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INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE
INSTITUT INTERAMERICAIN DE COOPERATION POUR L'AGRICULTURE
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IICA

MARNDR

PROJECT FOR ERADICATION OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER
AND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SWINE INDUSTRY IN HAITI

IICA-CIDIA

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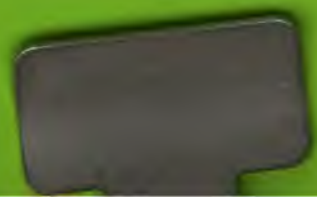
IICA

*11th Coordinating Committee Meeting
held at Hotel Christopher-Bourdon
and
the Ministry of Agriculture-Damien
February 15-16, 1984*

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AGENDA

11TH COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING 15 - 16 FEBRUARY 1984

February 15

At Christopher Hotel - Bourdon

- 11:00 am - Welcome (Dr. Francisco Morillo, Andrade, General Director of IICA).
Opening speech (Dr. Francis Mulhern, IICA)
Opening of the meeting (Luckner St. Dic, Agr., Secretary of State for Rural Development).
- 12:00 am - Lunch time - Break
- 2:00 pm - Reports and commentaries.
- A) Epidemiology (Drs. Raymond. Leclerc and Jolivert Toussaint).
 - B) PEPPADEP's final report up to 12-15-83 (Dr. Fred Calixte).
 - C) Transfer of PEPPADEP's equipment : (Suzana Dancourt - Raymond Clavier)
 - D) National Veterinary Service - Activity report from 12-15-83 up to date. (Dr. Fred Calixte)
 - E) Laboratory (Drs. Gerard Bernard and Max Millien)
 - F) Sentinel swine (Agrs. Michel A. Ligondé and J. Backer)
 - G) Rules of loan granted by IDB for the repopulation (Agrs. Baker and Ligondé).
 - H) Status of Repopulation Project (Mechel Jacob, Agr. M. A. Ligondé & John Lewis)
 - I) USDA support to Animal Health (Dr. William Parham)
 - J) Report on feral swine (Mark Hall).
- 5:00 pm - Meeting adjourning.

February 16

At Ministry of Agriculture - Damien

- 10:00 am - Remarks of the Haitian Delegation
Remarks of the American Delegation
Remarks of the Canadian Delegation
Remarks of the Mexican Delegation
Remarks of the General Director of IICA - (Dr. Francisco Morillo Andrade).
- 11:00 am - Declaration of Haiti that African Swine Fever has been eradicated from domestic swine population.
- 12:00 am - Lunch by the Minister of Agriculture at Le Recif Restaurant.
- 7:00 am - Cocktail by the General Director of IICA at Montana Hotel.

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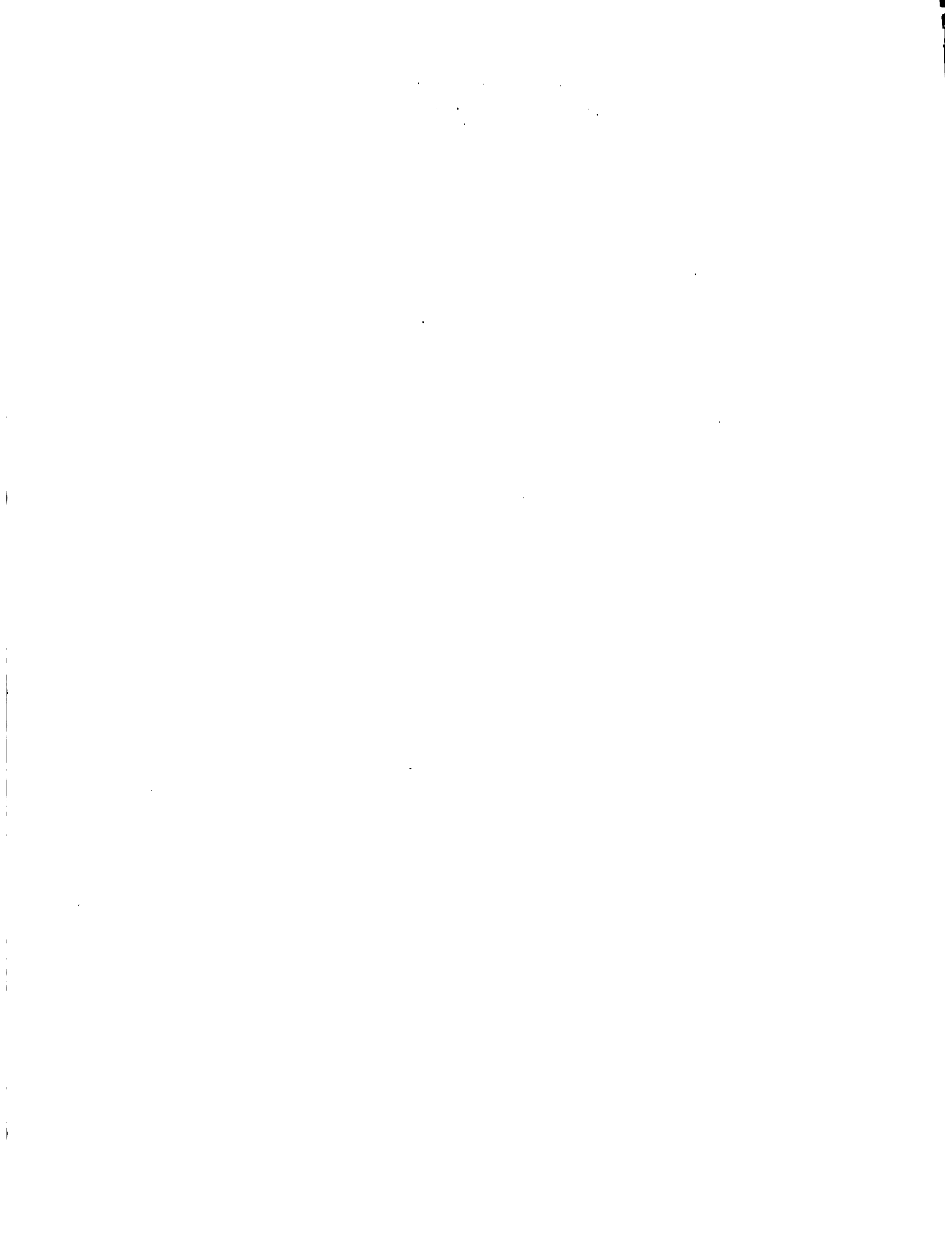
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- XI COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING -

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Francis Mulhern : Chairman-Director Animal Health IICA
Agr. Nicot Julien : Minister of MARNDR
Agr. Luckner St Dic : Secretary of State for Rural Development
Agr. Montaigu Cantave : Secretary of State for Agriculture &
Natural Resources
Dr. Francisco Morillo Andrade : Director General IICA
Dr. Percy Aitken-Soux : Director IICA Haiti
Dr. Hector Campos Lopez : Director Animal Health-IICA
Dr. Saul Wilson : USA Delegate
Dr. James Downard : USDA Representative
Dr. Ross Reid : Canadian Delegate
Dr. Benjamin Jara : Mexican Delegate
Agr. André Jean-Louis : Haitian Delegate
Agr. Michel Ange Ligondé : Haitian Representative
Agr. Jacques Backer : Haitian Representative
Lt. Col. Fritz Antoine : Military Liaison - Haiti
Dr. Fred Calixte : PEPPADEP Gal. Director
Dr. Leland Bartelt : PEPPADEP Gal. Co-Director
Dr. Franz Alexander : PEPPADEP Gal. Co-Director
Dr. Carlos Gravely : Dominican Representative
Dr. Edy Cruz : Dominican Representative
Mr. Robert Bellefeuille : IDB
Dr. Benjamin Arce : IDB
Mr. John Lewis : USAID
Mr. Vincent Cusumano : USAID
Ms. Suzana Dancourt : IICA Administrator
Mr. Mechell Jacob : IICA Specialist for Swine Production
Dr. Robert Amelingmeir : IICA Project Veterinarian
Dr. Ariel Azael : IICA
Mr. Mario Vilches : Chief of IICA's Information Services
Ms. Marie Therese Sebrechts : USDA



Dr. William Parham : USDA
Dr. Gary Colgrove : USDA
Dr. Ben Negron : USDA
Mr. Bert Hawkins : APHIS Administrator
Dr. John Atwell : APHIS Deputy Administrator
Dr. Raymond Leclerc : PEPPADEP Epidemiologist
Mr. Mark Hall : SCWDS
Dr. Robert Joseph : PEPPADEP Director Operations Division
Dr. Jolivert Toussaint : PEPPADEP Director Technical Services
Division
Dr. Max Millien : PEPPADEP Director Laboratory



XI COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD AT CHRISTOPHER HOTEL, BOURDON
15TH FEBRUARY 1984

The Chairman welcomed delegates, representatives and invited participants to what he hoped was the final Coordinating Committee Meeting. He introduced Dr. Francisco Morillo Andrade, General Director of IICA who anticipated the historic occasion of the Declaration of Haiti free of African Swine Fever (ASF). Dr. Morillo wished the development of an efficient swine industry for the peasants of Haiti.

A three-screen audiovisual presentation was then projected, summarizing the achievement of PEPPADEP and the future development for the swine industry. This material was prepared in San Jose, Costa Rica, by José Mario Vilches, chief of IICA's Information Services and presented with the assistance of Marie Therese Sebrechts, ex Co-Director of PEPPADEP Information Division.

Agr. Luckner St-Dic, Secretary of State for the Rural Development welcomed delegates on behalf of Haiti Government and invited continued support so that the great efforts made for the eradication of the disease do not be in vain.

The Chairman invited Dr. Gary Colgrove to review the nature of tests available for African Swine Fever (ASF) virus. Mr. Mark Hall, Biologist from Georgia University described the two pigs that had been captured and killed from two different litters.

The Project Co-Director reviewed the activities to eliminate all domestic and feral swine. Mr. Mechell Jacob proposed consideration for the quarantine of Gonaives area.

Epidemiological Report

The Director of Technical Services reviewed the entry of African Swine Fever through the Artibonite and the reasons for its spread throughout the country. He highlighted the prevalence of infection in areas such as St Marc 26% and Gonaives 23%.

Dr. Leclerc reviewed the epidemiological report submitted to the meeting. He disclosed that even the smaller islands were positive for ASF and traced possible routes of infection. Three hundred ticks had been collected but were all negative to ASF virus. Water samples had been collected from certain high risk areas and were also negative.

Cleaning and disinfection, traffic and border control had been satisfactorily completed and all blood tests were negative to ASF virus.

Dr. Max Millien, Director of the Laboratory reported that 500 sera collected between January and February had tested negative. However, two sera received from two captured pigs on the 14th February, though negatives to the Direct Immunofluorescence test were positive to ELISA and IEOP tests. Attempts to isolate virus would be done.



The Project Director, Dr. Fred Calixte paid tribute to Dr. Lee Bartelt and welcomed his return to the Meeting. He extended thanks to all who had participated and contributed to the success of the Project. With fervour, he declared that the spirit of PEPPADEP would continue since the nature of the project and the needs of his country were ongoing. He reviewed the history of ASF in Haiti, highlighting the dates of the meaningful events of the project. He reiterated the need for a new image for Veterinary Services, for additional control at ports of entry and development of an Animal Health Programme with international assistance.

Dr. Lee Bartelt, thanked the Meeting for the kind expressions of sympathy received at the loss of his wife. He commended the personnel of PEPPADEP and the people of Haiti. He emphasized the need to act decisively to eliminate the possible area of infection that existed at Gonaives.

The Administrator, Suzana Danocourt, disclosed the effective transfer of equipment as outlined by the agreement between the Government of Haiti, IICA and donor countries. She commended the working Committee's esprit de corps and hard work in achieving their deadline. Mr. Raymond Clavier on behalf of the delegates of his Ministry thanked the Project and IICA.

A break was then taken.

Sentinel Swine and Repopulation Strategy was outlined by Agr. Jacques Backer, Representative of Haiti. He outlined the policy of the Government in support of the small peasant and the mechanism for eventual ownership of the swine over a two-year period by means of revolving scheme involving the first three farrowings. Producers would keep their pigs, distributed according to needs and ability to sustain them individually or collectively. Agr. Ligondé pronounced the Ministry's position for the development of the necessary infrastructure and health support before Agr. Cacker reviewed the strategy for the program of Development of the Swine Industry based on the approved loan from the IDB. He covered the four Multiplication Centers, improved quarantine and veterinary surveillance, slaughter houses (11 urban, 9 rural), training workshops for growers and technicians, nutritional requirements and feed distribution. He disclosed that IDB would provide 17 million dollars, \$910,000 as a training grant while the Government of Haiti would provide 5 million dollars. He projected that by 1990, 539,000 breeding females could be available in the country to achieve more than the basic national consumption anticipated. He outlined the control measures for pig growers and the health services envisaged to support the industry.

The Interim Phase USAID/IICA/GOH repopulation Program was summarized by Mr. Jacob, IICA specialist. The HWPCO facilities had been prepared and the team was ready with a great deal of experience internationally as well as in Haiti. Training in Animal Health, Swine production, reproduction and even vehicular maintenance had been conducted to date.

Criteria for reception of pigs at secondary multiplication centres (SMC) were being finalized and great interest was reported. The Project awaited the permission for the importation of swine.

Dr. Millien intervened to request the need for an operative budget to support laboratory function. Dr. Jacob explained that the GOH/USAID/IICA project contained proposed expenditures for laboratory testing only.

The Chairman requested a projection of the repopulation programmes. Agr. Backer explained that 2 million heads would be available by 1990. Dr. Jacob suggested that 360,000 breeders could be available five years after the beginning of the interim.

The Chairman postponed further discussion and remarked that the location of two positive swine had emphasized further the need for a positive and effective programme to strengthen the surveillance system both in depth and importance. PEPPADEP had not succeeded in training a cadre of workers in support of Animal Health for Production nor to respond to emergency disease. He called upon Dr. Bill Parham, USDA, who outlined the Animal Health support strategy proposal submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture by USDA.

Following this presentation, the Coordinating Committee went into a closed session to deliberate on the eventuality of an Eradication Declaration.

XI COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD AT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE - DAMIEN
16TH FEBRUARY 1984

The last ceremony was held at the main hall of the Ministry of Agriculture, Damien, in the morning, and was placed under the auspices of the Minister H. E. Nicot Julien.

Special attendants were :

Ing. Alix Cinéas : Minister of State for PWTC;
Mr. Daniel Supplice : Secretary of State for Social Affairs;
Mr. Anthony George Pierre : Secretary of State for Information and Public Relations;
Mr Yves Blanchard : Secretary of State for Territory Agencement;
Agr. Montaigu Cantave : Secretary of State for Agriculture & Natural Resources;
Agr. Luckner St. Dic : Secretary of State for Rural Development.

The delegates of Haiti, United States, Mexico and Canada praised the great efforts made in the crusade against African Swine Fever. Also they stressed the need to reinforce the Veterinary Service, the establishment of brigades for continued surveillance and the adequate structure for the prevention of any epizootic outbreak.

The IICA's General Director presented certificates of appreciation to the delegates of the Coordinating Committee; then, he presented a special parchment to the Minister of Agriculture Agr. Nicot Julien.

Dr. Frank Mulhern, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee, presented certificates of appreciation to Dr. Fred Calixte, Dr. Leland Bartelt and Dr. Franz Alexander.

The Highlight was the declaration made by the Minister of Agriculture Agr. Nicot Julien about the measures taken by the Government of Haiti to assure a successful repopulation of swine in the country. He declared that African Swine Fever (ASF) had been eradicated from the domestic swine population and blood samples taken from sentinel pigs tested negative.

The master of ceremony was the MARNDR's General Director, Agr. Robert Cassagnol; who, with great ability, entertained the attendance.

The Minister of Agriculture offered an official luncheon for delegates and participants at the Recif Restaurant.

The IICA's General Director hosted a cocktail party at the Montana Hotel.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION FROM HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

BY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AGR. NICOT JULIEN

Whereas the stage of systematic slaughter of swine breeds living within the national territory was terminated by PEPPADEP on June 20, 1983. That all domestic pigs whose revealed infection or that were subject to the disease have been exterminated.

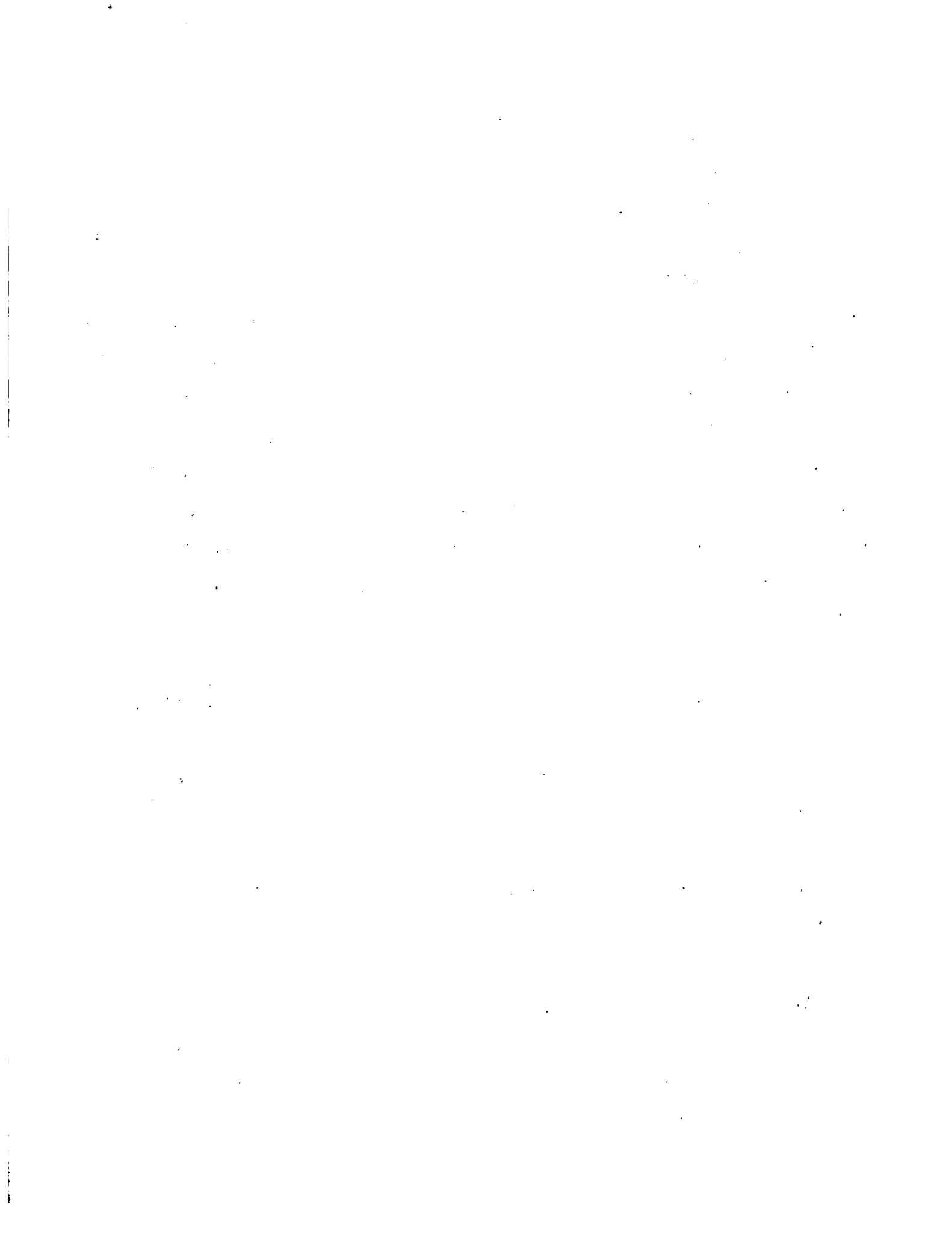
Whereas PEPPADEP, that was supervised and financed by the External Assistance could not achieve the elimination of feral pigs as it was expected; the Ministry of Agriculture, of Natural Resources and Rural Development engages itself to continue to do it with the precious help of the rural populations.

Whereas blood samples taken on sentinel pigs have been tested negative.

Whereas several measures have been adopted to prevent any epizootic outbreak on swine population.

The Ministry of Agriculture, of Natural Resources and Rural Development hereby declares :

- 1) The African Swine Fever (ASF) and other exotic diseases have been eradicated from the domestic swine population and the herd of sentinel pigs spread throughout of the country is free of African Swine Fever (ASF).



- 2) Operations for extermination of feral pigs will continue.

- 3) After these operations are performed and taking into consideration the prescriptions given by the Code of the International Epizootic Organisation (IEO) an official declaration will be registered as required.

In consequence, as from now on and within the program of the Government for implement of the economical sector, the import of pigs for the development of the swine industry in Haiti is allowable, Importation will be submitted to the strict regulations prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, of Natural Resources and Rural Development.

- ANNEX II -

SPEECH OF DR. MORILLO ANDRADE

His Excellency, Mr Luckner St Dic, Secretary of State for Rural Development,
Messrs. Representatives of the Haitian Government,
Messrs. Representatives of the USA Government,
Messrs. Representatives of the Mexican Government,
Messrs. Representatives of the Canadian Government,
Messrs. Members of the Professional Personnel of IICA Representation in Haiti,
Ladies,
Gentlemen,

It is infinitely pleasant to me to wish you, on behalf of the Coordinating Committee for Eradication of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Haiti, of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, and of myself, the most cordial welcome to this Extraordinary Session to which I have the privilege to participate.

This Coordinating Committee Session, is applied to be the most important one. At first sight, it concludes the final stage of a multi-governmental and multi-institutional cooperation for which Haitians, Americans, Canadians and Mexicans have joined their efforts to carry out the Program for Eradication of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Haiti.

This Session is then an historic moment. In fact; tomorrow February 16, 1984, the Government of Haiti Republic will officially declare that his country is free of African Swine Fever (ASF). This will place Haiti among



the countries free of ASF virus enjoying of same status as the United States, Canada, Mexico, Dominican Republic etc.

This session shows at last an opening toward better conditions of the agricultural sector, the national institutions for rural development, the private sector and for the peasants of Haiti whose will get the advantages of new technology applied to develop an efficient swine industry for the benefit of the whole rural masses.

The Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, is proud to have cooperated with Haiti government, the national Haitian institutions and the donor countries in the eradication of the ASF virus in Haiti. It renews its disposition to continue his close cooperation with Haiti government for the realisation of the great options of Haiti for its agricultural and rural development.



ANNEX IV

SUPPORT ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAM

While the Epidemiological data indicates the disease, African Swine Fever, (ASF), may have been eradicated, it also indicates a need for continued surveillance and epidemiological vigilance of the national territory.

The finding of positive ASF titers in two feral pigs captured in La Pierre, Gonaives in August 1983, and reports that feral pigs might still be present in some areas could be a matter of concern.

No Ornithodoros puertericensis ticks collected in Haiti have been found to be infected with ASF viruses; however, studies at USDA's Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory have demonstrated their capability to serve as biological vectors for ASF.

There is a question as to whether or not the Ornithodoros tick in Haiti might serve as a reservoir for ASF virus for a period of time and permit recrudescence of the disease when the swine population increases.

These questions can only be answered by time and implementation of a highly competent, broadly based disease surveillance program.

The USAID interim project provides for, and supports certain items, and has no provisions for other needed items. These needed items are:

1. Support for the Animal Diagnostic Laboratory in Haiti.
2. Surveillance of the swine used in sentinelization.
3. Prompt implementation of eradication procedures in the event of a recurrence of ASF or Hog Cholera.
4. Development of adequate port and border inspection.

Because of the epidemiological data so stated, and the needed support items mentioned, it is suggested that the investment of Haitian and donor countries resources in depopulation, sentinelization, and swine repopulation be protected by an Animal Health surveillance and diagnostic capability as well as a system to prevent the entrance of animal diseases foreign to Haiti.

Therefore, it is proposed that a support animal health program be established to work within the Haitian Ministry of Agriculture with certain objectives:

OBJECTIVES:

1. To strengthen the veterinary sanitary defense systems needed to prevent outbreaks of exotic animal diseases, and to continue the surveillance and monitoring systems.

2. To maintain and extend the functional capacity of the veterinary diagnostic Laboratory services and provide the animal health support to the swine repopulation programs, and other livestock development.

3. To recognize, diagnose, control, and eradicate outbreaks of animal diseases if they do occur and before further extension.

STRATEGY :

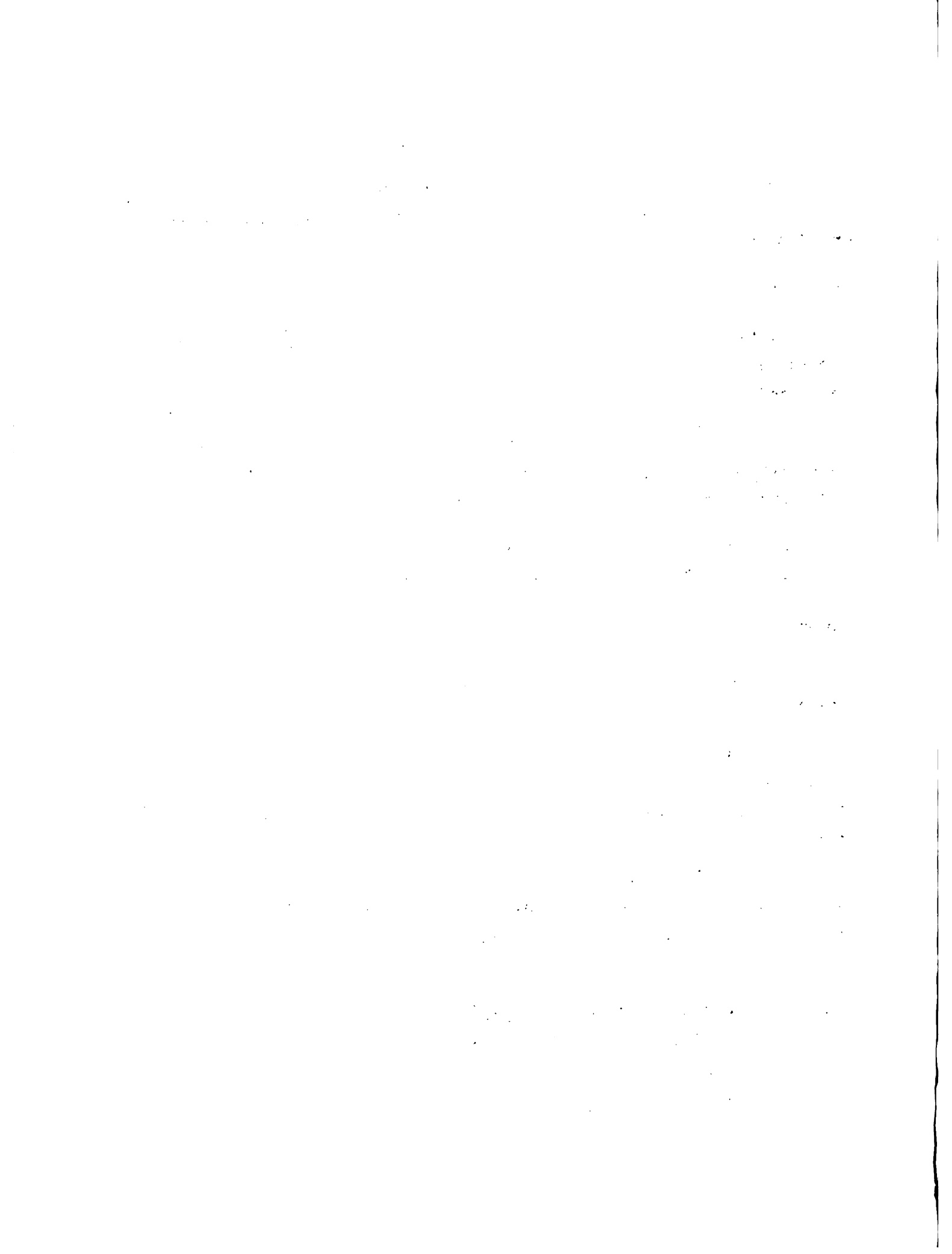
In order to comply with the above-mentioned objectives, USDA proposes to post two veterinarians in Haiti under the umbrella of IICA.

One veterinarian will serve as the team leader, and would be a specialist in epidemiology. The other veterinarian will serve as the technical advisor and would be a specialist in the technical aspects of a veterinary laboratory.

The team leader of this project would be a counterpart to the Director of Veterinary Services at the Ministry of Agriculture of Haiti and would have an office at Damien, also an office at IICA.

The team leader would study, promote and execute actions that will further the Government policy in regard to animal health. The team leader would have the following obligations among others:

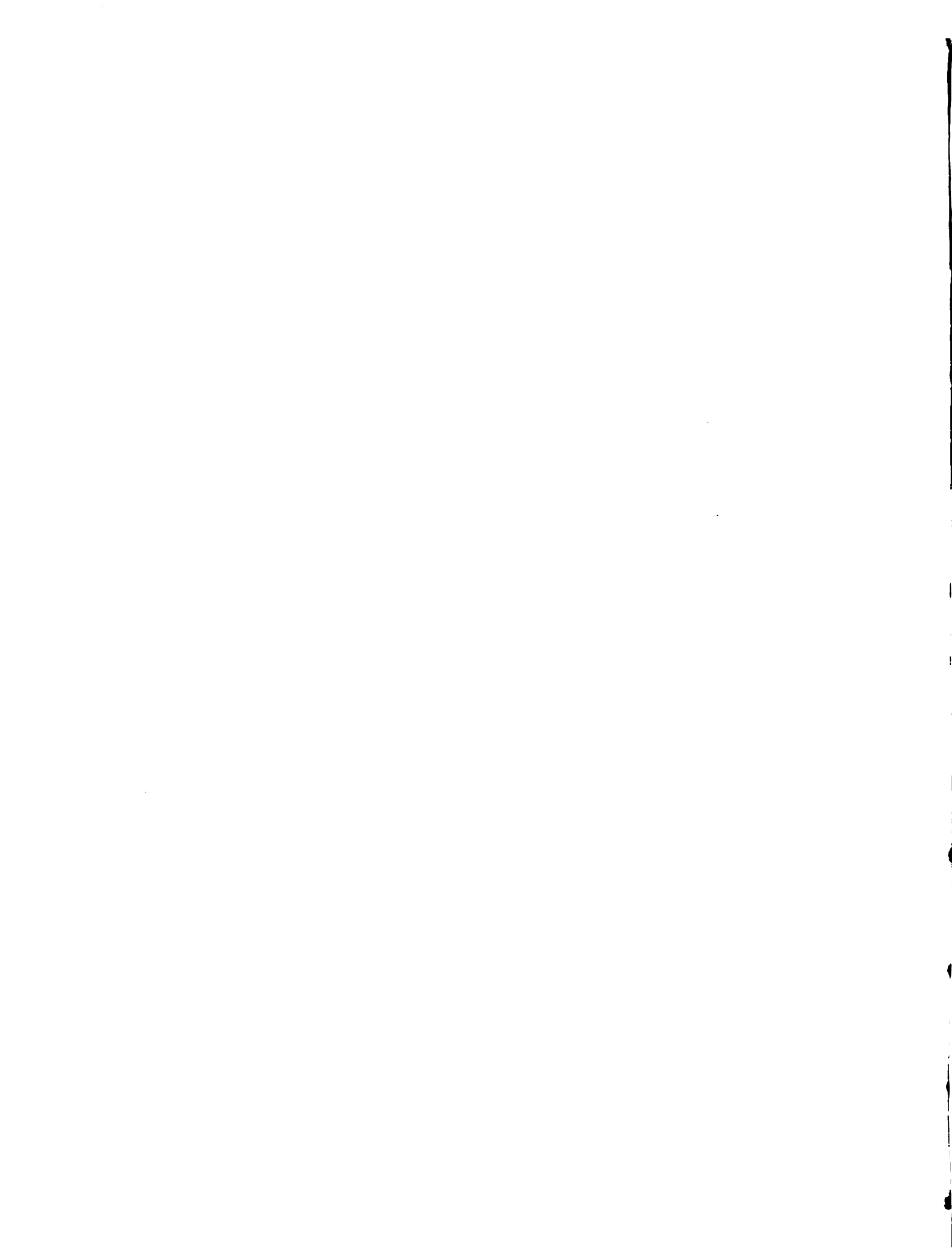
1. Advise and assist in the establishment of a viable Government Haiti Veterinary Services;



2. Together with the veterinary services director offer suggestions on legislation conducive to maintenance of health conditions, certifications, and marketing of animals and animal products.
3. Advise and assist the Haitian veterinary officials in supervising import animal and animal product inspections at air-sea-and border ports.
4. Supervise and conduct surveillance of sentinel swine and their offsprings.
5. Ensure that all reports of domestic, feral or free swine are investigated.
6. Assist in the development of an emergency disease organization to respond to foreign animal diseases.
7. Expedite tick collection and studies.
8. Cooperate with the interim project.
9. Coordinate laboratory construction improvements with the technical advisor of the Laboratory.
10. Keep abreast of USAID and IDB activities regarding swine projects.
11. Observe and report on adaptation of US breeds of swine to the Haitian environment and management conditions.
12. Prepare weekly reports for the Haitian ministry of agriculture with copies to the US Ambassador and USDA, Hyattsville, Maryland.

The technical advisor of the veterinary laboratory would be based at the veterinary laboratory at Damien and would have the following obligations:

1. Serve as technical advisor of the laboratory and increase laboratory capability to serve all animal species.
2. Consult in construction of the new laboratory.
3. Monitor construction progress against construction schedule, and assist supervision of move to, and procedures in the new laboratory.
4. Assist supervision of processing of ticks and submit to Plum Island.



4.
 - a. Coordinate with interim project tick studies,
 - b. Ensure all ticks collected are properly processed and sent to Plum Island.
5. Assist supervision and conduct field surveillance in as large an area as possible- Coordinate with Project Leader.
 - a. Institute lay inspection and reporting system,
 - b. Animals periodically inspected by veterinarians,
 - c. Monitor reporting and diagnostic response to ensure prompt reporting and investigation of all reports of sick swine.
6. Consult with team leader and director of Vet. Services with reference to animal sanitary code and procedures especially regarding biologics and drugs of animal origin.
7. Cooperate with the GOH/AID/IICA swine repopulation project.
 - a. Assure laboratory accessibility for any specimens needed to be studied.
8. Observe and report on adaptation of US breeds of swine to Haitian environment and management conditions.

EXPECTED PROJECT RESULTS

1. Healthier haitian livestock which would preclude among others some of the following effects:
 - Potential acceptance of Haitian exports of animals and animal Products.
 - Potential increase of foreign currency receivables.
 - Potential initiation of animal based industries.
 - Potential increase of employment in the agricultural sector.
 - Greater demand for services provided by the Ministry of Agriculture at peasant level.



COST OF PROJECT

- The cost of the project will be totally financed by USDA: The International personnel is part of the regular staff at USDA which would be assigned to Haiti.
- Local personnel equipment and general services will be provided by IICA.

DURATION OF THE PROJECT

The project would have a duration of one year starting April 1984 and can be renewed for a similar period by letter of agreement of the signatory parties.



MEMORABLE DATES OF THE AFRICAN SWINE
FEVER HISTORY IN HAITI

- April 1978 : Information received from International Organizations on the presence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Brazil.
- July 5 : Information received from International Organizations concerning the Dominican Republic contamination by ASF. The national veterinarians are sent to inspect the frontier at Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Anse à Pitres.
- July 14 : Communiqué from the Ministry of Agriculture closing the frontier with the Dominican Republic. Simultaneously, quarantine measures are taken such as.
- a) Systematic slaughtering of pigs at the haitian-dominican frontier, from Anse-à-Pitres to the Bay of Mancenille.
Approximately 22,000 pigs are slaughtered between July 21 and September 30, 1978.
 - b) Seaports and airports control.
 - c) Visits at the supermarkets and seizures of all pork by products coming from Dominican Republic.
- Meanwhile, the haitian veterinarians are trained at Plum Island, U. S. A. and in Dominican Republic on ASF diagnosis methods. Massive vaccinations against Hog Cholera are carried out all over the national territory. Despite all those actions, the number of dead pigs increases every day in the Artibonite area where mortality cases surpass those occurred in preceeding years. Dr. Robert Joseph is sent to the field and takes some blood and tissue samples that are immediately sent to Plum Island Laboratory.
- December 22: Plum Island confirms that the country is contaminated by ASF: the chief of the Veterinary Service is sent to the Artibonite in order to take the adequate measures for the control of the disease.



- Jan. 11, 1979 : Message to the nation by the Minister of Agriculture announcing that the country is contaminated by the ASF virus, and disease is declared National Disaster.
The measures of control are reinforced : samples are taken throughout of the country to determine the importance of the disease. Meetings are held with dominican veterinarians in order to settle a joint action. A committee is set up to follow the disease and keep official authorities informed. This strategy will last for about two years.
- Sept. 22-26 : The IICA Administrative Board is requested to support an ASF
1980 eradication program. A favorable reply was obtained and Dr. Francis Mulhern, IICA's Animal Health Director, was authorized to meet the friendly countries susceptible to help Haiti to eradicate the disease. A correspondence is established between IICA, the United States, Mexico and Canada. A committee was settled under the denomination of Technical Committee for Eradication of the African Swine Fever, its main objectives being to elaborate the final Project.
- October 28 : First meeting between the Representatives of the eventual donor countries and IICA. Afterwards, some meetings are held between these delegates and the Technical Committee.
- July 21, 1981 : IICA and the Haitian Government sign the agreement at the Ministry of Planning.
- August 6 : Nomination of the Project General Director.
- September 15 : First Press Conference held at IICA office, temporary office of the Project.
The General Director explains to the Press the aims of the Project for Eradication of African Swine Fever and Development of Swine Industry in Haiti (PEPPADEP).
- November 16 : First Coordinating Committee Meeting.

- April 29, 1982 : Emergency Status for ASF eradication is declared by the Haitian Government.
- Mai 11 : Beginning of Slaughtering / Compensation at Môle St Nicolas, Northwest. A high level delegation from the Project and local authorities are present.
- April 25, 1983 : The first sentinel pigs are received and sent immediately to the Jean Rabel quarantine station.
- June 3 : Official Statement from MARNDIR announcing that slaughtering/compensation operations will end on June 15, 1983.
- June 4 : Beginning of sentinelization program in the Northwest.
- June 20 : End of slaughtering / compensation operations.
- October 20 : Arrival of the last lot of sentinel pigs.
- November 16 : Tenth Coordinating Committee Meeting.
- December 14 : Note from the laboratory informing that all blood samples taken on sentinel pigs tested ASF negative.
- December 15 : Press conference announcing the official end of the Project.
- February 15 : Eleventh and last Coordinating Committee Meeting.
- February 16 : Official declaration from the Ministry of Agriculture that African Swine Fever (ASF) have been eradicated from the domestic swine population.



Communication 1

Sentinel Swine Breeding

1 Generalities

Sentinel swine breeding is one of the activities of the National Project for Swine Breeding Development.

Through such activity, the Ministry of Agriculture is endorsing now the African Swine Fever Eradication Project.

The swine livestock is now reaching a total of 1852 heads, as follows:

1665 sows and,

187 boars located on 450 breeding sites

2 Synthesis of the Ministry's interventions

2.1 Policy and Strategy

- a) Assist small breeders owners of these swine;
- b) Act through decentralization at the level of Agricultural districts. The swine breeder (host-sentinel) receive the swine through loan or cession. He will become the owner of a reproduction herd of sows after the third (3rd) litter, by remitting to the Ministry, 1 piglet-sow/ Sow received on three (3) successive litters, and 1 boar for each piglet-sow lot. Each piglet lot received after weaning will be remitted to another breeder.

That way, each breeder receiving a lot of swine, will remit other swine to three (3) other breeders.

2.2 Assistance to Breeders

It depends on the swine distribution and care:

- a) Breeding : It includes the building and improvement of breeding structures, the follow-up of the growing herd (control of reproduction and herd management. Ref. used forms);
- b) Health The Veterinary Service has been requested to help. The necessary mechanism toward such end has to be provided.
- c) Feeding A decentralized action is under way so as to use the available equipment (mill, mixer) at ODVA, in the district of Hinche, at Cayes, BNDAI in Port-au-Prince (BCA) Livestock feed factory

Livestock feed factory

Through this assistance, the Project is preparing ration proposals by using available local ingredients and mixing of minerals and vitamins.

3 Breeders Reactions

They have been positive. To date, more than 200 servicings have been made. The registered farrowing total 4 distributed as follows:

Jean Rabel	1 sow	10 piglets farrowed;
Baie de Henne	2 sows	15 " "
Port-de-paix	1 sow	6 " "
Total:	4 Sows	31 piglets farrowed
X/Sow		7,6 piglets

The breeders are favorably interested in this action.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BREEDING DIRECTION

NATIONAL PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SWINE BREEDING

CONTRACT FOR THE USE OF BOARS

I) I, Undersigned
identifiedunder No. residing at
and domiciliated atAgricultural District.....
.....Commune
Rural Section

Certify having received from the National Project for Development of Swine breeding, one boar (in perfect health condition), identified as follows:

Breed
Age
Nos.....

to perform the servicing of my herd of sows identified as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Breed</u>
1).....;
2).....;
3).....;
4).....;
5).....;
6).....;

II) I commit myself to care for it in a fatherly manner and to return it upon first request from a qualified agent from the Ministry of Agriculture or of the Project. It is understood that the reasons for the removal will be detailed in writing and release will be given to the breeder.

III) I also accept upon presentation of a written request from an Agent of Ministry of Agriculture or of the Project, to lend the boar to the swine breeders who will have been recommended to me to such end.

Done in
en duplicate and copy
On 198....

The Beneficiary

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESSOURCES AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

BREEDING DIRECTION

NATIONAL PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SWINE BREEDING

CONTRACT

RegionAgricultural District.....

Ref: PEPPADEP Contract

Date: _____ 198

BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED

I) The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development,
represented by Agronomist
.....identified under the No.
for the current fiscal year ,...residing in
domiciliated at, hereunder called the owner.

II) The breeders' Association or the Individual Breeder:

Name and first name/...../.....
...../...../.....

Located in

Commune

Rural Section

Represented by M

Identified under the No. for the current fiscal
year , residing inand domiciliated at
..... called the Beneficiary

It has been agreed the following:

1) The owner will give, to the Beneficiary who accepts:

a herd of identified at Annex 1, as a Loan
for an amount ofGDES, reimbursable by three
(3) successive litters, as follows:

1 Piglet Sow/ Litter/Sow (representing a lot of piglet-sows, in
case there is more than one sow in the
herd)

1 Boar /lot of piglet-sows

2) The piglets will be taken away upon weaning and selected as reproducers

by a qualified agent from MARNDR

- 3) Upon removal of each lot of pigs, as loan reimbursement, the owner will give a receipt to the Beneficiary, until the last lot is received.
- 4) The Beneficiary has to maintain the herd in a healthy condition for reproduction to guarantee the loan and commits himself to care for the pigs according to the recommendations and instructions of the owner.
- 5) The owner has the right to take the herd away from the Beneficiary in case the treatment of the animals is different from the technical prescriptions recommended.
- 6) The Beneficiary, in such case, will have to reimburse to the owner any amount relating to the care of the herd within a 30-day period, at the risk of being prosecuted as required by the law.
- 7) The Beneficiary certifies that he is aware of the conditions of the grant as well of swine maintenance, and commits himself to faithfully follow them.

Done inon198
in Duplicate : Original and copy

Beneficiary

Representative of the Ministry of
Agriculture, Natural Resources and
Rural Development

**GRANT AND CARE CONDITIONS OF SWINE TO THE SWINE BREEDING SOCIETIES
(SENTINEL SWINE)**

A) Swine grant

The swine sentinel inherited from FEPPADEP will be given as a grant to swine breeders' Societies or to individual breeders. The grant conditions are the following:

1) That the individual breeder provide sufficient proof of being able to meet the expenses for caring of swine and litters, as per MARNDR requirements;

2) That in the contrary, the sentinel swine breeder has selected with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), 4 or 6 other agricultors 80% of which as a maximum can be recruited among his family, so as to form a swine breeder society.

3) The members must:

- a) Be naitians exercising their civil and political rights and being of good morals;
- b) Come from the region or residing there for at least two (2) years;
- c) Furnish proof of owning or having the financial & material possibilities to care for the swine in a collective manner;

B) Swine Care

The following conditions are required from a breeder or a Society of breeders to breed swine:

- 1) Have signed a contract testifying that he has received sentinel swine, and accepted the conditions of reimbursement proposed in the contract;
- 2) Having established:
 - a) in the 30 days following the signature of the contract a breeding piggery according to the following specifications:
 - i) built with available local materials;
 - ii) to have a covered area and a sunny, well-drained area. For each adult swine (reproducer), the following superficies are required:
1,50 m² /Sow- covered area;
3,00 m² /Sow- sunny area;
3,00 m² /Boar- covered area;
3,00 m² /Boar-sunny area.



The covered area must have a rough concrete floor and a 10cm width.

iii) a 2m x 0,40 x 3m artificial pond located on the outside and at the end of the sunny area of the piggery.

b) Within 35 days of the contract signature, storage room designed for a maximum of 20 bags of feed as well as piggery equipment.

c) Within 90 days from the signature of the contract, a farrowing piggery with 3m² cabin each, viz : 2m x 1,5m built with local material.

d) Within 150 days of the signature of the contract, the breeding piggery for piglets should have a 1m² concrete surface of 10cm width/swine, built of local material in the sunny area.

In all cases, except the farrowing piggery, the watering-place and the manger will be located on opposite sides (the length of the width of the cabin area).

2) In the case of Society, to have elaborated and proposed to the Ministry which should accept and ratify them, the Society rules (operation, rights and responsibilities of members, dissolution).

3) Be opened to recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture representative in breeding matters.

4) Be careful and observant while applying administrative measures for swine which have recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture.

5) Pay his debts to third-parties with reference to the swine breeding.

C) Removal of swine

1) the granted swine can be taken back by the Ministry in all cases of unobservance of conditions established above, after a written previous notice lasting from 1 to 10 days;

- 2) The swine removal will be carried out with the assistance of competent public officials of the area who will testify and verify the reported facts and who will sign, with the Ministry's Agent the drawn-up report of removal;
- 3) The removal before the signature of the grant contract can also involve privileges recognition granted by the contract signed between the PEPPADEP and the sentinel swine breeder, in precise conditions which will be evaluated and agreed upon by the Breeding Direction.
- 4) In all removal cases, the obligations contracted by the Society or the individual breeder, will be paid without delay by the breeder or the Society.
- 5) The animals, according the health conditions, will be slaughtered for consumption or sold to other breeders or societies against cash and the recuperated value after removal fees deductions and selling price, will be credited to the Society's account or the individual breeder's.

Any credited amount after payment of his debts, will be remitted to him; the Society or the breeder, in such case, will discharge the Ministry of Agriculture.

D) Privileges

The Breeding Society or the individual swine breeder will have the following privileges:

- 1) Obtain credit from available sources for swine breeding;
- 2) Benefit all facilities granted by the State or by any organism as well as available services in matters of swine breeding.

Accepted by the Beneficiary.

On _____ 19 _____

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BREEDING DIRECTION

NATIONAL PROJECT FOR SWINE BREEDING DEVELOPMENT

SOWS FOLLOW-UP REPORT

Agricultural district of _____

Month of _____

Communes	No. of Sows Expectant Milking	Dry	Farrowing this month to date	Aborted Sows This month to date

Signature of MARNDR Agent

App. Agricultural district agent
Signature



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BREEDING DIRECTION

NATIONAL PROJECT FOR SWINE BREEDING DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural District, on

Boars'Use

Month of.....19....

No. Boar

Breed

SOWS		SERVICING DATE		Commune	Rural section location	Habitation	Name of Breeders
No.	Breed	1e	2e				

Name of Agent

App. Authorized signature

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BREEDING DIRECTION

NATIONAL PROJECT FOR SWINE BREEDING DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural District _____

Commune _____

Rural Section _____

Habitation _____

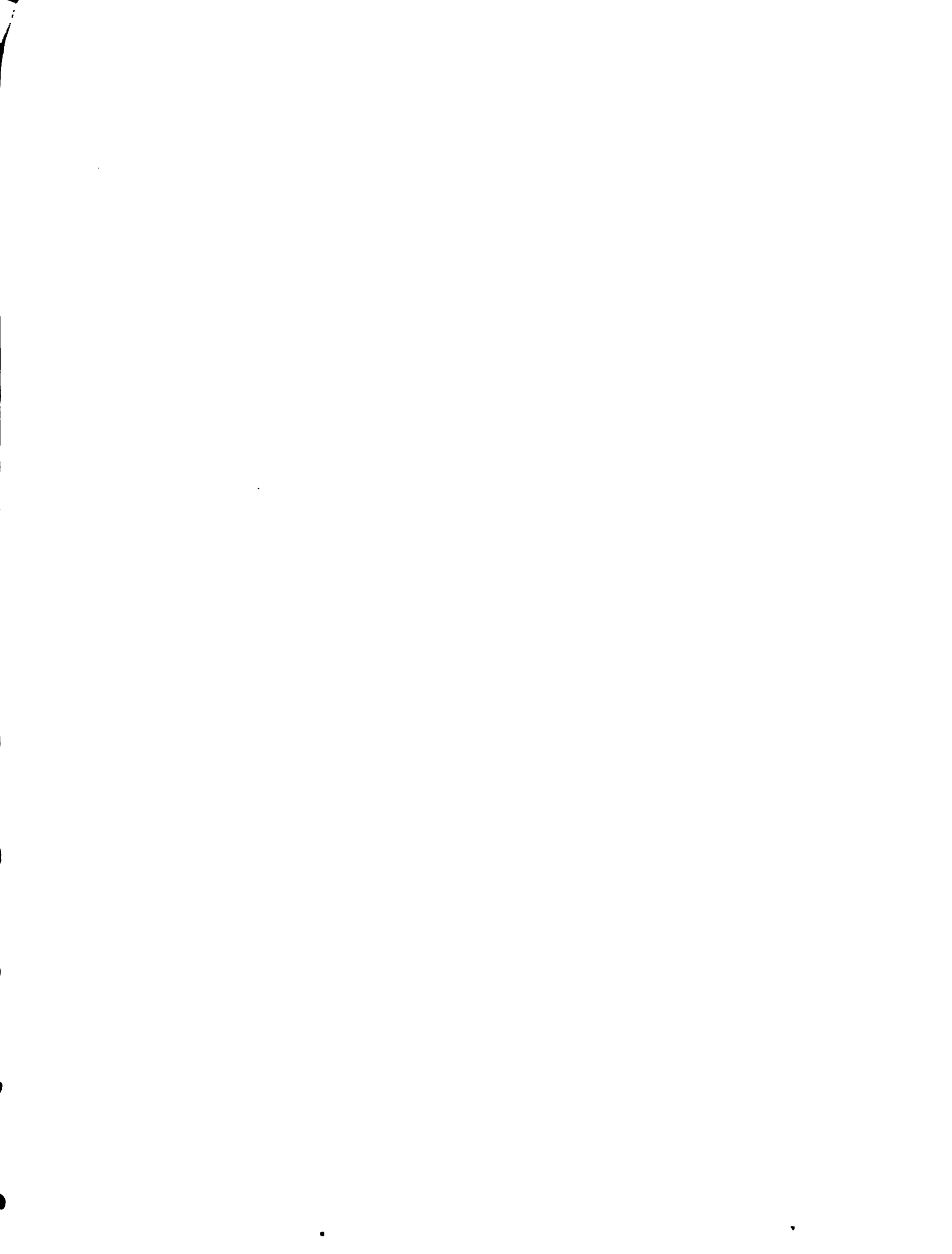
Name and first name of Breeder _____

SERVICING REGISTER

Sows #	Breed	Boar #	1st breed	date	Boar #	2nd breed	date	Possible date of	
								A farrowing	B

Heat period	21	days after servicing	42	63







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