

**REPORT**

**SEVENTEENTH (17<sup>TH</sup>) MINISTERIAL  
COORDINATION MEETING**

**ON**

**FARMING IN TSETSE  
CONTROLLED AREAS (FITCA)  
OF EASTERN AFRICA**

**Hotel Triangle Annexe, Jinja (Uganda)  
24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> March, 2003**

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## List of Abbreviations

EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas
GIS	Geographical Information System
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
KETRI	Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute
LRI	Livestock Research Institute
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MTR	Mid Term Review
NAO	National Authorisation Organisation
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign
RTCUC	Regional Tsetse Coordination Unit

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The 17<sup>th</sup> Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) Ministerial Coordination Meeting was held at Hotel Triangle Annexe in Jinja, Uganda between the 23<sup>rd</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> of March, 2003. It was attended by over 100 participants who included Government Ministers or their representatives, the Director of AU/IBAR, FITCA Regional Coordination Office staff, FITCA project staff from Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania, Representatives of the European Union (EU), and farmers. The list of participants is attached as Annex 1. The meeting was facilitated by Dr. Dan Kisauzi of *Nkoola Institutional Development Associates Ltd.*

## 2. OPENING OF THE MEETING

### 2.1 SUMMARY OF REMARKS

#### 2.1.1 Permanent Secretary- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Uganda

In a speech made for him by the Director of Animal Resources-Uganda, the Permanent Secretary- MAAIF of Uganda expressed his gratitude at Uganda being honoured to host the 17<sup>th</sup> FITCA Ministerial Meeting. He observed that FITCA had so far done a good job of initiating interventions that would hopefully bring the problem of tsetse and trypanosomosis to a manageable level in the project areas. He particularly noted the project's contribution to provision of infrastructure support and equipment to enable the rural people to participate in managing the problem. He noted however that some districts in the northern region of Uganda, which were originally not in the project's implementation area are also becoming affected by tsetse and trypanosomosis. The project was therefore coming to an end when a need still exists to both consolidate the achievements it has made and to tackle the emerging challenges. He therefore underscored the need for the project to be extended in Uganda, because if left at this stage all the gains it has made could be lost. He thanked the EU for supporting the FITCA project in Uganda and expressed the hope that the deliberations of the meeting would be fruitful.

#### 2.1.2 The Residential District Commissioner(RDC)-Jinja

The RDC welcomed all the participants on behalf of the people of Jinja. He explained that since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, tsetse has been rampant in the area bringing with it all associated problems. Therefore the communities in the areas surrounding JINJA appreciated the achievements of FITCA against a background based on their real experiences of the problem. He invited all participants to enjoy the special environment in Jinja and to visit the tourist attractions particularly the source of the great River Nile.

#### 2.1.3 The FITCA Regional Coordinator

On behalf of the organizing committee for the meeting, Dr. Solomon – the Regional Coordinator - welcomed the guest of honor, the Ministers, distinguished guests and the all participants. He thanked AU-IBAR for its support in coordinating the FITCA programme. He noted that the participation of so many individuals/people in the meeting was a demonstration of the great support being rendered to the

programme. He expressed his gratitude to the donor (European Union-EU), the Technical Assistants (TAs), FITCA staff, governments and the private sector for their support to the programme. He expressed his belief that the project had achieved a lot in the three years. In his conclusion, he assured the participants that the issues discussed in the meeting will be used to guide the programme management team in planning the way forward.

#### **2.1.4 Director of Animal Resources -Uganda**

The Director of Animal Resources Uganda noted that the tsetse and trypanosomosis control fall under his directorate. He further noted that the problem of tsetse is a big one, observing that almost all districts are infested and that this has had a major impact on animal production. Furthermore, human sleeping sickness cases are also still many. He pointed out that though there are three foci in the country, it is feared that the South-East focus had now overlapped with the North West focus. Dealing with this was a new challenge that had to be taken on board.

#### **2.1.5 The Head of Delegation of the European Commission in Uganda**

In his speech read for him by his representative, H.E. Ambassador Sigurd Illing welcomed the Honourable Ministers for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, the Director of AU/IBAR, Resident District Commissioner-Jinja, His Worship the Mayor-Jinja, and the participants to the meeting. He expressed his appreciation for the kind invitation from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, to participate at this function. He stated that the objective of the European Commission in the cooperation with developing countries is to reduce poverty and create a sustainable environment. He said that the Commission also supports ACP countries' effort to remove constraints to the socioeconomic development of the region. He noted that as most of the population in developing countries lives in rural areas, rural development is always a priority.

He further noted that the European Commission (EC) is involved in a number of rural development programmes with the Government of Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, including Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA). It is also supporting the FITCA Programme in the East African region with 20 Million EURO financed from the Lomé IV (7<sup>th</sup> EDF). He said that he believed that this would go a long way to improve the well being of the rural population and the health of the livestock in the region. He observed that the empowerment of rural communities through appropriate farming practices and sustainability aspects are of utmost importance during the implementation of the programme, however, the importance of proper utilization of all resources for contributing to the purpose of the project cannot be over-emphasised.

He further observed that after some problematic years the program was now moving forward and the European Commission still expected that the programme would contribute to an improved socio-economic development of the people in the region. He acknowledged that the presence of so many high level officials from the participating countries showed the significance of the activities in the FITCA program to the national policies and strategies.

In closing, he expressed his delight in participating in the meeting. He said that this served as a testimony to the strong commitment of the European Commission to the development of the regions economy and its rural sector in particular.

### **2.1.6 The Acting Director of AU / IBAR**

Dr. Musiime, the Acting Director, AU/IBAR welcomed the Honourable Ministers, distinguished delegates and all participants. He expressed his pleasure at being given the opportunity to make a very short remark on the opening ceremony of the 17<sup>th</sup> FITCA Ministerial Coordination meeting in the beautiful town of Jinja. He said that it was the will and interest of the member states to have the AU/FITCA Member Countries to convene the 17<sup>th</sup> FITCA Ministerial Coordination meeting at the source of the Nile. He thanked the Government and the people of Uganda for accepting to host this important meeting. He noted that the AU-IBAR/FITCA Ministerial coordination meeting is a unique association of the 6 East African member Countries namely Ethiopia, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda whereby Countries took their own initiative to participate in the coordination meeting by financing their own travelling expenses. He said that this was one of the achievements of The FITCA project whereby the concept of regional integration is very much encouraged.

He pointed out that the 17<sup>th</sup> FITCA Ministerial meeting was taking place in the Final year of the FITCA Project, because the financial agreement of the FITCA project is coming to an end on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2003. He went on to highlight the objective of the FITCA project, which is to improve the Livelihood of the people in the region by improving their Human Resource capacity and Infrastructure capacity and at the same time use the Tsetse Control as an entry point and introduce various types of rural development interventions. In that regard, he invited every one to examine the achievements of the FITCA project, which were going to be presented and discussed during the two days. He requested that the most crucial issue, which should be discussed in the meeting, would be the future of FITCA. He further observed that there are two options. The first option was that the project would come to an end in December 2003 and management and operationalisation would be transferred to the individual Governments. If the decision was to be so, then Government budgetary support for the national FITCA project had to be thought through in advance. The second option was to continue to a transitional phase at no cost extension for one year in accordance with the MTR mission so that each Country would have enough time to put in place an exit strategy that would ensure the future sustainability of the project. He believed that the 17<sup>th</sup> Ministerial FITCA Coordination meeting had the political empowerment to further negotiate with the major donor for a no cost extension with the remaining funds.

He expressed the opinion that in spite of the delay due to various reasons the FITCA project had demonstrated great impact and relevance in the several areas of interventions these included:

- Infrastructure development, human resources building and improvement of crop and livestock productivity through the control of tsetse flies. The details of these would be presented by the experts in the various Countries.
- Development of the impregnated nets by the team in FITCA Kenya in cooperation with Vestergard, Denmark. The impregnated nets had been proven to protect zero

grazing animals against Tsetse and other biting flies including Mosquitoes. Sample donations of these nets would be given to the Ministries in the FITCA countries.

- The successful suppression/elimination of tsetse flies from Mageta Island on Lake Victoria by FITCA Kenya
- The close working harmony established in the East African Region among the Professionals and the rural Community in line with the AU and EU strategy for regional integration in the long run. He believed that FITCA had contributed toward that goal.

He announced that on behalf of the Interim Chairman of the Commission of the African Union, The AU/IBAR would award Certificates of appreciation to institutions and individuals who had contributed toward the promotion and implementation of the FITCA project in the East African Region. Among those partners and friends of AU/IBAR was the major donor, the European Union, which had granted 20 Million Euros for the successful implementation of the project. He also expressed his wish to thank the Governments and people of the 5 implementing Countries for the confidence and the support they had given to AU-IBAR in the course of implementing the FITCA project.

Finally, He also thanked His Excellency the President of Uganda, the Government, the people and most of all the Honourable Minister and the dedicated Staff of the Ministry for having worked tirelessly for the materialization and success of such an important conference.

### **2.1.7 Opening Speech - Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries, Uganda.**

In a speech delivered for him by Hon. Mary Mugenyi, Minister of State, MAAIF, the Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries welcomed the all Hon. Ministers of the Agricultural Sector, His Excellency the Head of European Commission in Uganda, the Director AU-IBAR, Leaders of Delegations from Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania, Representatives of International Organizations, Delegates from FITCA Countries, and all participants to the 17<sup>th</sup> FITCA Ministerial Harmonisation Meeting. He informed participants that the decision of 36<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the Heads of State and governments made in July 2000 in Lome, Togo urged all Member states to act collectively to rise to the challenge of eliminating the problem of tsetse and trypanosomosis through concerted efforts in mobilizing the necessary human, financial and material resources to render Africa tsetse free within the shortest time possible.

He noted that Uganda is one of the 37 Sub-Saharan African Countries afflicted by the Tsetse fly and the Tsetse-Transmitted Trypanosomosis. Seventy percent (70 %) of the Land surface of Uganda is infested with different tsetse species. He observed that the tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis has hindered the agricultural development by causing sleeping sickness among the human Population. The disease leads to low productivity among the population and death. The population at risk in Uganda is 5.1 Million and the annual incidence is 29 people per 100,000, which is far beyond the WHO recommended figure of 3 people per 100,000. He further highlighted that in the livestock sub sector, Animal trypanosomosis causes reduced calving rates, increased calf mortality, and reduced milk, lambing and

kidding rates. This situation has serious effects on draught power, where labour is inadequate. Animal Trypanosomosis also causes animal protein deficiency, which has devastating effects on the children's growth. He pointed out that tsetse flies do not know or respect any borders; therefore it is important that affected countries should work in harmony to address the devastating effects of trypanosomosis on their respective economies. This harmonization calls for both technical and political support to ensure success of the programme across the borders.

He noted that in light of the above, Uganda had since July 2001 taken up the implementation of Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Campaign (PATTEC) initiative. The Government of Uganda had decided to address the policy and management issues; and formulated a National Tsetse and Trypanosomosis eradication policy to eradicate tsetse and eliminate sleeping sickness and nagana in Uganda. A clearly defined tsetse and trypanosomosis management structure and actual availability of staff had been put in place. He assured the meeting that government of Uganda has a strong commitment to finance the integrated Area-wide tsetse and trypanosomosis Eradication program in Uganda. Uganda would, through the East African Community and the East African Community Parliament, address issues of transboundary nature.

### **3. HAND OVER CEREMONIES**

#### **3.1 CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION TO INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS**

Certificates were given to the following institutions and individuals who had contributed towards the successful implementation of FITCA. The list of people who received certificates is as follows:

##### FITCA Regional Programme

Dr. Jotham T. Musime  
Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam  
Mr. Harald Rojahn  
Dr. Bernard Toutain  
Mr. Joseph Maitima

##### FITCA Kenya

Dr. Burkhard Bauer  
Mr. Francis Oloo  
Dr. Paul Chege Ruhiu  
Dr. Gideon Mwongela

##### FITCA Uganda

Dr. William Olaho Mukani  
Mr. Ambrose Gidudu-Masaba  
Dr. Simon Gould  
Dr. Christopher Laker

##### FITCA Ethiopia

Mrs Hadera Gebru  
Dr. Miressa Keno  
Mr. Stanley Flint



## FITCA Tanzania

Ms Joyce Daffa

Dr. Silas Omolo

## FITCA Rwanda

Dr. Isidore Gafarasi Mapendo

Dr. Charles Nkurangah

## Institutions

EU

ICIPE

KETRI

LIRI

CIRAD

COOPER UGANDA

## List of People and Institutions Who Received Letters of Appreciation

Dr. Heinz Politzar

Dr. Daniel Bourzat

Dr. Rosemary Dolan

NAO of the Ministry of Finance

Coopers Uganda Ltd.

Vestergaard Frandsen

Bayer EA/SA

CEVA

Mimea-Mifugo

Intervet-Highchem

Dr. William Chong'

## **3.2 ZERO-GRAZING IMPREGNATED NETS TO COUNTRIES**

The FITCA Regional Coordinator reported that a lot of demand had emerged for the impregnated nets in all the FITCA member countries. Each of the FITCA countries would receive 1000 meters. Dr. Baukard Bauer (Technical Assistant-FITCA Kenya) presented a symbolic metre of the net to the heads of the delegations from the countries. He requested all the countries to harmonize the protocol for utilizing the net and assessing the socio-economic impact.

## **4. OVERVIEW OF FITCA**

### **4.1 SUMMARIES OF FITCA PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS PROGRESS REPORTS**

#### **4.1.1 Regional overview by the Regional Coordinator**

The AU initiative on Livestock Development includes poverty reduction, food security, NEPAD, AU and IBAR. Now AU and hence IBAR is undergoing restructuring. AU/IBAR has co-ordinated various projects among them PARC, PACE, PANVAC, FITCA over the last 15 years costing some 200,000 ECU some of them lasting 7 – 8 years.

The general objective of FITCA is to achieve sustainable development through integrated socio-economic rural development. After a while people now

appreciate that FITCA is a rural development programme with tsetse control as an entry point. While implementation of FITCA in Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda are in the final stage, Rwanda are having their final document ready for implementation, Burundi and Sudan have been delayed due to political reasons.

The source of finance is EU (20 Million ECU) of which 15 million are Regional funding and 5 million are from National Indicative Funds (NIF). The activities of RTCU are training, co-ordination of environmental activities, identification of research requirements, selection of topics, and monitoring of research activities. RTCU, in addition, organises regional and boarder harmonization meetings. RTCU also mobilizes short-term consultants especially during the last 12 months. By the end of 2002, there appears to be a big gap between commitment and disbursement of funds to FITCA countries. Out of the total 20 million ECU only 25% had been disbursed. Ethiopia has had the record low of 14 % disbursed Kenya 39 % and Uganda 33 % and none to Tanzania. SWOT Workshop identified Government bureaucracy, complex EU procedures as some of the threats facing FITCA.

Main Achievements of FITCA were:

- Conduct training Needs Assessment
- Trained Vets, Technicians, Farmers
- Conducted extensive socio-economic studies
- Livestock consensus in project areas
- Supported research
- Managed environment monitoring
- Conducted cross-section Vector & disease survey
- Establishment of Community crush pens
- Block treatment against trypanosomosis
- Poultry disease control-Newcastle vaccination
- Cross-border harmonization of programmes
- Technical co-ordination meetings
- Support for the formulation of National livestock development policies and strategic planning
- Mid-term Review
- Installed private veterinarians
- Improved mobility & efficiency in 4 countries
- Support Vector Control activities
- Introduction of Animal traction
- Micro-financing
- Support to cash-crop production
- Support to breed improvement (AI)
- Protection of zero-grazing
- Dairy Farms against Tsetse flies
- Preparation of exit strategy
- Formulation of FITCA Phase II proposal
- Assist the formulation West and Central African Project
- Support to ISCTRC
- Support to PATTEC

The Mid-Term Review identified the major constraints of FITCA as:

- Poor logical framework, conceptual and structural weakness
- Lack of regional coherence and objectives
- Research and environment component were included without prior assessment.

However, the MTR recognized the relevance of the FITCA project and recommended a no cost-extension up to December 2004 and a phase II FITCA Project if logframe and regional coherence are effected.

#### **4.1.2 FITCA- EMMC**

The presentation on EMMC was made by Dr. Bernard Toutain.

The objective of this component is to know the effect of the project on the environment and find solutions to the bad impacts. Environment in general deals with natural resources and their sustainable use. The scale of environmental impacts has 3 levels: local, regional and global.

Main supposed changes after the FITCA project will include new settlement in wild areas, extension of cropped areas, communal pastures and fallow, improved animal health and increase in livestock numbers, and increase in human pressure on natural resources such as forests, savannas and wildlife habitats.

The mandate of the EMMC project in the FITCA areas is to increase sustainability of natural resources and agricultural systems through environmental monitoring and management.

The component has two main objectives which are monitoring to define the environmental parameters and assess the impacts of FITCA activities on the environment; and Management to create awareness about environmental monitoring and management as well as empowering communities to deal with the environmental problems.

The concept of EMMC developed from the direct to the indirect impact monitoring, and from a scientific monitoring to a shared environmental monitoring and management. The main components of the project activities include:

1. With scientists – the elaboration of adapted methodologies, assessment of environmentally sensitive areas such as changes in bio diversity, land use and also constitution of a database and GIS.
2. In relation with communities and stakeholders- participatory mapping of land use, study of agricultural system changes and constraints, socio-economic surveys and development of participatory activities.
3. Development of communication

#### Progress to date:

- Sites for environmental monitoring were selected and characterised basing on the different Agro-ecosystems and the different epidemiological situations. Three sites in Kenya, four in Uganda and two in Ethiopia were selected.

- Short term Consultancies to assess the disease risk, collect agro-pastoral and agro- ecological baseline, landscape and land use analysis, community profile analysis and data base harmonisation.
- Environmental assessment of land use and land cover changes of EMMC sites, Bio-diversity and Soil sample analysis.
- Socio- economic surveys of; land use in the last ten years at farm level and changes in crop systems.
- Mapping of land use and land cover to get the present situation for future comparison and to produce a tool for communities to conduct socio economic surveys and participatory mapping.

#### *Plan for 2003*

First of all, concerning the communities; socio economic surveys among the farmers will continue, existing network on environmental issues will be strengthened and national consultants will be recruited to work with communities. Monitoring will continue for on ground mapping in Uganda and Kenya, land use changes in Ethiopia, assessment of bio-diversity and on soil fertility.

Implementation until December 2003 shall be done by SEMG coordinator, ILRI part time ecologist, ILRI full time GIS specialist, ILRI Scientists support, National consultants, National FITCA support and short term SEMG consultants.

The proposed short-term consultancy will involve; high resolution remote sensing, Bio-diversity, soils fertility, course on insecticide use and disposal and Entomologist for tsetse biology in relation to hedgerows.

#### **4.1.3 FITCA Uganda Project**

The presentation of Uganda FITCA was made by Drs. S. Gould and A. Gidudu

Uganda is one of the 37 countries of Africa where tsetse and Trypanosomosis problem has prevailed. The flies occupy 70 % of Uganda making 4.7 million people especially in S.E. & N.W. and 2.8. Million cattle to be under risk of sleeping sickness and nagana respectively. Annually 217 to 352 cases of sleeping sickness have been recorded in S.E. Uganda between 1997 and 2002.

National policy on tsetse is being formulated through UTCC. There are national programmes in regard to tsetse control among them and these include:

- The West Nile primary healthcare programme which has resulted in reduced prevalence of sleeping sickness & lowered tsetse density.
- The livestock productivity improvement programme due to start.

PATTEC and FITCA are among the regional programmes undertaken by Uganda.

The overall objective of FITCA Uganda is to contribute to economic development of S.E. Uganda through sustainable control of human & animal trypanosomosis and promotion of appropriate farming practices.

The Aims or goals of FITCA Uganda are 4 namely:

- reduce tsetse infestation by 75 % or more in high risk area.
- reduce annual sleeping sickness cases to below 5 cases per sub-country per year
- reduce prevalence of nagana to below 5 % per district
- promote appropriate farming practices that will not only increase production but will also help to suppress tsetse infestation.

FITCA operates in 12 districts of S.E. Uganda : Bugiri, Busia, Iganga, Jinja, Kamuli, Kayunga, Mayuge, Mbale, Mukono, Pallisa, Soroti and Tororo. The cost of the 4 year project is 4.8 M Euros.

### Progress to date

- Produced map of project area & identified 165 geo-referenced sites on grid pattern to be used for baseline surveys.
- Survey of sleeping sickness incidence in N.E. situation under control except in Soroti
- Nagana prevalence survey indicate overall 6.6 % prevalence
- Prevalence of ECF, Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis (all endemic in the area)
- Ongoing survey on tsetse infestation both *G. fuscipes* and *G. pallidipes*
- Village survey on farming systems
- Livestock census in 11 districts : 850,000 cattle in N.E.
- Support from Ministry of Health sleeping sickness programme
- Mass prophylactic treatment of cattle
- 80 community crush pens
- 3 Msc students supported
- Support to LIRI

Mid-term review identified the following:

- Logical framework need to be reviewed. (On going now)
- Focus control activities in high risk areas and rural development activities
- Microfinancing & partnership with private sector be promoted
- Present set up fails to reflect ongoing decentralization policy
- Research topics were not demand-driven but responded to researchers perception and needs
- Training activities lack strategy and focus
- Cost/benefit & cost-effectiveness studies need to be implemented
- Bureaucracies in government and EU
- Relationship between national and regional projects weak
- Operational strategy in relation to gender not defined

### Achievements

- Extent of tsetse, sleeping sickness and nagana determined and integrated control measures established.
- Ongoing survey to determine distribution and apparent densities of tsetse species in the 12 districts
- Providing support to entomology department & districts for control and surveillance of tsetse
- Providing assistance and training to MOTT for sleeping sickness surveillance & control

- Provide support & training to district veterinary services and rehabilitation of district veterinary Laboratories.
- Cattle treatment in areas of high incidence of sleeping sickness and nagana
- End of project nagana prevalence survey to determine result of control activities
- Provide support & training to district agricultural services
- Promote animal traction in high tsetse challenge areas
- Promote pasture development & improvement in high tsetse challenge areas
- Promote protected zero-grazing units in high risk trypanosomosis areas
- Assessment of marketing channels for crops, livestock & their products, and inputs for agricultural production
- Carry out PRA in selected sites to assess community acceptance and adoption of the FITCA interventions already in place.
- Upgrade existing medical centers into sleeping sickness diagnostic center
- Promote creation of crush/spray programmes in selected high risk trypanosomosis area
- Support sensitization programmes on tsetse & trypanosomosis control
- Hold sensitization meetings about sleeping sickness & tsetse control for district stakeholders in 36 high risk sub-countries
- Support adaptive research proposal.

#### 4.1.4 FITCA Kenya Project

The presentation of FITCA- Kenya was made by Dr. Burkhard Bauer

The **Overall Objective** of the FITCA Kenya project is to improve the welfare of the people of the region (Bondo, Siaya, Busia, Teso and Bungoma Districts) through sustainable development. The **Project Purpose** is to improve livestock productivity by improving animal health through tsetse/trypanosomosis control and through promotion of integrated crop/livestock production systems, which will improve food production.

FITCA (K) was designed as a 4-year project. **Project implementation** is through the AU/IBAR in Nairobi as the National Authorising Office (NAO) and coordinated by a Project Management Unit (PMU) under the Director of AU/IBAR. The project works closely with government ministries, NGOs, the private sector, and farmers as primary beneficiaries to encourage sustainability. **Project Steering Committee members** are: Director of Veterinary Services, Director of AU/IBAR, Technical Assistant FITCA (R), Chief Zoologist in Veterinary Department, Project Liaison Officer, Senior Deputy Director of Livestock Production, The Delegation of the European Union, The Project Manager, FITCA (K), Director of Medical Services, and Director of Social Services (Co-opted).

The **Mid-Term Review**, commissioned by the EC as in the Financing Agreement between 14 April and 7 June 2002, recommended a probable no cost extension until 31 December 2004 on any unspent funds.

**Project Administration:** Nairobi Liaison Office at AU/IBAR accommodates the Project Manager while in Nairobi, Liaison Officer, Accounts Controller, Secretary and Driver.

The District Veterinary Office Headquarters in Busia accommodates the PMU, comprising the Project Manager and 14 staff members, in an office the project completed at a cost of Kenya Sh. 800,000.

In **preparation for the second work programme** the project carried out a Participatory Rural Approach Appraisal, a socioeconomic household survey, a livestock census (Busia, Teso & Bungoma) tsetse survey and cross-sectional surveys in collaboration with the Veterinary Department and KETRI to assess livestock disease prevalence before calling district planning workshops to prepare for the second work plan. Results of the studies were used during the project moderated district stakeholders' workshops. Results of the district workshops were discussed at a moderated National Planning workshop that led to the development of the second work plan and cost estimate.

**Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Control:** the tsetse survey revealed very high densities of up to 1500 flies per trap per day in Angurai division of Teso district where cattle were dying and up to 60% of cattle infected. Another high risk area was identified in Rarieda division, Bondo District, with 100 Sq. Km. controlled by **targets and traps**. The rest of Teso, parts of Busia, Siaya and Bondo had moderate challenge. Thirty farmers from each project district were sent to Mukono District in Uganda, to learn and start livestock **spraying with deltamethrin**, a pyrethroid that kills tsetse flies and ticks. The programme was successfully launched in Rarieda division, Bondo district. Constructions of over 281 community **crush-pens** completed in the project area by October 2002, are in operation on a cost recovery basis and being managed by village crush-pen committees. Cattle spraying took over after targets reduced fly densities to very low levels in Teso and Bondo. Livestock spraying was used as the main method of tsetse control in places of lower density in the rest of the project area. Protection of dairy cattle in **zero grazing protection units** with pyrethroid treated nets designed by the FITCA (K) project and supported by the private sector allow dairy cattle to be kept in any tsetse infected areas. The 1.0-1½ m high 100% polypropylene black insecticide treated netting surrounding a zero-grazing unit kills any tsetse and other nuisance insects, including mosquitoes, attracted to the cattle inside pen. The 75 denier net treated with  $\beta$ -cyfluthrin lasts for up to one year. Tests were done in Busia, Bondo and Teso districts. No disease transmission has occurred in the protected animals for over 10 months. Increased milk yield, feed uptake, calf growth and improved animal condition were recorded with less need for treatment for vector borne diseases. Farmers acquired netting on cost-sharing basis. A more persistent version of net that may last for up to two years has been tested. Even indigenous livestock adjacent to homes with protected units are impacted by the tsetse reduction.

**Development of improved animal health delivery system:** The project supported the settlement of a **Private Veterinarian** in each of four Project Districts according to the regulations of the Kenya Veterinary Board, Kenya Veterinary Privatisation Programme and Veterinary Department. Provided with **motorcycles**, this facilitates their contact with farmers. The Veterinarians were **retrained in diagnostic techniques and artificial insemination** and operate around crush-pens on spraying days to attend to farmers' livestock. Ten **private animal health practitioners** were identified per district and trained on artificial insemination by the project to work under the supervision of the private veterinarians. One Veterinary Officer, nominated by the District Veterinary Officer from each district, was trained on improved diagnostic

techniques to improve their skills. They are to be provided with diagnostic equipment to be used for disease detection and training of the animal health assistants operating under them.

**Poultry Development:** Farmers demanded to vaccinate their chickens particularly against Newcastle disease. The socio-economic survey showed that 60.6% of the people keep chicken compared to 20.2% who keep cattle. The MoA staff and HighChem trained private animal health assistants and local chicken owners on a thermostable vaccine for chicken, Nobilis Inkuku that remains effective for one week at room temperatures. Farmers organise themselves into groups and buy vaccines for their chicken. A total of 154,560 chickens were vaccinated in the five districts during the years 2001 and 2002.

**Draught power and conservation tillage:** A total of 81 sites (average of 3 sites per division) were identified in the project area for animal traction demonstrations. Training included use of ox traction for tillage, planting and weeding. One artisan per district was trained on fabrication of traction implements. Cassava, sorghum and millet, considered by farmers as food security crops, are planted in the demonstration farms. Conservation tillage demonstrations were introduced to supplement draught power. Two spray gangs were trained per division where demonstrations were carried out in half-acre plots after 347 farmers were trained. Selected farmers, District Agricultural Officers, and District Agricultural Engineers from all the project districts visited Bugiri district in Uganda where 100 acre unit farms grow maize under conservation tillage.

**Cassava bulking:** The project started when cassava was dying of mosaic virus in the area. On request of farmers, the project bulked 5 acres of mosaic resistant cassava Viz. SS4 and Migyera per division. Crop Officers selected the farmers who prepared their bulking plots before the project provided them with cuttings that were available in KARI stations but needed facilitation to reach them. As more farmers acquire the new varieties from the bulking plots, demonstrations are organised on improved use of these high yield cassava varieties to make cakes etc.

**Human resource capacity building and Institutional Strengthening:** KETRI seconded a senior scientist for specialised studies. Dr Simon Karanja carried out a cross sectional survey on prevalent diseases in Busia district to be followed by a longitudinal study in high risk areas. The results, which will increase knowledge of the disease situation in the district, will also help the officer with data for acquiring PhD in the Free University of Berlin. The project assisted Ms Florence Wamwere who is on a fellowship to specialise on insect blood meal analysis in Berlin. The studies will lead to an M Sc. in Sokoine University in Dar es Salaam. The project has bought and handed to KETRI Alupe equipment worth Kenya Sh. 7 million to establish a laboratory to support the research programme.

**Research and development:** The Optimisation of control strategies against *Glossina fuscipes fuscipes* is being carried out on Mageta Island in Bondo district by the project and the Veterinary Department. Bayer EA and Vestergaard Frandsen are supporting the experiment financially. Insecticide impregnated black-blue targets are being tested on the island for the first time in the Eastern Africa region. The preliminary results are encouraging and show that targets can also control *G. f. fuscipes*. New targets, without insecticide will replace the insecticide treated



targets. They will be treated with a chemosterilant, triflumuron that will prevent the tsetse flies that make contact with it from further reproduction for several cycles and act as a replacement to sterilisation of flies through gamma irradiation as in the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT). The targets are expected to reduce the tsetse population to lower levels than traps. Further research work will be carried out to improve the protection of zero-grazing units with insecticide impregnated nets.

**The fourth work programme and cost estimates, February 1<sup>st</sup>2003-December 31<sup>st</sup> 2003:** The 4<sup>th</sup> WP & CE focuses on an exit strategy to consolidate achievements of the project over the last four years. The work plan was developed from moderated workshops of stakeholders held in each project district between 22 October and 6 November 2002. Farmers, private sector, government officers and PMU deliberated on the stakeholder analysis, achievements of the project and sustainability of the project activities beyond the project life. FITCA (K) will strengthen community management skills of crush pens, monitoring of tsetse challenge, develop and distribute extension message leaflets on the programmes already executed. The project will evaluate the performance of the private veterinarians without further support. Farmers will be made aware of the possibility of getting support from micro-financing institutions to increase production. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Développement was asked during a Steering Committee meeting held in December 2002 to increase its funding to monitor project activities, especially tsetse fly challenge.

#### 4.1.5 FITCA Ethiopia

Components of FITCA Ethiopia project are Project Management, Infrastructure, Procurement of Equipment, Operations, Training & Workshops and Field Investigation.

The project was started in 2001 and it was initially designed for four years. It began after a preparatory period of 24 months. The final document, Addendum to Financial agreement was signed in April 1999.

The Ethiopian Project Budget consist of an EDF grant contribution of Euro 5,600,000 (= Birr 49,224,000) and *Ethiopia Government contribution (matching Fund) Birr 8,144,334. The total project budget = ETB 57,368,334.*

Original overall objective of the project was to enhance national food security, and improve quality of life of the rural population through sustainable and increased agricultural production in tsetse-affected areas. This has been adapted to a new overall objective to achieve improved welfare of rurd people.

Original project purpose; "human resource capacity is increased to manage effectively strategic control of tsetse and trypanosomosis that supports rehabilitation of sustainable mixed farming" which has been changed to a new project purpose; "Increased capacity to carry out sustainable tsetse & trypanosomosis control".

According to the revised Logical Frame Work document, seven results are envisaged to be accomplished during the project life

In the former Logical Frame Work there were about 67 activities envisaged. But in the revised Logical Frame Work it is reduced to 34

19 months of long-term Technical Advisor input was made available, and experts from the Regional Office (RTCU) and from the TA Company also carried out short-term consultancies on:

- Land Use Potential
- Forestry
- Socio-Economic Surveys

The infrastructural development includes construction of a storeroom at the NTTICC, Bedelle, field substations and access development.

Office, laboratory, field, camping, power generating equipment, 3 vehicles plus two tractors with their trailers have been purchased and delivered to the project.

#### T & TC Implementation

Consolidation of the previous tsetse control sites in the upper Didessa valley and the expansion of new sites have progressively under taken. About 1380 targets are in the operation sites out of which some targets will be lifted up in the coming few months.

Along with Tsetse and trypanosomosis survey, basic socio-economic data were collected in the project pilot areas and is being analysed .

#### Training & Workshops

- Six veterinarians in (MSc)
- 203 farmers were trained from FITCA embraced regions
- 12 vets and 16 AHTs attended training courses at the NTTICC on basic T & T control technique
- Six vets took short-term training at ILRI and the KETRI for 15 days on basic Tsetse control & Trypanosomiasis diagnosis methods
- Eight AHAs have recently paid study tours / exchange visits to FITCA, Kenya and Uganda for 15 days
- Ten staff from Bedelle Centre, Amhara, Oromia, Gambella and B/Gumuz Regions were trained in computer science at MoA.
- Eight AHAs have recently paid study tours/exchange visits to FITCA, Kenya and Uganda for 15 days
- Ten staff from Bedelle Centre , Amhara, Oromia, Gambella and B/Gumuz Regions were trained in computer science at MoA.

#### Short-term consultancies

Land-use studies; Forestry and Socio-economic surveys have been carried out.

#### Field Investigations

An experiment comparing different chemicals Octenol, Acetone and Cow urine to attract the Riverine spp. of tsetse flies have been carried out at the project pilot area along the Didessa Valley.

An analysis of variance test shows no significant difference between any of the treatments. The experiment will be repeated in the dry season to confirm this result.

## Project Monitoring & Evaluation

Two project evaluations were conducted in 2001 to assess the project design and logical framework, EC monitoring mission in March 2001, in May 2002, MidTerm Review team provided through the Regional Office (AU/IBAR).

### Financial Aspect

Total project budget (EDF) from 2001-2004: Euro 5.6 mln (Br. 49,224,000) | Used: Euro 732,339 (Br. 6,437,260) = 13%. Remaining balance: Euro 4,867,661 (Br. 42,786,740)

### Constraints to the Project implementation

The following constraints were mentioned: delays in procurement of equipment and goods, understaffing, store & field substation construction problems, delays in the approval of AWP/CE for the 2002/2003

## **4.1.6 FITCA Tanzania**

### General information

Animal trypanosomosis; - this is reported in all regions of Tanzania. Seven different species are found in Tanzania (G. G.m, G.b, G.a, G.s, G.l, G.f, G.p).

Sleeping sickness; - the National Parks, the game reserves and game control areas are a high tsetse and trypanosomosis risk. There has been an upsurge of Sleeping Sickness in the Northern Parks in 2001, with 2 cases reported in 2000 and 10 cases in 2001. The outbreak has not subsided with nil cases reported in 2002. A survey was conducted in the parks to establish tsetse distribution and 4500 targets were consequently deployed. Centres are planned at the entry points of the Serengeti, Tarangiri and Tabora parks. Plans are made to deploy targets in Ruaha and Katavi parks. Sleeping Sickness remains a problem in the western Parts of Tanzania. Cases are reported from Kibondo, Kasulu, Kogoma R, and Urambo districts with a total of 349 cases reported in 2000, 264 cases in 2001 and 232 cases in 2002.

### Update of tsetse distribution maps

Between 1999 and 2002 surveys were carried out in the localized Swynnertoni belt in Northern Tanzania that confirmed the presence of the fly and animal trypanosomosis in 2 out of the 12 villages surveyed (Kimolo and Sakuro). Traps were used in Same, Mwanza and Monduli, Districts that *G.morsitans* were caught in Mgokazi in Same District, *G. pallidipes*, *G. Swynnertoni* and *G.morsitans* were caught in Monduli. 128 animals were examined for trypanosomosis in Simanjiro District and 2 positives were found. The long term objective is to eradicate *G.swynnertoni* in the localized Northern belt through the use of S.I.T.

### FITCA activities

The FITCA activities are concentrated in two border Regions in Tanzania, Kagera and Tanga Region.

In **Tanga Region**, two districts are involved: Pangani and Handeni. In Pangani, the cattle keeping system is mixed with smallholder dairy units and traditionally kept shorthorn zebu cattle.

Because of the density and distribution pattern of the cattle, the predicted outcome of insecticide treated cattle is not good. The FITCA activities concentrate on alternative options and FITCA is planning to try out netted cattle shed to protect the

zero grazed cattle. Baseline data have been collected and routine monthly monitoring of the tsetse and trypanosomosis situation has been established. Selected farmers participated in the tsetse monitoring surveys.

The netted banda trial is being prepared together with a farmer group in Boza. Cost estimates are being prepared and locally available nets are being tested for durability.

A survey revealed that farmer grossly under- or overdose acaricide treatment (over 50 % of the farmers give less than half or more than double the prescribed dose rate). Farmers do not mention anaemia and fever as disease symptoms for trypanosomosis. Smoke is commonly used to reduce nuisance and tsetse flies, although many smallholder farmers mentioned fire risk as a disadvantage. The project is looking into ways to further promote the use of smoke as repellent (cheap, locally available, acceptable, easy applicable).

In the Handeni District of Tanga Region the cattle keeping system is traditionally managed chorthorn zebu cattle, mainly kept by pastoralist. FITCA activities concentrate on promoting the use of insecticide treated cattle in an area of 750 square km with relative high cattle density, high tsetse challenge, an active interest of livestock keepers to undertake tsetse control activities, a willingness to cooperate between the Zigua and Masai communities, and that includes all important grazing areas and watering points.

Farmers have formed dip groups and are raising money to rehabilitate the dip-tanks that were present and to charge the dip-tanks. Routine monthly monitoring of tsetse and trypanosomosis has been established and farmers participate in the tsetse trapping. In cooperation with the Malaria Research Institute the trial will also look into possible effects of the introduction of insecticide treated cattle on malaria incidence in the project area.

On request of the Regional Authorities, the project has conducted a two day survey to establish the tsetse challenge in an area designated for refugee settlement in Handeni district.

In **Kagera Region** the FITCA activities concentrate on monitoring the situation as tsetse control has been achieved through insecticide treated cattle over a period of over 14 years. Livestock Extension Officers, Community Development Officers and service providers have been trained on Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Monitoring and Control in Karagwe and Bukoba districts. 8 monitoring sites have been identified in each district. District staff and Service providers identified communities interested in tsetse and trypanosomosis monitoring and in total 386 farmers participated (of which 17 % women). Farmers and District staff made a first study tour to FITCA activities in Uganda and Kenya.

Three stakeholder manuals on (1) Group dynamics, on (2) Disease monitoring and on (3) The correct use of acaricides and trypanocides have been drafted and distributed to the other institutions for comments.

Also simple data monitoring forms have been designed as well as a data monitoring soft ware for socio economic, disease and environmental data.

### Logframe

Stakeholder workshops have been conducted at rural, district and national level to update the existing log frame. The log-frame proposals from Kagera and Tanga will be integrated to one national FITCA logframe.

A SWOT analysis has been conducted with staff and farmers in Handeni and Pangani District. New objective trees have been built during the stakeholder workshops in preparation of the updated logframe.

New Annual Workplans and Budget, in accordance with the new logframe have to be prepared by 31<sup>st</sup> of March.

## **5. SUMMARIES OF MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS**

### **5.1.1 Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries, Uganda**

The Minister of State for Animal Industry (Mrs. Mary Mugenyi) reiterated the warm welcome of participants to Uganda. She informed the participants that 70 %of the Land surface of Uganda is infested with different tsetse species and that tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis has hindered the agricultural development by causing sleeping sickness and Animal trypanosomosis. The population at risk in Uganda is estimated at 5.1 Million and the annual incidence is 29 people per 100,000, which is far beyond the WHO acceptable figure of 3 people per 100,000. She advised that the affected countries should work in harmony to address the devastating effects of trypanosomosis on their respective economies. She noted that that harmonization calls for both technical and political support to ensure success of the programme across the borders.

Se assured the meeting that government of Uganda embraces the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Campaign (PATTEC) initiative and has a strong commitment to finance the integrated Area-wide tsetse and trypanosomosis Eradication program in Uganda. He highlighted the overall objective of FITCA, which is to improve the general standard of living for people in tsetse infested areas and registered her appreciation for the FITCA philosophy, which addresses the issue of sustainability and also seeks to empower the communities to address rural development issues in the project area.

In conclusion, she thanked the European Union and the AU/IBAR for making FITCA a model project and commended the National Governments implementing FITCA for the political and financial support. Lastly but not least he thanked the organizers who enabled the meeting to take place and wished all fruitful deliberations and declared the meeting officially open.

### **5.1.2 The Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development – Kenya**

Honourable Kipruto Arap Kirwa, the Kenyan Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, welcomed all the Honourable Ministers, EU Delegates, the Director of AU-IBAR, as well as all the participants to the 17<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Coordination Meeting. He also expressed his gratitude at being invited to attend the meeting. He

commenced his speech by conveying the warm greetings from himself and the people of the Republic of Kenya. In addition he registered deep appreciation for the warm welcome rendered to them, citing that this was a testimony of the well-known hospitality of the Ugandan people.

He suggested that it was worthwhile to note that the tsetse and non-tsetse transmitted trypanosomosis remains a major constraint to agricultural development and poverty alleviation in 10 million square kilometers of well-watered rangelands in 37 African countries. He noted that large tracts of these rangelands continue to be tsetse infested, thus denying his people alternative land for new settlements. Citing the fact that 25% of Kenya, which translates into 60% of the well-watered rangelands of the country was still tsetse infested, Honourable Kipruto was able to portray how menacing the problem was. He further reported that cases of human trypanosomosis are few in Kenya, though the disease remains a threat to the people in the Lake Victoria basin in Nyanza and Western provinces.

He observed that efforts to eradicate tsetse and trypanosomosis without involvement of the neighbouring countries would be fruitless since tsetse flies know no political boundaries. Thus, Kenya had always supported coordination meetings like the ongoing one. At that juncture, he took the opportunity to thank AU/IBAR for the role it had taken to ensure that the coordination meetings were held regularly since the first one held in 1990. He also thanked the European Union for the 4.6 million ECU grants given to the Kenyan Government to finance the FITCA- Kenya project.

He expressed his belief that the meeting will be briefed on the achievements and impacts of FITCA programme in addressing the poverty alleviation objective in the four participating countries, as well as examine the exit strategy drafted by AU/IBAR in cooperation with the participating countries. He then expressed his sincere hope that the meeting will recommend a second phase of the FITCA programme. In his conclusion, he promised that the Kenya Government would always support harmonization meetings, because they are in line with the Pan-African and Trypanosomosis campaign initiative. He further thanked the Government of Uganda for making all the magnificent arrangements to host the meeting and wished everyone a fruitful and productive meeting.

### **5.1.3 The Vice-Minister of Agriculture–Ethiopia)**

The Ethiopian Vice Minister of Agriculture H.E. Ato Beley Ejiauu was represented by the Head of the Animal and Fisheries Resources Development and Regulatory Department (Mrs. Hadera Gebru), who read his speech. She conveyed his pleasure at the 17<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Coordination Meeting on Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas his warm greetings to all the Honourable Ministers and distinguished participants on behalf of the Government and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

In Ethiopia livestock play an essential role to the economic development and they contribute about a quarter of the total value of agricultural production. In addition, livestock serve as a store of wealth and supplier inputs and services such as draft power, manure and transportation. Annual disease reports indicate that roughly 8-

10% cattle and 12.5-14.5% of shoats are exposed to various diseases causing yearly economic loss of Birr 720 million. Thus, the Government of Ethiopia had already recognized Tsetse transmitted Trypanosomosis problem and had put it in the priority list requiring due attention. The speech read that of recent, a National Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Control/Eradication Strategy had been designed.

A brief on the original as well as the present efforts to control tsetse fly was also given. The expectation that the FITCA Ethiopia project would phase out in December 2003 was pointed out. However, considering that the project had not yet achieved its expected objectives due to the delays in funding and procurement processes, a need for an extension period had arisen.

At that juncture, the Minister pledged his Government's support to the decision of the AU Heads of State and Governments at their Summits in Lome, Togo and Lusaka, Zambia; to declare war for the elimination of tsetse flies from the African Continent. Lastly, he thanked the AU/IBAR and the FITCA Coordination Office for the tireless exertion for the implementation of the project.

#### **5.1.4 The Deputy Minister for Water And Livestock Development–Tanzania**

The Tanzania Minister - Honourable Anthony Diallo MP expressed great pleasure to be at the meeting and extended warm greetings, from the people and Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. He thanked the government and the people of Uganda for their generous hospitality and the European Union (EU) for funding the FITCA – East Africa Regional Programme and hoped that through this continued assistance; poverty will be greatly reduced over the coming years. He also commended AU/IBAR for the various programmes and projects they support in Tanzania, which he said, were exemplary.

He expressed concern that the human population in Tanzania had surged from 28 million people in 1988 to 34.5 million in 2002 yet food production did not march similar trends. He highlighted that one of the constraints to food production was tsetse infestation which covers nearly two thirds (2/3) of Tanzania's 945,000 square kilometers of land. He said that Nagana affected nearly 10,000 cattle in the country last year alone and that over 300 cases of sleeping sickness were reported by the Ministry of Health countrywide. He picked out Kigoma and Tabora regions in western Tanzania where he said the sleeping sickness situation remains serious. He also reported that a tourist last year succumbed to sleeping sickness in the Serengeti National Park and this compromised the Tourist Industry in my country. He however reported that calm tourist environment prevailed in the park now.

He appealed to the development partners and sympathizers to reconsider closing down the FITCA project by the end of the year since rural development evolved slowly as it entailed change of mind-sets, behaviour, customs and other attributes. On behalf of Tanzania he thanked AU/IBAR for coordinating the Campaign and ended by thanking the organizers for inviting him to this important Ministerial Meeting and promised to participate actively in the discussions and deliberations ahead.

## 6. SUMMARIES OF PRESENTATIONS BY THE COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS

### 6.1.1 Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)

In his presentation, Dr. John Kabayo of PATTEC provided a brief background to that initiative. Recalling the OAU Summit held in Lome, Togo in July 2000, a decision was made urging Member States to act collectively to rise to the challenge of eradicating tsetse flies from the continent of Africa. In accordance with his decision, the Secretary General of the OAU was assigned the task of initiating, mobilising and coordinating the activities of a Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC). Within the context of that assignment, the Secretary General:

- Commissioned a Task Force of experts who prepared a plan of action to guide the process of implementing the objectives of the PATTEC initiative.
- Presented the PATTEC Plan of Action to the OAU Summit in Lusaka, Zambia in July 2001, which was endorsed by the Heads of State and Government in the terms of Decision AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII) and referred to the relevant offices in the affected countries for implementation.
- Established the PATTEC Coordination Office, which was made operational with the assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- Officially launched the campaign on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2001 in Ouagadougou, at a ceremony presided over by the Prime Minister of Burkina Faso.
- Sought and obtained the consensus of mandated international organisations, which had a resolution in favour of supporting the implementation of the PATTEC Plan of Action, passed by the relevant policy organs.
- Initiated a dialogue with the Government of Ethiopia on the plans and proposals for the establishment of the Regional Centre for the East African Region, to the house mass-rearing, capacity building and operational research activities connected with the implementation of the PATTEC initiative.
- Obtained the approval and recommendation of the Advisory Committee to include a modest budgetary provision in the AU budget to cater for the activities of the PATTEC Coordination Office.
- Appointed and inaugurated the 'Policy and Mobilisation Committee (PMC)' - a body that will be responsible for the policy and management concerns of the PATTEC initiative on behalf of the Member States.

He reported that the PATTEC-PMC has so far met 3 times in Addis Ababa and has acknowledged with satisfaction the initiation of tsetse eradication projects in Mali and Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Botswana, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and welcomed the advanced plans for initiation of similar activities in Sudan, Rwanda, Ghana, Senegal, Cameroon and Nigeria. He further highlighted that a war council to advise on the machinery and implementation of PATTEC is now in place. What needed doing was the identification of areas in Africa, which have tsetse populations that are naturally isolated or those that can be artificially isolated; identification and evaluation of the inputs, methods, technologies to use in the tsetse eradication; preparation of bankable project development documents; seeking of the partnerships and mechanisms necessary to procure the funding required; putting together of the necessary teams for implementation; production of publicity and public information materials; establishment of regional centres; undertaking



capacity building activities; holding consultations with member states, RECs, banks, donors and other partners; establishment of a network of operational focal points, scientists and other support experts in the member states and elsewhere; and strengthening of the PATTEC Coordination Office, including finalisation of the Administrative manual and organisation structure, recruitment of more staff, translation of the PATTEC Plan of Action into a definitive work plan with distinct sets of achievable tasks and an implementation protocol with clear goals and deadlines, initiation of plans and programmes of work as well as assessment of requirements.

He finalised by mentioning the proposed meetings for the regionalisation of the PATTEC initiative, stating the activities of international partners in response to the PATTEC initiative; and he summarised the specific requests to Heads of Country Delegations.

### **6.1.2 International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)**

Dr. Joseph Maitima the representative of ILRI based his presentation on the new ILRI strategy up-to the year 2010 - *"Making the livestock revolution work for the poor"* – which focuses on looking at research at the cross roads of livestock and poverty. ILRI's research is linked to the problems of the poor and involves adoption of research products, improvement of existing tools and development of new tools.

Livestock is useful as a path way out of poverty. The poor invest in livestock to help them cope with food demands, financial shocks, crop failures, household emergencies and several strifes. The research outcomes from ILRI are:

- Animal vaccines and "pen-side' diagnostics
- Nutrient re-cycling management options
- Pro-poor land tenure policies
- Innovative livestock farm field schools
- Increased animal feed value of crop residues
- Indigenous animal diversity suited to harsh environment
- Improved production – to – consumption chains for small dairying
- Instruments that level the playing field for the poor
- Policies that increase market part participation by the poor
- Tools that meet growing food-safety requirements

With respect to ILRI's trypanosomiasis the activities that were relevant were in the areas of:

1. Functional genomics of trypanotolerance
2. Evolution of local breeds for trypanotolerance
3. Vaccine development
4. Diagnostic tools
5. Technology transfer
6. Decision support tools
7. Natural resources management

### 6.1.3 Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute (KETRI)

KETRI has a research centre in Busia. Despite initial teething problems, there has been substantial collaborative work with the Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) Programme. FITCA Kenya project has established a molecular biology laboratory at KETRI Busia. Equipment worth over \$ 100, 000 has been delivered to KETRI Alupe by the project. This laboratory is planned to undertake blood meal analysis work for the Eastern Africa region. In this regard FITCA has sponsored the training of one KETRI scientist up to Masters Level in PCR and ELISA techniques (F. Wamwiri).

KETRI has also seconded a senior research officer who has been undertaking trypanosomiasis surveillance in Busia with special emphasis on the potential of human infective parasites. This scientist is also on a PhD program with FITCA (J. Karanja). In a collaborative project with FITCA/ILRI, KETRI has seconded a social scientist to KETRI conducted trypanosomiasis surveillance: 2002 screened > 4000 people and 2000 livestock in Western Kenya. The current trend is that SS cases are now found in Bungoma. In this regard, KETRI has undertaken training of PHC workers on management of sleeping sickness; capacity building; SIT (Lambwe), IAEA: Phase 1 on fly suppression and Phase 2 on breeding and release. Some work has been done in Magefa and on adaptive research using traps Buvuma Island.

### 6.1.4 Livestock Health Research Institute (LIRI)

The LIRI is one of the 9 institutes of Uganda's National Agricultural Research organisation (NARO) which was formed in 1992 with the mission to contribute to improving the welfare of the people of Uganda and conserving the natural resources base by increasing the productivity & utilization of livestock resources

#### FITCA Workprogramme

The purpose of the FITCA Adaptive research under ILRI was to improve control of tsetse, human & animal trypanosomiasis through improved understanding of factors affecting Tsetse & Trypanosomiasis distribution and secondly to develop cost-effective means of control.

#### Achievements

- Confirmation of the presence of *G. pallidipes*
- Establishment of the fact that *G. pallidipes* population influences transmission of nagana
- Establishment of the fact that distribution of sleeping sickness is similar to nagana
- Showed that mass treatment of all domestic animals with isometamidium chloride appears to prevent re-infection of *T. brucei*, *T. vivax* & *T. congolense* for 12 – 20 weeks.

#### Ongoing activities

- Evaluation of the efficacy of suramin & melasoprol for treatment of sleeping sickness caused by *T. brucei rhodesiense* in eastern Uganda
- Continued redescription of *G. pallidipes* distribution belt in S.E. Uganda
- Integration of cheap local materials into sustainable tsetse control programme in S.E. Uganda

- Drug sensitivity patterns of trypanosome populations in cattle following mass treatment with isometamidium

### LIRI Regional activities

- Testing locally available materials for tsetse and traps in terms of cost-effectiveness
- Field evaluation of cost-effectiveness of modified pyramidal, pyramidal & monoscreen traps for tsetse control
- Smallholder rural poultry development in tsetse controlled districts of Uganda
- Epidemiological implications of TBD's in small holder dairy production in S.E. Uganda following Tsetse & Trypanosomosis control
- Development of cost-effective *T. brucei rhodesiense* sleeping sickness control strategy.

#### **6.1.5 Farmers' Representative**

A farmer from Tororo District of Ugandamade the following presentation:

Tororo is one of the 12 districts in the South Eastern region of Uganda where the FITCA project is being implemented. The others are Mukono, Kayunga, Jinja, Kamuli, Mayuge, Iganga, Bugiri, Tororo, Busia, Mbale and Soroti.

The Project in Tororo addresses issues of sustainability of tsetse and trypanosomosis control based on community participation. Tsetse flies in Tororo are most prevalent along river stretches, water points, forests or thick bushes. In some places like Osukuru, Lyolwa and Rubongi, Sleeping sickness is prevalent. Nagana, is also prevalent in cattle. The government is called upon to take action as the disease adversely affects the farming population. In Tororo the Project seeks to work with several stakeholders, collaborators, private sector and NGOs to control tsetse flies so as to bring about rural development.

FITCA has 5 major components and the activities that benefit our community include: -

**Medical:** services that reduce prevalence of sleeping sickness in people. This is done in LIRI Hospital found in Osukuru Sub-County and is free of charge.

**Animal Trypanosomosis control:** This involves Mass treatment of animals and is done by the Department of Veterinary to reduce prevalence of nagana in livestock.

**Adaptive Research** by LIRI (Livestock Research Institute)

**Entomology** – reduction of prevalence of tsetse flies by Department of Entomology by use of traps deployed in tsetse infected areas and monitoring the catches.

**Land Use/Agriculture:** This component aims at improving farming through activities like animal traction, zero grazing and pasture development.

In addition to the above there are other activities that have already been undertaken by FITCA in Tororo district. These include: -

- **Household survey** which were carried out in 13 SubCounties of Tororo district (Lyolwa, Mella, Kwapa, Mulanda, Budumba, Merikit, Busolwe, Kachonga, Osukuru, Busaba, Paya, Kisoko and Kirewa). This was to characterise farming systems and identify constraints faced by farmers.

- **Village surveys** – which involved collection of Socio-Economic data in areas of livestock health, human health and livelihood patterns using participatory rapid appraisal tools. This was aimed at getting community priorities and income generating activities for collective action. The village survey was done in the very Sub-Counties where the household survey was done.

- High risk areas of Tororo district have been identified and selected to benefit from the three land use/Agriculture component activities of Zero grazing in Osukuru parish, Animal traction Magola Parish and Pasture development in Osukuru and Lyolwa subcounties

Of recent the district received 15 cattle spray pumps and some acaricide for the communal crash programme.

Other planned activities of land use component include; Sensitization of Local Government officials, Mobilization of farmers, Selection of beneficiary farmers and households, Selection of staff at Sub-County level to facilitate in implementation of FITCA activities, and Training of staff and beneficiary farmers. Meanwhile activities of the other components: Medical, Veterinary, Entomology and Adaptive Research will continue.

In conclusion, rural community envisage a bright future especially if the FITCA project is given more time to accomplish its plans. Donors should continue to make a difference by continuing financing FITCA.

## **6.2 OUTPUTS OF SIDE MEETINGS**

### **6.2.1 The Technical Assistants and European Union**

The major topic of the meeting between the FITCA TAs and the EU representatives revolved around the issue of the no-cost extension, as recommended by the mid term review (MTR) report. In light of that subject, the meeting came up with the following four recommendations:

1. The chances of an extension being approved by the European Commission in Brussels is very much dependant on the views expressed in the MTR report, since this is the most important document they now possess concerning FITCA. Unfortunately, many of the views expressed in that document are quite negative towards the projects and lack a certain amount of objectivity. A second problem with the MTR report is that the recommendations it contains are not ranked in any order of relevance or priority.

Since the proposal for a no cost extension is based on the implementation of the various recommendations set out in the report, it is suggested that all five FITCA projects should list the various MTR recommendations and criticisms in order of what they perceive to be as a priority and produce a document outlining their respective response(s) to each recommendation and criticism. In each case, they should indicate how they are responding to the recommendation and if they do not agree with it, why they will not carry it out. This document will then be sent to Brussels and affixed to the MTR report as an official annex. It is also felt that since the views maintained in the MTR report are now based on the situation

of a year ago, an objective response will also be a useful update on the present status of the projects.

2. Another positive way of replying to the MTR report is to engage the services of a consultant to produce a consolidation strategy for the projects in their final year of operations. This report will also point out what the projects can or cannot achieve in the remaining time allowed, assuming we get an extension into 2004. Apart from that, it can also demonstrate that the projects are looking forward and thinking positively of the future. However, the projects also need to be prepared for what may be some painful proposals in the consolidation strategy report, including the possibility of either reducing or even closing certain projects.
3. The relatively slow spending of funds during the life of the projects is a complex issue and cannot be blamed on a single reason such as the sometimes slow flow of funds from the EU, as was implied during the conference. Each country has different reasons for the slow use of project funds and must face up to the fact that often it is due to the nature of the individual countries' own infrastructural shortcomings. Since the consultant that is to be employed to carry out the consolidation strategy will probably recognise the deficiencies of individual countries, it behoves those countries not to try and deny that they do not exist. Otherwise, the consultant will leave with the impression that the respective country refuses to accept any blame for slow use of funds and subsequently, slow progress of the project itself.

The meeting also recommended that any facts or figures on the projects' spending should be updated regularly since those shown during the opening presentation by the regional programme coordinator were based on data that is now almost a year old. This caused a certain amount of confusion amongst the delegates.

4. The fourth recommendation concerned the environmental management and monitoring component (EMMC) of the regional programme. The RTCU needs to check with the EU Commission in Brussels as to whether the EMMC can continue beyond the end of the Financing Agreement, when the projects have closed. The EMMC contract says that it can, while the EU representatives consider this to be unlikely. This confusion needs to be sorted out as soon as possible.

### **6.2.2 The FITCA National Coordinators Side Meeting**

All the 4 National FITCA Co-ordinators were present. They were very happy with the presence of their Ministers in this meeting. They were very encouraged with the participation of so many participants. They all reported Healthy progress on FITCA Implementation. They have examined the MTR report and elaborately discussed. They reported that they have taken action in addressing the recommendations of the MTR. They have participated in the Regional workshop, attended PCM & Logframe preparation, reviewed their National Logframes, organized National workshop on the Logframe. They recognised the need for the following:

- The preparation of an exit strategy urgently needed
- Avoidance of more delay

- Government Budget to support FITCA
- The need of more Government commitment
- Steering Committees
- Empowerment to FITCA National Co-ordinators
- Increasing Government, Private Sector, Community involvement

They have drafted the final year workplan according to the MTR.

## 6.3 WAY FORWARD

### 6.3.1 Prospective Plan and Future Concept

Mr. Harald Rojahn, the Regional Technical Assistant, FITCA made the following presentation to underpin the prospective plan and future concept:

Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas will always take place. The process in actual, real life situation is very normal and continuous. But as a programme, "**farming**" implies that the focus is on the **farmer** developing interventions. Formerly, the actor "farmer" was not given enough recognition. The concept is that FITCA is a combined effort where there is the farmer, private sector, public sector and donor interaction and coordination within the project. In Kenya and Uganda the private sector is more developed and more participatory than in Tanzania.

The phasing concept is that of the basic interaction of the four players. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) questions if the concept has been developed sufficiently and used in the projects. After the MTR recommendations all projects revised their workplans to streamline them. However, not all recommendations were relevant to project activities; some were very subjective. What needs to be determined is what can be achieved and how to sustain achievements. A consultancy has been proposed to look at the concept, the findings of the MTR, project achievements, and formulate strategies and consolidate results. The time left for the project is very short. Consolidation should concentrate on some activities and key results. Although it may be too early to decide on an extension, the programme should wait for the recommendations of the consultant and decide on the real need, after a discussion with all stakeholders.

In a conceptual picture of tsetse control, there is a cost sharing between the public and private sectors. At the start of the programme, tsetse control is a public good with low private sector participation. Over time, public funds should reduce but remain to monitor and control, while private good should increase and continue with treatment of animals. At the regional level, the uncommitted funds are to be reallocated in order for countries to benefit equally. The fact that there are funds left is not reason enough to justify an extension. But, rather, it is the need for or relevance of the programme backed by availability of funds to be used, and a consolidation strategy presented in discussions with the EU.

#### Recommendation

Organise, as soon as possible, the consultancy on consolidation strategies, formulate them and enter into negotiations with the donor.

### 6.3.2 Vector Control (Group 1)

Discussion focussed on the role of Public Service and Private Sector in Tsetse Control. The group agrees that tsetse control is a public good because it mainly affects the poor rural communities. In this regard government should have an overall responsibility of the control programmes by:

- Putting in place appropriate policies
- Maintain institutional structures
- Soliciting for funding
- Enforcing legislation (control and maintain standards)
- Training / retaining appropriate personnel
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of programmes
- Strengthen co-ordination units
- Strengthen information gathering and dissemination at all levels.

#### Tsetse control Technology Approaches

Appropriate Technologies are available for use at Community, Private and the Public levels.

Approaches include:

- i. Spraying (covered based /Aerial)
- ii. Traps and Targets
- iii. Live bait
- iv. Protected zero-grazing units
- v. Sterile Insect Technique

Some of these technologies like Live bait of protected zero-grazing units can be used at farmer level.

#### The role of the private sector

Private sector is more relevant where we have improved breeds, farmers have organized ranches, farmers have formed groups, Pastoralists have large herds.

#### Role of Private Sector

1. Training and information dissemination
2. Development and delivery of technology
3. Support monitoring and evaluation

#### General constraints

- Lack of commitment at all levels
- Inadequate funding
- Lack of appropriate policies
- Prioritization of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis control
- High cost of Technologies
- Weak co-ordination
- Uncoordinated transfer of experts
- Poor lobbying and advocacy
- Poverty at farmer levels
- Lack of markets for Livestock and Livestock products

- Inaccessibility to micro finance programmes
- Non-availability of supplies and inputs
- Information gaps at all levels
- Liberalisation regulations be put in place
- Poor transition of responsibilities from Public Sector to Private sector

If we can address the above constraints the tsetse control can be sustained. Vector control programmes should be designed along the PATTEC concept.

### 6.3.3 Rural Development (Group 2)

#### Recommendations

1. Enhance participation of the farmer in the planning process; the farmer is the core player.
2. Subsidy should only be used to promote project activities to begin with but should be completely withdrawn before end of the project.
3. Site or Area selected for project activity should have an economic potential (marketing).
4. Emerging interventions for tsetse control must be clearly separated from development strategies, for full farmer participation.
5. The project should work with groups on ground formed prior to project entry but with common objectives. Where such groups don't exist the project could work with individuals with similar objectives.
6. Training should not be limited to technical aspects only.

### 6.3.4 Environment Wildlife and Livestock (Group 3)

#### Recommendations

Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Control is not environmentally damaging:

- restocking for e.g. there has been no restocking in Tanzania in 20 years.
  - carrying capacity, which is dependent on production systems, needs to be defined
  - Need good practices of farming and cattle rearing
  - indicators of degradation of grazing areas to avoid over grazing
2. Direct effect of tsetse control using insecticides be evaluated;
    - Evaluate use of fertilizers in agriculture since it has a direct effect on the environment
    - Impact of nets on other insects in zero grazing units to be established –the nets have a selecting effect on insects
  3. National park and wild life e.g. Kagera area close to the national park and should the control by FITCA reduce, then there follows upsurge of tsetse population. Re-infestation through cattle entering the park is also envisaged
  4. Water problem around the crush pens located near rivers draining into the rivers cause pollution



## Wishes

- Need for education on environment issues
- Need to organize farmers, stakeholders/operators
- Visit to other areas as requested by Tanzania they have useful data that can be used for environmental education

### **6.3.5 Exit Strategy (Group4)**

It was agreed upon by the participants to change the term Exit Strategy to Consolidation Strategy.

#### Draft Terms of Reference

The draft Terms of Reference were circulated. It was made clear that the 'consolidation strategy' is needed early, because it must be known in time if a no-cost extension can be achieved. If the decision will only be taken in December it will be too late.

It was concluded that such strategy paper is essential to substantiate the need for a consolidation phase. To ensure timely preparation this consultancy will be necessary.

The Regional Office was congratulated to come up with the idea. It was advised that all countries prepare for this consultancy and hand over hard facts and ideas to the consultant. The end results would be a technical.

It was stressed that this will be made clear to all countries to give due attention to this consultancy to prepare the consolidation strategy. Because FITCA is a regional programme, one country can pull down all others

#### Recommendations for preparation for the consultancy

It was suggested to develop a no-donor-money scenario that would be really helpful to assess what would happen.

- It can be used to assess what activities can be left out
- What can be handed over as a "product" to be taken up by the private sector
- What can be institutionalized to the local institutions, e.g. research institutions and what is their capacity in terms of manpower and budget. Does the handing over fit in with the Government Budget cycles?

The last question then is if the short term consultant can address all these issues to prepare a consolidation strategy. The consultant needs to be very well briefed by the country programmes and the regional programme.

It was suggested to look at issues of importance for the Exit Strategy that might be different for each country.

It was made clear that the current and approved Annual Workplans and Budgets cannot be changed. It was proposed to look into the achievements so far and at the workplans, to determine what activities could be disposed, which achievements could be extended and handed over. In which way can they be handed over? It is

of utmost importance to involve the stakeholders, the farmers, the districts and the projects.

It was suggested that a task force will prepare the documentation for the consultancy looking at several aspects as indicated below. This unit could act as a Project Monitoring Unit that will be able to inform the consultant sufficiently.

Each country will prepare this document before a deadline that has not yet been set. It is very important that all countries prepare this properly. It is a regional programme but lack of performance of one country can pull all countries down.

It was also noted that it is important to look at the Mid Term Review meeting to react to the report and to accommodate the recommendations whenever applicable. Each country should look at the MTR recommendations and prioritize these. It should be explained which recommendations have been followed by now. If the country does not see the recommendation as useful or realistic, it should be explained why then it is not being taken up. Each country will prepare a document to address the recommendations of the MTR report

### Identification of the Consultant

The Regional Coordination Unit is responsible for coordination of mission and has ToR established drafts, which were distributed for comments. The identified consultant is Mr. Joel Farmer who has made monitoring missions to each of the FITCA projects in Uganda and Tanzania. The RCU is in the process of identifying a local consultant to accompany him in April this year.

### Recommendation on handing over of activities

The categories of beneficiaries of FITCA are many. The main concern of the EU and the Ministries is how what has been achieved will be sustained after the donor flow stops. The following recommendations were made:

#### **Farmers**

It was suggested that it is important that the beneficiaries will be involved in the development of the strategy from the start, as they will determine what "products" they are interested in and what contributions they are prepared to make.

#### **Local Institutions**

Such as research institutions, what capacity do they have?

#### **Local and central government**

The Kenya group reported that the Government has prepared to take over the cost for supervision of FITCA activities at District level. However, this will be brought up at the November 2003 Governmental budget discussions and will only become available by July 2004. It will depend on the willingness of the respective governments to take over these issues. This is what is meant with institutionalization. In Kenya it would be a strong argument for a no cost extension as in July 2003 the Kenyan Government will not be able to take over FITCA activities as no budget allocation has been made.

It was agreed that it was important that each government not only shows a commitment for future contributions, but shows the input of the 'counterpart' or 'matching funds' to date. The Ministries are to provide evidence how much money they have allocated to the FITCA activities to date.

### **Private sector**

To what extent is the private sector interested and motivated to take over the project activities. All countries agreed that they are already working towards this at different levels. To have successful involvement of the private sector, cost-benefit analyses of the intervention are important

### **Different status of the projects**

Another important argument is that the Tanzanian projects have only just started, not even finished the first workplan. In Kenya the current workplan was prepared with the farmers and the activities with the highest changes of success were selected. Still, the time is not sufficient to evaluate the outcome of these activities

### Cost-benefit analysis

The economic benefits of the project activities can make a very strong argument in favour of the project. It will determine if farmers are interested to pay for it and the private sector to take it up.

### Environmental aspects

It is important to demonstrate that the project activities are environmentally friendly. It might be helpful to look at local institutions that are involved with monitoring of environmental impact, and see what indicators they are using and that might be helpful for assessing FITCA programme.

### Gender aspects

The document should outline its impact on men and women, children and elderly people.

## **6.4 CLOSING REMARKS**

### **6.4.1 Address by Director of AU/IBAR**

Dr. Musiime acknowledged that the meeting was honoured to have the presence of Honourable Minister of Health for the Republic of Uganda, Honourable Mike Mukula. He thanked the Minister for making room in his busy schedule to attend the meeting. Briefing him on the proceedings, he pointed out the fact that the workshop had been very intense. He went on to outline all the distinguished guests that had presided over the meeting, after which he invited the State Minister of Animal Industry for the Republic of Uganda or her counter part from Kenya to invite the Honourable Minister of Health to give his speech.

## 6.4.2 State Minister for Health- Uganda

Honourable Captain Mike Mukula - the Minister of State for Health in the Uganda Government - acknowledged the presence of the Hon. Ministers of Agriculture from the three foreign countries (Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia), the Leaders of the different Delegations, the Mayor of Jinja, and all the Delegates at the 17<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Coordination Meeting for the FITCA programme. He expressed his pleasure at being asked to officiate at the closing ceremony of the Meeting.

He reminded participants that Tsetse and Trypanosomosis affects 37 Sub-Saharan African countries. Uganda is the only country where both forms of the human disease occur. T.B. rhodesiense, the acute form previously confined to South Eastern Uganda, but has spread North East wards to involve the districts of Kumi, Soroti and Kaberamaido. He further noted that a few cases had also been detected in mid-central part of Uganda in the district of Masindi. It was believed that the outbreak in North Eastern Uganda was due to the cattle restocking exercise, basing on the fact that cattle are known to harbour human infective trypanosomes. *T.b. gambiense*, the chronic form affects the districts of the West Nile region namely Arua, Yumbe, Moyo, Adjumani and parts of Gulu. In this region, drug resistant trypanosomes had been detected, which is still a cause for worry as there are no alternative drugs to available compounds. Commenting on the side of animal trypanosomosis, he noted that the disease is widespread and closely follows the distribution of the tsetse fly. As a strategy, he reported that in order to overcome the scourge caused by tsetse-transmitted trypanosomoses, government adopted an integrated approach involving the entomology, Veterinary, Medical, Research and Land Use components working closely together with the participation of the other stakeholders especially the affected populations and our partners in development. Due to the multidisciplinary nature of the problem, the Uganda Trypanosomosis Control Council with COCTU as its Secretariat was set up to oversee all activities pertaining to tsetse and trypanosomosis research and control in Uganda. He noted the approach had yielded positive results but much more was expected.

In addition to that background, he reported that FITCA was modelled along the integrated approach and that at the time he was happy to note that great strides had been taken in realizing its set objectives. He suggested that as the close of FITCA Phase I draws near, we shortfalls encountered should critically be examined, the making of the same mistakes be avoided when designing FITCA Phase II. In this regard, he expressed his sincere hope that this meeting reviewed all previous recommendations made by previous meetings and re-affirmed that the majority if not all the recommendations were implemented.

On behalf of government, the Ministry of Health and on his own behalf, he extended his appreciation to the European Union for providing a grant of 20 Million Euros to implement FITCA Phase I in the participating countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Uganda. He observed that the achievements made under the project had contributed to the improved welfare of the beneficiary communities. He also thanked the AU/IBAR Secretariat, which has played a major role in soliciting and disbursing funds and monitoring field activities in the countries implementing FITCA, urging it to continue but more importantly to negotiate for the implementation of phase II. He also applauded the contributions of the governments and other agencies who had been involved in the implementation of programme activities

and more so for enabling the delegates to attend the meeting. He noted that that showed the commitment the governments and agencies attach to the control of tsetse and trypanosomosis in the fight to eradicate poverty amongst their population. He also thanked the organizers and the Management of Hotel Triangle Annex for the excellent facilities that had made the meeting a success.

Lastly, he appealed to all non-Ugandan delegates to stay around and tour and enjoy the beauty of the Pearl of Africa. With those few remarks, he declared the 17<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Co-ordination Meeting on Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas of Eastern Africa closed.

#### **6.4.3 Votes of Thanks**

The first vote of thanks was passed by Dr. William Chong (Director of Veterinary Services-Kenya) on behalf of all the participants. He thanked the Hotel Triangle Annexe Management for their favourable environment and good facilities. He also thanked the Delegation of the European Union (EU) for its valuable support to the FITCA programme. He expressed his gratitude to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries for spear heading the meeting; and to Host Country for its favourable environment. Finally, he wished every individual a goodnight and a safe journey home.

The second vote of thanks was made on behalf of African Union/ Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) by Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam (FITCA Regional Coordinator). He expressed gratitude for the participation exhibited by all the participants. He then went on to make a few clarifications on the availability of the draft report of the meeting and the venue for the next coordination meeting.

The final vote of thanks was passed by Mr. Ssemakula- the Director of Coordinating Office for the Control of Trypanosomosis in Uganda (COCTU). He thanked AU-IBAR for its everlasting support given to the FITCA programme in the Eastern African Region and also for the opportunity given to him to chair the closing session of the 17<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Coordination Meeting of the FITCA Programme.

# ANNEXES

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