



**THE PROGRAMME AGAINST AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS**

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

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**21-22 SEPTEMBER 2005**

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

## Acronyms

AAT	Animal African Trypanosomiasis
AfDB	African Development Bank
ARI	Advanced Research Institute
AU	African Union
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
CIRDES	Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l'Élevage en Zone Subhumide
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ELAT	Ecole de Lutte anti Tsé-tsé
ESCT	Ethiopia Science and technology Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas of Eastern Africa
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HAT	Human African Trypanosomiasis
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBAR	Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
IFAH	International Federation for Animal Health
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ISCTRC	International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control
ITC	International Trypanotolerance Centre
ITM	Institute of Tropical Medicine
LRE	Laboratoire Régional de l'Élevage
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
PAAT	Programme against African Trypanosomiasis
PAG	PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators
RAF	FAO Regional Office for Africa
PATTEC	Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
SARD	Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development
SOP	standardization of operational procedures
STEP	Southern Tsetse Eradication Project
TC	Technical Cooperation
T&T	Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis
UCLT	Unité Centrale de Lutte contre la Trypanosomiase
WHO	World Health Organization

## FOREWORD

The eleventh PAAT Advisory Group (PAG) Coordinators' meeting was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 21-22 September 2005.

The meeting was officially opened by Mr Mulugeta Amha, Commissioner, Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission (ESTC). Mr Mulugeta recalled the devastating effects of African trypanosomiasis on livestock-agricultural and socio-economic development and human health in Ethiopia and in sub-Saharan Africa in general. The disease is a major constraint to sustainable development, poverty reduction and food security. The Commissioner reminded the audience about the efforts undertaken by the Ethiopian Government in the fight against the disease in the Southern Rift Valley of Ethiopia through the Southern Tsetse Eradication Project (STEP), and underpinned the role of PAAT, as the forefront international alliance to assist African countries in tsetse and trypanosomiasis (T&T) interventions. Although Africa has instituted the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC), the continent needs the support of the international community in order to be able to achieve its objective to eliminate the disease. He thanked FAO for its support to the Ethiopian Government in the effort to develop livestock and agriculture in tsetse intervention areas.

On behalf of FAO, Mr Ali Haribou, FAO Liaison Officer to the African Union (AU) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), highlighted the necessity to integrate T&T intervention within the National Programmes for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction strategy. PAAT is to be regarded as an example of international organizations joining their efforts to achieve sustainable development in disease affected areas in sub-Saharan Africa and contributing to the vision and means needed to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Mr Haribou acknowledged the practical steps undertaken by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in financially supporting T&T interventions in six sub-Saharan countries and ensured the continuous support of FAO to Member Countries in the development of T&T intervention strategies, enhancement of synergies and complementarities among stakeholders, including international agencies, donors and governments.

In his introductory remarks, Prof. Albert Ilemobade, Chairman of PAAT, made reference to agreed criteria for the selection of priorities areas for T&T interventions. These criteria have been used and are being used for selection of the six countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, and Uganda) due to receive the AfDB loans and grants. Efforts should continue to raise awareness of these guidelines to affected countries which should be interested in joint international intervention. PAAT is pleased to be playing an important role in these developments and looks forward to benefiting countries making use of the pool of resources available within PAAT. We all need to seize the opportunity of the momentum to bring relief through T&T interventions to mostly rural populations who have been impoverished by the continued existence of the disease.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators express their thanks and appreciation to the Government and people of Ethiopia for the warm hospitality extended to the participants and to the FAO Representative in Ethiopia for the excellent facilities placed at the disposal of the meeting.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Recommendations</b>	1
<b>1. Brief and discussion on the last PAG meeting report</b> (A.A. Ilemobade)	3
<b>2. Report of the PAAT Secretariat and FAO/PAAT activities</b> (R.C. Mattioli)	3
<b>3. Report from the FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF)</b> (G. Chizyuka)	4
<b>4. Report from AU/IBAR</b> (Solomon Haile Mariam)	4
<b>5. Report from IAEA</b> (U. Feldmann)	5
<b>6. Report from WHO</b> (P. Simarro)	5
<b>7. Report from PATTEC</b> (J. Kabayo)	5
<b>8. Mapping the benefits: first steps in developing a new decision tool for T&amp;T interventions (FAO/PAAT-DFID position paper)</b> (W. Wint)	6
<b>9. Sustainable agriculture and rural development strategies and sleeping sickness intervention actions</b> (C. Ly)	7
<b>10. Data available and needed for identification of priority areas and planning zonal field T&amp;T intervention in the context of SARD in the six AfDB beneficiary countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia)</b> (I. Sidibe, S. Maiga, C. Mahama, P.Olet, L. Semakula, T. Alemu)	8
<b>11. Role and contribution of the FAO liaison Officers in planning and implementation of T&amp;T intervention</b> (Moderator: G. Chizyuka)	9
<b>12. Information and communication system: strategy for the reinforcement of information and communication flow and use of PAAT-IS</b> (Moderator: V. Codja)	9
<b>Annex 1 – List of participants</b>	10
<b>Annex 2 – Agenda</b>	12
<b>Annex 3 – List of documents</b>	15

**Report of the  
11<sup>th</sup> PAAT Advisory Group (PAG) Co-ordinators Meeting  
held 21-22 September 2005  
in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**Recommendations**

1. **Recommendation** - On the identification, formulation and implementation of T&T intervention projects.

- To assist AfDB beneficiary countries in the formulation and implementation of field T&T intervention programmes and activities;
- To make available to AfDB beneficiary countries relevant expertise and resources to assist them in establishing detailed work plans and progress review mechanisms through organizing planning sessions, identifying consultants and supporting national and regional capacity building;
- To maintain the momentum in the PATTEC initiative and provide support to the six beneficiary countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Uganda) in programme management, land use planning, monitoring and evaluation, and in standardization of operational procedures (SOPs);
- To organize/form a working group on SOPs, with special attention on harmonization of software and baseline surveys and data analysis.

**Action:** AfDB, PATTEC, PAAT, ILRI, ICIPE, other Advanced Research Institutes (ARIs).

2. **Recommendation** - On human resource development and training modules.

- To evaluate existing national and regional training facilities as well as strategic needs and disseminate this information to PAAT partners, stakeholders and donors.

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

3. **Recommendation** – On Liaison Officers (LOs) and reduced resources to operate.

- To reorient the terms of reference of the LOs and to designate regional representatives rather than national representatives to attend international meetings;
- To use electronic interactions between national LOs as means of dissemination and exchange of information at regional and international level.

**Action:** FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF), national LOs.

4. **Recommendation** – On declaration of areas free from T&T.

- To disseminate the draft document on guidelines for declaring areas T&T free through the PAAT Information System for comment and further development, with a view to eventually produce a PAAT position paper.

**Action:** FAO, IAEA.

5. **Recommendation** – On ISCTRC and its organs.
- To continue to convene the annual ISCTRC Executive Committee meeting and the biennial ISCTRC Conference and to publish as well as disseminate the conference proceedings;
  - The African Union to continue to host the ISCTRC and its Secretariat and provide the necessary funds to ensure the day-to-day operation.
- Action:** AU, ISCTRC Secretariat, AU/IBAR.
6. **Recommendation** –On vector population genetics, delineation of criteria for isolation of fly populations and establishment of protocols for fly sampling and processing for DNA characterisation.
- To assist in standardizing the analytical approaches and the baseline data collection.
- Action:** IAEA, FAO.
7. **Recommendation** – On partnership with the private sector to increase efficiency in HAT screening and to consider HAT not merely as a human health problem but as a threat to SARD.
- To continue to strengthen HAT control activities and identify HAT as a potential disease candidate for elimination with a view to improving human health and enhancing agricultural and livestock production as an integrated component of the fight against poverty and food security.
- Action:** WHO, PAAT and mandated organizations, PAAT stakeholders.
8. **Recommendation** – On improvement of regional harmonization in the implementation of the T&T projects, particularly in the six AfDB beneficiary countries.
- To bring together AfDB assisted countries to ensure coordination of the regional and overlapping aspects concerning the implementation and the log frame of the AfDB supported projects;
  - To re-evaluate the range of species and numbers of sterile insects required by the individual countries in the anticipated time scale.
- Action:** PATTEC, AfDB beneficiary countries.

## **1. Brief and discussion on the last PAG meeting report – A.A. Ilemobade**

The report of the previous meeting held in Accra, Ghana, in September 2004 was discussed, and conclusions and recommendations endorsed. Mr Simarro provided details of availability of drugs and diagnostic activities in the field in Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo. Information was provided on two meetings, one in Libreville and a second one in Bamako, to coordinate HAT elimination activities in central and western Africa.

The participants agreed on the provisional agenda and time table. The next PAG meeting will be convened in Kasane, Botswana, in October 2006.

## **2. Report of the PAAT Secretariat and FAO/PAAT activities - R.C. Mattioli**

The audience was informed about FAO and PAAT activities as related to T&T since the 2004 PAG meeting. The T&T problem has been brought to the attention of the World Bank (WB) and discussed at the 1<sup>st</sup> Ordinary General Assembly of ALive (Africa Partnership for Livestock Development) and ALive Executive Committee. FAO and WB have decided to collaborate, through ALive-PAAT interaction, in matters related to T&T. In particular FAO/PAAT should provide the policy, strategy and technical and scientific support to WB policy and investment in sub-Saharan Africa for all matters related to T&T. Concerning dissemination of information, this activity continues to be performed through the PAAT Information System which is constantly updated. In this regard, FAO provided a communication (“Fight against trypanosomiasis: starting from rural development”) which was diffused through the World Radio for Environment and a television communication (“Tsetse fly eradication”) transmitted through the UNIFEED Satellite Transmission and CNN. Concerning partnership and projects, the participants were informed about the development of a new initiative with UNIDO on collaboration on Quality Control/Quality Assurance (QC/QA) of trypanocides aiming at (i) supporting country standards development capacity and linkages to the international standards development bodies (CODEX and ISO), and (ii) assisting livestock industry in developing countries to ensure food safety in the agro-chain (drug residue control capacity). This new collaborative initiative is part of the broader FAO-private sector cooperation with IFAH (International Federation for Animal Health) on QC/QA of trypanocides. It was suggested to extend this collaboration to include QA criteria to other veterinary drugs. Additional public-private sector partnership operating within PAAT is the WHO-Aventis collaboration on sleeping sickness research, monitoring and treatment. In collaboration with the Ethiopian Government and IAEA, FAO has developed a project proposal for T&T intervention in the Southern Rift Valley (SRV) of Ethiopia to support the on going efforts of the Ethiopian Government to eliminate the disease problem in SRV. Jointly with DFID, FAO is developing a tool for T&T impact and intervention assessment in the form of a position paper entitled “Mapping the benefits: developing a new decision tool for T&T interventions”.

With regard to publications, a paper entitled “Trypanotolerant livestock in the context of trypanosomiasis intervention strategies” was published in the PAAT Technical and Scientific Series. FAO continued to publish the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Information (TTI) bulletin and since the last PAG, a communication on FAO and PAAT activities was presented at the OIE/NTTAT (Non Tsetse Transmitted Animal Trypanosomiasis) meeting held in Paris, May 2005. Additional publications were “International Assistance to Intervention Policies and Implementation of Area-wide Tsetse and Animal Trypanosomiasis Programmes”, FAO/IAEA International Conference on Area-wide Control of Insect Pests:



Integrating the Sterile Insect and Related Nuclear and Other Techniques, Vienna, Austria, May 2005 and the book chapter “Potential Impact of Tsetse Fly Control involving the Sterile Insect Technique”, in “Sterile Insect Technique: Principles and Practice in Area-Wide Integrated Pest Management”.

The PAG was informed about the venue of the next PAAT-PC meeting (Florence, Italy, April 2006) and PAG meeting (Kasane, October, 2006).

The discussion which followed the presentation drew members’ attention to the need to assess training requirements in view to properly implement AfDB-PATTEC funded projects. The training should not be limited to technical, field personnel but expanded to all levels, including staff responsible for project management and coordination. PAAT should assist PATTEC in this exercise and the PAAT website is an instrument that should be used to broadcast and disseminate collected information on training opportunities and facilities.

### **3. Report from FAO Regional Office (RAF) for Africa – G. Chizyuka**

RAF activities are coordinated and complement Headquarters based FAO/PAAT activities. RAF has been mainly involved in providing sponsorship for national African staff to attend training courses on the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) and sponsoring African scientists and *ad hoc* scientific studies (e.g. trypanocide resistance) entirely and/or in partnership with other financial contributors. The results of these investigations are generally presented to the ISCTRC Conference. FAO also provides funds to the investigators to attend the Conference.

Mr Chizyuka suggested to review the terms of reference of the FAO LOs and to re-orient them in response to the new AfDB funded activities. It was also proposed to provide regional reports by the designated regional representatives of the LOs rather than organizing regular meetings where national reports are presented.

### **4. Report from AU/IBAR – Solomon Haile Mariam**

The meeting was informed that the restructuring of AU/IBAR and ISCTRC is on going and will be presented at the end of 2005. Concerning field T&T activities: the FITCA project ended; the obtained results and methodological approach have been embedded within the PATTEC initiative. Livestock development and the T&T problem have been duly considered and included in the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). The final version of the CAADP document should be finalized soon. The WB will transfer the Secretariat of ALive programme to the IBAR Office in Nairobi, Kenya.

Concerning the ISCTRC Conference to be held immediately after this PAG meeting: the Secretariat has received 200 papers, 60 have been accepted for oral presentation and 40 for posters. Approximately 350 persons will attend. The main theme of the Conference will be PATTEC which will be presented at the opening ceremony of the Conference. AU/IBAR appreciates the assistance from PAAT and its contribution to ensure continuation of ISCTRC activities. The meeting will formulate a recommendation in support of ISCTRC.

## **5. Report from IAEA – U. Feldmann**

Mr Feldmann provided an overview of current IAEA activities and of the recent external evaluation of the T&T programme of IAEA. The Agency's emphasis is now focused on training and development of disease diagnosis techniques. With respect to IAEA funded TC projects, although IAEA will continue to provide assistance to Member States, national ownership of project activities is essential.

A detailed description of the pathways for declaring an area free of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis was provided. It was suggested that, once finalized, the paper will be submitted to OIE with a view to follow the OIE procedures for the declaration of disease free zone (in this case "zone free of tsetse and trypanosomiasis"). The audience was informed on the development of an entomological model which describes methods of determining trapping requirements to statistically and reliably establish absence of tsetse flies from a given area. The method was successfully tested in Botswana, and it was suggested to be published in the PAAT Technical and Scientific Series. Mr Feldmann informed the participants of the arrival of Mr Liang, as new Director of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division.

The participants argued on the need to link normative functions to field activities, e.g. guidelines for baseline data collection should be adopted by PATTEC and African national staff in designing and implementing field T&T intervention activities.

## **6. Report from WHO – P. Simarro**

The Organization, through an agreement with the private sector, has been able to acquire drugs allowing WHO to provide free treatments and to expand geographic areas of surveillance and monitoring activities. With the increased activity of sleeping sickness screening and availability of large quantity of drugs, WHO has establish direction for the possible elimination of the disease. However, to reach this objective further funding resources are required in order to set up a continental surveillance programme. In fact the danger is to reduce the disease prevalence/incidence to a very low level that does not constitute a threat any more with a consequent relapse of monitoring activity followed by a novel upsurge of sleeping sickness cases, as was the case in the Central African Republic from 1960 onwards. Mr Simarro requested PAAT to draft a recommendation in this regard. The suggestion was supported by the meeting and PAAT Secretariat. It was highlighted the role of the Organization in the standardisation method of HAT control.

The participants requested WHO to undertake investigations with a view to produce simplified diagnostic tools.

## **7. Report from PATTEC – J. Kabayo**

PATTEC activities focused on raising awareness, seeking support and reminding countries of their commitment in T&T interventions. In December 2004, AfDB agreed to provide loans and grant to Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Uganda for US\$75M (95 percent as loan, the remaining 5 percent as grant). The support should continue until tsetse flies are eliminated from these countries. Conditions for obtaining the AfDB financial support include national parliamentary approval, legal approval, opening bank accounts (5 accounts in each country). At logistic level, the country should establish a Project

Coordination Unit, a Steering Committee and design a work programme. Kenya is the first country to fulfil all these conditions.

A Charity Foundation was set up in USA – jointly with the foundation of Chagas disease – and a collaboration with USDA has been negotiated. PATTEC has approached the WB for support which in turn requested PATTEC to submit a written project proposal. Collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to promote the PATTEC initiative has improved and project proposals are in the process for Namibia, Angola, Zambia and Botswana. In these countries, the sequential aerosol technique will be the elected method to suppress tsetse flies. Botswana and Namibia have already earmarked funds for field T&T activities, while Angola and Zambia require the support of AfDB.

PATTEC requested the technical assistance of PAAT and mandated organizations for the implementation of T&T field intervention activities and training. Also, Mr Kabayo suggested rehabilitating regional training facilities [e.g. Ecole de Lutte Anti-Tsétsé (ELAT) in Burkina Faso] to host training courses.

### ***Points raised during the general discussion***

It was commented whether the fact of opening so many T&T intervention fronts at a time would not jeopardize efforts and resources, and increase difficulties in proper regional coordination. In this regard, a step-wise and phased conditional approach should be considered and progression should be planned in a spatially coherent manner. For successful project objectives' achievement and prior to the implementation of field project activities it is essential to define:

- realistic achievable objectives;
- number of technical staff required;
- capacity building plans;
- skill in project management;
- baseline data sets needed, including collection methods and analysis;
- work plan and timeframe according to established objectives;
- judicious allocation of financial resources.

On these points, PAAT has been pro-active and a document including curricula and terms of reference for the establishment of an “Assistance Project Formulation Team” has been produced and provided to the PATTEC Coordinator and representatives of countries benefiting from the AfDB financial support. In addition, part of the project budget should be allocated for *ad hoc* consultancies which complement technical field T&T actions, e.g. studies/activities addressing socio-economics and cost-benefit of intervention, environmental impact, land and natural resources use and livestock-agricultural development activities.

## **8. Mapping the benefits: first steps in developing a new decision tool for T&T interventions (FAO/PAAT-DFID position paper) – W. Wint**

The purpose of the study is to investigate the feasibility of linking quantitative economic variables to a geographical information system (GIS) spatial framework in order to provide new insights and reinforce the decision-making process for T&T interventions.

Mr Wint described the methodological approach used. The first phase of this work tackled Benin, Ghana and Togo. The second phase extended the work to cover parts of Burkina Faso and Mali. A range of standardised livestock-population, production and price data were collected at country, province and district level from each of these five countries, together with the most recent livestock population, cropping and disease data. These were amalgamated with the corresponding data layers derived and adapted from the PAAT

Information system. At the mapping stage, the data were extrapolated to cover the areas around the five countries, notably including Côte d'Ivoire for which considerable data already existed in the authors' archive database.

Existing information on the diseases' impact on cattle production parameters was incorporated in a series of deterministic herd models, which projected the cattle populations and calculated the income derived from them over a period of 20 years. These modelled the situation both with and without the presence of trypanosomiasis in the 'core' population area. Thus 2 X 2 or four interrelated models were produced for each cattle breed/production system.

The final part of the study mapped livestock distribution. By applying the estimates of the cattle population growth rates provided by the herd models to maps of the current distribution of cattle, it was possible to map the estimated distribution of livestock in 20 years' time. The need to find ways to estimate the benefits from this type of expansion of livestock production has been a major unresolved issue in analysing the T&T problem.

The results of the work are depicted in a series of maps illustrating the geographical distribution of the potential US\$ benefits from the removal of trypanosomiasis throughout the zone studied.

From the point of view of decision-making process within the field of T&T interventions, having mapped the benefits, the obvious step is to consider mapping the cost. This would, however, first require undertaking a similar exercise to the current one to combine cost models with spatial data. The regions that show benefits that exceeds the costs calculated for different interventions could then be mapped, as could the benefit-cost ratios for the various options.

## **9. Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development strategies and Sleeping Sickness intervention actions - C. Ly**

The presentation analyses how the strategic planning of livestock-agricultural development in areas affected by both Animal African Trypanosomiasis (AAT) and Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) could be approached, in context of PAAT's provision of normative guidelines for dealing with T&T. It focuses on the policy design and the identification of the key variables that could imbed T&T control in sustainable health delivery, agriculture and rural development strategies.

An historical perspective is presented starting from the structural adjustment programmes embedding the health, agriculture and rural development objectives to the strategies for reducing poverty. Fighting poverty requires a good understanding of poverty multifactorial determination. Characteristics of poverty are three-fold (i) low levels of income, particularly among women and young people, (ii) poor access to basic infrastructure and social-production services, (iii) weak institutional capacities of community based organizations and/or local organizations managed by the poor themselves. This approach leads to an operational paradigm for describing and attacking poverty that can be taken as a global logical framework for T&T control. Empowerment, economic opportunities, basic social services and infrastructures are key-requirements to ensure sustainability and advantages for the poor who are dominant in infested tsetse areas.

Strategies to link T&T interventions with rural development and poverty reduction strategies and policies need to be designed taking into account the situation in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in the human health delivery and livestock sub-sectors which remain problematic. Despite the potential of livestock for poverty reduction and its contribution to the economy in many countries, livestock development strategies are still missing. T&T cannot

escape the general trends in which institutional innovation and appropriate policy are needed so that T&T control technology packages have some chances to succeed.

Alliance and coordination of motivations are needed at various levels: community, private and public sector including research and development, Non Government and Civil Society Organizations. the links between health and livestock policies and the other sectors (education, agriculture, credit, etc.) necessary for the development process should not be ignored.

At the community level, insight can be obtained from Community Development Plans Frameworks involving Local Councils and other local governing bodies, farmers' organizations, public and private extension/advisory agencies, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders such as line departments (forestry, livestock, land management) for concerted rural development interventions including T&T control. Consequently, one can predict that the integration of T&T control to other local development initiatives and programmes will be easier such as human health programmes (e.g. malaria) and natural resource management programmes (land, forests). The involvement and informed participation of the local stakeholders could also be reinforced by building the capacity at the local level on T&T control techniques.

The bottom-up approach can be pursued at the national, regional and continental level to better influence policies and institutions that determine poor people's life and contribute to T&T control as a mean of improving their livelihoods.

**10. Data available and needed for identification of priority areas and planning zonal field T&T intervention in the context of SARD in the six AfDB beneficiary countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia) – I. Sidibe, S. Maiga, C. Mahama, P. Olet, L. Semakula, T. Alemu**

Speakers commented on the inaccuracy (low quality) or lack of recent baseline data sets for the assignment of threshold values to define and select high priority areas for T&T intervention. In addition to the classic entomological and parasitological data sets, additional baseline data required comprise:

- crop production;
- livestock production and production systems;
- socio-economics;
- livestock and human population density;
- land use and landscape dynamics;
- natural resources;
- climatic.

Country representatives also highlighted the need for data sharing among projects involved in T&T interventions. Efforts should be made to acquire, collate and standardize existing data and establish a common, harmonized database management system and identify appropriate software. Project management and data management and analysis should be strengthened both at national and regional level. In this regard, training courses are needed to improve human resource capacity. Considering the involvement of rural, farmers and/or livestock owners' communities in the implementation of field project activities and, therefore in contributing to generate results, it is necessary to extend the training to the local communities (e.g. farmers) engaged in T&T field intervention programmes.

**11. Role and contribution of the FAO Liaison Officers in planning and implementation of T&T intervention – Moderator G. Chizyuka**

This topic was partially dealt with in Section 3 [Report of FAO Regional Office (RAF) for Africa] of this report. Mr Chizyuka, in consultation with the FAO LOs, will re-define their terms of reference (TORs) taking into consideration the advent of the AfDB national T&T intervention projects and the existing collaboration between FAO/PAAT and PATTEC. Hence, in the FAO LOs TORs it should be defined how the LOs interface with PATTEC and national T&T intervention strategies.

**12. Information and communication system: strategy for the reinforcement of information and communication flow and use of PAAT-IS – Moderator V. Codjia**

The discussion ranged around the desirability and feasibility to revamp the electronic PAAT-List (PAAT-L) and the PAAT Newsletter. Opinions were expressed that news and new developments should be posted on the PAAT web site rather than PAAT-L. The list of subscribers to PAAT-L could be used to send out regular announcements listing the postings on the PAAT web site.

The possibility of the re-introduction of publishing regularly PAAT newsletter requires additional funding. Information and news forming the previous PAAT Newsletter will be included in a new section of the Tsetse and Information bulletin which is published regularly at semestral intervals.

11<sup>th</sup> PAG MEETING

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

21-22 September 2005

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**11<sup>th</sup> PAG MEETING**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**21-22 September 2005**

**AGENDA and TIMETABLE**

**Wednesday, 21 September**

09:00 – 09:30

Opening address and introduction (M. Amha, Commissioner ESTC, Ethiopia, Ali Haribou, FAO Liaison Officer to AU and ECA and A.A. Ilemobade)

09:30 – 10:00

Report of the last PAG meeting, the last PAAT Programme Committee meeting and PAAT Secretariat, including FAO/PAAT activities (A.A. Ilemobade and R.C. Mattioli)

10:00 – 10:15

Report from FAO Regional Office, Accra (G. Chizyuka)

10:15 – 10:30

Report from IAEA (U. Feldmann)

***10:30 – 10:45***

***Coffee break***

10:45 – 11:00

Report from WHO (P. Simarro)

11:00 – 11:15

Report from AU/IBAR (H.M. Solomon)

11:15 – 11:30

Report from PATTEC (J. Kabayo)

11:30 – 12.30

Discussion

***12:30 – 14:00***

***Lunch break***

14:00 – 14:30

Mapping the benefits: first steps in developing a new decision tool for tsetse and trypanosomiasis interventions (FAO/PAAT-DFID Position Paper) (W. Wint)

14:30 – 15:00

Sustainable agriculture and rural development strategies and sleeping sickness intervention actions (C. Ly)

15:00 – 15:30

Discussion

**15:30 – 16:00**

***Coffee break***

16:00 – 16:30

Up dated progress on the implementation of the Southern Tsetse Eradication Programme (STEP) and future perspectives (T. Alemu)

16:30 – 17:00

“Cotton belt” area Burkina Faso – Mali: data available and needed for planning zonal field T&T intervention in the context of SARD (I. Sidibe and S. Maiga)

17:00 – 17:30

Discussion

17:30 – 18:00

Conclusions and recommendations of Day 1.

**18:00 – 20:00**

***Gathering together***

**Thursday, 22 September**

09:00 – 10:00

- (i) Ghana: data available and needed for identification of priority areas and planning zonal field T&T intervention in the context of SARD (C. Mahama)
- (ii) Kenya: data available and needed for identification of priority areas and planning zonal field T&T intervention in the context of SARD (P. Olet)
- (iii) Uganda: data available and needed for identification of priority areas and planning zonal field T&T intervention in the context of SARD (L.D. Semakula)
- (iv) Burkina Faso and Mali: data available and needed for identification of priority areas and planning zonal field T&T intervention in the context of SARD (I. Sidibe, S. Maiga)
- (v) Ethiopia: data available and needed for identification of priority areas and planning zonal field T&T intervention in the context of SARD (T. Alemu)

10:00 – 10:30

Discussion

***10:30 – 11:00***

***Coffee break***

11:00 – 12:00

Role and contribution of the FAO Liaison Officers in planning and implementation of T&T intervention (Moderator: G. Chizyuka)

***12:00 – 14:00***

***Lunch break***

14:00 – 15:30

Information and communication system: strategy for the reinforcement of information and communication flow and use of PAAT-IS (Moderator: V. Codjia)

***15:30 – 16:00***

***Coffee break***

16:00 – 17:00

AOB

Conclusions and recommendations

Next meeting

**11<sup>th</sup> PAG MEETING**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**21-22 September 2005**

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

1. Tentative agenda.
2. *Actions taken on the recommendations of the 10<sup>th</sup> PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators Meeting (Accra, September 2004).*
3. *Conclusions and Recommendations of the Ninth PAAT Programme Committee meeting, Vienna, Austria, 3-4 May 2005.*
4. *Report of the Tenth PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators Meeting, Accra, Ghana, 22-24 September 2004.*
5. *FAO Communication on PAAT Activities*, document prepared by FAO/AGAH for the Réunion du Group ad hoc sur les trypanosomoses animales non transmises par les glossines, OIE Headquarters, Paris, France, 22 May 2005.
6. PAAT Technical and Scientific Series No. 7, *Trypanotolerant livestock in the context of trypanosomiasis intervention strategies*, FAO, Rome, 2005.
7. *International Assistance to Intervention Policies and Implementation of Area-wide Tsetse and Animal Trypanosomiasis Programmes* (R.C. Mattioli, J. Jannin, U. Feldmann, W. Wint, G. Hendrickx, J. Slingenbergh). FAO/IAEA International Conference on Area-Wide Control of Insect Pests: Integrating the Sterile Insect and Related Nuclear and Other Techniques, Vienna, Austria, 9-13 May 2005.
8. Potential Impact of Tsetse Fly Control Involving the Sterile Insect Technique (U. Feldmann, V.A. Dyck, R.C. Mattioli, J. Jannin). In: *Sterile Insect Technique, Principles and Practice in Area-Wide Integrated Pest Management*.
9. *Mapping the benefits: developing a new decision tool for tsetse and trypanosomiasis interventions* [abstract. The full (final version) paper will be presented at the ISCTRC].
10. *Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Information periodical*, Volume 27, Part 2, 2004, FAO, Rome.
11. *Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Information periodical*, Index, Volume 26, 27, Parts 1-2 (2003), 1-2 (2004).
12. FITCA Final Report.

13. Lessons learnt from FITCA Kenya Project.
14. Generic Design, Technical Guidelines and Optimal Location of Tsetse Fly Mass-Rearing Facilities.
15. CD Procedures for Declaring Areas Free of Tsetse Flies and Tsetse-Transmitted Trypanosomosis.