



THE PROGRAMME AGAINST AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS

**REPORT OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE
PAAT PROGRAMME COMMITTEE**

Geneva, Switzerland

21 – 23 November 2000

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

Foreword

The sixth meeting of the PAAT Programme Committee was convened at the Headquarters of the World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 to 23 November 2000. The main issues of discussion at the meeting were the deteriorating sleeping sickness situation, particularly in Central Africa, and the declaration by African Heads of State, on a Pan-African Tsetse Eradication Campaign (PATEC), issued July 2000, Lomé, Togo.

The meeting was opened by Dr. G. Rodier, Director, Dept. of Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response, who on behalf of the WHO welcomed participants and stressed the need for an inter-sectorial approach in order to deal effectively with both the disease and the vector. In this regard he urged the meeting to consider forming co-ordinated and active partnerships that include not only governments and the international agencies but also research scientists, non-governmental organisations and the private sector.

The meeting was chaired by Professor P. Holmes with Mr. V. Chadenga as vice Chairman. Dr P. Cattand conducted the sessions on sleeping sickness whilst Mr. G. Freeland and Mr. B. Hursey acted as rapporteurs. Ms. R. Mercado ably provided secretarial assistance. The meeting's Agenda, list of Participants and annual workplan are attached in the annex.

1. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

The report and recommendations of the fifth Programme Committee, Rome, Italy, 1999, were considered and approved with the following comments:

The economic studies now being undertaken in West Africa (to test the hypothesis that economics of scale form a critical factor in SIT based tsetse fly eradication) should be extended to cover areas of similar potential in Ethiopia and in east and southern Africa. Funds need to be identified to facilitate this.

A planning meeting should be arranged by the secretariat to update the PAAT logical framework produced by the Montpellier meeting in 1997.

2. MINUTES OF THE PROGRAMME ADVISORY GROUP MEETING; ADDIS ABABA, September 2000

After short discussion the meeting endorsed the recommendations recorded by the Advisory Group meeting and, whilst appreciating that these were directed at various institutions, tasked the PAAT Secretariat to ensure the follow-up required for their implementation.

The meeting recorded the omission in the PAG report of the recommendation made in support of the commitment and efforts of Ethiopia to address the national problem caused by trypanosomiasis starting in the Rift Valley. The PAG meeting considered that the project in the Southern Rift Valley in Ethiopia has direct relevance to the development of regional approaches to tsetse and trypanosomiasis control.

3. SLEEPING SICKNESS CONTROL

In contrast to the high levels of sleeping sickness control achieved in the 1950s the incidence is now increasing back to that recorded at the turn of the century, although the current figures are based on screening of only 3 to 4 percent of the vulnerable population. WHO estimates that about 60 million may be exposed to infection with some 45 000 cases recorded in 1999. An extrapolation of this figure to the entire population at risk gives an estimate of up to 500 000 cases currently carrying the parasite. The main causes of this increase include poverty, civil unrest and lack of action at the national level. The most affected countries are the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and Angola, whilst there are disturbing indications that latent historical foci in some West African countries may be in the process of awakening again. More than 250 such foci have been identified.

To address this situation WHO are establishing a coordinated network for disease surveillance and control. The main elements of this programme will include enhanced epidemiological surveillance, a drug resistance network and the development of an effective information system to link national and regional actions.

Drug Resistance Network

The network was established in 1999 with the terms of reference to “ monitor drug resistance and identify new and alternative treatments for sleeping sickness”. The refractoriness of *T. gambiense* to melarsoprol has been followed in several countries. The rate of relapse in patients varies from the expected norm of 2-5% to some 25% in Angola, Uganda and southern Sudan. *In vitro* tests demonstrate the underlying factor to be a decreased susceptibility of the parasite to melarsoprol. Sentinel centres have been established in order to gather more information, although funds for this are critical. As no new drugs are foreseen to counteract the problem attention is turning to drug combination therapy.

Disease surveillance

A field base for epidemic disease surveillance has been established by WHO in Yaounde. The objective is to provide a collaborative centre for GIS surveillance in order to develop an updated epidemiological atlas of sleeping sickness. It will also strive to create strong partnerships on aspects of disease control. The

current problem is mainly due to *T. gambiense* and, should funds become available, the objective would be broadened to that of elimination by removing, through treatment, the human reservoir from the community and at the same time, reducing the risk of man/fly contact.

Treatment

The major causes of concern in this area are drug availability and cost, the failure to cure due to patient relapse and/or parasite resistance and the limited capacities of the treatment centres. As a result of WHO concern over drug availability the collaboration of manufacturers has been sought and agreement reached that supplies of Suramin and Nifurtimox are now guaranteed for the foreseeable future on the undertaking that WHO will provide realistic estimates on the predicted demand.

There was general agreement on the desirability of replacing Melarsoprol by suitable alternatives. Tests are being carried out to assess the oral administration of Eflornithine. With the same objective TDR has recognised sleeping sickness as a high priority for the next five years and will help provide a blueprint to guide research over this period. The involvement of TDR will ensure increased funding to these activities.

Some discussion centered on whether the primary objective of treatment was for the direct benefit of the patient or in the broader context of reducing transmission and so protecting the greater community. The subject arose from the fact that in late stage cases the drugs available, usually melarsoprol, may not always be effective and have considerable side effects. The consensus was that patient interest always comes first. Regarding the development and testing of new products TDR has set standards for "good clinical practice". Another point of concern was the tightening of rules and regulations that govern drug trials in humans, which may be so restrictive that the validation of new products becomes impossible, at least in terms of cost. A PAAT position paper on aspects of drug resistance was being worked on by WHO. The intention was to follow this with a paper on sleeping sickness treatment, in collaboration with MSF.

The meeting noted that more consideration could be given to the contribution of vector control, particularly in the control of *T. rhodesiense*.

Programme support

The intention within WHO is to strengthen regional cooperation between areas that experience similar problems; to promote NGO involvement and support their efforts to secure funds; to encourage donors and to strengthen links with those working on animal trypanosomiasis. The objective being to reinforce the experience needed in aspects of vector and parasite control. With regard to the latter it was concluded that there was insufficient knowledge on which to judge the priority to be given to tsetse control in human disease control programmes. It was also noted that the priority areas identified for PAAT action, on the basis of agricultural potential, did not coincide with WHO priorities. In order to better define where both disease and vector control may complement each other in the field of animal and human health the secretariat was urged to link and overlap their respective GIS derived knowledge bases as well as those of others, notably ILRI.

Disease diagnosis

TDR supports some research aimed at improving disease diagnosis; despite these efforts there remains room for considerable improvement. Particular emphasis needs to be placed on simplifying techniques for use in the field, and for differentiating between 1st and 2nd stage infections. The meeting agreed that the ultimate aim should be to develop a reliable, cost effective diagnostic test which could do away with the current need for lumbar puncture. However, concern was also expressed that the tools already available were not being used adequately due to lack of resources and low staff motivation.

Recommendations:

- 1. Resources should be sought to strengthen surveillance and treatment activities in all sleeping sickness endemic areas.**
- 2. The socio-economic and human welfare impacts of sleeping sickness must be evaluated and documented in greater detail in order to determine the priority to be afforded to its control.**
- 3. In order to improve the diagnosis of sleeping sickness future research should be directed at the simplification of existing tests and the development of new tests to differentiate between 1st and 2nd stage infections.**
- 4. Work on determining the optimal drug combinations to improve patient treatment and on the search for new, better, drugs, for both *T.gambiense* and *T.rhodesiense*, should be continued and, if possible, accelerated.**
- 5. Sleeping sickness in particular and trypanosomiasis in general, should be portrayed more strongly in terms of impact on development and poverty. In this regard PAAT may consider involving the participation of the appropriate experts.**
- 6. The secretariat should actively pursue the greater involvement of NGOs, particularly in relation to the alleviation of sleeping sickness epidemics. The coordination of these actions under the National programmes should also be strengthened.**

4. DONOR ATTITUDES TO TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS CONTROL

The meeting was advised that donor objectives are being increasingly focussed on improving the livelihoods of people and reducing poverty. Scientific and technical excellence was a means to this end and in this regard the delivery of tsetse control was poor when compared to other similar initiatives. Donors expect a high impact from their investment, which can best be achieved through treating the underlying causes of problems rather than the symptoms. The focus is therefore on poverty in its broadest sense. Most donors do not set the priorities but are guided by the international organisations and specialised agencies.

In the ensuing discussion it was emphasised that trypanosomiasis needs to be presented more strongly in terms of poverty and socio-economic impact in order to give the problem a development dimension. The multidisciplinary inputs needed to ensure the end product of control in terms of human welfare and rural development/poverty reduction should be presented as a holistic package. The reason why trypanosomiasis programmes remain largely under funded is not because of donor fatigue but rather that the investor requires assurance on the quality and impact of the returns. Donors encourage competition for research funds and give priority to developing techniques that give options to farmers and contribute to giving the client group advantages. The objective being to ensure the right research is done for the benefit of the people.

Recommendations:

- 7. The Secretariat should seek the funding required to extend the current economic studies to include other priorities and in the context of other objectives such as poverty.**
- 8. The Secretariat, through involvement of the support group, should raise public awareness of the tsetse and trypanosomiasis situation and the roles of PAAT and PATEC in its resolution.**

5. THE PAN-AFRICA TSETSE ERADICATION CAMPAIGN (PATEC)

PATEC has been formed as a result of the declaration made by African Heads of State at the OAU meeting held in Lome earlier this year. Since then the ISCTRC Executive has established a task force which will examine ways to take the proposal forward. Working groups representing the four geographical regions in sub-Saharan Africa will be involved in the exchange of ideas leading to the drafting of a campaign concept note and action plan to be presented to the OAU Secretary General before the end of December 2000. The ideas and proposals of others will be considered for incorporation through e-mail exchange.

In first draft the objective is seen as “Improving the livelihood of people through eradicating tsetse”. Technical strategies will be defined to achieve this within various scenarios in both high and low challenge areas, with the main emphasis on area-wide eradication. It is expected that the campaign will be officially launched at the ISCTRC meeting to be held in Ouagadougou next year.

The meeting expressed its overall support to this initiative and noted the significance of the declaration having originated in the African countries affected by the disease. It suggested that the title of the campaign be revised to indicate that it was not exclusively directed at tsetse fly but addressed in broader terms the disease, both animal and human, and the overall developmental objective. Other issues to be considered include the need to define the links between PATEC and PAAT; that the campaign should incorporate on-going activities, including some national and regional programmes; and that a log-frame for the campaign should define its short, medium and long-term objectives.

Recommendations:

9. The PATEC initiative is endorsed with the recommendation that the concept note be released to the PAAT community via PAAT-L, at the earliest opportunity, for further discussion, comment and development.

10. The PATEC title although focussed on eliminating the vector should also emphasise its principal purpose of eradicating the disease.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SIXTH PROGRAMME ADVISORY GROUP (PAG) MEETING; Addis Ababa, September 2000

Declaration of ISCTRC Executive Committee (page 10 in Addis Report)

The committee endorsed the recommendation relating to the Declaration/Statement of the ISCTRC Executive Committee with the following comments;

- para 3 change “ It is recognised that various stages “ to read “The phased approach”;
- para 4 reword to indicate that SIT is not the only technique, nor always the best available to eradicate tsetse.

General recommendations (page 11, Addis report)

The recommendations were endorsed with the following alterations;

- Number 2, change wording to say concept note will be presented to the next PAAT Committee meeting scheduled for April 2001.
- Number 3, The Pierre Richet Institute (PRI), Bouake, to be added to the list.
- Number 4, the 2 versions of the concept note for the West and Central Africa activities have been harmonised and submitted by IBAR to the EU.

Working Group Reports (Page 12, Addis report)

Sleeping sickness working Group

Recommendation 1, delete second "drastically". Recommendation 4 specifies that this applies to new drugs for both forms of sleeping sickness.

Area wide strategies Working Group (page 14, Addis report)

" Onchocerciasis, Malaria, Chagas, Locust, Rinderpest " are quoted as programmes from which experience may be drawn.

Miscellaneous recommendations (page 16, Addis report)

PAAT-Link; the production and distribution of the CD-ROM version is subject to discussion and finalisation between FAO, DFID and NRI.

Recommendations:

11. FAO should consult with NRI to ensure completion of the FAO/WHO GIS databases and their public availability.

Position papers

In order to take forward the draft paper on tsetse control a working group will be convened early next year to review and revise. The paper will look at the application of vector control at the area wide and farmer levels. The draft produced will be posted on PAAT-L for comment prior to finalisation, deadline end of February 2001.

Recommendations:

12. The secretariat to ensure the finalisation of the position paper on tsetse control within the time limits set.

13. The secretariat should focus on the finalisation and publication of selected position papers in order to ensure that this is achieved within the next year.

PAAT Chairman (page 17, Addis report)

The Committee unanimously endorsed the proposal that Prof. P. Holmes be re-elected to serve a further two years as PAAT Chairman. DFID confirmed that funds were available to support the activities of the Chairman for the next 12 months after that it may be foreseen that these costs be met from more integrated funding such as the DFID/FAO initiative.

7. FITCA PROGRESS REPORT

The programme has now been operational for 18 months and involves Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia with regional coordination through OAU/IBAR. Some funds are also allocated to bring Rwanda and Burundi into the programme once the administrative details have been resolved.

The Kenya component is operational, whilst in Uganda and Ethiopia the administrative requirements regarding acceptance of workplans and tenders for technical assistance have now been finalised. Within the regional activities, those concerning training and research are in the final stages of development and about to be implemented. The EU donor has set a time limit of 2004 for completion of the project.

8. THE GFAR INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH

The GFAR is not a funding agency but provides a focal point for presentation to donors of research initiatives essential for alleviating constraints in developing countries. The proposal put forward on trypanosomiasis will not only strengthen research at various levels but will also provide a link between common problems in Africa and Latin America. A link will be established between this proposal and PAAT. The framework of the project has been agreed and a proposal is now being drafted, further progress will be reported to those working in trypanosomiasis through the PAAT-Link. The Committee endorsed the initiative noting that the GFAR presents a new philosophy in research coordination with emphasis on the strengthening of national research institutes.

9. THE PAN-AFRICA SIT (Sterile Insect Technique) FORUM

The Forum has been established under the OAU and endorsed by African Heads of State. The purpose is to promote the adoption and development of SIT for use in the area wide eradication of tsetse. The organisational structures of the Forum were described to the meeting who noted the need for close collaboration between this body and the newly acclaimed PATEC initiative. The comment was also made that while SIT may have an important role in tsetse eradication other methods were also available, and sometimes more appropriate, to achieve this and that there was a need therefore to develop and present an integrated approach.

10. QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSURANCE OF TRYPANOCIDAL DRUGS

Discussion on this topic relates to products for treatment of the animal disease and does not apply to sleeping sickness. The concerns expressed over the quality and lack of controls on drugs now available on the open market have been detailed in previous PAAT reports. To counteract this problem the FAO Regional Office for Africa has contracted the services of the University of Strathclyde to provide a service for the analysis and assessment of the quality of diminazene products at the request of national services. The protocols for this analysis are now being finalised. The meeting was informed that several similar activities are already established, notably by KETRI in Kenya, and in West Africa. It was recommended that these institutes coordinate their activities and adopted standard protocols. The need for protocols on drug packaging and usage was also noted by the meeting with the request that the network being established should also look at addressing this issue. Although the problem mainly lie in the many generic preparations of diminazene now on the market, the testing of isometamidium should also be included as soon as resources permit.

Recommendations:

14. The Committee strongly recommends that the endeavours to secure quality control and assurance of trypanocidal drugs be actively pursued by the Secretariat.

11. THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF TSETSE AND ITS CONTROL IN PRIORITY AREAS OF WEST AFRICA

This study is based on using GIS information derived from the PAAT-IS in order to look at the economic viability and justification for tsetse control over infested areas on a small, medium and large scale. It also has the objective of validating the desk based economic studies on the benefits of large-scale control presented to the PAAT Committee meeting in 1999. The areas chosen will be located in the sub-humid, semi arid zones of West Africa which demonstrate a high potential for cash crop agriculture, particularly cotton. They will also be limited to those areas where tsetse infestation is limited to a maximum of 3 species.

The results presented were very preliminary and the approach to be used was given the support of the Committee with the observation that the findings could be presented to donors in order to show the expected returns from investments in tsetse control in the various scenarios.

Recommendations:

15. The economic studies proposed for West Africa must test the hypothesis of the economics of scale in tsetse control. Tsetse eradication is only a benefit if the new condition can be substantially capitalised upon.

16. Such studies should factor in poverty, socio-economic impact, land-use and political commitment if donor funds are to be attracted to support elimination projects.

12. PAAT ANNUAL WORKPLAN

The Chairman, as the basis for discussion presented a provisional workplan. The salient comments on various activities are recorded below. The workplan is presented as an annex to this report.

Activity; PAAT support to the ISCTRC Conference to be held in Ouagadougou, October 2001.

Comments:

- Announcement to be placed in French Journal through WHO. Will also be announced through the PAAT Newsletter, TTIQ, and the special issue of "Trends in Parasitology".
- The PAAT-Link will also be used with translation into French to cater for West Africa.
- All such announcements should direct the reader to the PAAT website for full details.
- KETRI will convene a satellite workshop in conjunction with the ISCTRC whilst FAO will do the same for the next meeting of liaison officers and the PAAT Advisory Group meeting.

Recommendations:

17. The secretariat to increase the use of French on the PAAT-L through selective translation.

Activity; Publish Position papers

Comments:

- The various contributions made on aspects of socio-economics, community participation and cultural impacts to be consolidated into a single publication.
- A working group has been organised to finalise the paper on tsetse control.
- A technical paper on SIT is ready for submission pending IAEA clearance.
- Two papers on aspects of Sleeping Sickness are under preparation.
- FAO should investigate obtaining the services of a consultant to address the complex issue of privatisation.
- The suggestion was made for "Guidelines on baseline data collection for use with GIS" to be considered and FAO were urged to follow this up in consultation with IAEA.

Activity; Convene meetings of the PAAT Committee and Advisory group Coordinators.

Comments:

- There should be a longer interval between the Committee meeting and that of the PAG. The former should be moved to about April with the PAG retaining its position in October/November. This would then ensure a PAAT meeting every six months.
- There is a need to improve the attendance of donor representatives to the Committee. The Agenda should therefore be more selective and focus on donor/funding and policy issues.

Recommendations:

18. Executive officers in PAAT should review and revise the structure, content and purpose of the Committee meeting to stimulate the greater interest, attendance and participation of donors.

Activity; Hold special donors' meeting

Comments:

- This approach has been adopted by programmes aimed at other diseases, such as Malaria, TB etc., and has met with some success.
- The Secretariat should be more pro-active in this activity and take specific measures to commit the EC.

Recommendations:

19. The Chairman and Secretariat should explore with the EC the possibility of holding a special meeting/workshop to raise the awareness of Governments and donors to the scale and intensity of the trypanosomiasis problem.

Activity; Commission study into role of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis in poverty.

Comments:

- Such a study should not be complicated, as the information is already available, it needs collecting and collating. It should be broadened to include the issues of poverty and food.

Recommendations:

20. The FAO to draw up a draft outline for the further consideration of the committee.

Provisional Agenda

1. Opening address and introduction to the meeting
2. Adoption of minutes of fifth Committee meeting and matters arising
3. Consideration of the recommendations of the PAAT Advisory Group meeting, Ethiopia, September, 2000-07-12
4. Progress reports from the secretariat, ISCTRC and support group members.
5. Co-ordination of interest and objectives between PAAT and the new GFAR initiative
6. Matters relating to Human African Trypanosomiasis
 - 6.1 Introduction to the WHO sleeping sickness action programme (J. Jannin)
 - 6.2 Status of control operations in endemic countries (Jannin Miaka, Josenando))
 - 6.3 Epidemiological surveillance (P. Lucas)
 - 6.4 Treatment and drug resistance Network (Helenport)
 - a) Drug availability (Burri, Moore)
 - b) Drug resistance network (Burri)
 - c) Research needs
 - 6.5 Future Plans (Jannin)
 - 6.6 Problems to be resolved (Jannin)
 - 6.7 HAT in the context of the PAAT Logframe
 - 6.8 Concepts for disease elimination (Cattand)
7. Matters relating to Animal African Trypanosomiasis
 - 7.1. Report on ICPTV workshops and confirmation of immediate research priorities in disease diagnosis and vector control.
 - 7.2. Review and endorsement of decisions taken towards Quality Assurance of chemical products
 - 7.3. Formulation of PAAT Policy statements on the impact of trypanosomiasis and the environmental implications of control.
 - 7.4. Endorsement of the criteria identifying priority areas for vector control.
8. Matters relating to PAAT
 - 8.1 Regional control programmes – action plan development and progress
 - 8.1.1 Pan-Africa SIT Forum
 - 8.1.2 FITCA
 - 8.1.3 West Africa
 - 8.1.4 Central Africa
 - 8.1.5 Southern Africa
 - 8.2 Publications and communications - PAAT-L and PAAT-IS.
 - 8.3 Delegation of responsibility at secretariat level
 - 8.4 PAAT service to donors and affected countries – delivery of advice and policy
 - 8.5 Funding
9. Any other business
10. Sub- committee on review and revision of the PAAT Logframe

Annex 2

WORKPLAN ; PAAT - 2001			
Objective	Activities	Responsibility	Time Frame
1. To support SS Programme	- Raise public awareness - Identify donor support	- Secretariat - Committee/Secretariat	- Review April 2001 - Review April 2001
2. To assist PATEC concept note development	- Encourage group and individual inputs - Post draft on PAAT-L	- Secretariat/ PAG groups and members - FAO Secretariat	- December 2000 - December 2000
3. To support ISCTRC Conference	-Publicize in TTIQ, PAAT-L, Newsletter - Publicize in Journals - Assist with timetable - Financial assistance - Satellite meetings	- FAO Secretariat - WHO and support group - PAAT Committee - Secretariat + donors - Secretariat	- Ongoing; all activities from Dec 2000; to review April 2001
4. To strengthen use of PAAT-L	- Provoke discussion - Post more information - Identify new editor	- Secretariat - Secretariat - Secretariat	- All activities by March 2001
5. Improve use of IS systems and data bases	- Distribute CD version PAAT-IS - Links FAO and WHO PAAT-IS systems - Links other systems (ILRI) - Construct Web version	- FAO/NRI - FAO/WHO - Secretariat - Secretariat	- April 2001 - End 2001 - End 2001 - End 2001
6. To publish position/technical papers	- Amalgamate socio-eco into one - Finalise tsetse control paper through workshop - Publish SIT paper - Complete 2 papers on SS and drugs - Baseline GIS data collection	- FAO/Author - FAO/IAEA - IAEA - WHO - FAO/IAEA	- Feb 2001 - April 2001 - January 2001 - June/July 2001 - Feasibility report to Committee April 2001
7. To publish Newsletter and TTIQ in 2001	- Ensure funding - Secure editors	- Secretariat - FAO/WHO	- December 2000 - December 2000
8. To ensure follow-up on plans	- Review meeting	- Secretariat	- January 2001
9. To increase effectiveness of meetings	-Schedule PAG and Committee at six month intervals	- Secretariat/ Chairman	- End December 2000 for 2001 meetings
10. To strengthen core funding	- Request to DFID - Review contributions from core funding of agencies	- FAO - Secretariat agencies at Jan review mtg.	- Immediate - January 2001

11. To advance Plan of Action – Animal Tryps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete economics studies - Draft programme proposals - Distribute proposals for comment and finalisation - Present to PAG and Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO/IAEA - FAO/IAEA/IBAR - FAO/IAEA/IBAR - Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2001 - July 2001 - September 2001 - October 2001
12. To support Concept note for West/Central Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with activities in 11. - promote discussion on PAAT-L - Participate in BAR workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretariat - Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - March 2001
13. Review and update PAAT logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold planning workshop - Secure funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretariat (Lead FAO) - Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With PAG mtg. 2001 - June 2001
14. To enhance PAAT delivery and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider Brussels (EU) as venue for Committee - Adapt Committee Agenda to donor focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretariat/ Chairman/ Belgium rep to Committee - Chairman/Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - December 2000 - January 2001
15. To raise public awareness of PAAT and Tryps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Press release on meetings and outcome - Distribution lists for publications - Increase involvement of NGOs and charitable organisations - Articles in Journals - See 16. below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretariat - Secretariat/Committee - Secretariat - All PAAT members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing - March 2001 - August 2001 - Ongoing
16. To clarify tryps impact in terms of poverty and food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft outline proposal for study - Present to donors (esp. DFID) for funding. - Commission study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO - FAO/ Committee - FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2001 - April 2001 - September 2001

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