



THE PROGRAMME AGAINST AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS

**REPORT OF THE SIXTH PAAT ADVISORY GROUP
CO-ORDINATORS MEETING**

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

19-22 SEPTEMBER 2000

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the Organization of African Unity
International Atomic Energy Agency
World Health Organization of the United Nations

FOREWORD

The 6th PAAT Advisory Group Co-ordinators (PAG) Meeting was organised jointly with the EU funded Integrated Control of Pathogenic Trypanosomes and their Vectors (ICPTV) Workshop on Farmer and Community-Based Trypanosomiasis Control and Animal Health.

Both the 6th PAG Meeting and the ICPTV Workshop were fully integrated with one another, and the ICPTV Workshop's conclusions and recommendations form part of the current meeting report. The full ICPTV Workshop presentations will be further considered in a separate ICPTV publication.

The joint PAAT/ICPTV meeting also formed the venue for several other related meetings. The 26th ISCTRC Executive Committee meeting was held on Monday 18 September, and the resulting meeting statement on the Pan African Tsetse Eradication Campaign (PATEC) was reported also to the PAAT/ICPTV meeting.

The FAO Liaison Officers meeting on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control in East and Southern Africa was held on 18th and 19th September, and also their recommendations were presented to the PAAT/ICPTV meeting.

Satellite meetings held during the same week comprised the First Meeting of the Task Force of the Pan African Tsetse Eradication Campaign, on 21 September, and a PAAT Secretariat and Chairman's meeting, on Friday 22 September.

The provisional PAAT/ICPTV meeting agenda, attached to this report, was largely adhered to except for the items on the Identification of Priorities for Action, in West/Central, East and Southern Africa. Following the decision of the OAU Heads of State on Pan-African tsetse eradication, OAU-IBAR is now assuming major responsibilities in this regard and preparing a first draft of a Concept Note, which is intended to be circulated during the PAAT Committee meeting 21-23 November 2000 for comments and suggestions.

The meeting was chaired by Prof Peter Holmes, but with assistance from Prof Ian Maudlin, Dr Assefa Membrate, Dr Jotham Musiime and Dr Victorin Codjia, who all chaired individual sessions. Rapporteurs comprised Prof Stanny Geerts, and Drs John McDermott, Glyn Vale, Mark Eisler and Jan Slingenbergh.

The current report does not provide a full account of the meeting deliberations. The synthesis of the meeting is reflected in the Conclusions and Recommendations section which forms a platform for action and requires attention by the PAAT Committee Member Meeting, 21-23 November, Geneva.

The PAG meeting was organised by FAO Rome and FAO Ethiopia, with major support from the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission. Dr Mark Eisler was responsible for the ICPTV workshop arrangements.

1 Introduction

The meeting was officially opened by Dr Gezachew Woldeyes, on behalf of the Commissioner of the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission, following an introductory statement by FAOR Dr George K. Mburathi.

Dr Mburathi reiterated the vitally important decision by the 36th Ordinary Session of the OAU on the need for tsetse eradication in Africa. In this regard, he drew attention to the existence of PAAT and collaboration between WHO, IAEA, OAU-IBAR and FAO. He suggested the sharing of all information contained in the FAO based Geographical Information System on tsetse, agriculture, and land-use, because this information would support strategy development and field project design.

In his opening address Dr Gezachew welcomed PAAT's continued effort to solve the trypanosomiasis problem within the broader context of food security, human health, rural development and sustainable agriculture. He summarised the problems preventing effective tsetse and trypanosomiasis control in Africa and suggested the disease may form a bigger problem today than when control first began. He assured the participants that the Government of Ethiopia recognises the magnitude of the tsetse and trypanosomiasis problem. He recalled the need for regional collaboration. The African Heads of State and Government have acknowledged the trans-boundary nature of the problem and welcomed the establishment of the Pan-African SIT Forum. OAU declared 2001 the year for the control of tsetse fly. Dr Gezachew emphasised the need to strengthen the capacity of OAU/IBAR and thanked the participants for their commitment to tsetse eradication and for choosing Addis Ababa as the venue of the meeting.

2 General Matters from the Chair and the Secretariat

Prof Peter Holmes reported on significant events that have occurred since the last PAG meeting in September 1999 in Mombasa. Reviewing the recommendations and conclusions of the Mombasa PAG meeting report, and those of the subsequent PAAT Committee meeting, held November 1999 in Rome, Peter noted that continued PAAT progress is evident but that areas of shortfall still exist. The TTIQ and associated PAAT Newsletter appear on a regular basis, the PAAT position paper by Brent Swallow on the Impacts of trypanosomiasis on African agriculture has now been published, and important PAAT GIS development, and work on tsetse risk mapping continues. However, problems exist with the under-staffing of the FAO PAAT Secretariat, the somewhat low profile of the PAAT-Link, the delayed PAAT-IS dissemination, the need to follow up on the Len Budd study, and the need to further drug Quality Assurance. There is also a need to carry out regular planning exercises and agree on time bound outputs to be actioned.

Important contributions were received from Prof Albert Ilemobade, who ensured that PAAT was duly considered by the Global Forum on Agricultural Research, May 1999 in Dresden. Albert also compiled a draft concept note on tsetse and trypanosomiasis control in West and Central Africa, for submission to the EU in Brussels by OAU-IBAR.

3 Sleeping Sickness

The general situation with regard to Sleeping Sickness in Central Africa continues to deteriorate. This development is compounded by continued civil strife, displacement of large numbers of people, widespread poverty, breakdown of infrastructure and public services, and epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

Dr. Jean Jannin, WHO, reported on major efforts to improve public-private partnership in order to make trypanocidal drugs available and affordable to those who need them. Should these efforts succeed, WHO and its partners will seek to initiate all actions required to drastically reduce the epidemics in Central Africa and Sudan. It was recognised by the meeting that a programme for the elimination of Sleeping Sickness would appear feasible in the long term. In technical terms, human trypanosomiasis control will continue to depend on disease surveillance and treatment as the principal means, for the foreseeable future, with tsetse suppression as a complementary tool. Hence, much of the potential short- to medium-term success in Sleeping Sickness control hinges on effective collaboration with the pharmaceutical industry (particularly Rhone Poulenc and Bayer) in the area of drug manufacturing.

4 Farmer and community-based trypanosomiasis control and animal health

This topic was introduced by session chairman Prof Ian Maudllin. Ian revisited the draft Position Paper entitled: “Partnerships for tsetse control - community participation and other options”, by K. Barrett and C. Okali , PAAT Position Paper – FAO/IAEA/OAU-IBAR/WHO:

Public good

“Community participation has often revolved around the willingness of individual community members to make financial contributions towards an activity which has a large *public good element* . Unfortunately, local populations are often **not in a position to contribute**, and are, therefore, given incentives to participate – such as free cattle treatment or payment for labour – and contributions sought are minimal. However, the **sustainability** of this approach is dependent on the **ongoing provision of materials etc. by governments and donors.**”

Community trapping and ‘free riding’

“Much of the evidence to support or refute arguments about financial and other contributions is based on premises about individual motivation and choice and the extent to which individual **“self-interest can undermine the effectiveness of voluntary organisations or community natural resource management.”** “If an activity produces benefits greater than the cost of the individual’s contribution, a rational chooser gains more by proceeding on the assumption that others – at least most, or enough, will similarly recognize the advantage of the first alternative and accordingly participate in collective action. ” Our own surveys, in general, support these alternative arguments which predict **“free riding but not to the exclusion of the voluntary collective.”**

Economic benefit of tsetse control by a community

“All the available evidence suggests that the **financial cost is likely to be far greater than the economic benefits to the communities located in close proximity** to the area where “a holding operation” is likely to be initiated, whilst the area threatened is likely to be much wider than that covered by the immediate location of the barrier and/or control operations.

This would appear to exclude any plan to seek financial contributions from local populations without also considering measures for **taxing communities at risk but located further from the area of greatest challenge.**”

Factors likely to sustain local communities

“Planners need to consider the various factors which should guide decision-making about types and levels of participation by different partners. Although some variables are relevant at more than one level, we suggest that only one variable, **human health**, is likely to be relevant at all levels”.

The influence of technicians

These reviewers also detected “**an apparent lack of serious commitment** to the possible gains from community participation” and suggested that a problem lies in the influence of technicians: “Since most tsetse control projects were designed by veterinarians and/or entomologists with little, if any, input from social scientists or trained extension staff, certainly **few technical staff are convinced that control can be achieved and sustained by local populations using traps and targets**, at least as well as by other partners. Some reluctance stems from the understanding by technical staff of what is referred to in development studies as ‘**local agency**’ which leads to local populations **changing the implementation of the technology in line with local objectives and understandings**. Further hesitation by technical staff possibly arises out of an appreciation on their part of the gaps in knowledge relating to the impact of this technology on trypanosomiasis in varying situations but also the **complexity of implementing an apparently simple tool such as traps and targets**”.

A number of presentations touched on options to improve trypanosomiasis control and animal health delivery at the field level:-

Drug Usage in Primary Animal Health Care: *N. Machila*

Background of knowledge, attitude and practices of trypanosomiasis control of farmers in Busia and Kwale Districts, Kenya.

Alternative approaches to Disease Diagnosis: *M. Eisler*

Example of a Community Project: *A. Catley*.

Example of rural transport initiative with bicycles illustrating key issues in working with communities.

Investigations of private–sector service delivery: small shops selling Animal Health Products: *R. Emongor*

Key issues for adoption and impact at farm and community level: *J. McDermott*

Experiences in participatory assessment in a Pastoral Area Participating Assessment of chronic wasting Disease in Southern Sudan. (Prevalence 3 – 10%) *A. Catley*

Combining area-wide and farmer-based approaches: *G.Hendrickx*

Quality Assurance of trypanocidal drugs – *J. Tettey*

ICPTV will publish a separate Newsletter on the presentations and ensuing discussion. The main Conclusions and Recommendations are given in the final section of this report.

5 Tsetse eradication project in the Southern Rift Valley of Ethiopia

Dr Assefa Mebrate indicated that the project was established in 1997 under the auspices of the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission, with technical support from the IAEA and local institutions. The project aims to eradicate the largely isolated population of *G. pallidipes* now infesting 25,000 km² in the Southern Rift Valley, between the Eastern and Western Highlands. The strategy is to start the control in a block of 5000 km² in the north and then progress to blocks to the south and west. The tactics in each block are to involve an initial suppression of the population, using conventional techniques, applied with help from the local community. Sterile males are to be released when the population has been suppressed. The work is to include environmental monitoring and the identification of areas for conservation. If the programme in the Southern Rift Valley is successful it is hoped to extend the control operation to other infested areas of Ethiopia, covering 15-2000,000 km² in all.

Progress to date has involved capacity building in SIT and associated technologies, and the production of base line data on the distribution of tsetse and trypanosomosis. A start has been made on a tsetse rearing facility near Addis Ababa.

Most of the discussion recognised the need for careful planning and management of community involvement, with back-up plans of action if the community assistance proved ineffective. The need for land-use planning was also stressed.

6 SIT Forum for the eradication of tsetse

Dr Solomon Hailemariam reported that in 1998/9 the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission was approached by 14 member states of the OAU, with a view to establishing a forum to promote solutions to the tsetse problem in the whole of Africa. In response to the approaches, a workshop was held in May 2000, resulting in the creation of the SIT Forum, with Dr Assefa Mebrate as its chairman. The forum has received strong support from the Secretary General of the OAU and has been recognised and commended by the recent meeting of the OAU Heads of State and Government. Dr Solomon Hailemariam stressed that such high-level recognition of the forum was a potentially important bargaining point with donors.

Prof Holmes indicated that the support from the Heads of State was recognised as important by the Executive Committee of the ISCTRC and by the executive agencies of PAAT. To capitalise on the support it is necessary to act quickly in response to the Secretary General's request for a preliminary strategy statement to be available by mid 2001. Prof Holmes circulated a Declaration/Statement by the ISCTRC Executive Committee that could help in the formulation of the strategy. The meeting broadly supported this statement (see Conclusions and Recommendations below). Dr Solomon Hailemariam reported that the Forum had a Task Force to develop the strategy. The need for technical support from PAAT was stressed.

Prof Ian Maudlin suggested that donor support would be more forthcoming if the control proposals were presented in the context of human health, rather than animal production. Prof. Holmes noted that the GIS data of PAAT could assist planning.

The concept of area – wide control

Dr Udo Feldman noted that the term “area-wide control” was often used but little understood in PAAT meetings. Originally, the term has been defined as a control measure that is applied to the insect population in the whole area where the population occurs. An important principle behind this definition is that a control measure applied at low intensity to the whole population tends to reduce the population more than a control measure applied at high intensity to only part of the population. The implication of this principle is that tsetse control is best applied in “island” situations, i.e. where the whole population can be tackled. In recognition of this, the IAEA is studying tsetse mobility, largely by genetic mapping.

Prof. Holmes suggested that the genetic mapping would be a useful addition to the GIS bank of PAAT. Dr Vale noted that genetic mapping needs to be complemented by more direct means of assessing movement.

7 FITCA project

The presentation was in two parts: a general overview given by Dr F. Oloo and a report on preliminary surveys given by Dr B. Bauer.

Dr Oloo reported that the FITCA project was muted in the early 1990s, originally as a project to control *F. pallidipes* and *G. fuscipes* on each side of the border common to Uganda and Kenya, but later involving Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. The project in Uganda and Kenya began in early 1999 with the arrival of the Technical Assistants. The ultimate goal of the project is the improvement of animal health via the enhancement of livestock production and the greater availability of animal traction.

Dr Bauer indicated that the surveys to produce entomological, veterinary, economic and social data have been started in blocks of 10 km² in the project area of Kenya. One of the most notable findings to date is that the local inhabitants rank the problem of tsetse trypanosomiasis well down on their list of concerns – human health and the lack of capital are the main worries. However, the lack of draught power ranks as an important concern, and this is a tsetse – related problem. It was stressed that the FITCA project was not aimed solely at tsetse control, instead, it was concerned with overall improvement of the farmers’ lot.

The discussion centred around various aspects of the overall welfare of the farmers. For example: would the promotion of chicken enterprises minimise the need for tsetse control? What causes a lack of livestock – trypanosomiasis or a shortage of markets? Dr Bauer emphasised that we have the technologies now to achieve much – we should get on and apply them – “Just do it”.

8 Co-ordinators reports

Co-ordinators Report: Trypanotolerance

Dr. Guy d'Ieteren reported on the ICPTV Workshop on Trypanotolerance, held in March 2000, in Banjul. Progress continues, particularly in the areas of the identification and enhancement of mechanisms of acquired and genetic resistance, socio-economic and cultural aspects of use of trypanotolerant livestock, the characterisation of trypanotolerance, and novel strategies for immunological control of trypanosomiasis. A noteworthy development is the immunisation experiments in mice using flagellar pocket receptors; vaccine development might still be feasible!

The meeting supported the notion that the value of trypanotolerant livestock stems from multiple production traits, including resistance of N'Dama cattle against ticks and dermatophilosis, and that farmers recognise this.

Co-ordinators report: Training

Prof Albert Ilemobade introduced the subject. With tsetse and trypanosomiasis control gaining more significance, important deficiencies in staff development and capacity building need to be addressed. Various options require further exploration, depending on the specific set of circumstances. Further details are contained in the section Conclusions and Recommendations of this report. The meeting discussed the dynamic development in teaching methods and novel institutional arrangements such as in the SADC countries. It was agreed that medium level staff training needs priority attention.

Co-ordinators Report: Socio-economics

Dr M. Kamuanga reported on progress made with the inventory on socio-economic and cultural aspects and the publication of Brent Swallow's paper on the impacts of trypanosomiasis on Africa agriculture. Dr Kamuanga has agreed to undertake the merging of the remaining position papers on socio-economic and cultural aspects. Work in progress comprises the identification of priorities for research, an inventory of countries and places where diverse research activities are located, and geographic distribution of human resources and socio-economic expertise in Africa Animal Trypanosomiasis. The meeting supported the notion that important farmer level data are still lacking and that this point requires further attention.

9 Working Groups

Four different Working Groups were formed in order to further consider the main themes and issues that had surfaced during the meeting:

- Sleeping Sickness
- Farmer and community-based tsetse and trypanosomiasis control/animal health
- Area-wide tsetse control and eradication strategies
- Capacity building.

The findings, conclusions and recommendations of these Working Groups were presented and discussed in a plenary session. The results form part of the Conclusions and Recommendations session of this report.

10 Any Other Business

The meeting considered that running the FAO Liaison Officers meeting during the same week, has a lot of merit and this practice deserves to be continued. Likewise, the integration of the PAG meeting and relevant ICPTV Workshops may again be considered.

Co-ordination with ISCTRC remains equally important. With the next Conference scheduled early October 2001, in Ouagadougou, the 7th PAG meeting may tentatively be fixed for the end of September, just before the Conference.

11 PAAT Chairman

Prof Peter Holmes' term as PAAT Chairman expires January 2001. Peter had asked the Secretariat to start discussing his replacement and seek suggestions from the PAG meeting. Candidates could thus be submitted for the consideration by the PAAT Committee meeting, 21-23 November, Geneva.

The PAG meeting participants felt that while alternative candidates might in principle be identified, it was important to maintain momentum now that a renewed political commitment to address the tsetse problem in Africa has arisen. Prolongation of a successful chairmanship was unanimously considered the preferred option.

When asked, Peter agreed to stay on for two additional years should he be requested by the PAAT Committee.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The meeting took note of the ISCTRC Executive Committee meeting Declaration / Statement of 19 September 2000, and, in general terms, expressed its support for its contents:

Declaration/Statement of the ISCTRC Executive Committee

The Committee acknowledges the work of OAU/IBAR in bringing the problem of tsetse and trypanosomiasis to the attention of the OAU Heads of State and Government.

The four executive agencies of PAAT, namely OAU/IBAR, FAO, WHO and IAEA welcome the historic declaration of the OAU Heads of State and government for eradication of tsetse flies on the African continent.

The agencies endorse the ultimate objective of eradication and believe that given the availability of appropriate technologies, an area-wide strategy and clear timetable towards achieving this objective should be established by 2001. It is intended that as a first step an outline concept note on the proposed strategy should be prepared by OAU/IBAR in collaboration with PAAT Partners for the meeting of the PAAT Committee Meeting in November 2000.

1. It is recognized that the scale and impact of trypanosomiasis in man and animals varies between African countries and progress towards eradication will also vary.
2. Emphasis for eradication should be focused on those locations where the disease impact is the greatest and its control and eradication can provide the greatest benefit to human health, well being and economic development, and/or locations where the tsetse populations are sufficiently discrete to provide unique opportunities for rapid eradication.

Short-term success in creating tsetse-free zones which bring benefits to local communities will be an important pre-requisite to obtaining necessary support for the implementation of larger-scale eradication.

3. It is recognized that various stages are required to achieve eradication and these will involve disease control and tsetse suppression prior to final eradication.

In the case of human trypanosomiasis control will continue to depend on disease surveillance and treatment as the principal priority for the foreseeable future, with tsetse suppression as a complementary tool. Tsetse intervention strategies need to be developed as a component of longer-term human trypanosomiasis prevention measures. In animal trypanosomiasis tsetse suppression has a greater role to play for immediate problem alleviation and in priority areas will be an important forerunner to eradication.

4. It is recognized that currently SIT is the most appropriate method to be used in the final phase of eradication and in this regard the formation of the OAU SIT Forum is welcomed.

5. It is envisaged that with the intended move of the PPI Module to Nairobi, OAU-IBAR will become the focal point for spearheading the pan-African programme towards eradication.
6. The four agencies support an international effort to raise public awareness of trypanosomiasis and mobilize the necessary resources to work for the control and ultimate eradication of tsetse and trypanosomiasis from Africa.

General Recommendations

1. *The meeting recognises the need to periodically re-visit PAAT's progress towards its established goals and to agree on a time bound activity programme.*

Action: PAAT Secretariat

2. *The meeting recognises the achievements of PAAT towards continental scale priority setting and development of Action Plans. However, the meeting considered that the PATEC initiative has created the need for re-inforced efforts in this area. While this requires inputs from all PAAT associated partners, OAU-IBAR will assume major responsibilities here and co-ordinate the action required to develop a first PATEC concept note, to be brought to the attention of the PAAT Committee in November 2000 in Geneva.*

Action: OAU-IBAR

3. *West Africa: Much progress in this important geographic area appears within reach but requires co-ordination of the various activities and initiatives:
PATEC working group;
EU Regional Programme development;
PAAT-GIS on priority setting;
Nigeria tsetse/tryps programme development, in conjunction with FAO;
Len Budd's proposal to study medium to large scale tsetse eradication scenarios;
Individual country proposals;
ILRI, ITC, CIRDES and Cirad-EMVT research activities;
IAEA, Mali (Bamako) and Burkina Faso initiatives in SIT.*

The meeting stresses the need for PAAT and other partners to harmonise their respective efforts in this regard.

Action: PAAT Secretariat, EU, CIRDES, ITC, ILRI, and EMVT

4. *EU West and Central Africa Programme
The two concept notes prepared, respectively by OAU-IBAR and FAO, on a West and Central Africa tsetse and trypanosomiasis control programme show important differences that need to be reconciled. The meeting supports the notion that Prof. Albert Ilemobade harmonises the two concept notes, in consultation with others, as deemed required, and sends it to OAU-IBAR, for submission to the EU before November.*

Action: Ilemobade, Chizyuka, OAU-IBAR

Reports of Working Groups

Working Group: Sleeping Sickness

- i). *WHO and its partners are currently studying all possible actions aimed at reducing drastically the epidemics in Central Africa, and Sudan.*
- ii). *A programme for the elimination of Sleeping Sickness, which is feasible and for which consensus exists amongst all partners, should be developed.*
- iii). *Efforts should continue to improve public-private partnership in order to make trypanocidal drugs available and affordable to those who need them.*
- iv). *More research should be carried out to identify new drugs or drug combinations and also to elucidate mechanisms of drug resistance.*
- v). *Drug resistance:*
- vi). *the drug resistance surveillance system must be strengthened in order to detect cases which are refractory to treatment*
- vii). *a cryobank will be established containing suspected resistant parasite isolates and biological samples from patients infected with these isolates. A database will be created containing all available clinical data from these patients.*
- viii). *The capacity of the surveillance office in Yaounde should be increased in order to improve the co-ordination of the field activities in Central Africa and Sudan.*

Action: WHO and PAAT secretariat.

Working Group: Farmer and Community based Animal Health Delivery

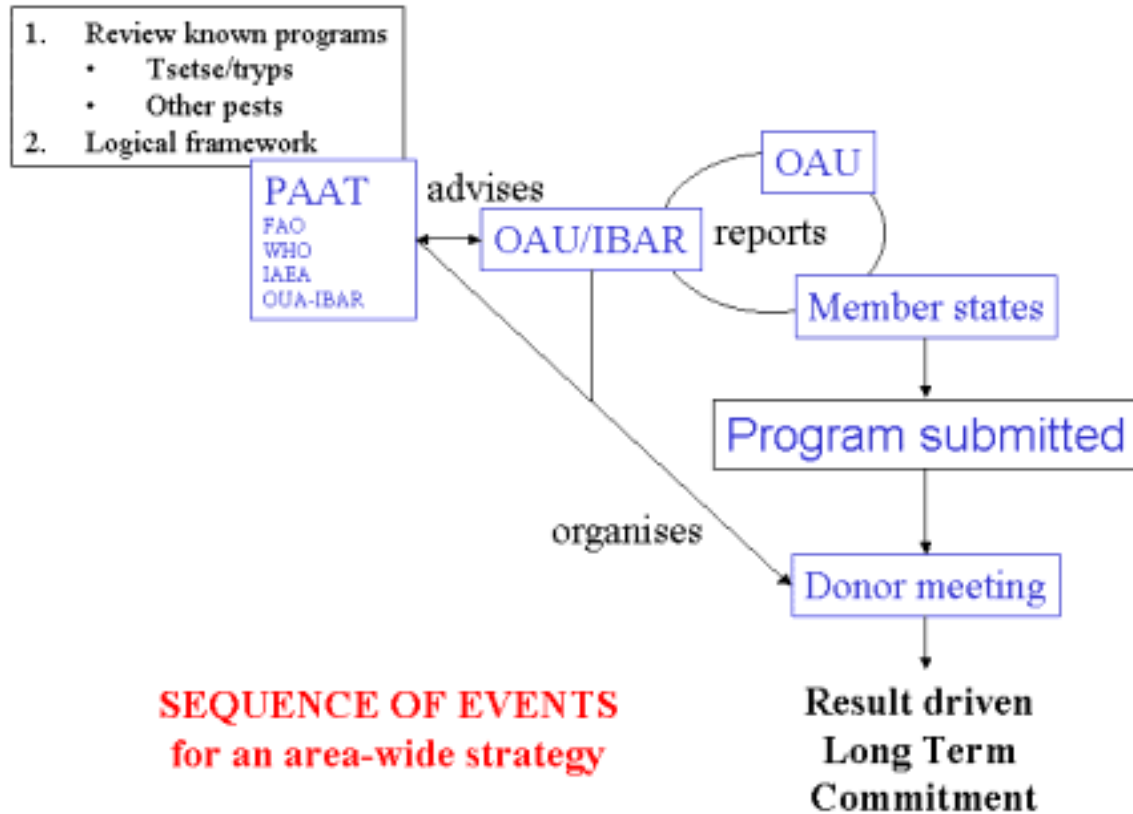
- i). *In areas where tsetse are yet to be eradicated, control of animal trypanosomiasis and other endemic diseases remain a priority for the alleviation of rural poverty.*
- ii). *Structural adjustment has opened up new opportunities in delivery of animal health care in Africa, which now involves a new family of stakeholders consisting of farmers, community animal health workers, NGOs, women's groups, farmers' associations, formal and informal sector veterinary pharmaceutical retailers, and private sector animal health assistants and veterinarians.*
- iii). *There are varying levels of knowledge among these stakeholders and training should be targeted using appropriate media and formats for each. Continuing education of veterinary professionals is critical and should include community-based approaches as well as business management.*
- iv). *Projects are implemented in specific policy and institutional frameworks that have a major influence on sustainability. Inclusion of policy makers, training institutions and professional bodies helps to ensure that appropriate policies and institutions are developed to support community-based approaches. For example, it is essential that*

tsetse and trypanosomiasis projects work with and complement existing animal health services, rather than developing parallel systems.

- v). *Animal health care could be improved by measures to improve the knowledge-base of these stakeholder groups. This could be achieved by (i) providing farmers with appropriate educational extension material, (ii) encouraging (preferably accredited) animal health care providers to conduct clinical work and by providing them with appropriate, low-cost, low-technology methodologies and (iii) utilising small-scale veterinary pharmaceutical retailers as a channel for providing information to farmers.*
- vi). *Participatory epidemiological methods complement conventional methods in understanding animal disease constraints including trypanosomiasis affecting poor livestock keepers, and can be incorporated in all stages of the project cycle. These methods are particularly useful in areas with high levels of indigenous knowledge, e.g. pastoralist communities.*
- vii). *In many (if not most) areas animal trypanosomiasis manifests as a disease complex involving other infectious organisms and non-infectious factors such as nutrition. It should be recognised that alleviating the tsetse/trypanosomiasis constraint alone may not be sufficient to solve the animal disease problem.*

Working Group: Area-wide strategies: West Africa

The working group proposes an organisational framework facilitating the design of a Pan African Programme:



i). In the above framework,

PAAT (FAO, WHO, IAEA, OAU/IBAR) has a prime advisory role and organises:

- *Preparatory reviews and analyses of relevant topics*
- *Regional tsetse control;
Technical issues, feasibility, socio-economics, sustainability;
Any other area-wide disease or vector eradication schemes;
Onchocercosis, Malaria, Chagas, Locust, Rinderpest;
Community participation schemes.*
- *Workshops
To discuss findings of reviews;
To identify state of the art technical solutions;
To design logical framework.*

OAU-IBAR forms the link between PAAT and OAU Member Nations.

- ii). *The West African situation was briefly discussed and the relevance of the 'cotton triangle' as a priority area for area-wide operations confirmed.*
- iii). *The envisaged tsetse-tryps activities in Nigeria could form an important second focus of activity in the region. It was evident that the complexity of the problem required an in depth approach as outlined above.*

Action: PAAT Secretariat, Senior PAAT Advisors

Working Group: Capacity Building

It was agreed that while training is needed at all levels in tsetse and trypanosomiasis control / eradication, the major area of critical need remains at the middle level.

Four general approaches are available to address this issue and which approach or combination of approaches will be appropriate at any given place will depend on a number of prevailing factors including needs assessment

- 1) *Restructuring of existing National Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis schools with a view to removing heavy overload in terms of staff salaries etc. but leaving a co-ordinator with a small sectoral staff, with partial privatisation.*
- 2) *Universities to undertake middle level training; modular structure, similar to the MSc programme being mounted in the SADC countries.*
- 3) *Existing Schools of Agriculture / Animal Health to incorporate in their curricula some elements of control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis*
- 4) *Private initiatives whereby countries or projects invite consultants to run such courses, on-site or otherwise.*

Successful implementation of tsetse control programmes depends on managerial abilities of staff entrusted to run the programme. Training deficiency at managerial level has been identified. It is essential that training in managerial skills be provided to managers at all levels.

Another form of training is that aimed at training Field Agents or Facilitators in community based intervention programmes. In addition, training should be provided to community-based animal health providers in remote areas where veterinary staff health providers are lacking.

Action: PAAT Secretariat, Senior PAAT Advisors

Miscellaneous Recommendations

PAAT-LINK

The problem of translating articles submitted to PAAT-LINK in either English or French has been recognised as a major concern. In view of the associated costs of translating these articles, PAAT has been requested to seek financial support in order to address this problem. In the meantime, production of summaries of articles in both English and French should be pursued given that the associated costs of translation are minimal.

The initiative by DFID and FAO to put the PAAT Information System on CD-ROM and Internet is highly encouraged. Particularly the CD-ROM will be of use to many users.

PAAT-IS

The respective roles of DFID, NRI and FAO in current and future PAAT-IS development work requires clarifications and follow up:

- *there is some uncertainty regarding the agreed role NRI;*
- *there is uncertainty regarding DFID's stance on future support to PAAT-IS;*
- *proposals and future plans require elaboration.*

POSITIONS PAPERS

An editor-in-chief (+ editorial board ?) should be identified in order to ensure the publication of the next issues as soon as possible. Financial incentives should be looked for in order to stimulate the authors to finalise their papers.

Action: PAAT secretariat

Quality control of trypanocidal drugs and insecticides

The possibilities of funding through FAO and the FAO/IAEA joint division should be further explored.

Action: PAAT secretariat

Tsetse control economics

Financial support should be sought for case studies on the economic aspects of medium and large scale tsetse eradication schemes as a follow-up to the DFID funded Economic Analysis of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control (Len Budd).

Action: PAAT secretariat, Senior PAAT Advisors

Tsetse and trypanosomiasis control by NGO's:

PAAT endorses the recommendations of the FAO Liaison Officers that control activities undertaken by NGOs require consultation and co-ordination with the appropriate government ministry.

Action: PAAT secretariat

PAAT Chairman

The meeting unanimously agreed to propose to the forthcoming PAAT Committee meeting, 21-23 November in Geneva, a request that Chairman Prof. Peter Holmes accept prolongation of his term as PAAT Chairman by a period of two additional years, until end January 2003.

The meeting is very pleased to note Peter's 'in principle' agreement with this arrangement and congratulates him with the broad support he continues to receive in the PAAT community.

ANNEX 1 - JOINT PAAT/ICPTV MEETING AGENDA

1. Opening address and introduction
2. Minutes of last meeting
3. Report of November 1999 Programme Committee and matters arising
4. Current status of PAAT activities: Reports from Chair + Secretariat
5. Report of Liaison Officers' meeting of East and Southern Africa (Sept. 2000)
6. Sleeping Sickness situation; brief by WHO
7. Report of Sleeping Sickness Working Group: "Treatment and Drug Resistance Network"
8. ICPTV Report
9. Reports from PAAT Working Groups
10. Farmer and Community-based trypanosomiasis control and animal health: Options for improvement
11. West & Central Africa: Regional Programme and Associated Developments
12. Area wide control initiatives and SIT Forum
13. Any other business
14. Date and venue of next meeting
15. Closing

ANNEX 2 - PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

Tuesday 19 September

08.30 - 09.30 Registration

09.30 - 10.00 Opening address and Welcome

10.00 - 10.15 Introduction by Chairman, adoption of Agenda and appointment of Rapporteurs

10.15 - 10.30 Adoption of minutes of last meeting

10.30 - 10.45 Report of 1999 Programme Committee and matters arising

10.45 - 11.00 Break

11.00 - 11.45 Report of WHO on Sleeping Sickness situation

11.45 - 12.30 Report of the Working Group on Sleeping Sickness: "Treatment and Drug Resistance Network"

12.30 - 14.00 Lunch

14.00 - 14.45 Working Group on Sleeping Sickness (contd.): work in progress and future plans

14.45 - 15.30 Report of FAO Liaison Officers meeting

15.30 - 15.45 Break

15.45 - 16.15 ICPTV work on drug resistance

16.15 - 16.45 Report of PAAT Working Group on Drug Resistance

16.45 - 17.00 Preliminary Conclusions and Recommendations of day 1

17.00 - 19.00 Cocktail

Wednesday 20 September

09.00 - 09.20 Farmer and Community-based trypanosomiasis control and animal health: Reports by DFID and others

09.20 - 10.45 Farmer-based control: Individual Presentations

10.45 - 11.00 Break

- 11.00 - 11.40 Farmer-based control: Individual Presentations
- 11.40 - 12.00 Delivery systems & transaction costs
- 12.00 – 12.30 Farmer-based control & Delivery systems: Identification of Priorities for action
- 12.30 - 14.00 Lunch
- 14.00 - 14.30 West and Central Africa trypanosomiasis programme development: Briefs by OAU – IBAR, FAO Accra and the ad hoc working group
- 14.30 - 15.00 Other activities in West and Central Africa: UTF Nigeria, CIRDES and Mali
- 15.00 - 15.30 Identification of priorities for action regarding trypanosomiasis control in West and Central Africa
- 15.30 - 15.45 Break
- 15.45 - 16.30 Preliminary Recommendations and Conclusions of day 2

Thursday 21 September

- 09.00 - 09.45 The Southern Rift Valley Tsetse Eradication Project; reporter by Dr Assefa Mebrate, National Co-ordinator
- 09.45 - 10.30 Report by OAU on the Pan African Forum for integrating SIT in Area Wide Tsetse Eradication
- 10.30 - 10.45 Break
- 10.45 - 11.15 Report on FITCA country programmes development
- 11.15 - 11.45 Report on area wide vector control schemes by IAEA, Kenya and others
- 11.45 - 12.30 Identification of priorities for action regarding trypanosomiasis control in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 12.30 - 14.00 Lunch
- 14.00 - 14.45 Report of the PAAT Working Groups: (i) Socio-economics, and (ii) Training and Institutional Development
- 14.45 - 15.30 PAAT information and communication services: PAAT-Link, PAAT-IS, PAAT Newsletter, Parasitology Today Special, PAAT Technical & Scientific Series
- 15.30 - 15.45 Break

15.45 - 16.30 PAAT Support Group

Friday 22 September

09.00 - 09.30 Summary presentation of the main priorities for action, findings and recommendations of day 1, 2 and 3

09.30 - 10.30 Identification of and agreement on main issues for follow up

10.30 - 10.45 Break

10.45 - 12.00 Discussion in small working groups to define issue specific action proposals

12.00 - 12.45 Agreement on time bound follow-up and targets to be achieved

12.45 - 13.00 Any other Business; Next meeting; Closing

ANNEX 3 – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<p>Dr. J. Tetley Department of Pharmacology University of Liverpool Ashton Street Liverpool L69 3GE</p>	<p>Dr. J. McDermott International Livestock Research Institute P.O. Box 30709 Nairobi, Kenya</p>
<p>Dr. A. Catley PAVE Project c/o PARC-VAC PO Box 30786 Nairobi Kenya</p>	<p>Mr. F.P. Oloo Liaison Officer FITCA (K) OAU/IBAR P.O. Box 30796 Nairobi, Kenya</p>
<p>Dr. B. Bauer Liaison Officer FITCA (K) OAU/IBAR Nairobi, Kenya</p>	<p>Dr. R.S. Saini Senior Research Scientist ICIPE P.O. Box 30772 Nairobi, Kenya</p>
<p>Prof. P. Holmes University of Glasgow 10 The Square Glasgow G12 8QQ Scotland UK</p>	<p>Prof. A. Ilemobade P.O. Box 1308 Akure Ondo State Nigeria</p>
<p>Dr. G. D'Ieteren International Livestock Research Institute P.O. Box 30709 Nairobi, Kenya</p>	<p>Dr. Assefa Mebrate Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission P.O. Box 19917 Addis Ababa Ethiopia</p>
<p>Dr. G.A. Vale Tsetse & Trypanosomiasis Control Branch Veterinary Department P.O. Box A 560, Avondale Harare, Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Dr. V. Codjia Direction de l'élevage B.P. 03-2036 Cotonou Benin</p>
<p>Dr. I. Sidibe CIRDES 01 BP 454 Bobo-Dioulasso 01, Burkina Faso</p>	<p>Dr. J.B. Kamuanga ILRI Scientist CIRDES 01 BP 454 Bobo-Dioulasso 01 Burkina Faso</p>

<p>Dr. C. Miaka Ministry of Health Kinshasa Democratic Republic of Congo</p>	<p>Prof. S.R. Geerts Head Veterinary Department Institute of Tropical Medicine Nationalestraat 155 2000 Antwerpen 1 BELGIUM</p>
<p>Dr. C. Mahama Tsetse Trypanosomiasis Control Unit Veterinary Services department P.O. Box 97 Pong-Tomale Ghana</p>	<p>Dr. N. Machila ILRI P.O. Box 30709 Nairobi, Kenya</p>
<p>Dr. G. Hendrickx Elsbos 24 2650 Edegem, Belgium</p>	<p>Prof. I. Maudlin` Division of Molecular Genetics Institute of Biomedical and Life Sciences University of Glasgow, Anderson College 56 Dumbarton Road GB-Glasgow, GII 6N4 – UK</p>
<p>Dr. N`Terantemou Kouagou Service Elevage BP 114 Sokode Togo</p>	<p>Dr. R Emonger National Veterinary Research Centre Kenya Agricultural Research Institute PO Box 32 Kikuyu Kenya</p>
<p>Prof. Yapo Felix Boa Departement de Neurologie (UFIR) Sciences Medicales Université de Cocody 01BP V166 Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire</p>	<p>Dr. Gezachew Woldeyes Ethiopian Science and Technology Commision PO Box 19917 Addis Ababa Ethiopia</p>

Secretariat PAG/ICPTV:

Dr. G. Chizyuka
FAO-RAF
P.O. Box 1628
Accra
Ghana

Dr. U. Feldman
IAEA
P.O. Box 100
A-1400
Vienna
Austria

Dr. J. Jannin
WHO
Avenue Allia
1211 Geneva 21
Switzerland

Dr. Solomon Haile-Mariam SCTR
OAU/IBAR
P.O. Box 30786
Nairobi, Kenya

Dr. J. Slingenbergh
FAO, AGAH
Viale Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome - Italy

Dr. M. Eisler
ILRI - P.O. Box 30709
Nairobi, Kenya