

PROJECT DOCUMENT

PROVIDING TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF LIVESTOCK PESTS AND DISEASES
IN THE CARIBBEAN

IICA
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IICA OFFICE IN GUYANA
NOVEMBER, 1986

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IICA PROJECT

TITLE OF PROJECT: Providing Technical Cooperation for the Prevention and Control of Livestock Pests and Diseases in the Caribbean

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Code: A2872G1D01200 Programme: V Area: Antilles

1.2 Geographic Scope: Regional Office: Guyana

1.3 Type of Project

- National and component-country of the Multinational Project
- Multinational
- Hemispheric

1.4 Date of: Initiation: 1981 Termination: ?

Duration: On-going

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Quotas National Resources
Other Resources

1.7 Approval: Memo: OC/DG-432 Date: _____

1.8 Technican responsible for Project: F.C.M. Alexander

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2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Specific Problem which the IICA Project intends to solve

The Antilles Zone consists of Guyana and Suriname on the Northern Coast of South America and the Caribbean countries of Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. The Zone is situated between the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer from latitudes 1°N to 20°N and within longitudes 54°W to 80°W.

The livestock industries have traditionally played a secondary role to agricultural crop production. The livestock production and reproduction rates are low in comparison with developed countries to a large extent due to diseases that are common throughout the Zone. These are associated with nutritional and mineral deficiencies, ticks and tick-borne diseases, screwworm infestations and helminthiasis. These cause malnutrition with lowered resistance to infection leading to high post-natal losses, unthriftiness and infertility. African Swine Fever, Bluetongue, Equine Encephalomyelitis, Bovine Leucosis, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Blackleg, Rabies and Leptospirosis are diseases found in some Member Countries.

National entities are ill equipped to handle the institutional and organisational complexities required for reducing the spread of disease. In 1978, African Swine Fever reappeared in the Western Hemisphere in Brasil and the Dominican Republic. This virus disease of swine is characterised by high mortality among susceptible hogs. The disease spread to Haiti where the number of swine was soon reduced by two-thirds. There is no cure and no vaccine is likely to be developed as a prophylactic measure. The Dominican Republic undertook the systematic eli-

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mination of their swine population prior to a programme for restocking. There was need for assistance to Haiti to mount a similar project to eliminate the disease and develop their swine industry. The IICA/Government of Haiti Eradication Project (PEPPADEP) Phase I was successfully completed in 1983 and Haiti was declared free in 1984. This greatly reduced the threat of spread to other countries in the Western Hemisphere. This project enabled Haitians to raise swine free from imminent recurrent deaths due to the disease. An interim project for swine repopulation was agreed in 1984 (IICA/USAID/GoH) as well as an animal disease surveillance project (USAID/USDA/IICA/GoH). This enabled the Dominican Republic to undertake swine repopulation without likelihood of reinfection from its neighbour.

The African Swine Fever story of Hispaniola highlighted the weaknesses of Member Countries of the Antilles Zone in the field of animal health.

1. Limited ability to design preventive measures for controlling and/or eradicating animal diseases.

Studies within countries showed the absence of adequate quarantine and regulatory safeguards to prevent the entry of disease, the inability to respond effectively to disease outbreaks, the lack of organisation of the different entities required for control or eradication programmes and the lack of financial and other resources to take care of these programmes.

Countries that share common borders that are ineffectively manned and supervised are particularly prone to disease outbreaks. Guyana has suffered outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the past. Haiti was devastated by African Swine Fever in 1978. In Suriname, Bovine Tuberculosis was associa-

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ted with the movement of infected cattle from Guyana.

Most sanitary defence systems are based on prohibitory regulations but these are often breached by illicit imports, lack of disease information or inadequate quarantine facilities. An outbreak of Hog Cholera occurred recently in Dominica associated with smuggling of a carrier animal from a neighbouring island where the disease is considered endemic. Bovine Brucellosis was introduced into Suriname by the importation of cattle from Costa Rica. An outbreak of Equine Influenza in Trinidad and Tobago followed the importation of horses from England.

There is obvious need to strengthen the preventive measures concerning diseases of economic and health importance in geographic areas free from such diseases.

2. Limited laboratory facilities to identify, detect or confirm disease outbreaks.

Minimal diagnostic facilities exist in Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago, Guyana and Suriname. Adequate laboratory diagnostic facilities do not exist in Haiti, Dominica, St. Lucia or Grenada.

Access to an efficient diagnostic laboratory service is essential to the well-being of the livestock industry in a country or region. Following Recommendation 10 at the Second Inter-American Meeting of Directors of Animal Health (REDISA II) of IICA held in Costa Rica, September 1980, a Commission was established to assess diagnostic capabilities and evaluate animal health laboratories in the Hemisphere. The Commission came to the following conclusions:

1. The findings of this study clearly show that animal

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health campaigns in Latin America and the Caribbean do not have adequate diagnostic laboratory support, thus placing their respective livestock industries at risk.

2. The veterinary diagnostic laboratories of Latin America and the Caribbean are not capable of providing adequate foreign animal disease surveillance for their respective countries.
3. The veterinary diagnostic laboratories as presently constituted and funded are generally not adequate to provide excellent disease diagnostic service necessary for efficient animal production.
4. The activities of the veterinary diagnostic laboratories observed in Latin America and the Caribbean often devote extensive time, effort and money to peripheral diagnostic or survey interests rather than directed efforts toward top priorities of diagnostic needs for their respective countries.
6. The personnel in the veterinary diagnostic laboratories are generally not trained in the respective scientific disciplines to the level necessary for excellence in diagnostic service.
7. The laboratory administrators generally are not trained nor experienced in administrative priority setting and personnel management.
8. The veterinary diagnostic laboratories are often overstaffed with non-essential personnel to the detriment of efficient use of their human resources.
9. Budgets were generally found to be inadequate in amount of resources, unrelated to direct needs of the laboratory and under the control of distant administrators often not knowledgeable in laboratory administration.

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10. Most of the veterinary diagnostic laboratories were under-utilised and cost-ineffective.

The Commission made the following recommendations on which action will be required if the veterinary diagnostic services are to be developed to a level of competence which will insure the health of existing livestock populations and prevent the introduction and spread of foreign animal diseases.

1. It is recommended that each country develop a veterinary diagnostic laboratory with full service capabilities or a diagnostic laboratory network providing such capabilities, sufficient to protect the animal industry of that country.

Such a laboratory or network of laboratories will have the capability of safeguarding the food supply of animal origin, of providing public health surveillance of diseases communicable between animals and man, of carrying out surveillance for foreign animal diseases and of insuring the health of the livestock population.

2. It is recommended that consultations be held regularly between members of the veterinary profession, the animal health regulatory authorities, the livestock owners' associations and the administrative officials of the schools of veterinary medicine to stimulate interest in, promote the use of, generate support for, and make meaningful to the public at large, the diagnostic laboratory capabilities of each country.

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3. It is recommended that human resources which are fundamental for the conduct of excellent diagnostic services be the primary consideration given by Animal Health Directors when planning laboratory diagnostic improvements. Particular attention should be paid to the following:
 - a. Representation should be made to the schools of veterinary medicine to devote more time and effort to the training of personnel in laboratory disciplines as applicable to diagnostic veterinary medicine.
 - b. Salary schedules and incentives should be developed which would encourage dedication to a meaningful veterinary diagnostic laboratory career. Individuals should be evaluated and paid on the basis of their productivity and of those activities and functions for which they are responsible in the laboratory.
 - c. Systematic programmes of training for professional and technical personnel employed in the diagnostic laboratories should be established to update and provide professional growth in the new techniques which are involved in the laboratory disciplines.
 - d. Provide current scientific periodicals and other informational materials capable of stimulating technical development and growth of personnel.
 - e. The laboratory should be located in areas conducive to desirable living conditions for the professionals and their families.

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With regard to material resources, it is recommended that:

- a. Regular maintenance schedules should be established for all equipment in the laboratory. One person should be designated to perform maintenance functions and he or she should be encouraged and given opportunity to take adequate training in this work.
- b. Programmes for reagent development should be initiated nationally and internationally. Support should be provided to institutions providing diagnostic reagents to other countries.
- c. Facilities for diagnostic laboratories must be professionally designed to meet the needs of the laboratories.

With regard to financial resources and administrative control, it is recommended that:

- a. Each laboratory must have a specific and accessible budget over which the administrator of the laboratory has control.
- b. Training must be provided to the laboratory administrator in administrative procedures and techniques and also in personnel management.

The Commission did not deal exhaustively with the following Terms of Reference included in the Resolution passed by the Directors of Animal Health at REDISA II:

- a. Establish criteria to ensure biologicals produced in the region attain international standards of purity and efficacy.

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- b. Establish the basis to secure the agreement of governments for the entry of diagnostic materials into countries offering certain diagnostic materials and for the rapid shipment or transshipment of materials without delay.
- c. Develop a system for costing this diagnostic service and/or to provide financial support to the reference laboratories.

The Commission recognises the great importance of these items and therefore recommends that specific studies be initiated in regard to these items.

In respect of Member Countries of the Antilles Zone, the Commission reports "There is no full service laboratory in the Caribbean. It is not likely that each country in this region could support a full service laboratory but it is possible that one such laboratory might be developed in the area and it could serve as a reference laboratory for the whole region."

An alternate or intermediate strategy could be the development of specific diagnostic capabilities in the established laboratories of Member Countries based on their available expertise.

- 3. Limited ability to identify, detect and estimate the extent of damages caused by the different diseases.

There is insufficient information on the disease status of animal populations leading to inappropriate epidemiological control measures and a lack of public concern for development of animal health projects. This is

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due to several factors, both cause and effect. There is:

- lack of appropriate veterinary infrastructures and diagnostic facilities
 - lack of resources or inability to gain priority attention for resources
 - lack of organised livestock groups which could assist identification of constraints to production and productivity and which could promote remedial action
 - lack of a reporting system on available animal disease information, nationally, regionally and at the hemispheric level
 - lack of a regional outlet for publication of research and animal disease activities.
4. Inadequate physical, human and financial resources at the national animal health institutions.

There are inadequate veterinary services occasioned by few professional personnel supported by limited resources with a cadre of workers exposed to little training.

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VETERINARY PERSONNEL

| Country | MoA | MoH | Agro. Ind. | Priv. | AHA's | Lab. Techs. |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Barbados | 3 | 1 | - | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Dominica | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| Grenada | 1 | - | - | - | 8 | 2 |
| Guyana | 11 | 1 | 3 | 5 | <50 | 6 |
| Haiti | 4 | - | - | - | >100 | 3 |
| Jamaica | 17 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 36 | 12 |
| St. Lucia | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Suriname | 6 | - | - | 1 | 8 | 7 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 18 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 50 | - |
| TOTAL | 63 | 5 | 12 | 26 | 266 | 36 |

The estimated value of the livestock populations of Member Countries is One Thousand Million Dollars (US).

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The Divisions of Veterinary Services in the Ministries of Agriculture all operate under a similar mandate:

- A. To increase livestock production through an adequate, efficient service of control, prevention and eradication of animal diseases affecting the national herd.
- B. To eradicate or prevent the introduction of animal disease in the country and to collaborate with other countries to this effect.
- C. To promote trade in livestock and livestock products through efficient quarantine services and the promotion of a surplus in livestock production.

In justification of the need for an Animal Health Programme, the Director General of IICA acknowledged that there exists a lack of basic information on local or regional problems, a lack of uniform technology in the quick and accurate diagnosis of diseases and a lack of relevant training programmes to the actual needs of the region. There is a need to stimulate the coordination of activities presently carried out as to planning, financing and the use of training and human resources in animal health.

2.2 General Problem surrounding the Specific Problem

Agricultural authorities in countries of the Americas have developed animal health activities within a national frame of reference. The existence of certain diseases and pests such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Equine Encephalitides, African Swine Fever, Heartwater, Newcastle Disease, has forced them to join in multinational efforts to prevent their propagation and hopefully to effect adequate control or eradication at minimal cost and risks.

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The problem has become greater with the increase of modern international communications and transport, causing more frequent and rapid movement of people, animals and animal products between countries and regions, which promotes the dissemination of different diseases throughout the world.

Transmissible diseases propagate more rapidly than man's action in countries otherwise free of such diseases, thus it is necessary to strengthen the institutions related to the prevention, prophylaxis and treatment prior to the outbreak through an adequate and dynamic methodology within a scheme for regional level coordination.

Even where adequate human, technical and physical resources exist for the prevention, control and eradication of diseases of health and economic importance (and some countries are notably deficient in these resources such as those in the Caribbean), the optimal uses of these resources are limited for lack of adequate and appropriate knowledge of the presence and development of infectious foci which could exist within animal products traded and which could act as propagation media.

2.3 Institutions related to the solution of the Specific Problem, Actions realised to solve it and Limitations

- Veterinary Services - Ministry of Agriculture -
Member Countries
 - Barbados
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Food
and Consumer Affairs
 - Barbados Marketing Corporation
 - Ministry of Health
 - Veterinary Public Health

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- Dominica - Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries & Cooperatives
- Grenada - Ministry of Agriculture
- Guyana - Ministry of Agriculture - Veterinary & Livestock Division
 - Livestock Development Company (LIDCO)
 - National Dairy Development Programme (NDDP)
 - Ministry of Health
 - Veterinary Public Health
- Haiti - MARNDR
 - Service Veterinaire
 - Animal Production Service
- Jamaica - Veterinary Division, Ministry of Agriculture
 - Veterinary Public Health Unit, Ministry of Health
 - Agricultural Development Corporation
 - Jamaica Livestock Association
- St. Lucia - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Crops & Lands
- Suriname - Ministry of Agriculture
- Trinidad & Tobago - Veterinary Services Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands & Fisheries
 - Veterinary Public Health Division, Ministry of Health

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- Regional
 - University of the West Indies (UWI)
 - Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development Institute (CARDI)
 - Regional Educational Programme for Animal Health Assistants (REPAHA)
 - Caribbean Veterinary Association
 - CARICOM
 - CAREC
- International
 - Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
 - Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO)
 - Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
 - Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
 - United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
 - United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)
 - Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA)

1. Limited ability to design preventive measures.

- The Veterinary Services of the English-speaking Caribbean countries, through CARICOM, have agreed upon draft legislation governing the international movements and diseases of animals and the Ministries of Agriculture have agreed to adopt it into the laws of their respective countries.

- Following the outbreaks of African Swine Fever in the Western Hemisphere, FAO promoted training for the intensification of quarantine regulations and measures to strengthen sanitary defences of Member Countries.
- Veterinarians from Member Countries, together with PAHO and IICA, prepared an Action Plan Manual based on Foot and Mouth Disease.
- Individual Member Countries, notably Jamaica, prepared, with PAHO, plans for Emergency Disease Preparedness, developed a high-level Ministerial Committee and have undertaken simulation exercises to test response capability.
- Governments have formed appropriate Animal Health Commissions with neighbouring countries, notably Haiti and the Dominican Republic, on African Swine Fever, Guyana, Brasil and Venezuela on Foot & Mouth Disease.

Limitations ,

- Inadequate resources to provide sufficient personnel, equipment and materials where required or to facilitate training.

2. Actions

- Diagnostic facilities have been established in Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago. Laboratory facilities have been provided in Guyana with the assistance of PAHO/UNDP, CIDA and the Government of Guyana. PAHO assisted the establishment of the veterinary diagnostic laboratories in Barbados and Suriname. PAHO introduced the concept of the Mobile Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories in Dominica, St. Lucia and Grenada. FAO assisted the establishment of an African Swine Fever Diagnostic Laboratory for Haiti.

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Limitations

The laboratories lack adequately trained veterinary personnel, animal health projects in support and appropriate budgets. Constraints as per Commission Report.

Mobile Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories in the smaller islands were soon immobile and proved inadequate.

3. There has been limited effort expended to develop an information system, nationally and regionally. Information is restricted to Annual Reports based on tabulated data outside of a meaningful epidemiological base.

Limitations include a lack of priority for the value of accurate data leading to no provision within veterinary administrations for an information and communications officer.

There are a limited number of animal health projects with a subsequent lack of identification of the information that is required. There is usually therefore limited organisation within countries to collect information, much less process it for decision-making.

Organised livestock groups are often viewed as pressure groups by governments and may not be encouraged. The need for organisation for transfer of technology is now being appreciated.

4. The Governments of the region have recognised the need for increased numbers of veterinary personnel. The English-speaking Caribbean Member Countries have agreed to establish a regional veterinary school at Mount Hope Complex in Trinidad & Tobago. Construction of the complex has been completed, a Dean needs to be appointed and the school promises to get underway in the near future. The governments still seek arrangements with the veterinary schools in Canada, UK, Australia and the USA. With independence,

students are also being trained in non-traditional schools in Africa, India, Europe, Asia and Cuba. A few students are trained on a regular basis but are subsequently affected by the "Brain Drain" syndrome commonly experienced by developing countries.

The governments established the Regional Educational Programme for Animal Health Assistants (REPAHA) to provide support personnel - arguably cheaper and faster than veterinarians could be obtained. In any event, the larger territories, notably Trinidad & Tobago, Jamaica and Guyana, had incorporated School of Agriculture graduates based on in-service training into their animal health programmes. A similar school has been established in Haiti.

The disproportionate number of veterinarians employed by the Ministries of Agriculture as opposed to those engaged in private practice reflect not only the underdeveloped state of livestock production in the countries as well as the obligation of students to governments for their training, but also recognition in the first instance to satisfy the need for regulatory veterinary medicine and the control or eradication of animal diseases on a national level. In fact, the paucity of veterinarians has further forced the decision to permit veterinarians private clinical practice outside of normal working hours, a condition that prevails throughout the Antilles Zone.

Further limitations include poor salaries, career development inadequacies, lack of institutional prestige and limited training and educational programmes.

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2.4 IICA's Actions in relation to the Specific Problem

In 1979, the Director General of IICA proposed a Hemispheric Animal Health Programme with regional coordination to strengthen the capability of the national institutions to provide better veterinary services.

Three Hemispheric Meetings of the Directors of Animal Health (REDISA) have been held, culminating in the formation of the Inter-American Commission for Animal Health (COINSA I) in Mexico City in September, 1983. COINSA II was held in Brasilia in 1985. In alternate years, three Regional Meetings of Directors of Animal Health for the Antilles Zone (RESANTILLAS) have been held in Barbados, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago.

In 1980, Haiti requested IICA to seek funds and cooperation from Member States to develop a project for the eradication of African Swine Fever and the development of the Swine Industry (PEPPADEP): An IICA Project Agreement was signed with the Government of Haiti in July, 1981 and Phase I of the project was completed in December, 1983. The project was executed with the assistance of the USA, Canada and Mexico. On February 16, 1984, Haiti's domestic swine population was declared free of African Swine Fever. Meanwhile, IICA prepared an IDB project for Phase II which was recently approved by the Bank for \$2 million. IICA also obtained funds under Phase I for the construction of a veterinary diagnostic laboratory in Haiti. An animal health project profile was prepared for continued surveillance, laboratory diagnostic function and emergency disease response capability.

Project profiles were prepared for other countries. These include:

- Tick Control Project for Jamaica

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- Tick Eradication (*Amblyomma variegatum*) for St. Lucia and Dominica
- Tick Control Strategy - Barbados
- Delivery of Veterinary Services - Grenada
- Development of a Regional Animal Health Information System (CARICOM)
- Screwworm Eradication Project for Jamaica
- A Prefeasibility Study for Screwworm Control in Southern Caribbean Countries.

IICA coordinated a successful epidemiological serological survey for Bluetongue among Member Countries and other Caribbean Islands. This survey received assistance from the University of Florida and the Animal Disease Virus Institute, Pirbright resulting in a press release advising Governments that there was little justification for restricting the movement of animals in the Caribbean because of Bluetongue. Research studies continue for virus isolation and identification for the transmitting midges.

IICA coordinated a survey of Eastern Caribbean Islands for Heartwater Disease in collaboration with USDA and promoted a feasibility study for management of the tick (*A. variegatum*) and associated diseases.

IICA sponsored regional and national workshops in Laboratory Equipment Maintenance in Jamaica, Guyana and Barbados.

A Poultry Disease workshop took place in Trinidad in 1984.

IICA sponsored jointly with PAHO annual continuing education seminars at REPAHA for veterinarians in the region. These were as follows:

- Animal Disease Control Programmes and Management with special emphasis on Quarantine Procedures

- Veterinary Administration, Epidemiology and Economics
- Herd Health Programming
- Increased Livestock Production through Improvements in Veterinary Theriogenology.

IICA sponsored a regional seminar in the Dominican Republic on Veterinary Epidemiology in 1981 and on Tick Eradication Measures in Puerto Rico - USA in 1985.

IICA has supported regional and hemispheric reunions of veterinary organisations and livestock research institutions.

IICA supported the meeting of the International Research Organisation for Subtropical Animal Diseases in Kissimmee, Florida, in 1983.

IICA has published Animal Disease Quarterly Reports for:

- 1981 (4)
- 1982 (4)
- 1983 (4)
- 1984 (4)
- 1985 (3).

Under IICA's New Medium Term Plan, Programme V for Animal Health and Plant Protection will target problems of pests and diseases that reduce agricultural production and productivity and limit marketing, especially for International Trade.

The Programme will concentrate its activities in the following areas:

1. Strengthening institutional structures
2. Prevention, control and eradication of pests and diseases that cause major losses to production
3. Facilitation of International Trade
4. Strengthening health protection and emergency systems.

3. OBJECTIVES

3.1 Specific Objectives of the IICA Project

- Providing technical cooperation for the prevention and control of livestock pests and diseases in the Caribbean.

3.2 Indicators and Final Goals of the IICA Project

- Establishment of a regional information system in animal health
- Implementation of animal health projects
- Veterinary personnel trained and inter-institutional cooperation.

3.3 Intermediate Objectives or Products generated by the IICA Project

- Quarterly animal disease report prepared
- Improved reporting systems in each country
- Feasibility study for information system implemented
- African Swine Fever Project prepared, funded and implemented
- Screwworm Eradication Project for Jamaica and Southern Caribbean Countries
- Tick control or eradication projects for Member Countries
- Bluetongue serological surveys completed and virus studies implemented
- Projects for the provision of veterinary infrastructure in Member Countries

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- Regional participation at COINSA Meetings and proceedings documented
- National participation at RESANTILLAS and LABANTILLAS Meetings and proceedings documented
- Training workshops for veterinary personnel - executed and documented
- Participation and support for national, regional and hemispheric veterinary congresses and research meetings.

3.4 Indicators and Successful Goals of the Products

- Four quarterly animal disease reports for each year
- Nine national animal health information systems established
- Project prepared for establishment of information system
- Haiti declared free of African Swine Fever and swine repopulation completed
- Screwworm eradicated from Jamaica and Southern Caribbean Countries
- Tick control or eradication projects implemented
- Bluetongue virus types and causal relations to disease identified
- Veterinary diagnostic laboratories and improved infrastructure established in Member Countries
- COINSA Meetings participation and recommendations for animal health in the Caribbean approved

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- RESANTILLAS Meetings participation and recommendations for animal health projects and veterinary diagnostic laboratory network approved
- Fifty veterinary personnel trained - proceedings documented
- National, regional and hemispheric veterinary congresses and research symposia supported.

3.5 Achieving the Specific Objective

- Submission of monthly animal health reports following identification of information needs and establishment of system in each Member Country. Cooperation from Veterinary Services and Member Governments of the region. Funding obtained for feasibility study and its implementation
- Government of Haiti to accept loan terms and Phase II national project implemented
- Agreements and successful implementation of animal health support project for continued surveillance, laboratory function and establishment of sanitary defence systems
- Availability of irradiated flies and transport to Member Countries from Mexico
- Successful implementation of SWASS trials and Fly studies
- Identification and provision of funds for execution of animal health projects and motivation of governments for priority attention.
- Continued cooperation and collaboration of Directors

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of Animal Health, International Organisations, e.g. PAHO, National, Regional and Hemispheric Institutions with availability of funds.

3.6 General Objective to which the IICA Project is Contributing

- Increase livestock production and productivity in the Caribbean by strengthening animal health institutions in the successful execution of the mandates given Member Countries.

3.7 Indicators and Successful Goals of the General Objective

- Quantitative improvement in the livestock production and productivity parameters in the Caribbean
- Successful control and eradication of livestock pests and diseases in the region
- Quantitative improvement in trade in livestock and livestock products

3.8 Contributing to the Achievement of the General Objective

- Increased recognition by Member Governments of the importance of the livestock sector to the nutritional and economic health of the community. Increased budgetary allocations to the sector and its institutional support in order to stimulate appropriate development
- There is need for allocation of greater resources for increased veterinary personnel and basic inter-institutional infrastructure
- There is need for better organisation of livestock producers for the development of the industry.

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4. GENERAL STRATEGY

- Annual regional, hemispheric and global diagnoses will be held through scheduled meetings of Directors of Animal Health to review progress, promote recommendations and steer project direction
- Attendance and support at livestock industry and research symposia will tune relevance of current activities
- Review and coordinate the adoption of animal health preventive measures for local and international trade and establish specific measures for response capability in emergency disease situations
- Identify needs and implement relevant programmes for training, research and extension
- Promote the development of projects in animal health, their funding and implementation.

5. ACTIVITIES TO BE REALISED BY THE PROJECT

A. Promotion of the Establishment of an Animal Disease Reporting and Information System.

- i. Consult with veterinary personnel in Member Countries and obtain support to achieve objectives.
 - Identify information requirements in each country
 - Prepare and submit formats for disease information
 - Arrange with IICA Offices to collect monthly reports and forward them to Guyana Office

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- Prepare quarterly feedback reports to Member Countries, relevant personnel and other institutions.
 - ii. Obtain funds for consultancy to prepare feasibility study for project development with terms of reference.
 - Diagnosis of animal health information system which exists in each Member Country
 - Prepare blueprint of data collection required for specific disease conditions
 - Identify constraints including personnel, infrastructure and technical scope requirements
 - Identify institutional reforms or establishments needed
 - Identify use of required information and data
 - Prepare plans of action to meet requirements
 - Prepare final project document.
 - iii. Obtain approval by Member Countries for participation in seeking funding for project elaboration.
 - Establish regional information institution
 - Coordinate project elaboration.
- B. Collaboration in Planning of Animal Health Projects and Promotion of Activities to Prevent, Control and Eradicate Animal Diseases.
- Obtain agreement with Member Countries re project areas

- Prepare project profiles for approval and seek funds for project development
 - Obtain relevant reports and recommendations
 - Promote agreements with Member Countries for project implementation.
- C. Stimulation and Support of Manpower Development, Training and Inter-Institutional Cooperation.
- Develop and coordinate regional and hemispheric meetings for Directors of Animal Health
 - Identify specific areas for training
 - Design and programme activities
 - Arrange, coordinate and implement appropriate workshops and seminars
 - Support national, regional and hemispheric meetings relevant to livestock production
 - Collaborate with international organisations in similar pursuits.
- D.
- Support the development of the Animal Health Programme in Guyana
 - Consult with Officials of the Veterinary and Livestock Science Division, Ministries of Agriculture and Health to identify areas of assistance required
 - Promote the development of animal health projects for Guyana.

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| Intermediate Objectives or Products | Activities to be Realised | External Conditioning Factors for Fulfilling the Activities |
|---|---|---|
| A. Agreements on Strategy monthly formats submitted to Member Countries | Promote the establishment of an Animal Disease Reporting and Information System | Monthly formats prepared by Member Countries and submitted regularly to Guyana Office |
| Quarterly reports (4/Year) | Prepare quarterly animal health reports | |
| Project profile prepared for feasibility study | Promote funding for feasibility study | Agreements by Member Governments for feasibility study and project |
| Project document prepared and agreed to by Member Countries | | Funding for project implementation |
| B. <u>African Swine Fever Project - Haiti</u> | Collaboration in planning Animal Health Projects | |
| Preparing of project document | Collaborate in project development, agreements project implementation | Official requests from Government of Haiti |
| Agreements with Government of Haiti and Donor Countries | | Agreements with Donor Countries and availability of funds |
| Systematic elimination of Haiti's swine | Attend quarterly Coordinating Committee Meetings as IICA's Alternate | |
| Systematic sentinelisation and reintroduction of swine into Haiti | Act as Co-Project Director - September to December, 1983 | |

| Intermediate Objectives or Products | Activities to be Realised | External Conditioning Factors for Fulfilling the Activities |
|--|--|---|
| Infrastructural developments in Haiti, e.g. Veterinary Laboratory | | |
| Development of support animal health projects | | |
| Development of repopulation projects | | |
| Development of swine industry in Haiti | | |
| <u>Bluetongue</u> | | |
| Expertise for virus methodologies in Barbados | Establish Labora- tory Diagnostic Capability - Barbados | Agreement with Govern- ment of Barbados |
| | Arrange participa- tion by Consultants and International Institutions | |
| Publications and epidemio- logical information on Bluetongue studies in the Caribbean | Organise survey by Member Countries | Cooperation of Member Countries and other participants |
| Regional collaboration | Coordinate activi- ties for virus isolation and identification of vectors. | Agreement with Consultants and avail- ability of funds. |
| Improved marketing of ruminants in Caribbean and Hemisphere | | |

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| Intermediate Objectives or Products | Activities to be Realised | External Conditioning Factors for Fulfilling the Activities |
|---|---|--|
| <u>Screwworm - Jamaica & Southern Caribbean Countries</u> | | |
| Document on prefeasibility study for Screwworm control in Southern Caribbean Countries | Arrange training of national coun- terparts - Mexico | Agreement by Member Governments |
| Project profile for Screw- worm Eradication in Trinidad & Tobago and Jamaica | Establish prelimi- nary pilot pro- jects for Screw- worm control | Availability of appro- priate Consultants |
| Four nationals trained in Screwworm Eradication | | |
| Established pilot projects for Control Fly dynamic studies | Seek preparation of projects for control or eradi- cation | Availability of funds, cooperation of USA & Mexico Screwworm Commission, Member Country approval |
| Elimination of Screwworm fly populations | | |
| <u>Tick Control or Eradica- tion</u> | | |
| Project profiles and feasi- bility studies for Tick Control or Eradication Programmes | Identify, design and plan activities for Tick control or eradication pro- grammes | Obtain requests and agreements by Member Governments |
| | Prepare feasibility studies and pro- files | Availability of appropriate Consul- tants and funds |
| Nationals trained in Tick Control Management | Arrange seminar/ workshop | USDA/Puerto Rico Agreement |

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| Intermediate Objectives or Products | Activities to be Realised | External Conditioning Factors for Fulfilling the Activities |
|---|--|---|
| Projects prepared and funded | Evaluate reports and recommenda- tions | |
| Control or elimination of Tick populations | | |
| <u>Herd Health & Fertility</u> | | |
| Regional Veterinarians trained | Conduct in-service training | Requests and agree- ments by Veterinarians and Regional Institu- tions |
| 25-30 Animal Health Assistants trained each year | Undertake lecture assignments at REPAHA in Reprc- tive Physiology | |
| | Promote training workshops and seminars | |
| <u>Identified Animal Disease Conditions of Importance</u> | | |
| Activities executed for epidemiological con- trol or eradication | Animal disease conditions of economic impor- tance | Requests and agree- ments by Member Governments |
| C. Reunions of Directors of Animal Health (RESANTILLAS, COINSA, LABANTILLAS) | Develop and coor- dinate biennial regional & hemi- spheric meetings of Directors of Animal Health | Collaboration with Member Governments and their cooperation |
| Recommendations and resolutions for approval of Director General | Design and pro- gramme activities | Requests from Member Governments |

33.

| Intermediate Objectives or Products | Activities to be Realised | External Conditioning Factors for Fulfilling the Activities |
|---|---|--|
| Veterinarians and Animal Health Assis- tants trained | Arrange, coordi- nate and implement appropriate semi- nars and workshops | |
| Attendance and sup- port of livestock production activities | Support national, regional and hemispheric meetings relevant to livestock production | Collaboration and invitations from relevant institutions |
| | Collaborate with other Inter- national Organisa- tions | |
| D. Animal health areas for support identified | Promote the development of animal health activities and projects in Guyana | Continued collabora- tion with officials of Government of Guyana and their agreement |
| Project prepared and document signed | | |

6. DIRECT, IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE BENEFICIARIES

- Direct, Immediate Beneficiaries
 - Veterinarians, Animal Health Assistants and Laboratory Technicians comprising the Animal Health Services of Member Countries of the Antilles Zone, including:
 - Ministries of Agriculture
 - Ministries of Health
 - Agro-Industry and Private Practitioners
- Future Beneficiaries
 - Livestock farmers and general public of Member Countries

7. SUMMARY OF TOTAL COSTS

| OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE | SOURCES OF FINANCING | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | 1987* | 1988 | | 1989 | | 1990 | |
| | Quotas | Other | Quotas | Other | Quotas | Other | |
| PERSONNEL COSTS | 67000 | - | 69750 | - | 72500 | - | 75256 |
| - Int. Professional | 60000 | - | 62500 | - | 65000 | - | 67500 |
| - Nat. Professional & Gen. Ser. Pers. | 7000 | - | 7250 | - | 7500 | - | 7750 |
| OPERATION COSTS | 42000 | 22305 | 47000 | - | 52000 | - | 56000 |
| - Official Travel | 11000 | 2750 | 13000 | - | 15000 | - | 17000 |
| - Scholarships | 14000 | - | 14000 | - | 16000 | - | 17000 |
| - Consultants & Lecturers | 12000 | 18305 | 14000 | - | 14000 | - | 14000 |
| - Others | 5000 | 1250 | 6000 | - | 7000 | - | 8000 |
| GENERAL SERVICES | 5000 | - | 5000 | - | 5000 | - | 6000 |
| TOTAL | 114000 | 22305 | 121750 | - | 129500 | - | 137250 |

*IDRC Grant to CARICOM for Animal Health Information System Feasibility Study for which IICA will be contracted.

8. OBSERVATIONS

8.1 On the Initiation

IICA's Animal Health Programme has been successfully launched and has received undeniable support by Member Countries in the Hemisphere. Adequate support has been received in the Caribbean Area in which some notable successes have been achieved by its activities. Nevertheless, the constraints applicable to young Third World developing countries are matters of great concern.

| Anticipated Activities | Responsible | Decision |
|--|--|---|
| Approval of Animal Health Programme | Director General Programme Director | Director General |
| Approval of Regional Animal Health Programme | Animal Health Specialist | Programme Director Area Director |

8.2 On the Verification of Achievements

| Indicators and Goals | Means of Verification | Responsible |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Reporting & Information System</u> | | |
| 4 quarterly reports/ year produced | Copies of reports submitted | Animal Health Specialist |

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| Indicators and Goals | Means of Verification | Responsible |
|--|---|---|
| Review articles and original papers | Copies of articles and papers submitted | Animal Health Specialist |
| Approval of feasibility project for Regional Information System | Project Document | Programme Director Area Director |
| Feasibility project for Regional Information System | Project Agreement | Assistant Deputy Director General (Operations) Programme Director Area Director |
| <u>Collaboration in Planning of Animal Health Projects & Promotion of Activities to Prevent, Control and Eradicate Animal Diseases</u> | | |
| i. African Swine Fever | | |
| Attend Coordinating Committee Meetings | Documented reports | Programme Director Animal Health Specialist |
| Project Execution | Project closure | Programme Director Director General IICA Director/Haiti |
| Animal Health Support Projects | Signed Agreement | Programme Director Area Director IICA Director/Haiti |

| Indicators and Goals | Means of Verification | Responsible |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| ii. Bluetongue | | |
| Serological Survey completed | Documented publications | Animal Health Specialist Consultants |
| Approval Virus Isolation Vector Studies | Project profile document agreement | Programme Director Area Director |
| Studies completed | Documented results | Animal Health Specialist Consultants Project Associates |
| iii. Screwworm | | |
| Prefeasibility Study of Screwworm Control in Southern Caribbean Countries | Study documented | Technical Consultant |
| Project Profile for Screwworm Eradication - Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago | Project profile prepared | Animal Health Specialist Consultants |
| Established Pilot Projects for Screwworm Studies | Documented reports | Animal Health Specialist Consultants |
| Development of Screwworm Eradication | Project Documents & Agreements | Member Countries Programme Director Area Director Animal Health Specialist |

| Indicators and Goals | Means of Verification | Responsible |
|--|--|---|
| iv. Tick Control/ Eradication | | |
| Project Profiles for Tick Control/Eradication | Project profiles prepared | Animal Health Specialist Programme Director Area Director |
| Nationals trained | Proceedings documented | Animal Health Specialist Programme Director |
| Development of Tick Control/Eradication Projects | Project Documents & Agreements | Assistant Deputy Director General (Operations) Programme Director Area Director Animal Health Specialist Member Countries |
| v. Animal Disease Conditions of Economic Importance | | |
| Activities executed as identified | Documented reports and project documents | Programme Director |
| <u>Stimulation and Support of Manpower Development, Training and Inter-Institutional Cooperation</u> | | |
| Execution of Meetings for Directors of Animal Health | Documented Proceedings Recommendations & Resolutions | Programme Director Area Director Animal Health Specialist |

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| Indicators and Goals | Means of Verification | Responsible |
|---|--|---|
| Training Events/Year | Documented Proceedings & Reports | Programme Director Area Director |
| Livestock Production Activities Support | Reports & Evaluations | Programme Director Area Director |
| <u>Animal Health Programme - Guyana</u> | | |
| Activities in Identified Animal Health Areas | Progress reports | Programme Director |
| Project prepared | Documented project and signed Agreements | Programme Director Area Director |
| Animal Health Activities in support of National Livestock Production Projects | Documented reports | Area Director Programme Director Animal Health Specialist |

8.3 On the Motives and Purposes of the Revision of the Project

The project document is based on the new format proposed for IICA projects from 1984 onwards.

Objectives, strategy and activities correspond to those of the original version.

The project was placed in Category B and the document revised accordingly under the recommendations of the New Medium Term Plan and Programme V.

FECHA DE DEVOLUCION

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IICA
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Autor

Providing technical cooperation for the prevention and control of livestock pests and ...

Fecha Devolución

Nombre del solicitante





