

Joint OAU/IBAR/IAEA Workshop

on

**The Establishment of Area Wide & SIT
Forum for the Control/Eradication of
Tsetse Flies**

**Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia**

19-20 June 2000

REPORT ON THE OAU/SIT WORKSHOP

The OAU/SIT Workshop was convened between 19-20 June, 2000 at the conference hall of the OAU General Secretariat in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

This Workshop was attended by participants from 12 countries including Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Botswana, Mali, Cameroun, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan, Kenya and Ghana.

The Workshop was officially opened by H.E. Amb. Doutoum, Assistant Secretary General of OAU who welcomed the delegates and assured them that the OAU Secretariat will provide all the necessary support for the smooth operation of the SIT Forum which is going to be established as a result of this SIT Workshop.

Earlier, H.E. Mr. Asrat Bulbula, Commissioner of Science and Technology, representing the Ethiopian Government gave an overview on the problem of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis in Africa with specific emphasis on the Ethiopian situation. He called upon the delegates to work in close co-operation among African countries and intensify joint fight against the tsetse problem in Africa.

Dr. Musiime representing the Director of IBAR also welcomed the guests and briefly elaborated the vision of IBAR in terms of Livestock Development in Africa. The reporting officer was the co-ordinator and master of ceremony for the SIT Workshop.

After 2 days of deliberation the workshop was concluded with recommendation and approval of the Memorandum of Agreement for the **Establishment of the OAU/Panafrican Forum for Area-wide and SIT Forum for Tsetse Control and Eradication in Africa**. Dr. Kabayo, the Consultant from IAEA Vienna read the Recommendations on behalf of the participants. Dr. Asefa Mebrate of Ethiopia was elected as Chairman and 8 members of the Delegates were nominated for membership in the Secretariat. The offices of the SIT Forum will be located at OAU/IBAR, Nairobi.

During the closing ceremony Prof. Johnson, Director of ESCAS on behalf of H.E. the Secretary General addressed the delegates and promised the delegates that OAU would continue to give the necessary support in future to assist African countries work in much more closer co-operation in the area of Tsetse control and eradication.

The following documents are annexed:

- 1) Resolutions and Recommendations
- 2) A letter from Amb. Doutoum, ASG to the Secretary General of OAU concerning the Workshop
- 3) A Report on the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis: The Present Situation in Africa
- 4) Rapporteurs Report on the deliberation of the Workshop
- 5) Constitution of the Pan African SIT Forum
- 6) The List of Participants
- 7) The Agenda

RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

We the undersigned,

Being delegates of our countries and institutions, as hereunder listed,

Having discussed and unanimously agreed to establish a Pan-African Forum for the development and application of the Sterile Insect Technique in Area-wide programs for tsetse fly eradication,

Recognizing the functional utility and relevance of the OAU within its legislative authority and mandate Africa-wide.

Convinced that the application of the Sterile Insect Technique as a component of an integrated area wide tsetse control campaign would achieve eradication of the tsetse fly from Africa,

Resolve to request and recommend to the Secretary General of OAU as follows:-

- a. That the tsetse and trypanosomosis problem be recognized as one of Africa's greatest constraints to socioeconomic development, severely affecting human and livestock health and limiting land use and agricultural productivity.**
- b. That African countries should declare the immediate need for a Pan African campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies, and collectively rise to the challenge of the campaign and its objectives through concerted action**
- c. That an African personality of high profile and credibility be selected to perform the functional role of a patron to enhance the objectives of the campaign**
- d. That the necessary support and cooperation be sought from all possible sources to consolidate and expedite the implementation of the eradication campaign.**
- e. That a Pan African Task Force for Tsetse Eradication, reporting to the Patron and comprising representatives of OAU/IBAR, SIT Forum, ISCTRC and others determined by the Secretary General be created under the chairmanship of the Secretary General of OAU to co-ordinate the eradication campaign.**
- f. That the year 2001 be declared the year of the tsetse fly, to mark the beginning of renewed efforts in the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies from Africa.**



Reference : ESC/AS/ST/3.682/00

Date : 22 June 2000 *[Signature]*

Dr. Mohamed El Baradei
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
P.O. Box 100
A-1400, Vienna
Austria.

Your Excellency,

Reference is made to the correspondences exchanged between the Agency (Department of Technical Cooperation) and the OAU General Secretariat concerning the Agency's contribution for holding a Workshop on the eradication of tsetse flies using the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT).

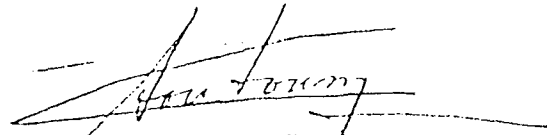
I am pleased to inform you that the Workshop was convened as scheduled from 19 to 20 June 2000 and took place at the OAU Headquarters in Addis Ababa. It was attended by delegates from 12 OAU Member States namely, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The experts who participated in the Workshop were selected from most of the geographical regions of Africa and concluded the meeting with the establishment of a Pan African Forum for the development and application of the Sterile Insect Technique in area-wide Programmes for tsetse fly eradication.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the International Atomic Energy Agency, through you and, in particular the official of the Department of Technical Cooperation for the financial and technical assistance which made the workshop possible and led to the establishment of the Forum.

- i. The Resolution and Recommendations adopted by the delegates.
- ii. The Constitution of the Pan-African SIT Forum as adopted by the delegates.
- iii. A List of Participants.
- iv. A List of the Members of the Executive Committee elected by delegates.

I hope that the IAEA will continue to support the Forum in its efforts and objectives to develop and apply the SIT in area-wide programmes for tsetse eradication.

Sincerely yours,



Amb. M.H. DOUTOUM
Assistant Secretary General
ESCAS Department

TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS : THE PRESENT SITUATION IN AFRICA

1. Introduction

Livestock make a significant contribution to the economic development process in West and Central Africa. The livestock sub-sector contributes 30-50% to the agricultural Gross Domestic Products (GDP) and about 15-20% of the national GDPs. It is estimated that until the year 2025 the demand for animal products will annually increase by 4% in sub-Saharan Africa. Much of that projected demand could be met by the subhumid and humid zones of West Africa which offer a significant potential for an increase in animal production. However, diseases, notably tsetse-transmitted Trypanosomiasis, are seriously impairing a profitable livestock production in these zones. Tsetse-transmitted Human African Trypanosomiasis adds to the constraints. Estimates of the annual losses due to animal Trypanosomiasis amount to about US\$ 4 billion, whereas annual control costs range from US\$ 0.6 to 1.2 billion (FAO, 1994).

Livestock development encompasses an entire range of aspects, from the rural poor to accelerated economic use of animals by intensified production. Livestock are central to the livelihood of the rural poor in developing countries in multiple ways (Delgado et al., 1999 Livestock to 2020, The next food revolution). First, they are an important source of cash income. Second, they are one of the assets available to the poor, especially poor women. Third, livestock manure and draft power are vital to the preservation of soil fertility and the sustainable intensification of farming systems in many developing areas facing increasing population density. Fourth, livestock allow the poor to exploit common property resources, such as open grazing areas, in order to earn income. Fifth, livestock products enable farmers to diversify incomes, helping to reduce income variability. Sixth, livestock provide a vital and often the only source of income for the poorest and most marginal of the rural poor, such as pastoralists, sharecroppers and widows. The specialisation of production leads to more diversified production systems, directly responding to demand. These new systems are emerging in increasing numbers as a result of market forces.

2. African Trypanosomiasis

African Trypanosomiasis is a dynamic disease both in space and time. Even after so many years of research, control and eradication experience, the long-term implication of the interaction between the fly, the disease, human population and the changing problem of land use are poorly understood.

So much resource and inputs are invested during the last 100 years in Africa and yet Trypanosomiasis remains endemic in 37 African countries infesting over 10 million km² of most fertile land in Africa.

The 5th Conference of OAU Ministers of Livestock Affairs convened in Swaziland in August, 1997, recognised that the most important problem affecting the livelihood of 40% of the population in Africa, South of the Sahara, is the invasion of much needed fertile land by tsetse flies, thus affecting the lives of both human and animals.

3. Effects of Trypanosomiasis on Human Population

Recent studies indicate that out of a 625 million population, 260 million people are living in tsetse infested areas. According to WHO recent reports, about 50 million people in Africa are exposed to direct risk. In 1980 only 20,000 new cases of human Trypanosomiasis were reported. The fly and the disease continued to spread during the last 20 years without any co-ordinated control or eradication programme. 1995 reported 300,000 new cases.

4. Impact of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis on Livestock Development

Trypanosomiasis has a direct impact on poverty alleviation and food security in Africa South of the Sahara in the following major areas:

- Impact on Livestock Productivity
- Impact on Crop Agriculture
- Impact on Land Use
- Impact on Environment

Trypanosomiasis affects livestock productivity in the following ways:

- Lower calving rates
- Lower milk yield by 50%
- High rate of calf mortality
- More expenditures incurred through frequent treatment
- Lower traction power by oxen.

5. Economic Analysis

If tsetse flies were eradicated from Africa, the lives of 40% of the 628 million people will improve. 58,000 human lives will be saved. Food production will gradually increase by upto 4.5 billion US Dollars per annum. Land will be used in a more productive manner.

Case studies in several countries have proved (Zimbabwe and Ethiopia) that Tsetse controls make new unsettled areas more attractive to people and encourages rapid migration. People who migrate to new areas always tend to start with livestock raising. Thus increasing the badly needed protein of Animal origin and provide additional traction for farming and increase fertility through manure. This could obviously lead towards the rapid enhancement of poverty alleviation and food security in Africa.

6. Tsetse Control

Factors affecting the strategy include
The strategy for Tsetse control is very complex. The major one includes the following:

- Type and number of fly species present
- The Tsetse population density
- The terrain characteristics
- Cattle density
- Availability of national barriers
- Project size
- Human population
- National vegetation
- Accessibility
- Public and private delivery agencies
- Benefits to be gained

7. Method of Control

7.1 Controlling the Disease

Trypanosomiasis could be controlled through:

- 7.1.1 Drug Therapy - through this system one reaches only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the affected animals and the exercise is very expensive. Drug resistance is an emerging problem which causes serious constraint in many countries.
- 7.1.2 It is also possible to control Trypanosomiasis through Introduction of Trypanotolerant breeds. There are about 10 million Trypanotolerant cattle in Africa mostly in West Africa e.g. N'Dama cattle. This method is for long term solution and is difficult to implement.
- 6.1.3 The most important of all is vector control, which is an indirect way of controlling Trypanosomiasis.

There are different choices of technologies for the control of the vector:

- 6.1.3.1 **Ground Spray:** This needs high manpower and transport and very much depends on the terrain, has been tried in several countries with limited results.
- 6.1.3.2 **Target:** The cost of using targets could be divided into 40% for material + 40% for deploying the material and 20% for servicing. This is recommended for small scale and individual
- 6.1.3.3 **Insecticide treatment: (Pour-on).** Very broadly used on small scale.
- 7.1.3.4 **Aerial Spraying:** This could be effective but needs proper socio-economic survey and is costly.
- 7.1.3.5 **Sterile Insect Technique (SIT):** This could be cost effective on a large scale.

... settlement and cultivation

The most important problem in Tsetse control strategy is re-invasion. Tsetse flies have a dramatic capacity to regenerate rapidly and reinvade cleared areas. Strategies for tsetse control should have a reliable scheme in place to fight re-invasion.

8. **Drugs:** Drugs used for therapeutic purposes in Trypanosomiasis both for human and animals remain very expensive and most of the time unavailable. For example drugs used to treat human sleeping sickness during the early stage of infection was first manufactured in the 1920's!

The drugs used to treat sleeping sickness (Melarsoprol) caused death in 5% of the patients and are very expensive too.

The treatment for human sleeping sickness costs around 100 US\$ per patient. The annual requirement for treating 300,000 people is around 30,000 US\$. This amount is not available.

In cattle an average of 4 US\$ is needed to treat one animal. An animal needs 3 rounds of prophylactic treatment every year. The cost for maintaining an animal in an area infested with tsetse is very expensive for most of African cattle owners.

Frequent treatment of sick animals is even more expensive and constraint from drug resistance is becoming a very serious problem in many African countries.

9. The role of OAU in the fight against tsetse and Trypanosomiasis

The OAU through its specialised office IBAR has been following the problem of tsetse and Trypanosomiasis through the ISCTRC Secretariat. Ever since the establishment of ISCTRC in 1948 the Council has been organising biennial conferences by inviting all the concerned institutions and scientists to discuss on the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis problem in Africa.

Over 2000 research papers were discussed between 1948-1999 through 25 biennial conferences. The most important themes recorded on each of the above biennial conferences were:

- 9.1 The need for Regional control programmes. As a result of this co-operation and recommendation two sub-regional projects were implemented namely RTTCP for 5 southern African countries (Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi).
- FITCA for East Africa, involving Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda.

A third regional tsetse programme is under formulation for 14 West and Central African countries involving: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, Cameroun,

Nigeria, Tchad, Central African Republic, Niger, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

9.2 Training

Another important theme, which was raised by ISCTRC Secretariat, was the training of African scientists. These trainings have been taking place in co-operation with International Organisations such as WHO, FAO, IAEA, ILRI, ICIPE etc. Over 1000 African scientists and technicians have been trained in the last 50 years. However, the need for trained manpower remains to be very high.

10. Diagnostic Skills and Facilities

ISCTRC in co-operation with other sister institutions continued to promote research and transfer of technology on new skills and diagnostic knowledge in Africa during the last 50 years. Today most African countries have acquired adequate skill and facilities to manage Tsetse research, survey and control operations.

11. Trypanotolerance

A great deal of research has also been done in this field. ITC, ILRI, CIRDES in co-operation with many other institutions have been involved in understanding the Trypanotolerance mechanism. About 10 million Trypanotolerant cattle are now in West and Central Africa.

12. Research

Efforts have been made to develop vaccines against Trypanosomiasis, Improved Traps, and Improved Odour attractants for improving the efficiency of traps and targets. A lot of research work is on going on Tsetse Biology, Vector Control, Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis, Socio-economic and Environmental Impact. There are so many areas, which are not clear yet. The research exercise must continue.

13. Milestones for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control in Africa

- 1947 West African Institutes for Trypanosomiasis Research (WAITER) established in Kaduna, Nigeria
- 1948 International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research established
- 1948 Establishment of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation
- 1949 1st Meeting of ISCTRC in South Africa
- 1964 First constitution ISCTR was published
- 1965 CCTA became an Organ of OAU
- 1971 ICIPE established in Kenya
- 1972 ILCA established in Ethiopia

- 1975 ILRAD established in Kenya
- 1979 Launching of the TTIQ by FAO
- 1981 ITC established in the Gambia
- 1995 ILRI established as a merger between ILRAD and ILCA
- 1998 PAAT established
- 1999 50th Anniversary of the ISCTRC celebrated the 25th ISCTRC Conference in Mombasa, in September, 1999.
- 2000 Establishment of the SIT Forum in Addis Ababa, OAU Headquarters.

14. Conclusion

African Governments and the OAU should recognise the socio-economic and ecological impact of Trypanosomiasis on Human, Animal Welfare and their constraint on land utilisation.

The OAU/IBAR strongly believes that both AAT and HSS must be given more attention by African governments and Regional control/eradication programmes must be thought in affected areas.

OAU/IBAR endorses the recommendation of ISCTRC/PAAT for using two major approaches for managing Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis. The Farmer/Community based and the Area-wide. In this regard the SIT could be a more friendly and effective choice to eradicate Tsetse flies on a wider scale.

OAU/IBAR believes that the proposed geographical demarcation of two priority areas. One in West Africa. The common cotton production areas and the other in East Africa involving Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and other East African countries.

The establishment of the SIT Forum is a milestone in the history of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis control and OAU/IBAR is convinced that the Forum will promote co-operation between countries and donors to enhance the eradication of Tsetse from the African continent.

Rapporteur's Report on presentations

*1 Forum of African Member States For the Integration of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT)
For Area Wide Tsetse Control and Eradication
Organized By Organization of African Unity (OAU)
June 19 - 20, 2000, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

Paper I:

The Tsetse and trypanosomosis Problem and Pass and current efforts to Address it : Dr Solomon H/Mariam

The report highlighted the negative effects of tsetse and trypanosomosis on livestock and crop production and on food security and poverty alleviation initiatives in Africa. Enormous benefits would be realized and productivity enhanced through the control/eradication of tsetse and elimination of trypanosomosis.

The report pointed out the importance of OAU as the legislative authority through which Africa-wide policies can be initiated. He observed that in spite of the recommendations and resolutions decided on in various meetings of the OAU the problem was still unresolved. He listed the functions of the OAU/IBAR including programmes of PARC, PACE, Tick-borne diseases and explained the limitations imposed on its activities by a lack of resources.

The major contributions of the OAU/IBAR have been in hosting conferences, producing publications, maps, proceedings and implementing pilot projects, often in collaboration with various International organisations including IAEA, FAO and others. He reviewed Africa's milestones in tsetse and trypanosomiasis control and listed the various Institutions which were launched since 1947 such as WAITR, ISCTRC, ILCA, ILRAD, ITC, ILRI, PAAT leading to the present meeting for the establishment of the SIT forum.

AOU/IBAR sought to build on what had been achieved and noted the efforts in the establishment of the RTTCP, FITCA, and the prepared West African Regional programme. He was of the view that tsetse eradication can be achieved and made reference to the DFID report in which \$ 20 billion over 20 years would suffice to eradicate the problem.

Paper II.
Area-Wide concept: Dr.J.Kabayo

The report outlined the advantages of the Area-Wide approach over the Field by field approach. The area wide approach requires dealing with the entire insect pest population and caters for the problem of re-invasion commonly associated with the field by field approach.

Paper III.
Country report on SIT application Dr Musangi

Tanzania and Zanzibar

The report outlined the need for appropriate condition for the success of an SIT programme. For example the Mkwaja Ranch SIT work was unsuccessful (81% control) and failed to achieve eradication due to the problem of continuous tsetse invasions.

Zanzibar Island was identified as a suitable area for an SIT trial as it was isolated and consisted of a single tsetse fly species. The programme was implemented from 1994 to 1997. The initial fly suppression to the 5% level was implemented by the FAO using pour-ons. The programme involved fly production (at the Tanga Tsetse Research Institute), sterile fly releases and the monitoring of tsetse and trypanosomosis. Sterilized flies exhibited normal behavior in mating comparable to that of wild tsetse flies. It was noted that although Zanzibar Island consisted to a single fly species the techniques could be used against multiple tsetse species.

SIT on the mainland would necessitate collaboration with neighboring countries for greater success. Facilities for tsetse breeding could be shared between several countries.

Paper IV:
Ethiopia Report
(As a component of integrated area wide tsetse and trypanosomosis
Management)

Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a vast country of 1,1 million km² and consisting of more than 60 million people. The economy of Ethiopia is based on agriculture, and livestock production is of very high economic importance.

Tsetse flies occur in the south west covering an area of 150000-200000km². The tsetse infected area is fertile and could be used for crop production. Measures were applied to control the vector tsetse and the parasite. Parasite control is the older and most widely used approach. The approach has been hampered by the problem of drug resistance.

The fragmented small area approach in the past had failed to achieve tsetse eradication. The fertile tsetse infested land remained unused while the highlands were overused. Furthermore, tsetse flies started spreading into new areas.

An SIT program for Ethiopia was therefore established in 1997/98 under the Science and Technology Commission with technical support from the IAEA. SIT was perceived as the long-term solution to the tsetse fly problem in Ethiopia. The Southern Rift Valley was chosen for the project because it was reasonably isolated and consisted of a single tsetse fly species. The area is also of a high agricultural potential.

Activities in the implementation of the SIT program will involve;

- Baseline data collection
- Fly population suppression
- Fly mass rearing and irradiation
- Monitoring and evaluation

Paper V.

Ugandan Proposal (Dr. Ogwal)

The report gave a detailed historical background of the Institutional framework for tsetse and trypanosomosis control in Africa. It was noted that former French colonies had emphasized on parasite control with drugs whereas former English colonies had preferred the vector control approach. There was generally a decline in tsetse control operations in Africa during the last 3 decades due to declining budgets, civil unrest and changes in National priorities. In terms of tsetse control strategies these had been a shift from eradication to control to integrated control to containment and finally to management of tsetse and trypanosomosis problems. On drug treatment, it was noted that there was no development of new drugs since 1949.

The report proposed convening a conference to be attended by all 37 countries affected by the tsetse and trypanosomosis to consider a global approach for tsetse eradication.

In discussion a proposal was made to encourage the preparation of position papers by the SIT Forum for area wide tsetse eradication.

Paper VI.

Botswana Country Report

Report introduced the common fly belt from Angola into Namibia and Botswana. Tsetse infestation is high in the northern section of the Okavango in Botswana and decrease southwards. The initial concept in tsetse control was to create a barrier in the southern limit and to progressively move targets northwards in a rolling the carpet fashion.

Target deployment was commenced in Botswana in 1992 after 20 years of aerial spraying (1981-1991). Botswana has come to the conclusion that targets alone will not eradicate tsetse flies from Botswana as some places within the Okavango cannot be easily reached due to floods. It is now accepted that there will be the need to use targets as well as other techniques such as the sequential aerial spraying techniques and the Sterile Insect Technique. Prospects for SIT are good as the area is isolated and consists of single tsetse fly species, *Glossina morsitans centralis*. Botswana is to apply to become a member of the IAEA before implementation of the proposed SIT programme. Furthermore Botswana hopes to co-ordinate with Namibia and Angola is dealing with the problem of Tsetse and trypanosomiasis

Paper VII.

Mali country report

Mali is using targets and traps to control tsetse. The country has been successful in mobilizing the communities to provide all the materials for tsetse control with targets. Report outlined research work at CIRDES in support of the proposed SIT program in Mali.

Seven other country reports were presented by representatives from Ghana, Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Congo and Cameroon.

The report on Ghana highlighted the need for collaboration with Togo and Burkina Faso in implement SIT. The Zimbabwean operation was based on bait technology involving the use of targets and insecticide treated cattle. Ana area had been identified for the application of SIT. This area is fairly well isolated and bordered by lake Kariba to the north. The governments of Congo and Cameroon are supportive of SIT and are working on mechanisms for implementation. In Uganda plans are at an advanced stage on the use of SIT on Bubvuma island. The country is to receive some assistance from the IAEA. The objective is to suppress sleeping sickness to 3 cases/100,000 people initially prior to total elimination. Local communities have been trained and will participate in the control program.

In discussion the need to shift from small scale to area-wide control was stressed. The involvement of communities and NGO's was emphasized for sustainability. Discussions were also focussed on how to maintain cleared areas free of tsetse infestation and on how to secure commitment by the decision-makers towards tsetse control. Agreement was reached on the draft constitution for the Pan African SIT Forum.

The Constitution of the Pan African SIT Forum is hereby approved and signed by the member states of the OAU/IBAR.

CONSTITUTION OF The Pan African SIT (STERILE INSECT TECHNIQUE) FORUM

(An African Forum for the Development and Application of the Sterile Insect Technique in Area-wide Programs for Tsetse Fly Eradication)

Article I Establishment

There is hereby established under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (here in after referred to as the OAU) and this Constitution , a Forum called **Pan African SIT FORUM** (here in after referred to as the Forum)

Article II The Forum's Office

The Head Office of the Forum shall be at the OAU/IBAR.

Article III Aims and Objectives of the Forum

The Forum shall have the following major aims and objectives:

- 3.1 to enhance the organization and mobilization of African states in a campaign for the area-wide eradication of tsetse flies;
- 3.2 to initiate, promote and support the design and development of an operational framework through which the implementation of declared objectives of area-wide tsetse eradication can be achieved;
- 3.3 to establish a data base system related to the science and application of integrated Sterile Insect Technique in area-wide tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication efforts and make it available for stakeholders;
- 3.4 to assist national and sub-regional efforts to organize and mobilize material, financial and human resources required for the application of the Sterile Insect Technique in the eradication of tsetse flies in the context of area wide application;

- 3.5 to promote and support the development of national and sub-regional basic and operational research and technological skill relevant to the advancement of integrated area-wide application of the Sterile Insect Technique as an intervention measure in tsetse and trypanosomosis management ;
- 3.6 to promote and support the creation of awareness on environmental issues related to pest control and land use management techniques;
- 3.7 to promote and assist in the preparation of national and sub-regional policies for the integration of area-wide application of SIT in tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication;
- 3.8 3.8 to initiate and facilitate collaborative efforts in integrated area wide tsetse eradication efforts.

Article IV

Membership

4.1 *General*

Membership shall be open to any OAU Member State as well as Sub-regional, Regional and International Organizations; individuals and NGO'S willing to subscribe to the aims and objectives of the Forum and abide by this Constitution.

4.2 *Categories of Membership*

4.2.1 The Forum shall have **Regular, Associate and Honorary** members.

4.2.2 Regular Members

A regular member shall be a member who has been appropriately designated to represent an OAU member state in the Forum.

4.2.3 Associate Members

An associate member shall be a member who represents a sub-regional, regional or an

international organization, which has been duly admitted to the Forum as an Associate member.

4.2.4 Honorary Member

An Honorary member shall be a person who has made recognizable national and/or regional contribution to tsetse and trypanosomosis control and/or eradication.

4.3 Application and Acceptance for Membership

done. it should be approved by the secretariat and the council.

4.3.1 An African Member State shall automatically become a member of the Forum upon delegation of a representative to the Forum in writing.

4.3.2 An associate member applying to become a member of the Forum shall become a member of the Forum upon approval by the Executive Committee of the Forum & endorsement by the general assembly..

4.4 Duties and Responsibilities of Members

4.4.1 Regular Members

A regular member shall have the following duties & responsibilities:-

- a elect and be elected for office
- b participate in all the Forum meetings
- c receive all publications of the Forum
- d participate in all decisions made by the Forum membership
- e promote the Forum's aims and objectives

4.4.2 Associate Members

An associate member shall have the following duties & responsibilities:-

- a participate in all the Forum meetings, but does not vote
- b receive all publications of the Forum
- c participate in all Forum member meetings and discussions
- d promote the aims and objectives of the Forum

Article V. Organizational Structure of the Forum

5.1 General

The Forum shall be established under the auspices of the OAU and shall have a **General Assembly**, an **Executive Committee**, a **Secretariat** and a **Patron**.

5.2 The General Assembly

5.2.1 The General assembly shall be the supreme organ of the Forum;

5.2.2 The General Assembly shall consist of all members of the Forum;

5.2.3 Without prejudice to the generality of Sub-article 5.2.1, the General Assembly shall be responsible for the general direction and control of the Forum's objectives and it shall:

- a. approve the Forum's policy consistent with its objectives;
- b. elect members of the Forum's Executive Committee, its Chairperson, Honorary members, and the Patron;
- c. approve the strategic visions/missions of the Forum presented by the executive body;
- d. give directions regarding the management of the Forum and consider and approve the annual work plan;
- e. adopt bye-laws of the Forum;

- f. appoint and or dismiss the external auditor; -
- g. consider and approve the auditor (s) report and annual reports submitted to it by the Executive Committee;
- h. amend the memorandum of establishment of the Forum;
- i. exercise such other functions as may be necessary for the fulfillment of the objectives of the Forum.

5.3 The Patron

The Patron shall be a person of high profile and personality who commands respect and credibility in Africa and elsewhere in the world and who is able and willing to popularise and advance the aims and objectives of the Forum.

5.4 The Executive Committee

- 5.4.1 The Forum shall have an Executive Committee made up of 9 (Nine) voting members elected from among its members from all sub-regions.
- 5.4.2 The Coordinator of the Secretariat shall be the Secretary and non-voting member of the Executive Committee.
- 5.4.3 No remuneration shall be paid to members of the Executive Committee for their voluntary services.
- 5.4.4 No member of the Executive Committee may hold a permanent position in the Forum.
- 5.4.5 Voting members of the Executive Committee shall serve for a period of 3 (three) years. Any voting member of the Executive Committee shall be eligible for re-election. However, he/she shall not serve for more than two consecutive terms.
- 5.4.6 Without prejudice to sub-article (5.4.5), at least one-third of the previous members of the Executive Committee shall be retained in order to ensure continuity unless decided otherwise by the General Assembly.
- 5.4.7 The Executive Committee shall be the highest elected body of the Forum and shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- a) convene the General Assembly of the members;

- b) draw up strategic vision/mission of the Forum and submit the same for consideration and approval to the General Assembly;
- c) make recommendations to the General Assembly on matters of policy which shall govern the activities and operations of the Forum;
- d) deliberate upon the annual plan, programs and budget of the Forum and submit the same for consideration and approval by the General Assembly;
- e) ensure that decisions made, directives given and the annual work plans programs and related activities are carried out in line with the decisions and directives of the General Assembly;
- f) consider and approve membership applications;
- g) elect a Vice-Chairperson from among its members;
- h) approve the staff rule and procedures of the Secretariat of the Forum;
- i) appoint the Coordinator of the Secretariat;
- j) ensure the establishment of appropriate contacts and working relationships with donor agencies, NGOs and all others and design and implement fund-raising initiatives;
- k). ensure the maintenance of proper communication and reporting mechanisms with all concerned;
- l) ensure the development of appropriate income generating schemes and identification of the investment requirements of such schemes;
- m) operate the Forum's bank accounts with the Administrative and finance Officer and/or with any other person designated by the Executive Committee;
- n) appoint an attorney when the need arises;
- o) exercise such other functions that may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Article VI

Powers and Duties of the Chairperson Of the Executive Committee

The chair person shall have the following power & duties:-

- 6.1 ensures that the decisions of the General assembly and the Executive Committee are implemented;

- 6.2 calls a meeting of the General assembly upon recommendation of the Executive Committee;
- 6.3 Chairs meetings of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee;
- 6.4 Represents the SIT Forum in any forum;
- 6.5 delegates his/her duties and responsibilities to any member of the Executive Committee when the Vice-Chairperson cannot do the same.

Article VII

Powers and Duties of the Vice-Chairperson

The Vice-chairperson shall have the following power & duties:-

- 7.1 Assume the duties and responsibilities of the Chairperson in his/her absence;
- 7.2 Discharge such duties of the Chairperson as are delegated to him/her under Article 6.5.

Article VIII

The Secretariat

The Secretariat shall:

- 8.1 be headed by a salaried Coordinator responsible for the planning and execution of the day to day activities of the Forum and the development and implementation of approved programs;
- 8.2 be responsible for the implementation and co-ordination of the day to day activities of the Forum;
- 8.3 prepare the annual plans and programs of the Forum for approval by the Executive Committee
- 8.4 ensure that decisions made, directives given, and plans and programs approved by the Executive Committee of the Forum are implemented
- 8.5 work on the creation of appropriate fora for interested African member States and/or organizations for the promotion and exchange of information, knowledge and experience in the practical application of the SIT for the eradication of tsetse flies;

- 8.6 collect, organize and regularly disseminate information on national, sub-regional and regional plans, progress and problems in the application of the SIT;
- 8.7 assist members in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SIT and Tsetse and Trypanosomosis control and/or eradication projects and programs
- 8.8 ensure that the objectives of the Forum and directives of the Executive Committee are efficiently implemented, in keeping with the policies and targets approved by the General Assembly.
- 8.9 fulfil all the legal requirements relating to registration calling of meetings, notification of appointments and of decisions to the relevant Government institution;
- 8.10 perform such duties and functions that are customarily incident regarding documents and documentation of the Society;
- 8.11 serve as the Secretary of the Executive Committee;
- 8.12 carry out such other functions that may be assigned to him/her in the by laws and by the Executive Committee.

Article IX

Meetings of the Forum

Meetings of the Forum shall be held as follows:

9.1 Annual General Assembly Meeting

- 9.1.1 The annual General Meeting of the members (also called General Assembly) shall be held at least once a year before the end of November.
- 9.1.2 The Executive Committee shall decide the date for the Annual General Meeting and the Executive Director shall send out notices for the meeting to all members at least three weeks before the date of the meeting.
- 9.1.3 The chairperson of the Executive Committee shall chair the Annual General Meeting.

9.2.1 Extra Ordinary General assembly Meeting

9.2.1 The Executive Committee may call an Extra Ordinary Meeting of the members when deemed appropriate.

9.2.2 The Executive Committee shall call an Extra Ordinary Meeting of the members when 1/3 (one third) of the voting members request in writing to the Executive Committee specifying the purpose of the meeting.

9.3 Executive Committee Meeting

The Executive Committee shall meet at least two times in a year. The date for such meeting shall be determined by the Chairperson of the Executive Committee and made known to the members at least one month before the date set for the meeting.

9.4 Quorum

The Quorum regarding meetings is as follows:

9.4.1 Annual General and Extra Ordinary Meeting

The required number of members present for the Annual General Meeting and an Extra Ordinary General Meeting to conduct business shall be 50% (fifty percent) of the members. If there are less than the required number of members present the meeting shall be postponed and another meeting shall be called within three month and those present in the meeting shall make decisions.

9.4.2 Executive Committee Meetings

The required quorum for the meeting of the Executive Committee to take place shall be more than half of its members being present.

9.5 Voting at Meetings

- 9.5.1 Each regular member shall have one vote, except that where there is a tie, the chairman shall have a casting vote.
- 9.5.2 Decisions of any Meeting of the Executive Committee shall be taken by simple majority vote of the members present. Where there is a tie the Chairman shall have a casting vote.
- 9.5.3 Decisions relating to amendment of this memorandum shall be taken in the manner provided for in Article 11.2 hereunder.
- 9.5.4 Decisions relating to dissolution of the Forum shall be taken in the manner provided for in Article 11.3 hereunder.

Article X **FINANCIAL PROVISIONS**

10.1 Budget of the Forum

- 10.1.1 The Forum's budget year shall start on January 1 and end on December 31 of the same year.
- 10.1.2 The Executive Committee shall present the Forum's budget to the General Assembly for approval.

10.2 Budget Sources

The Forum's budget shall come from the following sources:

- a. voluntary contributions from member states and or organizations;
- b. donations and grants;
- c. income from the provision of services;

10.3 Auditing the Forum's Accounts

- 10.3.1 The Forum's finances shall be audited by external auditor(s)
- 10.3.2 The auditor(s) report shall first be presented to the Executive Committee before it is submitted to the General Assembly.

10.4 Compensation for Non-voluntary Work

Non-voluntary services rendered to the Forum shall be financially compensated even when the task is undertaken by a member, whether holding office or otherwise.

10.5 Financial and Administrative Procedure

The Forum's financial and administrative procedures shall be approved by the Executive Committee. The secretariat shall implement these procedures.

Article XI **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

11.1 Relations with Other Bodies

The Forum shall establish professional relationships with other organizations/associations with similar and related aims and objectives when so decided by the Executive Committee. However, the aforementioned relationships shall not give legal rights with respect to the properties of this Forum.

11.2 Amendments to the Memorandum of Establishment

- 11.2.1 This Memorandum of Establishment may only be modified by two thirds (66.6%) of the regular members.

11.2.2 A written letter which states the date of the meeting and articles to be amended shall be sent to each member at least two months in advance of the intended date of the meeting.

11.3 Dissolution by Decision of the Members of the Forum

11.3.1 The Forum may be dissolved by the decision of the General Assembly.

11.3.2 However, the Forum cannot be dissolved unless two thirds (66.6) of the members who have the right to vote so decide by attending in person.

11.3.3 The time and place of such meeting shall be communicated to members at least one month before the date of the intended meeting.

11.4 Devolution of Property upon Dissolution

When dissolution of the Forum is approved by the members as herein above described, all property (including cash) remaining after paying the Forum's debts and liabilities shall be donated to organisations/ institutions or other non-profit making organisations with similar objectives with the dissolved Forum, within Africa under a second resolution passed by members.

Article XII
Seal and Emblem of the Forum

The General Assembly shall approve the seal and emblem of the Forum and prescribe their use in the activities of the Forum. The seal of the Forum shall be kept by the Executive Director and used in accordance with the guidelines stipulated by the Executive Committee.

Article XII
Working Language of the Forum

The working language of the Forum shall follow the accepted rules of the OAU as financial resources allow.

The following founding members of the Pan African SIT Forum have adopted this Constitution on June 20, 2000, at the OAU Headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



DRAFT DECISION

1. **Takes note** of the report presented by the Government of Uganda, and **commends** the efforts undertaken to highlight the problems caused by tsetse flies in Africa.
2. **Recognizes** the importance of the problem as one of Africa's greatest constraints to socio-economic development severely affecting human and livestock health, limiting land use, causing poverty and perpetuating underdevelopment on the continent.
3. **Urges** African Governments to act collectively to rise to the challenge of eliminating the problem through concerted efforts in mobilizing the necessary human, financial and material resources required to render Africa tsetse-free within the shortest time possible.
4. **Acknowledges** the trans-boundary nature of the problem and **welcomes** the establishment of the Pan-African SIT Forum as a mechanism through which sustainable area-wide tsetse eradication can be achieved and **calls upon** the Secretary General to provide support to the Forum.
5. **Declares** the year 2001 as the year of tsetse fly, to mark the beginning of renewed efforts in the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies in Africa.
6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to initiate the campaign from all possible sources and seek support, cooperation to organize the implementation of the Pan-African Tsetse eradication campaign. The Secretary-General should submit an annual Progress Report to the OAU Summit, through one Head of State who may volunteer to act as patron of the whole campaign.

**ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE SIT FORUM**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Representative</i>	<i>Elected members</i>
1. Ethiopia	Dr Assefa Mebrate	Chairman
2. Burkina Faso	Dr. Abou Bado	12
3. Uganda	Dr. L. M. Ogwal	12
4. Zimbabwe	Dr. William Shereni	12
5. Tanzania	Dr. Atway Msangi	12
6. Botswana	Dr. T.K.Phillimon-Motsu	11
7. Mali	Dr. Sadou Maiga	11
8. Cameroon:	Dr. Hamadou Saidou	8
9. Democratic Republic of Congo	Dr. Serge T. Mpiana	8
10. Sudan	Prof. Ali M. Abdal Maged	7
11. Kenya	Kiragu Japhet	-
12. Ghana	Dr. M. Agyen-Frempong	-

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A PAN AFRICAN SIT FORUM MEETING

*A Forum of African Member States For the Integration of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT)
For Area Wide Tsetse Control and Eradication
Organized By Organization of African Unity (OAU)
June 19 - 20, 2000, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

ITINERARY

DAY ONE: 19 June 2000

REGISTRATION AND OPENING (Open Meeting)

REGISTRATION: 8:30 - 9:00

OPENING CEREMONY 9:00 - 10:30

- Welcoming Speech by OAU/IBAR
- Key note Address by Ethiopian Government Official
- Opening Address by Guest of Honour (OAU Secretary General)

COFFEE BREAK: 10:30 - 11:00

SIT FORUM PARTICIPANTS MEETING

The Tsetse/Trypanosomosis problem & and Past and Current Efforts to Address it (Dr. Solomon H/Mariam) 11:00 - 11:30

The Area Wide Concept: SIT its Origin and Current Application (Dr. J. Kabayo) 11:30 - 12:00

Country Report on SIT Application 12:00 - 12:15

The Zanzibar Experience Discussion 12:15 - 12:30

Discussion 12:30 - 13:00

LUNCH BREAK 13:00- 14:30

Country Report on SIT Application 14:30 - 16:00

Ethiopian SIT Project 14:30 - 15:15
The Kenya Proposal 15:15 - 15:30
The Uganda Proposal 15:30 - 15:45
The Botswana Proposal 15:45 - 16:00

COFFEE BREAK

16:00 - 16:30

Country Report on SIT Application

16:30 - 17:30

The South African Proposal

16:30 - 16:45

The Mali Proposal

16:45 - 17:00

Discussion

17:00 - 17:30

DAY TWO: 20 JUNE 2000

MEMORANDUM OF ESTABLISHMENT (Closed Meeting)

The Need To Establish the SIT FORUM - Assefa Mebrate (Dr)

8:30 - 9:00

Discussion on the Memorandum of Establishment

9:00 - 10:00

COFFEE BREAK

10:00 - 10:30

Adoption of the Memorandum

10:30 - 12:00

Lunch Break

12:00 - 14:00

Election of Officers

14:00 - 14:30

Plan of Action

14:30 - 15:30

COFFEE BREAK

15:30 - 16:00

CLOSING (Open meeting)

Speech by Representative of the Forum

16:00 - 16:20

Closing Address by the Guest of Honour

16:20 - 16:40

MASTER OF CEREMONY (DR SOLOMON H/MARIM)