



**THE PROGRAMME AGAINST AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS**

**PROGRAMME AGAINST AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS**

**9<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE**

**REPORT**

**Vienna, Austria**

**3 – 4 May 2005**

**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**

## Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
CIRDES	Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l'Élevage en Zone Subhumide
CNS	Central Nervous System
ELAT	Tsetse Eradication School Burkina Faso
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO/IAEA	Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Applications in Food and Agriculture
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas of Eastern Africa
HAT	Human African Trypanosomiasis
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
IFAH	International Federation for Animal Health
ITM	Institute of Tropical Medicine
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PAAT	Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis
PAAT-PC	Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis Programme Committee
PAG	PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators
PATTEC	Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SARD	Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development
SAT	sero-agglutination test
SIT	Sterile Insect Technique
T&T	Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis
USDA-APHIS	United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO/TDR	World Health Organization/Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases

## Foreword

The ninth meeting of the PAAT Programme Committee was convened at the Headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna, Austria, 3-4 May 2005. The meeting focused on (i) achievements of PAAT mandated organizations (i.e. FAO, IAEA, WHO) and AU-PATTEC, (ii) the new AfDB-PATTEC initiative in support of tsetse intervention in six sub-Saharan countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali in West Africa and Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda in East Africa), (iii) state of the art of tsetse population fragmentation in West Africa and the new Wellcome Trust funded project, and (iv) linking Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) strategies with sleeping sickness control.

The meeting was officially opened by Dr J. Dargie, Director of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, who on behalf of FAO and IAEA welcomed the participants. He underpinned the importance to embed tsetse and trypanosomiasis (T&T) intervention within SARD, national development strategies, plans and programmes for poverty alleviation. There are two strategies to attack both the causes and consequences of poverty and hunger. Strategy one is to make interventions that improve food availability and incomes for the poor by enhancing their productive activities, while track two involves targeting programmes that give the neediest people direct and immediate access to food. Both are needed and moreover they are clearly closely interrelated because at their very foundation lies the need to invest in programmes that not only promote agriculture and rural development on which the great majority of the hungry and poor depend for their livelihoods, but do so in a sustainable manner. He also stressed the role of PAAT as a knowledge and global public goods-based international alliance that treats the T&T problem as an integral part of SARD, providing countries with science-based information and guidance on their technological, policy and institutional options. Mr Dargie welcomed the commitment of AfDB to provide substantial funding support to assist a number of T&T affected countries to embark on intervention. He recognized the contribution and role that the Pan African T&T Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) can play on area-wide tsetse fly intervention.

The meeting was chaired by Prof. A.A. Ilemobade. FAO and IAEA provided secretarial assistance. The meeting's Agenda and list of participants are included in the annexes.

## **1. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING**

- 1.1. The report, conclusions and recommendations of the 8<sup>th</sup> PAAT-PC meeting were revised and adopted.

## **2. MINUTES OF THE 10<sup>th</sup> PAG MEETING**

- 2.1. The meeting approved the recommendations of the 10<sup>th</sup> PAG meeting, Accra, Ghana, September 2004.

## **3. SUMMARY OF THE 9<sup>th</sup> PAAT-PROGRAMME COMMITTEE MEETING OUTCOME**

- 3.1. Representatives of AU-PATTEC, FAO, IAEA and WHO reported on progress, priorities and planned activities.

### **3.2. AU-PATTEC – J. Kabayo**

The African Heads of State and Government committed to support PATTEC in its endeavour to liberate the African continent from tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis and, thus, contribute to reduce hunger and poverty through concerted and sustained actions. PATTEC seeks to address the transboundary nature of the T&T problem using a step-wise and sustainable approach until tsetse fly eradication will be achieved. The mandate of PATTEC enables the coordinator to address directly AU member states for their respective support with PATTEC Coordination Office ensuring that efforts focus on tsetse eradication activities. The meeting was informed that AfDB supports the tsetse eradication philosophy. The initial AfDB support concentrates on six countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali in West Africa and Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda in East Africa. Other countries in the “southern front” (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Rwanda and Zambia) expressed the wish to initiate activities with the coordination offered by PATTEC.

**S.K. Moussa**, AfDB Representative, recognized that complexity and magnitude of the T&T problem in sub-Saharan Africa require international cooperation and co-funding. In this regard, he called for the preparation of bankable projects for submission to other donor/financial partners, like the World Bank. For the formulation of project documents, AfDB requires assistance and technical advice from international organizations (e.g. FAO, IAEA, WHO and their PAAT International Alliance). It was noted that the achievements of the six countries benefiting of AfDB support should be consolidated by a continuation of the programme in other countries. However, delay in the identification of additional candidate countries to receive AfDB support may reduce and/or fragment the benefits derived from the initial support.

During the discussion concern was expressed about the care taken in the selection of priority areas for intervention in West and East Africa. In this regard, it was strongly recommended to adopt and use PAAT-PATTEC agreed criteria and guiding principles. Additionally, before embarking in further T&T

interventions in other sub-Saharan countries, there is the need to conduct socio-economic analysis (and define socio-economic indicators to be monitored) in those six countries suppose to initiate T&T removal campaigns. Lessons learned from FITCA could be used to guide the current AfDB-PATTEC initiative.

### 3.3. **FAO/PAAT – R.C. Mattioli**

FAO/PAAT activities and progress on the implementation of recommendations since the 8<sup>th</sup> PAAT-PC meeting were presented. As introduction, it was reported that efforts in raising the profile of T&T and ensuring that related interventions aiming at SARD were reflected in the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) of some selected countries. The importance of this issue was reiterated by the PAAT Secretariat at the 4<sup>th</sup> PATTEC Policy and Mobilization Committee meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, February 2005. The high level of commitment by AfDB to assist six African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Uganda) to deal with T&T is testimony to the increased awareness of the donor community on the problem.

In relation to the recommendation that concerned the involvement of other stakeholders, it was noted that the partnership between FAO and the International Federation of Animal Health (IFAH) is a good example of public-private sector partnership. The main objective of this collaboration is the establishment of Quality Control/Quality Assurance (QC/QA) Standards of trypanocidal drugs used to treat animals against the disease. A spin-off of this partnership is expected to be extended to other drugs and chemicals of veterinary importance, such as antibiotics, anthelmintic and insecticides. It was however noted that the implementation of this activity requires appropriate funding. In addition, it was proposed that drug companies provide chemicals at a reduced cost as has been made by Aventis for treatments against sleeping sickness. Another example of the increased involvement of stakeholders brought to the attention of the audience was the comprehensive socio-economic survey conducted in the Southern Rift Valley (SRV) of Ethiopia which concerned more than 7,000 households and which sought to involve all stakeholders in T&T field intervention activities.

Concerning the recommendation on the application of PAAT developed policies and strategies for T&T intervention by member countries, these have been used by AfDB and PATTEC in the preparation of field programmes and by the Ethiopian Government, assisted by FAO and IAEA, for the formulation of a project document submitted to the Japanese Trust Fund in support of T&T activities in the SRV.

With reference to the recommendation on the development of new drugs and diagnostic tools, the meeting was informed that NEPAD-CAADP has identified the development of improved diagnostic methods as research priority. Similarly, scientific work is in progress on the development of new drugs and diagnostic techniques in Europe and by African NARS. The contribution of the Bill Gates Foundation and the Wellcome Trust are significant developments towards diagnosis and treatment of trypanosomiasis.

On the recommendation that called for the use of standard and independent process for the evaluation of T&T technologies and interventions it was agreed that the PAAT-PATTEC developed criteria and guidelines are to serve as basis and refinement is necessary. The meeting expressed the need to produce guidelines for declaring areas free of tsetse-trypanosomiasis.

The audience was informed that the PAAT Technical and Scientific Series publications are the normative and policy support provided by PAAT and mandated organizations to member countries and serve to guide policy makers, policy advisors, planners, technical and field staff in the formulation of T&T intervention aiming at achieving positive SARD. It was emphasised the leading role of member countries to define research priorities and to use PAAT and ISCTRC as platforms to inform the international scientific community on research needs.

#### 3.4. **IAEA – U. Feldmann**

Between 1993 and 2003, US\$ 9.3 million was made available by the Regular Budget of IAEA to support normative activities, R&D and consultancies. The Agency also funded Technical Cooperation activities mainly in the areas of capacity building and training for a total sum of US\$ 14 million. The successful tsetse elimination of tsetse fly from Zanzibar created high expectations in countries of sub-Saharan Africa affected by the T&T problem. The creation of PATTEC symbolizes the political will of African countries in solving the problem posed by T&T to the sub-continent. Emphasis was on the necessity of regional coordination in T&T intervention. PAAT serves as a forum for the mandated organizations to avoid duplication and harmonize their contributions to member States' efforts against T&T, and offers science-based advice and objective quality assurance of interventions. In addition to the PAAT-PATTEC developed criteria and guidelines for selection of priority areas for intervention, PAAT and PATTEC have also defined roles and responsibilities of partners in their assistance to the programmes of member states.

The meeting was informed that a major review of the Agency's Tsetse Programme was undertaken in 2003 - 2004. Outcomes of the review recommended member states to 'own' their project with IAEA acting as a facilitator and/or advisor. The IAEA mandate has to focus and limit on the application of nuclear technology, i.e. developing and transferring the sterile insect technique (SIT) to countries that need it. This objective necessitates the collaboration with other specialized partners. Agency's support will concentrate on SIT feasibility assessment and capacity building. IAEA will also continue to assist member states in operational intervention.

The meeting was briefed on ongoing planned activities: one regional Technical Cooperation Project and nine national projects are implemented and concern SIT assessment and capacity building, with the Southern Tsetse Eradication Project in Ethiopia as the most advanced. Funds from the Regular Budget are (or will be) devoted to support R&D mainly on quality assurance and increased efficiency of SIT. Manuals and field guides are also being developed.

In relation to capacity building, the meeting stressed the importance to devote special attention to assess training needs with T&T affected countries taking the leading role in defining human resource development strategies.

### 3.5. **WHO – J. Jannin**

WHO reported the advances made through the Human African Trypanosomiasis Network, a forum established to meet the specific objectives defined by the PAAT. This forum has allowed bringing together everyone concerned in research, surveillance and control of sleeping sickness. The crosscutting working groups established within the framework of the Network has allowed defining a number of research issues concerning drugs, drug resistance and drug development as well as surveillance systems, disease economic impact, advocacy and vector control. Through strong advocacy WHO has established public-private partnerships and collected the necessary funds to provide seeding money to implement network recommendations.

Through the networking concept, WHO has identified and mobilized the necessary human resources to get research projects to move forwards. WHO partners are now numerous and diversified, looking at all aspects of disease surveillance and control, thus limiting that any particular issue would impede progress towards the ultimate aim of eliminating the disease as a public health problem.

WHO also reported that over the last years some 80 high level decision makers were trained through high level international training courses. In addition, several technical workshops were implemented at regional level and delivered by its special team in Yaoundé on subjects such as diagnosis, treatment, surveillance methodologies and programme planning and management.

The most outstanding result is certainly the development of a short melarsoprol protocol which has undergone full clinical trials and is now recommended as the most appropriate treatment for advanced stage patients. A multicentre clinical trial is ongoing to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a combination treatment using eflornithine and nifurtimox in order to simplify the cumbersome administration of eflornithine which jeopardizes the access of patients to this less toxic drug. The work being done on DB289 is also worth mentioning; it will provide a new effective and safe molecule for the treatment of first stage patients. Although further research is still required, there are promises that in a near future DB group of drugs will also lead to the development of an alternative treatment for second stage patients.

New diagnostic tests are being validated: one is a highly specific and sensitive serological test and another is an agglutination test to assess CNS involvement. Thus, networking has allowed developing, validating and introducing in a timely fashion these new techniques in the field. National programmes have received the support of WHO to enhance surveillance and control. In parallel training was provided to develop local competence. The original goal of WHO to have 100 percent of the endemic countries having a clear plan of action, identifying individual programme strengths and weaknesses, is well underway. Modular

training is now being implemented to find specific solutions to individual problems and improve performance.

The time when some 45 000 cases were diagnosed and treated while only 10 to 15 percent of the population at risk were under some kind of surveillance or protection is gone. Since the year 2000 there has been a regular decline in the number of new cases and a noticeable increase in the number of individuals placed under surveillance. In 2004 less than 18 000 cases were identified throughout the countries endemic for the disease.

It is important to note that the awareness of sleeping sickness has been considerably raised among decision makers and the population at risk. With the willingness of public agencies and private partners coherent actions can now be implemented. It is conceivable, and there is great hope, that sleeping sickness elimination will be achieved sooner than later.

Certainly there are still countries where surveillance and/or control are still weak but improvements are constantly being made. Undoubtedly, time will come when cases will be as rare as they will be irritating. It is doubtful that the disease will ever be eradicated due to its zoonotic character but it will undoubtedly be eliminated as a public health problem. By then, it will be time to look for new approaches and develop new tools that can be integrated into national health delivery systems to ensure sustained surveillance.

Sleeping sickness has been and still is today an obstacle to rural development, but progress in reducing the burden is remarkable.

This 9<sup>th</sup> PAAT PC meeting should certainly take note of recent success in removing the sleeping sickness “stumbling stone” to the advancement of social and economic status of the rural population and the poor. This success is the result of organized and coordinated determination, strong collaboration and networking. WHO is convinced that each contribution of individual PAAT partners will lead to better health and more productive agriculture. This will ultimately enhance rural development and ensure food security. The combined action will eventually achieve the ultimate goal of the PAAT: an improved economical and social status of the African population.

### 3.6. **AfDB-supported T&T intervention: country reports**

Reports on country benefiting from AfDB-PATTEC support for T&T intervention were presented by representatives of Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Uganda. In all six countries, the projects envisage four major components:

- tsetse suppression and elimination;
- capacity building and human capital development;
- sustainable land use and management of natural resources; and
- coordination.



Loan agreements have been signed by the countries and AfDB; in some cases parliamentary approval is pending. Projects' implementation should, start simultaneously by the end of 2005 – beginning 2006.

***Ethiopia – Temesgen Alemu***

The presenter indicated that although formalities for loan agreement between AfDB and the Ethiopian Government were at an advanced stage of finalisation, field and laboratory activities have not started yet. The expected AfDB funded project focuses on an area of 25,000 km<sup>2</sup> in the Southern Rift Valley of Ethiopia where, at the end of the project cycle, tsetse-trypanosomiasis problem is expected to be eliminated. In order to ensure continuity of support, a donors' conference is planned to deliberate on the sustainability of the programme in Ethiopia. Previous work on tsetse in the area selected for T&T intervention 80 percent of fly suppression was achieved through the use of insecticide impregnated targets and the use of live baits (i.e. epicutaneous use of insecticides on cattle). However, to achieve tsetse elimination in the remaining target area integration of various techniques (e.g. sequential insecticide aerosol technique, SAT) should be considered. In addition to T&T intervention, flanking measures targeting land use, management of natural resources, human and animal health packages need to be incorporated in a comprehensive socio-economic development scheme to lead towards positive SARD.

***Kenya – P. Olet***

Due to its potential for livestock production, the Lambwey Valley in Kenya was selected as pilot area for intervention. However, the tsetse distribution map is not accurate enough. Therefore, prior to the implementation of T&T activities, there is the need to undertake investigations to provide evidence that the fly population is isolated. ICIPE, ILRI and NARS (e.g. KARI) in Kenya will assist the Government to carry out entomological studies to assess the isolation status of the fly population in the selected area. An essential component for project success is the involvement of the local communities in T&T intervention activities. To ensure full commitment and participation of communities, adequate technical training needs to be provided.

***Uganda – L. Semakula***

The Uganda Government has almost completed the financial and administrative procedures required by AfDB to receive the financial contribution for T&T intervention. The support provided by AfDB allows consolidating work and achievements obtained during the execution of the FITCA project. To suppress the tsetse population, the Uganda Government strategy envisages to integrate various techniques, i.e. insecticides impregnated targets, live baits and SAT. In relation to the use of this latter technique, special attention should be paid to inform and convince policy makers about the safety of SAT in view of the notions that it is environmentally unfriendly. Community participation is also seen as an essential component of T&T intervention and related activities. Like for Kenya, more accurate study needs to be carried out on tsetse distribution in order to identify isolated fly populations and select priority areas for intervention.

### ***Burkina Faso and Mali – I. Sidibe, S. Maiga***

Since 2001 Burkina Faso and Mali collaborates in joint T&T intervention projects, with financial and technical assistance provided by IAEA.

In Mali, the zone initially targeted for intervention comprises the peri-urban area of Bamako in the northern Niger River basin. Significant success has been obtained in tsetse suppression involving community based approach; the fly population reduced by more than 99 percent. However, despite this impressive result, fly elimination has been achieved due to lack of effective natural (and temporary artificial) barrier systems. Within the AfDB supported project an area of approximately 15,000 km<sup>2</sup> has been identified for tsetse elimination.

Burkina Faso has a long standing experience in tsetse control and elimination activities and structures are in place to provide the technical assistance in the implementation of the AfDB financially supported T&T intervention. These structures include ELAT, CIRDES and various NARS. In addition, the Government of Burkina Faso was committed to building a tsetse mass-rearing facility which will be shared with Ghana and Mali. Lessons learned from the past taught that the active community participation is the driving force allowing to achieve T&T intervention project objectives. Additional key components ensuring project success are proper planning of land use and natural resource management.

### ***Ghana – C. Mahama***

In Ghana, the selected area for the first phase of T&T intervention (about 20,000 km<sup>2</sup>) is located in the Upper West Region and contiguous with the southern limit of the Burkina Faso and Mali zone. Major objectives of the intervention targets are crop/livestock integration and improved agricultural production. The AfDB financial contribution allows to expand initiated activities of tsetse suppression (with ultimate goal of fly elimination) which have received the support of other development partners. Rural communities and farmers ensured their support and contribution (in kind) to the implementation of project activities. The project has also received full commitment by the National authorities (Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana Atomic Energy Commission, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Health). The meeting was informed that the AfDB project document has been approved by the Cabinet of the President; still pending is the endorsement of the Parliament. A request was addressed to PAAT to assist the government in developing training modules, terms of reference for consultancies and establishment of data base, its use and maintenance.

### ***General discussion***

During the round-table discussion which followed the country reports it was stressed the need to strengthening of national and regional capacity building and human resources development as key elements for successful project implementation. The meeting expressed additional concern on:

- the necessity to refine current guidelines for the selection of priority areas;

- duly include national, political interests, besides technical and economic consideration, in the selection of priority T&T intervention areas;
- the integration of land use and optimal utilisation of natural resources in the planning process of T&T projects;
- considering the role of trypanotolerant livestock as a valid option to be integrated in T&T intervention strategies;
- involving the private sector in activities against T&T;
- the preparation of simple training material for rural and farmers communities involved in T&T field operations;
- urging T&T affected countries to be pro active in the preparation and submission of T&T control projects; and
- the establishment of a mechanism for supervising co-financed projects.

### 3.7. **Tsetse fragmentation: A new Wellcome Trust funded project – S. de la Rocque**

The epidemiology of tsetse-transmitted human and livestock trypanosomiasis is to a large extent determined by tsetse density, fly infection rate and host preference. All three contributing factors vary between tsetse populations and within a tsetse population may, often due to differences in well-being of the vector population, vary in time and space. A major factor contribution to fly population stress is human encroachment and concomitant fragmentation of tsetse habitat as a result of the introduction and expansion of mixed farming systems. Understanding the impact of habitat fragmentation on tsetse population dynamics contributes to the development of more effective control strategies.

Riparian and savannah tsetse species play a major role in disease transmission. Therefore, the project will identify study areas in West and southern Africa, where each group is predominant. In those study areas, the fragmentation of riparian vegetation and savannah woodland will be quantified and qualified using environmental and remotely sensed data. Study sites with different degrees of fragmentation will be identified and the tsetse and livestock populations will be monitored. Special attention will go to parameters that can be used to develop population dynamics and disease transmission models. The models will be used to determine:

- The well-being, dynamics and vulnerability of tsetse sub-populations in fragmented habitats; and
- The infection rate of hosts and vectors and the related disease transmission risk.

Furthermore, analyses of genetic diversity and gene flow between tsetse populations in habitat fragments will make it possible to determine the effect of different levels of fragmentation on tsetse's dispersal capacity. This will result in the identification of isolated tsetse populations. Using the findings of the field studies various control approaches will be tested and their appropriateness assessed. The outcomes of the study will be translated into practical guidelines that will facilitate the selection of priority areas for control and the most appropriate intervention method(s). The guidelines will be transferred to the beneficiaries.

The project, foreseen to last three years, is jointly executed by Avia-GIS, CIRAD-EMVT, CIRDES, ITM, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives of Zambia, Oxford University, University of Pretoria.

#### 4. **CLOSING**

The meeting was declared closed by Mr Werner Burkhart, Deputy Director General, IAEA Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications. Mr Burkhart expressed his appreciation of the commitment of AfDB in funding T&T intervention activities in sub-Saharan Africa. He stressed the importance of now moving forward jointly to assist in the implementation of projects. In the past, the sterile insect technique (SIT) for tsetse eradication SIT was over sold and presented as the magic silver bullet to solve the T&T problem in Africa. Hence, emphasis now is on the judicious use of this technique and its technical feasibility which should consider the species of fly involved, agro-ecological and climatic conditions of the area to be free from tsetse and relative costs-benefits derived from the operation. Mr Burkhart re-affirmed the support of the Agency to PAAT and to African countries affected by the T&T problem.

#### 5. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1. The following recommendations were formulated.

A. The meeting was informed of the increasing number of countries that have expressed interest in soliciting for loans and grants from AfDB to initiate activities for the elimination of the T&T problem. While acknowledging the high level of commitment shown by these countries, the meeting **recommends:**

- The importance of applying the PAAT-PATTEC criteria in the selection of new candidate countries; and
- To member countries, PATTEC and AfDB to work together to ensure that criteria are applied.

**Action:** AfDB, beneficiary countries, PATTEC, PAAT.

B. The meeting recognizes that the successful implementation of T&T interventions would depend on the quality and quantity of human resources available in concerned countries. The meeting notes with concern the general deficiency in trained personnel for field operations, especially at middle-level. The meeting **recommends:**

- To consider the establishment of a task force that would work in partnership with countries concerned to comprehensively address the problem of human resource development.

**Action:** PATTEC, PAAT and mandated organizations, AfDB beneficiary countries.

C. The meeting recognizes the importance of establishing standardized guides and procedures for field and laboratory operations and welcomes the presentation by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division on Generic Guidelines and

Optimal Location of Tsetse Fly mass-rearing facilities. The meeting **recommends:**

- To pursue the work initiated by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division.

**Action:** PAAT and mandated organizations, PATTEC.

D. The meeting re-affirms its support to the PATTEC initiative and acknowledges the presence of other diseases and constraints to SARD in T&T intervention areas. The meeting **recommends:**

- To bring on board other relevant partners in the management of other diseases and constraints to SARD in intervention areas.

**Action:** Member countries, PATTEC, PAAT.

E. The meeting lauded the intention of countries to employ integrate approach to achieve effective area-wide tsetse suppression and recognizes that under appropriate situations SAT may be the optimal method. The meeting also notes with appreciation recent reports of progress in aerial spraying technology for vector suppression. The meeting **recommends:**

- To consider the use of SAT in situations where this method is the most cost effective and environmentally friendly;
- To allow flexibility for the integrated use of vector suppression methods; and
- To consider the possibility of producing in the PAAT Technical and Scientific series a paper on SAT.

**Action:** Member countries, PATTEC, PAAT, AfDB.

F. The meeting notices with concern the inadequacy of advocacy material available for T&T interventions and the lack of a focal institution for the preparation and dissemination of effective message packages. The meeting **recommends:**

- To collate, produce and disseminate objective messages on T&T interventions.

**Action:** PAAT Secretariat.

G. The meeting endorses the use of SIT as a tool for mopping up residual tsetse populations after fly suppression. The meeting recognizes that capacities for tsetse mass-rearing are still underdeveloped, that time is of essence in the current AfDB-PATTEC initiative and other projects. The meeting **recommends:**

- To put emphasis on the use of conventional methods to suppress tsetse populations to levels that would considerably reduce the number of sterile males required for tsetse elimination; and
- To form a task force that would assess progress made so far in tsetse mass rearing for elimination activities and report to the next PAAT PC meeting.

**Action:** Member countries, PATTEC.

**9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PAAT Programme Committee**

**3-4 May 2005**

**Vienna, Austria**

*Agenda*

**Tuesday, 3 May 2005**

08:30 – 09:00

Registration

09:00 – 09:20

Opening address – *J. Dargie*

Introduction and objectives of the meeting – *A.A. Ilemobade*

09:20 – 09:40

Adoption of report of 8<sup>th</sup> Programme Committee meeting and action taken on the recommendations – *A.A. Ilemobade, R.C. Mattioli*

09:40 – 09:50

Report on FAO/PAAT activities since 8<sup>th</sup> PAAT-PC meeting – *R.C. Mattioli*

09:50 – 10:00

Report from IAEA – *U. Feldmann*

10:00 – 10:10

Report from WHO – *P. Cattand* (On behalf of J. Jannin, WHO)

**10:20 – 10:50**

***Coffee break***

10:50 – 11:10

Report on the progress in the implementation of PATTEC initiative – *J. Kabayo*

11:10 – 11:30

ADB and PATTEC partnership and strategy for T&T intervention – *S.Z. Moussa, J. Kabayo*

11:30 – 13:00

How PAAT can assist ADB-PATTEC supported interventions: discussion – moderator *A.A. Ilemobade*

**13:00 – 14:00**

***Lunch break***

14:00 – 14:30

ADB-PATTEC supported T&T intervention in Ethiopia – *T. Alemu*

14:30 – 15:00

ADB-PATTEC supported T&T intervention in Kenya – *P. Olet*

15:00 – 15:30

ADB-PATTEC supported T&T intervention in Uganda – *L.D. Semakula*

**15:30 – 16:00**

***Coffee break***

16:00 – 17:00

Round table discussion – *P. Holmes*

18:30 – 20:30

Gathering together (Jim Dargie farewell party)

### **Wednesday, 4 May 2005**

09:00 – 09:30

ADB-PATTEC supported T&T intervention in Ghana– *C. Mahama*

09:30 – 10:00

ADB-PATTEC supported T&T intervention in Burkina Faso-Mali – *I. Sidibe, S. Maiga*

10:00 – 10:30

Round table discussion – *P.H. Holmes*

**10:30 – 11:00**

***Coffee break***

11:30 – 12:15

Round table discussion – *P.H. Holmes*

**12:15 – 14:00**

***Lunch break***

14:00 – 14:30

Tsetse fragmentation: the new Wellcome Trust funded project – *S. de la Rocque*

14:30 – 15:00

Sleeping sickness and Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) – *P. Cattand*

15:00 – 15:30

Round table discussion – *A.A. Ilemobade*

**15:30 – 16:00**

***Coffee break***

16:00 – 17:00

General discussion and the way forward

Conclusions and recommendations

Any other business

Next meeting

Closing

**9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PAAT Programme Committee****3-4 May 2005****Vienna, Austria*****List of Participants***

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**9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PAAT Programme Committee**

**3-4 May 2005**

**Vienna, Austria**

***List of Documents***

1. Agenda and List of Participants
2. 8<sup>th</sup> PAAT-PC Meeting, 26-27 April 2004, Rome, Italy
  - a) Draft Report of the 8<sup>th</sup> PAAT Programme Committee meeting
  - b) Actions taken on the recommendations of the 8<sup>th</sup> PAAT PC meeting.
3. *Draft Report of the Tenth PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators Meeting*, 24-25 September 2003, Pretoria, South Africa.
4. Draft Memorandum of Understanding between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Federation for Animal Health on Cooperation on the Establishment of Standards and Protocols for the Quality Control of Trypanocide Drugs.
5. Publications / Presentations by the PAAT Secretariat
  - a) Tsetse and trypanosomiasis intervention policies supporting sustainable animal-agricultural development, *Food, Agriculture & Environment Vol. 2(2): 310-314, 2004.*
  - b) *International assistance to intervention policies and implementation of area-wide tsetse and animal trypanosomiasis programmes*, Extended Synopsis of the IAEA Conference, May 2005.
6. Presentation of national and multinational activities under the PATTEC initiative
  - a) African Development Fund – Appraisal Report for Multinational Project: *Creation of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis-Free Areas in East and West Africa*
  - b) National PATTEC for Kenya
  - c) ADB – PATTEC supported T&T interventions in Burkina Faso
  - d) Presentation of Mali
7. *FAO Communication on FAO/PAAT Support to PATTEC*, prepared for the 4<sup>th</sup> PATTEC Policy and Mobilization Committee meeting, 7-9 February 2005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
8. Briefing note on the outcome of the IAEA Secretariat's review of the Agency's role in tsetse fly management programme
9. Bulletin d'information sur les glossines et les trypanosomoses, 2004, Volume 27, partie 1.

10. PAAT Technical and Scientific Series

a) No. 6, *Long-term tsetse and trypanosomiasis management options in West Africa*, FAO, Rome, 2004.

b) No. 7, *Trypanotolerant livestock in the context of trypanosomiasis intervention strategies*, FAO, Rome, 2005.

c) Proposal for new volume: *Generic Design, Technical Guidelines and Optimal Location of Tsetse Fly Mass-Rearing Facilities*.

d) Proposal for new volume: *Procedures for Declaring Areas Free of Tsetse Flies and Tsetse-Transmitted Trypanosomosis* (manuscript and mini-CD with spreadsheet *how many trap-days*).