representative of IICA. He will be directly responsible to AID for providing financial and other reports required by AID, and will serve as coordinator for the USDA technicians. The responsibility for the production component will remain under the IICA production manager. Interagency coordination will be supplemented by the USAID project manager.

The USDA Senior Veterinary Advisor will be responsible for the day-to-day management of all field and laboratory activities and for the preparation of all progress reports. His services, as well as those of other USDA personnel assigned to Haiti for the project, will be provided by APHIS in Washington, DC.

Early termination. In the event that the USDA personnel are successful in achieving the eradication of ASF and that Haiti can be declared ASF-free before the end of the project, AID and IICA will readjust the budget to absorb the unexpended funds remaining from the feral swine component or deobligate the balance.

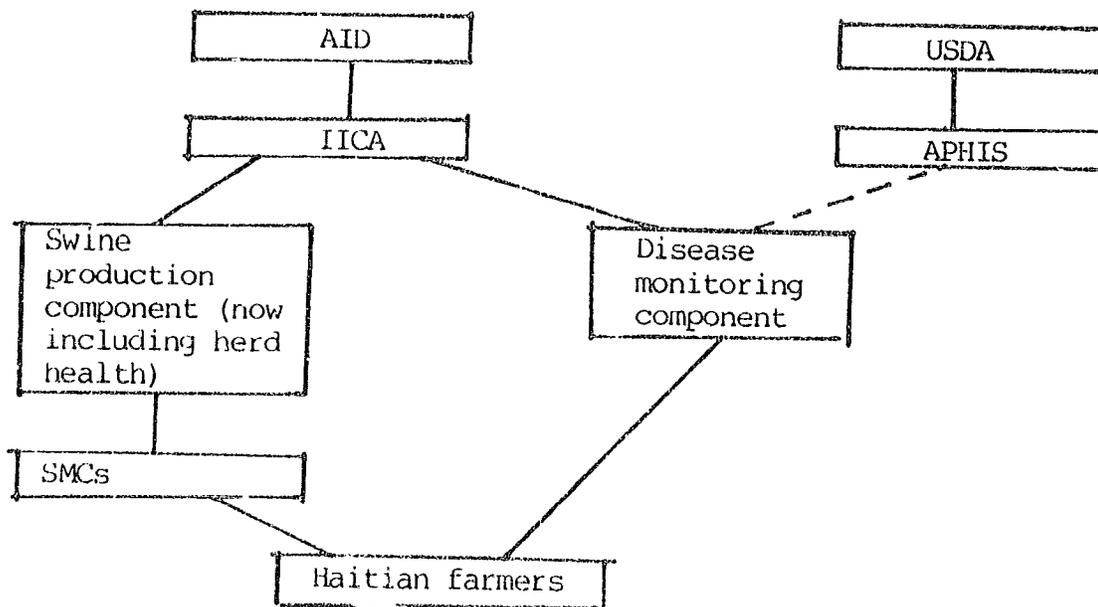
ORIGINAL AND REVISED ORGANIGRAM

Current project:



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Amended project:



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

PROTOCOLE D'ACCORD

Between

Entre

THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

L'INSTITUT INTERAMERICAIN  
DE COOPERATION POUR L'AGRICULTURE

And

Et

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICES--  
VETERINARY SERVICES

LES SERVICES D'INSPECTION DE LA SANTE  
ANIMALE ET VEGETALE--SERVICES VETERINAI-  
RES DU DEPARTEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE DES  
ETATS-UNIS

Relative to the Disease Monitoring Component  
of the Interim Swine Repopulation Project  
in Haiti

Relatif à la Composante Surveillance de  
Maladies dans le Cadre du Projet de Re-  
peuplement Porcin en Haiti

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation  
on Agriculture, hereinafter referred to as  
IICA, and the United States Department of  
Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspec-  
tion Service, Veterinary Services, herein-  
after referred to as APHIS-VS, recognize that  
cooperation is needed to maintain the current  
level of accomplishment which resulted from  
efforts and resources expended for swine de-  
population and sentinelization program acti-  
vities, and protect resources which will be  
expended in the repopulation of swine in  
Haiti.

L'Institut Interaméricain de Coopération  
pour l'Agriculture, ci-dessous désigné par  
IICA, et les Services d'Inspection de la  
Santé Animale et Végétale--Services Vété-  
rinaires du Département de l'Agriculture  
des Etats-Unis, désignés ci-après par  
APHIS-VS--reconnaissent la nécessité d'une  
coopération afin de maintenir le niveau  
actuel des résultats découlant des efforts  
effectués et ressources utilisées au cours  
des activités du programme d'élimination  
du cheptel porcin et de sentinellisation,  
et de protéger les ressources du projet  
qui seront utilisées pour le repeuplement  
porcin d'Haiti.

WHEREAS, APHIS-VS is authorized by the Act  
of February 28, 1947, as amended (21 U.S.C.  
114.b), to cooperate with Haiti and inter-  
national organizations or associations to  
carry out operations or measures to eradicate,  
suppress, control, prevent or retard,  
any communicable disease of animals or vec-  
tors thereof, such as African Swine Fever in  
Haiti, when such action is deemed necessary  
to protect the livestock, poultry, and re-  
lated industries of the United States; and

CONSIDERANT que APHIS-VS est autorisé par  
la Loi du 28 février 1947, amendement (21  
U.S.C. 114.b), à coopérer avec Haiti et  
les organisations internationales ou as-  
sociations, afin de réaliser des opéra-  
tions ou de prendre des mesures pour éra-  
diquer, supprimer, contrôler, prévenir ou  
retarder toutes maladies contagieuses d'a-  
nimaux ou de vecteurs de maladies, telles  
la Peste Porcine Africaine en Haiti, lors-  
qu'une telle action est estimée nécessaire  
à protéger le cheptel, la volaille et les  
industries y afférentes des Etats-Unis; et

WHEREAS, the eradication of African Swine  
Fever (ASF) from the domestic swine popula-  
tion of Haiti has been completed and IICA,  
APHIS-VS, the United States Agency for Inter-

CONSIDERANT que l'éradication de la Peste  
Porcine Africaine (PPA) affligant le chep-  
tel porcin d'Haiti a été achevée, et que  
l'IICA, l'APHIS-VS, l'Agence Américaine

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national Development (AID), and the Government of Haiti are desirous of assuring that the sentinel swine and their off spring continue to remain free of ASF; and

WHEREAS, there are feral swine populations which have recently been found infected with ASF which should be eradicated; and

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the parties hereto that such support shall further their mutual interests and will benefit the people of the United States and Haiti;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the promises and mutual covenants herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby mutually agree with each other as follows:

A. IICA agrees:

1. To provide technical assistance and administrative support to the Disease Monitoring Component with funds provided to IICA by AID via the amended Interim Swine Repopulation Program, and administer these funds according to IICA's norms and procedures.

2. To provide in-country support to APHIS-VS veterinarians and technicians, the South-eastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study biologists, and consultants who are considered essential for program success by APHIS-VS. The IICA-AID funded in country support includes vehicle use, fuel (including fuel for use by sentinel swine bleeding teams and emergency fuel for the standby generator at the National Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory when needed), expendable laboratory supplies, bleeding supplies, per diem for sentinel swine bleeding teams, day laborers employed, bounty payments made to individuals for the capture and submission of feral swine and/or information leading to the seizure of hidden domestic swine, support for emergency disease test exercises, consultant fees and expenses, and other expenses as mutually agreed to by the parties to this agreement.

pour le Développement International (USAID), et le Gouvernement d'Haiti sont désireux d'assurer que les porcs sentinelles et leur progéniture continuent à rester indemnes du PPA; et

CONSIDERANT qu'il existe encore des porcs sauvages trouvés récemment et porteurs du virus de la Fièvre Porcine Africaine, et qu'ils doivent être éliminés; et

CONSIDERANT que les parties mentionnées au présent accord reconnaissent qu'un tel support serait d'un profit mutuel et que les peuples Américain et Haitien en bénéficieraient;

DONC, ET A CAUSE des promesses et conventions agréées mutuellement dans cet Accord, il est convenu et accepté par la présente, entre les parties, ce qui suit:

A. L'IICA s'engage à:

1. Fournir l'assistance technique et le support administratif au Programme de PPA avec les fonds avancés par l'AID à l'IICA par le biais du Programme de Repeuplement Porcin amendé et à administrer ces fonds selon les normes et procédures de l'IICA.

2. Fournir une aide locale aux vétérinaires et techniciens de l'APHIS-VS, aux biologistes de la Coopérative d'Etude des maladies de la faune sauvage du Sud-Est et aux consultants qui sont considérés essentiels au succès du programme de l'APHIS-VS. L'aide locale IICA-AID comporte l'usage des véhicules, du carburant (y compris l'essence utilisée par l'équipe chargée du prélèvement des échantillons de sang sur les porcs sentinelles, ainsi que l'essence pour le générateur de secours se trouvant au Laboratoire de Diagnostic Vétérinaire, si besoin est), fournitures de laboratoire, matériel de prélèvement, per diem pour l'équipe chargée du prélèvement d'échantillon de sang sur les porcs sentinelles, le salaire des journaliers employés, le paiement des primes aux personnes capturant et

présentant les porcs sauvages et/ou aux personnes fournissant des informations menant à la capture des porcs domestiques cachés, l'aide pour la vérification d'urgence de maladie, les frais et dépenses des consultants, et autres dépenses ainsi que les parties conviennent d'un commun accord dans le Contrat.

3. To provide APHIS-VS employees involved in the disease monitoring component in Haiti with IICA associate status.

3. Donner aux employés de l'APHIS-VS impliqués dans ce Programme le statut d'employés associés de l'IICA.

APHIS-VS agrees:

B. L'APHIS-VS s'engage à:

1. To furnish one fulltime veterinarian to provide coordination and technical support for the disease monitoring component for feral and domestic swine in cooperation and with the IICA Director in Haiti, who will be responsible for activities of USDA under this Memorandum of Understanding. To furnish a second veterinarian who will provide laboratory and field support during the surveillance and monitoring period prior to the first placements of repopulation pigs in or near the sentinel sites. Beyond this period, an evaluation of the sentinel/feral pig information collected by USDA/IICA and USAID will reveal the need to continue with the services of the second USDA veterinarian to the project. If a fulltime effort cannot be justified at that time, then these services can be provided on as needed basis.

1. Fournir un vétérinaire à plein temps qui fournira l'aide technique pour la surveillance de la présence de la Peste Porcine Africaine chez les porcs sauvages et domestiques, et qui sera responsable des activités de l'USDA dans le cadre de ce Protocole d'Accord, en coopération avec le Directeur de l'IICA en Haiti. Fournir aussi un deuxième vétérinaire qui fournira de l'aide au niveau du laboratoire et au niveau du terrain pendant la période de surveillance et de suivi précédant le premier placement des porcs de repeuplement dans les sites sentinelles. Passé cette période, une évaluation des informations rassemblées sur les porcs sentinelles et/ou sauvages par l'USDA/IICA et l'USAID révélera le besoin de retenir les services du second vétérinaire assigné au projet. Si, à ce moment, un effort à plein temps ne peut être justifié, alors ces services, peuvent être fournis lorsque la nécessité s'en fera sentir.

2. To provide advisory and other technical resource people as jointly determined by IICA and APHIS-VS and approved by AID to carry out project activities at no cost to the project other than in-country costs in such areas as:

2. Fournir des conseillers et d'autres ressources humaines techniques ainsi qu'il sera décidé conjointement par l'IICA et l'APHIS-VS, et approuvé par l'USAID, afin d'exécuter les activités du projet, sans frais pour le projet que les coûts locaux sus-cités dans des domaines, tels que:

a) Import swine and swine product regulations, inspection techniques, and compliance.

a) Règlements d'importation de porcs et de produits porcins, techniques d'inspection et leur observance.

b) Laboratory techniques in the areas of swine virology, swine bacteriology, swine mycology, swine parasitology, swine pathology, and other areas of expertise required to operate the National Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

c) Disease reporting systems development and use.

d) Field investigations, specimen collections and submissions, and quarantine procedures for diseases control and eradication techniques.

3. To assist in the review, evaluation and consultation with Haitian Veterinary Services Division in establishing efficient swine disease reporting systems which are compatible with the environmental and communication conditions of Haiti.

4. To provide advisory assistance to the Haitian Veterinary Service Division on matters concerning: (1) establishment of an emergency swine disease reporting system; (2) development of emergency response teams for controlling and eradicating swine disease outbreaks, and (3) conducting emergency swine disease test exercises.

5. To provide assistance and direction, with the help of the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study biologists, in the feral swine sampling program and eradication of ASF positive foci if detected.

6. To witness in cooperation with IICA the eradication of ASF from Haiti to the international community.

7. To provide the above described technical assistance up to the complete eradication of ASF or the total expenditure of the \$368,000 budgeted by AID for sup-

b) Techniques de laboratoire dans les domaines de virologie, bactériologie, mycologie, parasitologie et pathologie porcine et d'autres domaines d'expertise requis pour faire fonctionner le Laboratoire National de Diagnostic Vétérinaire.

c) Etablissement de systèmes de rapport de maladies et leur utilisation.

d) Investigations sur le terrain, les collectes de spécimens et leur soumission, les procédures de quarantaine pour le contrôle des maladies, et les techniques d'éradication.

3. Assister à la révision, évaluation et consultation avec les Services Vétérinaires Haitiens en vue d'établir des systèmes efficaces pour rapporter les maladies porcines, systèmes compatibles avec l'environnement et les conditions de communication d'Haiti.

4. Fournir une aide consultative aux Services Vétérinaires Haitiens sur les questions concernant: (1) l'établissement d'un système d'urgence de signalement des maladies porcines; (2) la constitution d'équipes d'interventions urgentes destinées à contrôler et éradiquer toute maladie porcine qui se serait déclarée, et (3) la conduite des exercices-tests d'intervention urgente en cas de maladie porcine.

5. Fournir l'assistance et l'orientation, avec l'aide des biologistes de la Coopérative d'Etudes des Maladies de la faune sauvage du Sud-Est au Programme d'échantillonnage de pores sauvages et à l'éradication de foyers positifs de PPA lorsqu'ils sont détectés.

6. Vérifier, en coopération avec l'IICA, l'élimination de la Peste Porcine Africaine en Haiti et en témoigner en face de la Communauté Internationale.

7. Fournir l'assistance technique ci-dessus décrite jusqu'à la complète eradication de la Peste Porcine Africaine ou de l'utilisation totale des \$368,000

port of the disease monitoring component which ever occurs first up to the termination of the Interim Swine Repopulation Project. In the event that the ASF virus were to be eradicated before the end of the project, the balance of all unused AID monies will revert to the Interim Swine Repopulation Project. In the event that ASF were not to be eradicated or controlled to a safe level by the end of the disease monitoring component, it is understood that USAID Mission in Haiti will no longer continue to participate in this endeavor.

8. To provide data and progress reports to IICA on the disease monitoring component as requested by IICA.

C. It is Mutually Understood and Agreed:

1. The cooperating parties will modify the joint project implementation plan to include the disease monitoring component of Amendment No. 1 to the Interim Swine Repopulation Project, which outlines overall plans for carrying out and funding this program. IICA and APHIS-VS will cooperate in preparing the detailed work plans. All parties to this Understanding will cooperate to the best interest of agricultural producers and the general public of the countries of Haiti and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.

2. This Memorandum of Understanding is to define in general terms the basis on which the parties concerned will cooperate, and does not constitute a financial obligation to serve as a basis for expenditures, any and all expenditures from federal funds in the Department of Agriculture made in conformity with the plans outlined in this Understanding must be in accord with Department Rules and regulations, and in each instance based upon appropriate finance papers, such as lease, contract, requisition

prévu au budget de l'AID pour financer la surveillance sanitaire animale, quel que soit le cas à se présenter le premier, ce jusqu'à la fin du Projet Intérimaire de Repeuplement Porcin. Au cas où le virus de la Peste Porcine Africaine viendrait à être éradiqué avant la fin du projet, la balance inutilisée des fonds de l'AID serait versée au Projet Intérimaire de Repeuplement Porcin. Au cas où la Peste Porcine Africaine ne serait pas éliminée ou contrôlée ou maintenue à un niveau non dangereux à la fin de la surveillance sanitaire, il demeure entendu que la Mission de l'USAID en Haiti ne continuera pas de participer à cet effort.

8. Fournir des informations et des rapports d'évolution à l'IICA sur la composante "Surveillance Sanitaire" ainsi que requis par l'IICA.

C. Il Demeure Mutuellement Entendu et Accepté que:

1. Les parties coopérantes modifieront le projet mutuel de plan à exécuter de façon à inclure la composante "Surveillance Sanitaire" de l'Amendement No. 1 au Projet Intérimaire de Repeuplement Porcin, qui détaille les plans généraux pour exécuter et financer ce programme. Toutes les parties mentionnées à cet Accord coopéreront au mieux des intérêts des producteurs agricoles, et du grand public des pays d'Haiti et des Etats-Unis et de l'Institut Interaméricain de Coopération pour l'Agriculture.

2. Ce Protocole d'Accord a pour but de définir en termes généraux la base selon laquelle les parties concernées coopéreront, et ne constitue pas une obligation financière servant de base aux dépenses. N'importe laquelle et toutes les dépenses à partir des fonds fédéraux du Département de l'Agriculture, faites en conformité avec les plans décrits à cet Accord, doivent être effectuées selon les lois et les règlements du Département, et dans chaque cas,

tion, letter of authorization, etc. and will be administered by APHIS-VS. Expenditures made by IICA of funds provided by AID for the ASF component will be in accord with its governing rules and regulations, or spelled out in the amended cooperative agreement between IICA and AID. Each party will handle and expend its own funds.

3. This Memorandum of Understanding is contingent upon IICA obtaining approval of the Government of Haiti to carry out animal health surveillance in Haiti.

4. Funds of IICA shall not be expended by an APHIS-VS employee, even though IICA has no representatives stationed in the locality where cooperative work is undertaken. In such cases, an APHIS-VS employee may handle the accounts, but shall forward the vouchers to the authorized agent of IICA for payment. IICA shall not send checks payable to APHIS-VS employees or send them checks payable to "Cash" or "Bearer" for payment of local expenses.

5. APHIS-VS will hold IICA harmless from any liability arising from the negligent act or omission of a Federal government officer or employee acting within the scope of his or her employment to the extent compensation is available pursuant to the Federal Torts Claims Act 28 USC 2671, et. sep., except to the extent that liability arisen from the negligent act or omission of an officer or employee of IICA.

6. No member of or delegate to the U.S. Congress, Resident Commissioner, or Haitian Parliamentary officials shall be admitted to any share or part of the Understanding or to any benefit to arise therefrom; unless it be made with a corporation for its general benefit.

se baser sur les papiers financiers appropriés, tels que contrat de location, contrat, réquisition, lettre d'autorisation, et seront administrés par l'APHIS-VS. Les dépenses faites par l'IICA de fonds fournis par l'AID pour la composante Peste Porcine Africaine doivent être en accord avec les règlements régissant cet Institut, ou à l'accord coopératif amendé entre l'IICA et l'AID.

3. Ce Protocole d'Accord dépend de l'approbation obtenue par l'IICA du Gouvernement d'Haiti pour exécuter la surveillance sanitaire animale en Haiti.

4. Les fonds de l'IICA ne seront pas dépensés par un employé de l'APHIS-VS même si l'IICA n'a aucun représentant assigné à la région où le travail coopératif est entrepris. Dans de tels cas, un employé de l'APHIS-VS peut s'occuper des comptes, mais enverra les pièces justificatives à l'agent autorisé de l'IICA pour paiement. L'IICA n'enverra pas de chèques payables aux employés de l'APHIS-VS ou de chèques à l'ordre de "Cash" ou "Au Porteur" pour payer des dépenses locales.

5. L'APHIS-VS ne tiendra pas l'IICA responsable des engagements découlant d'actes de négligence ou d'omission d'un Officier du Gouvernement Fédéral ou d'employé agissant dans le cadre de son travail, selon la disponibilité de la compensation du "Federal Torts Claims Act 28 USC 2671, et sep.", à l'exception des cas où les engagements découlent de l'action négligente ou de l'omission d'un officier ou d'un employé de l'IICA.

6. Aucun membre ou délégué du Congrès des États-Unis, le Commissionnaire Résident, ou les Officiers du Parlement Haïtien ne détiendront de part ou portion de ce Protocole ou n'auront droit à aucun avantage en découlant, sauf s'il est réalisé avec une société pour son profit général.

7. The results of the work herein outlined may be published jointly or individually by USAID, IICA and APHIS-VS, and shall be submitted to the other parties for suggestions and approval prior to publication. In the event of disagreement, either party may publish results on its own responsibility, giving proper acknowledgement of cooperation.

7. Les résultats du travail décrit ici pourront être publiés conjointement ou individuellement par l'USAID. L'IICA et l'APHIS-VS, et seront soumis aux autres parties pour leurs suggestions et approbation avant leur publication. En cas de désaccord, chaque partie pourra publier les résultats sous sa responsabilité, donnant un acte convenable de reconnaissance de coopération.

8. Title to any property on loan to the program by APHIS-VS or IICA or USAID remains vested in the respective cooperating party. Inventory records will show the appropriate ownership. Disposition of such property on termination of the Understanding will be determined by the cooperating party which owns the property.

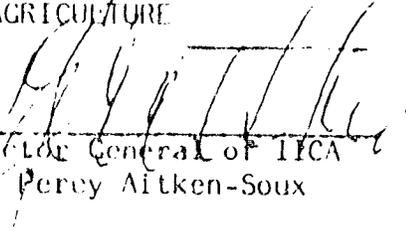
8. La détermination de tout droit sur un bien prêté par l'APHIS-VS, l'IICA ou l'USAID demeure l'autorité de la partie coopérante respective. Les rapports d'inventaire révéleront le droit de propriété. A la fin de l'Accord, la disposition de ces biens sera déterminé par la partie coopérante possédant ces biens.

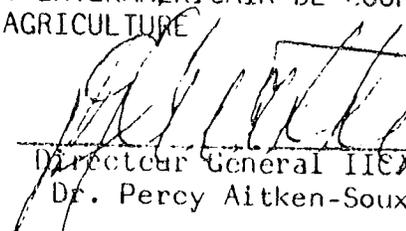
9. This Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective January 1, 1984 and shall continue until July 31, 1986, subject to renewal in writing by mutual agreement of the parties hereto. Further, this Memorandum of Understanding may be amended or terminated at any time by mutual agreement of the parties in writing.

9. Ce Protocole d'Accord entrera en vigueur le 1er janvier 1984 et se poursuivra jusqu'au 31 juillet 1986, et sera sujet à renouvellement par écrit, selon accord mutuel des parties mentionnées. De plus, il pourra être amendé et il y sera mis fin à n'importe quel moment par accord écrit des parties selon leur accord mutuel.

THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

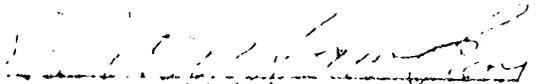
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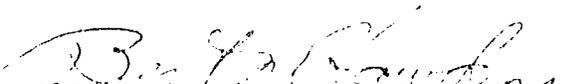
  
For Director General of IICA  
Dr. Percy Aitken-Soux  
Date 11/10/84

  
Pour le Directeur Général IICA  
Dr. Percy Aitken-Soux  
Date 11/10/84

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

DEPARTEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE DES ETATS-UNIS  
SERVICE D'INSPECTION DE LA SANTE ANIMALE  
ET VEGETALE--SERVICES VETERINAIRES DU DEPARTEMENT D'AGRICULTURE

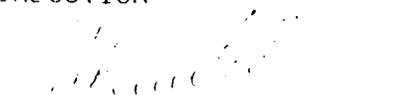
  
Administrator  
Date 11-9-84

  
Administrateur  
Date 11-9-84

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF HAITI CONCURS WITH THIS PROPOSAL TO CARRY OUT ANIMAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE IN HAITI

LE MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE, DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL AGRICOLE PROPOSE L'ACCORD CONCERNANT LA SURVEILLANCE DE LA SANTE ANIMALE EN HAITI ET SON EXECUTION

  
Minister  
Frantz Lambert, Ing.  
Date 11/11/84

  
Ministre  
M. l'Ingénieur Frantz Lambert  
Date 11/11/84

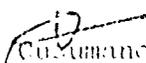
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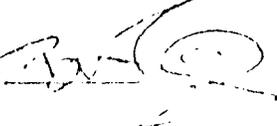
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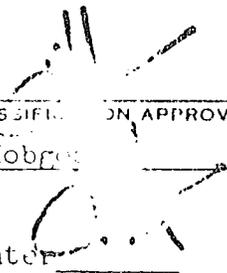
PROJECT  
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521-0170  
Interim Swine Repopulation  
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE  
FY 84  
(2)

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FROM AMEMBASSY PORT AU PRINCE	CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
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Interim Swine Repopulation Project No. 521-0170	
SECSTATE WASH DC PRIORITY UNCLASSIFIED PORT AU PRINCE <u>3761</u>	
AIDAC	
FOR: LAC/DR W. Slickle, LAC/DR/RD C. Weber	
REFS: (A) STATE 183390, (B) PAP 5174	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mission acknowledges receipt budget allowance for dols. 200 Thousand in Ref (A). Are proceeding with PP Amendment for submission in cable form by end July.</li> <li>Per terms of Ref (B), Mission understands that AID/W has approved funding package of dols. 803 Thousand and that this recent allowance of dols. 200 Thousand represents first tranche of this funding. Please advise, X if Mission's understanding is in error, as we are proceeding to design an amendment for that level.</li> <li>TDY assistance of Hinojosa, Downard and Ferguson is scheduled to arrive July 8 for the purpose of preparing this PP Amendment.</li> </ol>	
MCMANAWAY 	

BY: 	DRAFTING DATE 07/03/84	TEL. EXT.	CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY: DIR: H. H. Hobbes
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R/Byess 

D/DIR: P. Dichter 

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OPTIONAL FORM 153  
(Formerly FS-413)  
January 1975  
Dept of State

ANNEXE C C-1

*#3*  
*Burnett*  
*Cassumano*  
*En fin!*

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*on distribution?*

ADM AID

E.C. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: FY 1984 PROGRAM FUNDS BUDGET ALLOWANCE

1. BUDGET ALLOWANCE LDAAB4-25521-4013 INCREASED DOLLARS  
200,000 TO NEW TOTAL DOLLARS 9,775,000. INCREASE APPLI-  
CABLE PROJECT 0170, (INTERIM SWINE REPRODUCTION)

2. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION EXPIRED JUNE 5, 1984.

3. ADVICE OF BUDGET ALLOWANCE AMENDMENT UNDER 7 FOLLOWS.

SPULTZ

BT

#3390

DATE REC'D		
USAID ROUTER		
OFFICE	ACT	INIT
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ACTION TAKEN

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

B1



subject project. It was the Mission's understanding that the costs of any longer term institutional development solution were to have been shouldered by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The recurrent cost issue for this long-term solution should be worked out between the IDB and the GOH. Unfortunately, there has been little the Mission has been able to do to influence the IDB project in this respect since its main features have been designed in Washington. Mission strongly suggests AID/W seek to raise REF (A) concerns with IDB decision makers in Washington rather than burden the Interim Swine Repopulation project with an overly ambitious mandate. In subsequent paragraphs detailed responses to REF (A) queries - the same lettered sections of the same numbered paragraphs of REF (A) - will be given.

2. Recurrent Costs

AID/W is familiar with why subject project design is based on the participation of 50 to 100 PVOs working throughout rural Haiti. During subject project agreement negotiations, the reasons for this PVO approach were found to be compelling by all interested parties, including the GOH. The PVOs offered rapid deployment, an alternative funding source, local-level technical and administrative capabilities as well as, most importantly, no recurrent cost problem for the GOH.

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MRN

Nevertheless, as USAID recognizes along with all interested parties, Haiti does need a certain public sector animal health surveillance and control capacity, sooner rather than later. Not only does its absence endanger our swine, goat and poultry projects, as well as the livestock projects of other donors, but Haiti's comparative advantage for exporting animal products cannot be developed without greater animal control at customs. But the IDB is in a better position, given the size of their commitment to the animal industry subsector, to leverage a significant GOH commitment to this principle and its recurrent cost implications.

These operating costs for animal health surveillance have been variously estimated by the GOH, IICA, and APHIS to be approximately 510,000 U.S. Dols per annum. These estimates are calculated in dollar cost per annum, as follows:

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

Technical Supervision

- chief veterinarian

20,000

Laboratory Team

- lab. veterinarian
- lab. supervisors
- lab. technicians (5)
- lab. workers (5)
- supplies and reagents
- other operating

20,000  
 10,000  
 37,500  
 15,000  
 10,000  
7,500

Laboratory Subtotal

100,000

Field Surveillance Team

- field veterinarians (2, North & South)
- field supervisors (2, North & South)
- Veterinary nurses (20)
- supplies and vehicle O&M
- other operating

40,000  
 20,000  
 150,000  
 30,000  
20,000

Field Subtotal

260,000

Ports and Customs

- supervisors (2)
- import inspectors (12)
- operating costs

30,000  
 90,000  
 10,000

Import/Export Subtotal

130,000

GRAND TOTAL

510,000

It should be noted, however, that the GOH veterinary service is already carrying a larger staff than this on its payroll. It is the operating expenses in this budget (77,500 U.S. Dols per annum) that are missing.

(A) USAID is prepared to discuss this recurrent cost issue in the context of subject PP amendment negotiations. However, it should be realized that unless an outside funding source is identified, this issue cannot be resolved. The IMF Agreement severely limit Haiti's public sector budget for development programs (see CDSS update).

(B) GOH equipment and personnel support to the emergency action proposed in REF (D) for the Interim project will be welcome and has been offered. USAID does intend to use, to the extent possible, the swine health surveillance add-on to subject project to stimulate as much of this GOH participation and capacity building as possible.

(C) The first two potential GOH funding sources suggested in the corresponding section of REF (A) are precisely those forecasted in the IDB project design as anticipated contributors to the GOH counterpart requirement for that project.

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(Formet, 11-71)  
June 1975  
Dept. of State

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Classification

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In FY 84, 100,000 U.S. Dols of Title I funds are being used to cover GOH participation in subject project. In FY 85, that same amount has been budgeted again with the intention of having some of it spread over to the new swine health surveillance side of the project. Title III, with its development emphasis, cannot be used to this operating cost end. However, a Title III animal husbandry and health development project is being contemplated to encourage a greater GOH institutional commitment in this area. This project should help the GOH to move more easily with the IDB in the direction of building a national institution for animal health surveillance..

(D) The U.S. Dols. 150,000 budgeted in line E of REF (D) PARA 2 is for two years of one IICA-procured expatriate swine health surveillance technician to assist the two USDA/APHIS funded technicians, see REF (D) PARA 3E. USAID and IICA feel that the USDA/APHIS technicians will need an additional, AID funded and therefore IICA contracted, field specialist in order not to be spread too thin. The details of the division of labor between this third swine health surveillance specialist, the APHIS laboratory technician and the APHIS field veterinary are being discussed with USDA/APHIS representative now in Haiti and will be finalized in the PP Amendment to be prepared shortly.



The current understanding is that two field technicians, one for the North and one for the South, will be required to cover the whole country effectively.

(E) This third technician, like his/her AMHS counterparts, will be performing a discrete task helping to get Haiti beyond the incompleting raking phase and to protect subject project's lines of distribution. Upon completion of subject project, participating PVOs will provide the link between the peasant swine husbandman, the national diagnostic laboratory, and the procurement of medicine for preventive treatments. By subject project's PACD these three technicians will have established a rudimentary swine health surveillance system through the PVOs. By that time, the long-term institution-building process, hopefully to be supported by the IDB, will be underway. Thus, this swine health monitoring function will be continued without any direct GOH recurrent cost participation. The remainder that will fall back upon the GOH public sector operating budget is being, roughly, costed out as part of the PP amendment design process. It is not expected to exceed the total swine health recurrent cost estimates given in Section A above.

(F) The U.S. Dols 70,000 budgeted in RFP D for local personnel include 20,000 U.S. Dols for six more months of the swine extensionist and administrative support personnel currently

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under contract to IICA and 50,000 U.S. Dols for two years of local swine health surveillance personnel. In neither case do their salaries exceed FEPPADEP salary scale for the same level professional. Ministry salaries are less than half these, but then so are Ministry hours. The GOH would do well to hire these experienced local professionals once their contracts with IICA expire with subject project, but their current function, like the project hosting it, is an interim one.

### 3. Proposed Budget

Given that FEPPADEP's raking operation is turning out to be more incomplete than anticipated when REF (D) was drafted, Mission is concerned that REF (D) budget may be too conservative. FYI. another ASF positive feral swine was apprehended by University of Georgia hunters early last week. This new positive came from Grand Boucan on the Southern peninsula not from La Pierre, North of Gonaives, where the ASF positive feral swine were found in February and March. End FYI. Mission is not sure what revised raking plan is called for as a result of last week's discovery, but if its cost and technical assistance requirements significantly surpass REF (D) plans, than it might make more sense for USDA/AHHS to mount a separate operation with their own funds to complete the unfinished work.

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(A) USAID agrees that U.S. Dols 10,000 is insufficient for subject project's swine health training needs, but is counting on USDA/APHIS funded short-term training T.A. and LAC Training Initiatives Project to help make up the difference. Mission hopes to use the latter to train 2 laboratory supervisors at a diagnostic laboratory in the U.S. USDA/APHIS will supply the short-term consultants for the emergency disease preparedness training, the local costs for that training being covered from the disease preparedness budget Line Item. Some former PEPPADEP employees have already had import inspection training in the Dominican Republic. A complete training plan will be included in PP Amendment. As that plan now stands, it looks as if the AFD contribution may have to be increased somewhat. Two person months of short-term expatriate trainees, beyond those to be furnished by USDA/APHIS, will be needed. Their direct costs will come to at least U.S. Dols 15,000; 5,000 more will be needed to cover the costs of their materials, per diem for the trainees, and other local costs. These details will be worked out as the PP Amendment is prepared.

(B) USAID is in agreement with GOH, AMHS, and IICA that a handy emergency fund is necessary for protecting subject project, Haiti, and possibly its neighbors against any rapid re-infestation. Therefore, Mission would like budget Line

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Items R & S (REF D PARA 2) to remain until the last two months of proposed subject project span, at which time funds could be de-obligated or redeployed to assist IDB-funded veterinary institution building efforts, which should be underway by then. It is recognized, however, that the PP Amendment design work may conclude that the standby fund might be more strategically deployed in monitoring the feral swine situation. The Mission would prefer to leave this question open until the amendment design is underway.

(C) Mission has always held the Vehicle Line Item in original Interim Project budget as sacred, since the PEPPADEP vehicles inherited by IICA are expected to collapse within six months after subject project goes into its full field phase (this November). If these vehicles are still standing towards the end of project, then a re-assignment of the vehicle line item can be made at that time. Mission and IICA are also uncertain as to how much vehicle support the FVO-based Secondary Multiplication Centers might be needing as they get underway. These FVOs may require more feed deliveries than estimated in last summer's project design exercise.

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4. Mission hopes that information furnished above will be used in framing budget cable referred to in corresponding paragraph of REF (A).

5. FYI. USDA/APHIS' Dr. Downard believes that he has already confirmed APHIS commitment in writing to AID/W. End FYI.

DAWKINS

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Job Description, Haiti

Chief Staff Veterinarian, Animal Health Program

The officer in charge of the Animal Health Program reports to the Director of Animal Health Programs. The incumbent will provide recommendations and direct the implementation in regard to setting up a system which will provide, through the monitoring of sentinel pigs, information on the success or failure of eradication measures. Specifically he/she will:

In cooperation with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and the U.S. Agency for International Development in Haiti:

1. Support the USAID/IICA repopulation effort through the Haitian Veterinary Services Laboratory and U.S. Department of Agriculture reference laboratories (USDA).
2. Work with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Veterinary Division to develop within their own personnel resources:
  - a. An effective disease detection, reporting and prevention system.
  - b. Animal and animal product import laws and regulations to prohibit the importation of animals and animal products that may be infected with diseases foreign to Haiti.
  - c. An effective import animal and animal product import inspection system to enforce animal and animal product import laws and regulations.
  - d. An emergency disease response system prepared to respond to an outbreak of a foreign animal disease, contain it and eradicate it.
  - e. An effective veterinary diagnostic laboratory with the capability of servicing the Haitian animal industry while at the same time maintaining their expertise in hog cholera and African swine fever (ASF) diagnosis.
3. Ensure that all reports of hidden or missed domestic swine are investigated and if swine are found, action is taken to eliminate them.
4. Ensure that all reports of feral swine are investigated and if feral swine are found, sample that feral swine population. If ASF is diagnosed in that population, that population must be eradicated in so far as it is possible to do so.
5. Maintain surveillance of the sentinel swine to detect ASF should it appear and to assess the capability of the sentinels to adjust to Haitian climatic and husbandry practices.
6. Observe construction of the new veterinary diagnostic laboratory in Haiti for compliance with architects plans and certify by telex construction progress as reported by the construction contractor and architect to be accurate and that requested funds should be released for payment.

#### Factor 5. Scope and Effect

The success of the whole eradication campaign depends on the soundness of measures taken, from a technical and political standpoint. If the sentinel procedures fail to detect residual infection or presence of ASF virus, the progress of the whole eradication program is in jeopardy. Also, the goal is not limited to the eradication of ASF from Haiti but includes rebuilding a viable swine industry in the country. After this is accomplished, a native structure should be left behind, competent to maintain this industry and protect it from further incursions of exotic animal diseases. This will not only be of great help to the Haitian economy, but will also remove the threat posed by the presence of exotic disease in Haiti to neighboring countries, including the United States. The task will have to be accomplished with great expenditures in funds and manpower. Both of these are not unlimited, and there is no margin for errors or wasteful practices. Incumbent's input will have a major impact on the success (or failure) of the program.

#### Factor 6. Personal Contacts

Personal contacts are with key scientists and officials from agencies and organizations involved in this program. Also, they include other professionals, supervisory, technical and lay personnel, in office, laboratory, and field, directly involved with the conduct of the program.

#### Factor 7. Purpose of Contacts

Contacts are for obtaining and providing sound technical advice regarding the supervision and evaluation of a sentinel swine program.

#### Factor 8. Physical Demands

The work does not involve strenuous physical effort but is expected to be mentally stressful due to the various and divergent demands.

#### Factor 9. Environment

This work will involve both office and field activities with emphasis on field activities. In or out of the office, incumbent will encounter conditions of a tropical, underdeveloped country, lacking many conveniences to which a U.S. worker is accustomed.

### Factor 1. Knowledge Required by the Position

Mastery of concepts, principles, and practices of veterinary medical science is required with emphasis on epidemiology, preventive veterinary medicine, disease eradication, clinical pathology, bacteriology, virology, and parasitology. A good background is also essential in swine herd health management, swine nutrition, and economics of the swine industry. This includes the following:

Ability to apply epidemiological principles in regard to disease detection and surveillance;

Ability to apply sound veterinary judgment to the prevention or management of swine herd health problems, selection of breeding stock, and formulation of appropriate recommendations to owners, producers, and program officials.

### Factor 2. Supervisory Controls

Incumbent reports to the Director of Animal Health Program who establishes the general scope of the disease control and eradication mission and assigns program authority. The incumbent and supervisor consult on long-range goals and operational needs of the disease control and eradication programs. Decisions and recommendations are accepted as medically and technically sound and reviewed by the supervisor only for appropriateness and compatibility with program policy.

### Factor 3. Guidelines

The Director, Animal Health Programs provides general directions, sets objectives, and reviews results. Otherwise, incumbent receives little help, advice, or detailed direction but uses own initiative and resourcefulness to accomplish results. In doing so, however, incumbent is required to stay within the guidelines and authority provided by existing agreements between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and Haiti. Work efforts must be coordinated with a national counterpart.

### Factor 4. Complexity

The monitoring of a swine disease sentinel program requires a great deal of versatility and thinking in practical terms. The effectiveness of such a program depends on how well technical knowledge can be applied in a most practical manner to achieve the desired results. Decisions not only will have to be technically sound, but also will have to conform with financial and political considerations. Recommendations and decisions made will have to be acceptable to various parties with divergent points of view. They will have to be timed correctly to fit into the overall eradication plan. Incumbent will have to be skilled in communicating his ideas to others convincingly. To supplement work efforts, incumbent must be able to coordinate additional technical requirements from either within or without the U.S. Department of Agriculture.



Job Description: Chief of Animal Health Division,  
Haiti Swine Repopulation Project.

Qualification:

1. Qualified Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
2. One year veterinary large animal field experience in a developing country.

Terms of Reference:

1. Title: Chief of Animal Health Division.
2. Working Schedule: 6 days per week. However, due to the nature of the job, the veterinarian must agree to work any hours of any given day.
3. Duties: (a) Field surveillance of Secondary Multiplication Center of Swine Repopulation pigs. Surveillance includes clinical observation, necropsy, history of individual animals, history of herd, obtaining samples for laboratory analysis.  
(b) Recommending placement of repopulation pigs especially in areas which have had or have either sentinel pigs, feral pigs, or creole pigs.  
(c) Receiving surveillance reports from the ASF eradication team.
4. Supervisor: Dr. Robert Amelingmeier, Chief of Field Operations

Conditions:

1. Salary: \$30,000 per year
2. Length of Contract: 15 July 1984 until 31 March 1986.
3. Benefits: Local insurance policy automatically deducted from salary. One jeep including fuel, repair and maintenance. A round trip ticket point of origin - Port-au-Prince - point of origin.

## GRANT AUTHORIZATION

Amendment no. 1

Name of Country : Haiti  
Name of Project : Interim Swine Repopulation  
Number of Project : 521-0170

1. Pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Interim Swine Repopulation Project ("Project") for Haiti was authorized on September 29, 1983 for a life-of-project total of Three Million United States Dollars (\$3,000,000) in grant funds ("Grant"). That authorization is hereby amended as follows:

- (a) The Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) is hereby extended by six months, to March 31, 1986; and
- (b) An additional Eight Hundred Three Thousand United States Dollars (\$803,000) is hereby authorized.

By this action, a total of Three Million Eight Hundred Three Thousand United States Dollars (\$803,000) is made available to the Project.

2. These funds will be made available to the Interamerican Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "IICA"), to be used to finance the cost of the project and its extension, and to incorporate a component into the project to fund the local costs of an add-on program designed to eliminate the threat of African Swine Fever in Haiti.
3. The Project Agreement Amendment, which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with AID regulations and Delegations of Authority, shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as AID may deem appropriate:
- (a) Covenant. IICA, in signing the grant agreement amendment, covenants to provide to AID, except as AID may otherwise agree in writing, in form and substance satisfactory to AID:
    - (i) A signed Memorandum of Agreement between IICA and the United States Department of Agriculture, pledging USDA to finance the services of a Senior Veterinary Advisor to the project for such period as is agreed by USAID and IICA to be necessary to further the purposes of the ASF monitoring component.

4. Except as expressly amended or modified hereby, the terms and conditions of the original authorization of September 29, 1983 remain in full force and effect.

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Phyllis Dichter  
Acting Mission Director  
USAID/Haiti

DRE:RByess:rjb:7/23/84:0718J

DRE, BBurnett: \_\_\_\_\_  
CONT, DShannon \_\_\_\_\_  
A/RCO, HLightfoot \_\_\_\_\_  
ADO, JVDLewis \_\_\_\_\_  
ADO, VCusumano \_\_\_\_\_