



Workshop on PAAT-PATTEC Harmonisation
FAO HQs, Rome, 2 – 3 May 2002



A workshop was held at the FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy, on 2 / 3 May 2002 in a further effort to harmonise the activities of the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) and the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC).

Workshop Participants:

Prof. P. Holmes, PAAT Chairman and Chairman of the meeting

Prof. A. Ilemobade, PAAT Senior Advisor

Dr J. Musiime, Ag Director OAU-IBAR

Dr J. Kabayo, PATTEC Co-ordinator

Dr A. Mebrate, Chairman SIT Forum

Dr U. Feldmann (FAO/IAEA), PAAT Secretariat

Dr J. Slingenbergh (FAO)

Dr R. Mattioli (FAO), PAAT Secretariat

Dr J. Jannin (WHO), PAAT Secretariat absent with apology, but WHO-consensus obtained and respective contributions included

1. BACKGROUND

Tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis is a disease unique to Africa affecting both humans and animals. This disease occurs in nearly 9 million km² in 37 sub-Saharan countries corresponding approximately to one-third of Africa's total land area, and threatens an estimated 50 million people and 48 million cattle (in the tsetse affected countries more than 170 million cattle currently over-crowd the few tsetse free areas). The tsetse fly spreads sleeping sickness (Human African Trypanosomosis, HAT) among an estimated 500,000 people, the majority of whom will die for lack of treatment. Nagana (African Animal Trypanosomosis, AAT) has a severe impact on African agriculture; estimated annual losses in cattle production alone are in the range of US\$ 1.0-1.2 billion. To this, we have to add the indirect negative effects engendered by trypanosomosis on total crop production. The disease influences where people decide to live, how they manage their livestock and the intensity of crop agriculture. The combined effects result in changes in land use and environment and they affect human welfare and increase the vulnerability of agricultural activity. Further, in tsetse infested areas of sub-Saharan Africa, half of the population suffers from food insecurity. Approximately 85% of the poor are located in

rural areas and more than 80% of the population depends on agricultural production for their livelihood.

Streamlining and Harmonisation

1. 1. The Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT)

In order to avoid duplication of work and to maximise the efficiency of various efforts it is essential that the four mandated organisations harmonise and concert their efforts in the fight against tsetse and trypanosomiasis (T&T) in people as well as livestock. In response to this need, the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) was endorsed in November 1997 by the FAO Conference. The Programme seeks to serve as a forum for FAO, WHO, IAEA and OAU/IBAR to harmonise their efforts and concert their forces and resources in order to:

- Ensure an harmonious, sustainable approach towards improved human health and sustainable socio-economic and agricultural development of tsetse-infested areas;
- Promote and coordinate international alliances and efforts assisting in harmonised interventions against T&T; and
- Achieve integrated tsetse / trypanosomiasis control / eradication in identified areas in Africa.

Through its activities, PAAT seeks to guide and assist in the development of the international policy framework, priorities, strategies and principles guiding the implementation of integrated intervention approaches involving / considering:

- Socio-economic factors of tsetse / trypanosomiasis intervention;
- Impact of human and animal trypanosomiasis on human well-being and African agriculture;
- Research needs;
- Community participation in integrated intervention campaigns;
- Drug management;
- Integration of control techniques;
- Environmental considerations and sustainable land use options with / without different intervention approaches.

PAAT is essentially concerned with the development and application of science-based standards for assessing the economic, social and environmental benefits and costs of T&T management. Its studies and analyses balance human needs in terms of sustainable food security and livelihoods with the preservation of natural resources and prevention of environmental degradation.

1. 2. The Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)

In response to the African Heads of State and Government decisions, which were passed in Lomé, Togo and in Lusaka, Zambia in July 2000 and 2001 respectively, on the control

and eventual eradication of tsetse flies, OAU launched African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) in October 2001.

In its Plan of Action, PATTEC highlights the ultimate desirable objective as eradication of tsetse and trypanosomosis from Africa through the progressive creation and subsequent expansion of tsetse-free zones. With a view to pursuing this objective, PATTEC undertakes to organise and coordinate the campaign, and to mobilise the necessary human, financial and material resources to do so.

PATTEC is a sharply focussed campaign committed to tsetse eradication. The approach is based on the areawide concept to tsetse intervention, which is defined as the management and elimination of entire tsetse populations within circumscribed areas. Community-based initiatives will be an integral part of the tsetse control measures adopted during the campaign.

PATTEC demonstrates in a very clear manner African ownership and responsibility for elimination of an African problem.

1. 3. Comparative aspects of PAAT and PATTEC

PAAT is a broad based international inter-UN agency forum, which embraces all those concerned with tsetse and African trypanosomosis research and intervention. PATTEC is a focused campaign within Africa primarily concerned with tsetse elimination.

PATTEC's primary objectives are to catalyse, co-ordinate and support field projects that are directly concerned with tsetse suppression and its ultimate elimination.

Both PAAT and PATTEC have the common objective to deal with the tsetse and trypanosomosis problem and, ultimately to remove this public health and agricultural development constraint from Africa. PATTEC has a clear time-bound objective to achieve this through tsetse eradication, initially by the creation of tsetse-free zones. PAAT works towards the same ultimate objective by harmonising the efforts of international organisations and groups. These involve not only generating support for PATTEC but also, through normative responsibilities of the mandated member organisations, taking forward standardisation issues and the provision of guidance, including that on policy development, sleeping sickness surveillance and treatment, the availability of trypanocidal drugs, drug resistance and the use of trypanotolerant livestock. All of which are expected to remain important aspects in the short to medium term.

2. MAJOR AREAS OF FOCUS OF THE WORKSHOP

- Identification of expected workshop outputs.
- The concept of areawide integrated pest management for joint international action against T&T in the context of sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD).
- Criteria / guidelines for joint international action against T&T in the context of SARD.

- Validation of two earlier identified projects, i.e. one related to the Ethiopian Southern Rift Valley system and the other to a transboundary area in Burkina Faso and Mali, with respect to these agreed criteria.
- Identification of sequential steps in project cycles, with particular reference to the respective and joint roles (collaboration and co-ordination) of PAAT and PATTEC in the development and implementation of projects, which require joint international action.
- Further areas of harmonised PAAT – PATTEC collaboration.
- The next steps.
- Recommendations.

3. EXPECTED WORKSHOP OUTPUTS

At the beginning of the workshop the participants agreed to the following list of expected outputs:

- Define the nature of the relationship between PAAT and PATTEC.
- Identify areas of commonality and agree on a common approach.
- Establish guidelines / criteria for the development of robust programmes which are feasible and attractive.
- Identify issues to be addressed and by whom; e.g. project design and implementation, funding, quality assurance.
- Draft next steps for concerted action.
- Agree on joint paper and communiqué.

4. THE CONCEPT OF AREAWIDE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Efforts against the tsetse and trypanosomosis (T&T) problem should take full advantage of the benefits associated with an adherence to accepted principles of integrated pest management (IPM) or integrated disease and pest management (IDPM), such as:

- a) IPM measures against T&T are implemented in the broader context of human well-being, poverty reduction and food security, with improved public health, enhanced livestock-agricultural development and sustainable and appropriate utilisation of available natural resources guiding the process of strategy development;
- b) In any situation the most appropriate intervention measures are selected for application as part of the integrated campaign in a phased manner;
- c) IPM measures take into account and capitalise from different favourable factors, such as agro-ecological production trends and climatic trends and variations.

Some aspects of the conventional application of IPM principles have certain disadvantages for implementation against transboundary key pests and diseases. For

example: For many “normal”, non-transboundary agricultural pests, IPM measures usually are only initiated, once the problem exceeds a predetermined economic threshold level. Also, a field-by-field approach, whereby some farmers may decide to apply control measures, and several of their neighbours opt not to initiate any intervention measures, usually requires a higher overall intervention intensity (i.e. overall amount of insecticides, etc., used) than this would be necessary if all farms and adjacent areas would be treated in a well co-ordinated and synchronised manner.

The areawide integrated pest management (AW-IPM) concept combines the obvious benefits of conventional IPM measures and, though a more preventive approach that targets at entire insect pest populations, avoids the above disadvantages. As T&T is one of the transboundary pest insect and disease problems that constitute a key bottleneck for enhanced sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD), the principles of AW-IPM should guide the planning and implementation of T&T intervention measures.

5. CRITERIA / GUIDELINES FOR JOINT INTERNATIONAL ACTION AGAINST T&T IN THE CONTEXT OF SARD

Joint international action against Human African Trypanosomiasis will be guided by WHO. Priority will be given to increase HAT control activities in areas where PAAT-PATTEC action(s) is(are) not being implemented.

In the context of SARD and based on previous outcomes of PAAT meetings, the workshop developed the following criteria / guidelines for prioritising areas for joint international action against T&T in the context of rural development and identified the factors contributing to increased feasibility and early success of project activities and sustainable outcomes as outlined below (Table 1).

Table 1: Criteria / guidelines for prioritising areas for joint international action against T&T in the context of sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD)

1.	Severity of the impact of the T&T problem.
2.	Desire / need for intervention by local communities and national governments.
3.	Opportunity to support poverty reduction, increase food security and maximise socio-economic returns through enhanced SARD, such as
	a) Expansion and intensification of mixed farming;
	b) Improved subsistence farming and / or production of cash crops;
	c) Land use and tenure as components of sustainability;
	d) Sustainable and environmentally appropriate utilisation of natural resources.
4.	Factors contributing to increased feasibility and early success of project activities and sustainable outcomes, such as
	a) Activities phased and initial objectives achievable within 5 – 7 years of a programme / project cycle;
	b) Natural barriers;

c)	Possibility for artificial confinement;
d)	Favourable agro-ecological production trends;
e)	Favourable climatic variations and trends;
f)	Commitment and involvement of local authorities and communities;
g)	Existence of local technical and logistical support;
h)	Existence of ongoing agricultural development project that identifies T&T as major constraint.

6. VALIDATION OF IDENTIFIED PROJECTS AGAINST AGREED CRITERIA

Two earlier identified projects, i.e. one within the Ethiopian Southern Rift Valley system and the other in a transboundary area in Burkina Faso and Mali, were assessed with respect to the agreed criteria described above. The meeting agreed that both projects met the criteria. With regards to the isolation both areas have natural barriers: In the case of the Ethiopian project (covering 10,500 km²) a short temporary artificial barrier of 8 km x 8 km will be required. In the West African project, natural barriers formed by the watersheds, will be reinforced by extending farming practices, coupled – where necessary – with temporary artificial barriers.

7. SEQUENTIAL STEPS IN PROJECT CYCLES AND ROLES OF PARTNERS

The workshop identified the sequential steps in project cycles and discussed the joint and respective roles of PAAT and PATTEC in the development and implementation of projects, which require joint international action. The following was agreed (Table 2).

Table 2: Project Initiation, Implementation, Management and Supervision

<i>Activity</i>		<i>Partners involved</i>
1.	Project Initiation	
a)	Project identification	Affected countries, PATTEC, PAG – PAAT, International Organisations, donors, others
b)	Consultation between / with government(s) of T&T affected country(ies) and other partners	PATTEC, countries, beneficiaries, other partners and stakeholders
c)	Establishment of Task Force	
(i)	selection of Task Force members	PAAT and PATTEC, in consultation with national governments, donors and other stakeholders
(ii)	seek funding for Task Force	PAAT and PATTEC, in consultation with countries, donors, international

		organisations, the private sector and other sources
d)	Preparation of Concept Note	Task Force
e)	Concept evaluation	
	(i) technical evaluation	PAAT-PAG
	(ii) prioritisation and recommendation to PMC	Technical Advisory Forum (TAF)
f)	Preparation of Project Document	Task Force
g)	Evaluation and approval of Project Document	
	(i) technical evaluation	PAAT-PAG
	(ii) approval by government(s)	PATTEC
	(iii) final approval and submission to donor(s)	PATTEC-PMC
h)	Mobilisation and Co-ordination of Resources	PATTEC-PMC (i) local and national governments and NGOs (ii) sub-regional, regional and international (iii) public / private investments; loans and grants
2.	Project Implementation, Management -and Supervision	
a)	Selection and establishment of Management team	National governments, PATTEC, contributing partners
b)	Independent project monitoring and evaluation; Establishment of procedures and team	PAAT and PATTEC in consultation with the national governments and donors
c)	Field intervention	Project management team
d)	Project progress evaluation and mid-term and final review	
	(i) ongoing internal	project management
	(ii) external	independent review team

The criteria / guidelines for joint international action against T&T in the context of SARD (see 5.) and the above elaborated sequential steps in project cycles and the possible roles of partners may need to be further improved and refined, as deemed necessary on the basis of the experience that will be acquired.

8. OTHER AREAS OF PAAT – PATTEC COLLABORATION

PAAT and PATTEC agreed to continue collaborating in the following fields, which will be developed by the PAAT Secretariat and the PATTEC Co-ordination Office:

- Information and communication, including PAAT-IS, PAAT-Link, newsletters, position papers as part of the PAAT Technical and Sxscientific Series, Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Information Quarterly (TTIQ);
- Publicity and awareness raising;
- Training and capacity building;
- Research priorities and operational research;
- Normative issues, including quality assurance, good practices, standards, guidelines.

9. NEXT STEPS

- Endorsement of the workshop's recommendations on harmonisation of PAAT-PATTEC by the four mandated organisations;
- Dissemination of the agencies' endorsed workshop recommendations to the relevant parties;
- Initiation of PAAT-PATTEC co-operation on specific projects identified; refinement of guidelines / criteria and steps in project cycles, as required;
- Preparation and release of a joint communiqué on PAAT – PATTEC harmonisation;
- Development of proposals for continued collaboration in the areas identified in 8. above.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

- PAAT-PATTEC harmonisation should be advanced as soon as possible by the respective partners along the lines identified in the workshop.
- To assist this harmonisation process and in recognition of the positive signals received from the higher management of IAEA and OAU the agreement on formal collaboration of IAEA and OAU in PAAT should be finalised.