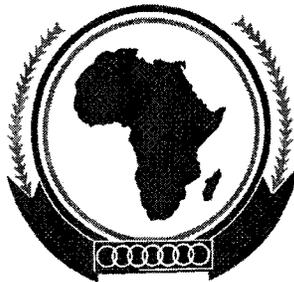


Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)

Enhancing Africa's Health and Prosperity

OAU



A Continental Plan of Action for the Eradication of Tsetse and Trypanosomosis
The OAU Pathway for the PATTEC initiative

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Introductory Note

Tsetse fly infestation is one of the most important constraints to rural development in sub-Saharan Africa. By transmitting animal trypanosomosis, tsetse drastically reduces the numbers of livestock available. At the same time, trypanosomosis kills animals used for draught power, thus reducing the capacity of farmers to open up and work the land. Tsetse transmitted sleeping sickness, affects a considerable number of people in Africa with the effect of reducing labour availability as well as increasing the cost of health services. A lot of effort has been expended in initiatives aimed at controlling tsetse over the last one hundred years. There has, however, been limited impact in the reduction of the problem. Some of the areas where tsetse had become considerably reduced have become re-infested over time. As a result, gains made are often lost sooner or later.

African Heads of State and Government, having been under pressure from their communities to do something about tsetse, and realizing that piecemeal solutions would not work, came to the conclusion that the tsetse problem had to be tackled on a continent-wide basis. The OAU Summit held in Lome, Togo, in July 2000, charged the Secretary General of OAU with the task of initiating a campaign to eradicate this menace from the continent of Africa. The Secretary General, in turn, commissioned a Task Force, comprising experts from 22 African countries to formulate comprehensive strategies and a Plan of Action for the implementation of the Decision by the Heads of State and Government.

The Task Force was facilitated through the OAU/IBAR and held its planning workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, from the 11th – 15th December 2000. The primary objective of the workshop was to gauge the size of the tsetse and trypanosomosis problem, devise mechanisms for addressing it, and develop plans for the elimination of the problem.

The workshop was moderated by an external consultant and was designed and run in a participatory manner. In preparation for the main workshop, a small sub-group of the Task Force met for two days, prior to the meeting of the Task Force, to develop the agenda, outline key issues, develop methods of work and prepare guidelines for the deliberations.

During the workshop, the participants sought to answer certain fundamental questions, among which were the following:

- Is the eradication of tsetse technically feasible and economically justifiable?
- What are the required inputs and expected outcomes or consequences of tsetse eradication?
- What strategies and approaches need to be adopted, what methods should be employed and how should the tsetse eradication campaign be organised for effective execution?

The workshop concluded that tsetse can and must be eradicated. The members of the Task Force discussed the issues before them extensively and developed a common ground on which their recommendations on the strategies and Plan of Action were based.

I am confident that a combination of Africa's political will and the determination and prescriptions of the continent's experts will provide the crucial circumstances under which effective action will be possible. The initiation of the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign, like the Pan African Rinderpest Eradication Campaign before it, demonstrates the viability of translating the spirit of political unity into the reality of collective action to solve a common problem.

Nairobi, Kenya.

December 2000

1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1.1 The Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Challenge

Tsetse transmitted trypanosomosis in man and domestic animals poses a serious threat to the lives and livelihood of entire communities and constitutes the greatest single constraint to livestock and crop production in the tsetse belt of Africa.

The World Health Organisation of the United Nations (WHO) reports that over 60 million people in Africa live at risk of getting infected with the disease. Out of the estimated 500,000 people already infected, 25,000 die every year and the situation is rapidly deteriorating, with more than 40,000 new cases being registered every year, excluding the many unreported cases from inaccessible rural and war-ravaged areas.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nation (FAO) has estimated that, every year, Africa loses over 3 million cattle and other domestic livestock in deaths caused by trypanosomosis. Approximately 35 million doses of trypanocidal drugs (worth about US\$ 35 million) is bought every year in futile efforts to maintain livestock free of the disease. The annual losses directly attributed to trypanosomosis, in reduced meat and milk production and in the costs related to treating the disease or controlling the vector, has recently been estimated at US\$ 1.2 billion. This figure rises to over US \$ 4.5 billion per year, if losses in potential crop and livestock

production attributable to the disease are considered, and excludes the losses attributable to the effects of sleeping sickness in humans.

Tsetse transmitted trypanosomosis is accorded little attention and priority because it is essentially a rural problem, which occurs only in Africa. However, its negative impact on the history and socio-economic development of most of the continent has been very devastating.

Tsetse flies infest about 10 million km² of fertile land spread across 37 countries on the African continent, from Senegal in the north to South Africa in the south. Areas that are infested with tsetse flies are the most suitable areas for livestock and crop production. These areas, however, are virtually devoid of cattle and other domestic livestock. Out of the 165 million cattle found in Africa, only 10 million are found within the tsetse fly belt, and these are mostly low producing breeds, which are maintained on high drug management regimes to keep trypanosomosis in check.

Because of the challenge of trypanosomosis, the use of animal draught power in agriculture or transport, and the practice of mixed farming are not well developed in most of Africa. Fear of contracting sleeping sickness and exposing their animals to trypanosomosis continues to prevent people from living in tsetse-infested areas and renders large expanses of land uninhabitable and underdeveloped and leads to overcrowding in the few available tsetse-free areas.

The consequences of tilling the land by hand and trudging long distances on foot; the absence of mixed farming, limiting the availability of animal protein and manure; the ever impending threat and prospect of disease and death; the futility of working barren soils and herding unproductive livestock, and the combined effect of all this on the history and socio-economic development of the African people is difficult to exaggerate. The limitations imposed by the tsetse and trypanosomosis problem continue to frustrate efforts and hamper progress in crop and livestock production, thereby contributing to hunger, poverty and suffering to entire communities in Africa.

Tsetse fly infestation and incidences of trypanosomosis in man and domestic animals have reached unprecedented levels in various countries. Reports of fly re-invasion into areas that had previously been cleared of tsetse are widespread, and the recorded numbers of cases of the disease in man and domestic animals have reached unprecedented levels. And yet, no vaccine against the disease is available and there are no new drugs being developed. Some of the drugs used to treat sleeping sickness are highly toxic and all drugs currently used to treat animal trypanosomosis have been rendered largely ineffective by widespread drug-resistance. The future availability of the drugs against trypanosomosis is uncertain since their production is threatened with discontinuation for commercial reasons, the only market being in Africa where the purchasing power of the affected consumers is poor and rapidly deteriorating.

1.2 Past Attempts to Control Trypanosomosis

Attempts to control trypanosomosis date back nearly 100 years, employing a range of methods and approaches. Some were aimed at the trypanosome and involved the use of trypanocidal drugs, to treat or prevent the disease, while other intervention methods were aimed at eliminating the tsetse fly. The initial methods of tsetse control involved clearing the vegetation where the tsetse flies rested, and killing wild game animals on which the flies fed. During the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s campaigns involving habitat destruction and ground spraying of residual insecticides, notably DDT, succeeded in rendering large areas in several African countries (especially Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe) tsetse-free. These campaigns were extensive operations conducted in a military style and performed on a protracted basis.

The many areas in different parts of Africa, in which tsetse eradication had actually been achieved, but which subsequently became re-infested demonstrated the need for an area-wide approach, targeting the infestation in a given area, as well as the need to guard against fly re-invasion from relic fly populations in the control or neighboring areas. In countries such as Zimbabwe, where an effective national tsetse control capability exists, and where large areas have been cleared of tsetse, the long border perimeter with the neighbouring countries demands regular treatments to control re-invasion and check re-infestation.

1.3 The Area-wide Approach

Experience has shown that protection of even small areas located within a major tsetse fly belt by regular tsetse control interventions is uneconomical. The most viable choice is to employ the area-wide approach, targeting the entire tsetse population(s) in a given area and eliminating it.

There are several examples of past successful area-wide pest and vector management programmes, including the eradication of the screwworm fly from Libya and the United States of America.

In 1955 the WHO embarked on one of the largest area-wide programmes ever undertaken to eradicate malaria worldwide. By 1969 when the programme disintegrated, 74% of the people at risk had been protected, and malaria had been eradicated from 37 countries.

The governments of seven countries of South America (Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile and Peru) in 1991 resolved to follow the area wide approach and eradicate Chagas disease. As a result, they embarked on a programme to control the bug, which spreads the disease. In 1999 the programme declared absence of Chagas disease in most of these countries, confirming the viability of the area-wide approach for a problem which had persisted when the individual affected countries conducted independent national programmes.

The largest classical biological control programme ever undertaken was performed in Africa in the early 1980s, where it provided an area-wide solution to the devastation caused by the cassava mealybug, using a parasitoid released over 38 affected African countries, to bring the cassava pest under control.

The West African Onchocerciasis control programme brought together 11 affected countries in a collective fight against black flies, which transmit the disease. This collective action succeeded in controlling the problem of river blindness, an achievement that had not been possible through the efforts of individual countries.

The Pan African Rinderpest Eradication Campaign, which is nearing completion, was initiated 12 years ago following a decision by the African Heads of State and Government at a Summit of the OAU. The program has succeeded to bring the disease under control and is now close to achieving the intended objective of eradicating rinderpest.

As in campaigns against other insect-borne diseases, the most viable approach to stop disease transmission is by eradicating the vector. Compared to the reactive approach of control measures, involving treatment of the disease and limited intervention against the vector, eradication of the vector is a time-limited, once-and-for all cost. The costs involved in control operations, on the other hand, recur indefinitely. Thus the most viable approach of fighting trypanosomosis is to eradicate the tsetse fly. But, whereas the earlier campaigns

against the disease were confidently aimed at tsetse eradication, subsequent emphasis shifted to the supposedly more realistic goals of tsetse control. Later the approaches adopted became less and less decisive, being aimed at containment and management of the disease and more recently, to the resigned goal of living with the disease.

Another successful African programme was completed in 1997, when tsetse flies were declared eradicated from the island of Zanzibar. Following a 3 year campaign involving suppression of the tsetse fly population with insecticide and subsequent aerial release of sterile male tsetse flies over the island, tsetse flies were eradicated and no case of trypanosomosis has since been reported.

The successful eradication of tsetse flies from Zanzibar came at a time when nearly the whole world was getting persuaded to abandon the notion that tsetse eradication was a viable intervention measure, having become mobilised to the resigned view that tsetse eradication is neither achievable nor desirable.

While the technical feasibility of tsetse eradication from Zanzibar was easily conceivable, the prospects of eradicating tsetse flies from Africa's entire tsetse belt did not inspire confidence in its feasibility. However, the fact that the distribution of tsetse flies over the entire tsetse fly belt is in the form of discrete populations of particular species of tsetse or "islands" whose limits are set by a variety of physical and biological factors, each of which could be independently

regarded as Zanzibar, made the proposal for eradication appear feasible.

1.4 The Birth of PATTEC

The escalating incidences of trypanosomosis highlight problems of unsustainability of past approaches to control the disease, and accentuate the significance of the disease in Africa's desperate struggle against hunger, poverty and disease, creating the urgent need to devise effective methods of coping with the disease.

It was against all this background that the African Heads of State and Government, meeting at the OAU Summit in Lome, Togo in July 2000, passed the Decision (reproduced below) advocating for the eradication tsetse flies from the continent of Africa.

Tsetse eradication was identified, not only as a viable means to tackle the trypanosomosis problem, but as the missing link to Africa's recovery as well. Africa's most viable contribution to her expanding population and to the rest of the world in the New Millennium is increased agricultural production. The first step towards the development and realization of this option is the removal of the trypanosomosis constraint.

1.5 Decisions made by the African Heads of State and Government in the thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of the OAU Summit, 10-12 July 2000, Lome, Togo on the Proposal for the Eradication of Tsetse Flies from the African Continent

- 1 **TAKES NOTE** of the report presented by the Government of Uganda, and **COMMENDS** the efforts undertaken to highlight the problem caused by tsetse flies in Africa;
- 2 **COMMENDS** those African countries that have initiated the application of the **Sterile Insect Technique (SIT)** for their pioneering effort;
- 3 **RECOGNIZES** the seriousness 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;
- 4 **URGES** member states to act collectively to rise to the challenge of eliminating the problem through concerted efforts in mobilising the necessary human, financial and material resources required to render Africa tsetse-free within the shortest time possible.
- 5 **ACKNOWLEDGES** the trans- boundary nature of the problem, **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 **Pan African SIT FORUM**.
- 6 **DECLARES** the year 2001 as the year of the control of tsetse fly, to mark the beginning of renewed effort in the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies in Africa;
- 7 **REQUESTS** the Secretary General to undertake all necessary consultations with a view to initiating the campaign from all possible partners and seek their support and co-operation in the implementation of **the Pan African Tsetse Eradication Campaign**. The Secretary General should submit an annual progress Report to the OAU Summit, through the Current Chairman.

The objective of tsetse eradication was made the collective responsibility of African countries, while the Secretary General of the OAU was entrusted with the responsibility to initiate and lead a Pan African tsetse eradication campaign.

1.6 The Benefits of Tsetse Eradication

The benefits of tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication will include improved human and livestock health, diversified agricultural systems, increased food production and security and improved livelihood of the community. However, various groups have expressed concern about what they perceive as the negative impact of tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication, including the fear that tsetse eradication could result in overgrazing, land degradation and encroachment on game reserves. Tsetse eradication programmes should therefore include plans and recommendations for land use after tsetse eradication.

2. PAN AFRICAN TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMOSIS ERADICATION CAMPAIGN (PATTEC)

2.1 The Vision

The vision of the African Heads of State and Government which inspired their Decision to eradicate tsetse flies and necessitated the

declaration of the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) is: **An African population free from the constraints of trypanosomosis.**

2.2 The Mission of the PATTEC Initiative

PATTEC's mission is to eradicate tsetse and trypanosomosis from the African continent within the shortest possible time. This will be achieved through collective and concerted action by OAU Member States and coordinated by the PATTEC Coordination Office.

2.3 The Mandate of the PATTEC Coordination Office

The mandate of the PATTEC office is to organize and coordinate the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies and to mobilize the necessary human, financial and material resources required to achieving it.

2.4 The Concept of PATTEC

The Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) is a programme initiated by African countries with an intention to eliminate tsetse and trypanosomosis from the continent within the shortest time possible. The programme comprises an international campaign to institute a process of sustained action through the introduction and support of mechanisms for tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication in affected countries. The campaign is a

collective, co-ordinated effort of African countries, which is set against a background of an urgent need to rid Africa of trypanosomosis and all the constraints and suffering it imposes on the continent, through the eradication of tsetse flies.

3. OVERALL STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES

3.1 Phased, Area-wide and Sustained Approach

Africa's tsetse fly belt covers about 10 million km². It is spread over 37 Sub-Saharan countries and contains over thirty species of tsetse flies that live in different habitats or ecological zones, in areas whose limits are set by a variety of physical, biological and environmental factors.

The eradication of tsetse from the entire tsetse fly belt will be a long-term undertaking, which will be executed through a phased, systematic and sustained campaign to eliminate tsetse flies from individual zones of infestation and create an ever-expanding total tsetse-free area.

Past experience has shown that the problem of re-infestation in tsetse control areas arises either from relic populations of flies that survive control operations or from flies that invade the control area from neighbouring areas. To achieve sustainable eradication, the target tsetse species population in a given area should be isolated, with no possibility of re-invasion into the area by tsetse flies from other areas or re-establishment from surviving relic populations. Therefore the strategy advocated by the PATTEC initiative involves the identification of zones of infestation which are isolated, physically e.g. by mountains, water

bodies, etc or by limitations in factors connected with preference and tolerance limits of the fly, e.g. food availability, temperature, humidity, natural cover, etc or where the fly population isolation can be achieved by artificial means. Phased removal of populations confined in each area, one by one, would create ever-expanding tsetse-free areas.

The trans-boundary nature of tsetse fly infestations across national boundaries and the strategic objective of eliminating the tsetse population infesting a particular area make the area-wide approach necessary. The success of any such undertaking, involving different countries, would be predicated on efficient mechanisms of co-ordination and co-operation between and among the affected countries. The development of one centrally coordinated continental programme, such as is envisaged and advocated by PATTEC, will facilitate this possibility and enhance the management of area-wide approaches. Further, the mandate extended to the OAU Secretary General by the Heads of State and the framework provided under the terms of inter-country agreements witnessed by the OAU will provide the necessary operational environment. The severity of the tsetse and trypanosomosis problem; the availability of human, financial and material resources for an eradication effort; and the availability of data and information required to carry out an eradication campaign, all vary between different countries.

Areas where eradication is attainable, for which the necessary data and information for the preparation of an operational plan of action is accessible, and where the required local and external resources to do the job are available, will be appropriate for selection as candidates for an eradication effort at any one time. Once an area has been selected as a project area, all its portions or sections, that

are actual or potential habitats for members of the tsetse fly population(s) in the area, will be addressed with all the necessary eradication measures.

The Pan African tsetse eradication campaign will start with ongoing and planned eradication projects and proceed to initiate new projects in other priority areas that may be selected. The process of identifying areas and initiating and executing tsetse eradication projects in selected areas will continue in a sustained, systematic manner, one area at a time, until all the areas of Africa's tsetse belt have been covered and tsetse flies are finally eradicated.

The selection of a particular area for the tsetse eradication campaign will at be based on considerations of various criteria that will be established. The criteria will, among others, include: the diversity of tsetse species, the degree of isolation of tsetse fly population(s), the ease of eradication of the species, and the socio-economic importance of the area(s) being considered. A group of appropriately qualified experts will soon meet to determine the criteria for selecting areas in which to embark on tsetse eradication projects.

3.2 Joint, Concurrent and Coordinated Action.

Tsetse eradication efforts of any two or more African member states that have contiguous tsetse infested areas will be conducted jointly and concurrently. To this end, the PATTEC Coordination Office will ensure that national relevant offices and focal points are identified in each of the affected countries. The PATTEC Office will encourage the initiation of tsetse eradication projects and help mediate between affected countries in inter-country meetings and consultations to determine the modalities of cooperation in joint projects.

Even where the management or sponsorship of projects in different countries is separate and unilateral, the planning and execution of tsetse eradication projects will be jointly and centrally coordinated.

The PATTEC Office will also ensure that all major disparities in operational capacities between the countries involved are addressed and that the necessary tsetse and trypanosomosis policies are formulated and harmonized. Efforts will be made to treat cases of trypanosomosis identified during the implementation of tsetse eradication projects, in cooperation with national governments and other mandated workers in the affected countries.

3.3 Result Oriented and Dynamic Programming Effort

The sub-programmes of the PATTEC will be results oriented; the primary objective and final outcome of any PATTEC project will be the elimination of trypanosomosis through tsetse eradication. During the initiation and approval of a PATTEC project, therefore, emphasis will be put on the establishment of clear and realistic goals as well as the identification of measurable indicators of success. Such projects will also ensure that the various stages of each project are closely linked from beginning to the end to maximise efficiency, avoid stoppages and ensure sustained progress towards the achievement of the desired objective.

The implementation of PATTEC projects will be dynamic so as to allow flexible and responsive planning. Continuous reviews and adoption of appropriate

technologies and approaches will be undertaken based on the results of regular monitoring and evaluation of ongoing projects.

3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects

PATTEC projects will be monitored and evaluated at national, regional and PATTEC Office level to ensure that the implementation of various activities are timely and appropriate and the desired objectives of the eradication effort are attained. This will be achieved either by indirect monitoring and evaluation, through mechanisms such as reports, or through direct monitoring and evaluation of all project activities. The various indicators established during project design and the overall as well the day to day operational plans of the project will be used as yardsticks of performance during the monitoring and evaluation effort.

3.5 Integration of Appropriate Technologies and Approaches

Experience has shown that no one single technology or approach will result in the eradication of tsetse flies from an area. PATTEC will, therefore, follow an integrated approach and use appropriate combinations of available technologies in the tsetse eradication effort.

Within the context of the PATTEC initiative, efforts will be made to identify, integrate and harmonize existing or planned tsetse and trypanosomosis control and eradication programmes as well as related rural development schemes that add value to or are enhanced by PATTEC activities. This will include the promotion of agricultural development in suitable areas, the linking of ongoing and

planned projects with the PATTEC, the detection and treatment of sleeping sickness and animal trypanosomosis, and the provision of support for the development and application of appropriate conventional and new technologies for fly population control and barriers establishment.

3.6 Scientific and Environmentally Friendly Approach

The activities of PATTEC will be supported with appropriate research inputs. This will be achieved through the establishment of a data management unit and the collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of relevant data and information on research. Research needs will be identified and prioritised. Operational research problems and results will be discussed at workshops and meetings. The active involvement of African institutions in solving identified research problems will be encouraged and effective links with international institutions will be established.

PATTEC will follow an environmentally friendly approach. The choice of the intervention methods to be used in the tsetse eradication projects will be based on considerations of their direct and indirect impact on the environment as well as on their cost benefit analysis. Efforts will also be made to develop and encourage land use policies and plans for operational areas to prevent adverse environment effects of post eradication activities. Indicators of adverse environmental changes will be identified during the monitoring and evaluation of environmental changes. PATTEC will ensure that environmental agencies and other concerned environmental stakeholders are consulted and involved in all environmental issues. Every tsetse eradication project will undergo an appropriate

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before it is initiated, and environmental monitoring procedures will be performed during project implementation.

3.7 Participatory Approaches

PATTEC will involve and work with all stakeholders (National Governments, Communities, Donors, International Organizations and other Stakeholders) in achieving its objectives. Participation of the major stakeholders will achieve as follows:

3.7.1 National Governments

The direct involvement and participation of National Governments in PATTEC projects will be actively sought through raising their awareness. Consultations and meetings at all levels of government and direct contact with OAU will be arranged and information in form of reports, regular newsletters, brochures, etc describing the PATTEC initiative and its objectives will be made available. Regular meetings and conferences involving governments and the OAU, such the OAU Summit for the African Heads of State and Government, the Livestock/Agriculture/Health ministers conferences and meetings of the Council of ministers will be used to promote and publicise the PATTEC initiative.

National governments will be involved in the initiation, formulation and approval of new projects as well as in defining national government roles and contributions in national and collaborative projects. Coordinating, *monitoring* and evaluation of project implementation at the national level, will also be the responsibility of

national governments. National governments will make human, financial and material resource contributions to PATTEC tsetse eradication projects.

3.7.2 **Communities:**

Sustained participation and contribution by communities in PATTEC projects will be ensured through training, motivation mechanisms and awareness raising. Local communities will be encouraged to solicit political support for tsetse eradication initiatives through their political representatives. Local communities will be encouraged to provide material, moral and any other support to PATTEC projects in kind.

Reviews conducted in the past have indicated that to date, community-based approaches to tsetse control have resulted in good short-term reductions in tsetse populations but poor long-term impact. In many cases, communities have not taken over the maintenance and management of targets and traps after technical agencies have withdrawn. This weak hand-over to communities seems to have arisen for a number of reasons but most commonly, *technical stakeholders lacked the knowledge and skills to design and implement community-based projects.*

These weaknesses within implementing agencies include poor understanding of community participation as a development approach, limited stakeholder analysis of existing and potential disease and vector control options, and a bias towards technical issues rather than community dialogue and local capacity-building.

These experiences indicate that within PATEC, there are opportunities to improve understanding of community-based approaches to disease and vector control in the main technical agencies. This process could involve the following activities:

- ◆ A comprehensive, multidisciplinary review of community-based approaches to disease control in both human and animal sectors. The review should include disease-specific experiences in trypanosomosis, and the use of community participation in more general, primary-level service provision.

- ◆ Based on the results of the above review, the formulation of the guidelines for the use of community participation in PATEC. The guidelines should include specific recommendations concerning awareness-raising and training for all levels of personnel, from senior management to field workers. The guidelines should also define how a common understanding of community participation can be developed within PATEC.

3.7.3 Donors:

The PATTEC Office will maintain contact with the donor community and seek their participation and support in the programmes of PATTEC. To this end, the overall programme will be divided into small viable project units for funding purposes. Attempts will be made to explore the donor world and the approaches used to access funding support. The existing OAU liaison structures and appropriate linkages between donors and national governments will be used to convene meetings with donors on a regular basis. Bilateral agreements between governments and donors to support tsetse eradication projects will be sought. The PATTEC Office will also seek donor participation in the PATTEC initiative through the support of identified Patrons, as well as through effective utilisation of the Office of the Secretary General of the OAU.

3.7.4 *International Organisations*

International Organizations such as FAO, IAEA, WHO and other active role players involved in tsetse and trypanosomosis control activities are recognised stakeholders within the PATTEC initiative. Efforts will be made to ensure the full participation and support of these international organisations in all PATTEC efforts. These organisations will also participate in the technical advisory body of the PATTEC Office.

3.7.5 *Other Stakeholders (NGOs, Farmers' Associations, etc.)*

All other stakeholders will be identified and efforts will be made to integrate and harmonise their inputs and participation in the context of the PATTEC initiative. This will be done by raising awareness through Public Relations activities and their direct and indirect involvement in field activities such as extension, tsetse control and evaluation.

3.7.6 *Private Sector Involvement*

Private sector involvement will be encouraged in all aspects of PATTEC. This, among others, will be done through identification of aspects of projects that can involve the private sector, and building capacity of private sector through training and awarding of contracts.

Tenders will be advertised inviting bids from private organisations to be involved in the execution of tsetse eradication projects.

3.7.7 Human Resource Development and Management

The PATTEC Office will ensure that all the human resources needed are available and correctly managed. This will be achieved through the identification of human resource needs using consultants or experts, assessing training needs of appointed staff and identification of mechanisms to retain trained staff

3.7.8 Public Relations

The PATTEC office will conduct an active public relations campaign in order to raise awareness among all stakeholders and the general public. This will be achieved through the establishment of a public relations / communication unit, the production of printed media such as brochures/ news letters/posters, using mass media such as radio /TV/ website, lobbying governments, donors, other stakeholders, specific organizations as needed, using prominent person(s) to act as patrons.

3.7.9 Information Management

The PATTEC Office will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of data and information related to tsetse and trypanosomosis programmes. This will be achieved through the establishment of a GIS based data management unit, standardization of data collection and management, establishment of a network for information exchange and the establishing and maintaining a Website.

4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE

4.1.1 The African Heads of State and Government

The governing body of the PATTEC initiative comprises the OAU Heads of State and Government who made the Decision for Africa to embark on a campaign to eradicate tsetse and trypanosomosis from the continent. The Heads of State and Government will be expected to act collectively to provide the necessary support to the initiative. They will be receiving a progress report every year at the OAU Summit meeting, through the current Chairman of the OAU.

4.1.2 The Secretary General of the OAU

The Secretary General of the OAU is the person ultimately responsible for initiating and coordinating the tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication campaign. He will make all necessary consultations with all possible partners and seek their support and cooperation in the implementation of the campaign and submit an annual progress report to the OAU Summit through the current Chairman. He will maintain active and regular contact with the PATTEC Coordination Office.

4.1.3 Patrons and the Policy and Mobilisation Committee

The Secretary General will identify high profile personalities, who individually or collectively will help to advance the objectives of the PATTEC initiative, through their advice and influence. Particular emphasis will be placed on contact with

African governments, donor countries and international development organisations.

4.1.4 The Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign

The PATTEC initiative will be organised as a special independent OAU programme under the Secretary General. A PATTEC Coordination Office to organise and coordinate the campaign will be set up within the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR), reporting to the Secretary General through the Director of OAU/IBAR. In addition to providing a legal framework to PATTEC, OAU/IBAR will also provide the overall policy, administrative and financial guidance and supervision to the PATTEC Office.

The planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the PATTEC programmes, as well as the day to day administrative and technical activities of the Campaign will be the responsibility of the PATTEC Coordination Office.

4.1.5 Regional and National Coordination Offices

Regional and National PATTEC Coordination Offices will be set up, as the need for them arises, to enhance planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of PATTEC projects at the regional and national levels respectively.

4.1.6 Technical Advisory Forum

The PATTEC Coordination Office will have a Technical Advisory Forum composed of representatives of the Pan African SIT Forum, FAO, IAEA, WHO, OAU/IBAR, ISCTRC, and Program Against African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis (PAAT). The Technical Forum will review reports and advise the PATTEC Office on technical issues. The Pan African SIT Forum will provide a mechanism through

which the technical requirements of the campaign are identified and made available.

4.2 PATTEC Roles

4.2.1 Identification of Target Areas

Target areas will be identified through the use of geographic information systems (GIS) and other data management systems, information on known density and distribution of tsetse flies, records of human activity and other relevant parameters. A continent-wide confirmatory survey to provide the definitive description of the areas of tsetse fly infestation will be undertaken.

4.2.2 Prioritisation of Areas

Taking into account, inter alia, the following:

- The degree of isolation of tsetse fly populations by natural boundaries or fly populations can be isolated by artificial means. Where such areas in which the fly population is isolated or can be easily isolated, immediate plans should be put in place for a sustained operation towards eradicating tsetse from adjacent areas.
- National and Regional priorities
- Availability of infrastructure for immediate implementation including human, material and financial resources
- Easily controllable species
- Land use pressure.

4.2.3 Project Categorisation for Selection

A clear definition of the projects that need to be considered for implementation under PATTEC will be stated and the criteria for selection clearly outlined.

4.2.4 Project Initiation

Projects will be initiated either by the PATTEC Office or by countries, in line with the agreed prioritisation for identified project area.

PATTEC will facilitate the preparation of project proposals, e.g. through the use of short-term consultancies, with the active involvement of the affected countries.

Projects prepared by countries will be submitted to the PATTEC Co-ordination Office for record and approval.

4.2.5 Project Support

PATTEC will mobilise resources from national and donor sources to implement eradication programmes.

4.2.6 Harmonisation of Different Programmes

PATTEC will integrate, at the conceptual level, the on-going tsetse control programmes to enhance the area-wide and eradication concepts and application.

Where countries have already initiated eradication programmes PATTEC will evaluate the projects and where necessary provide technical advice.

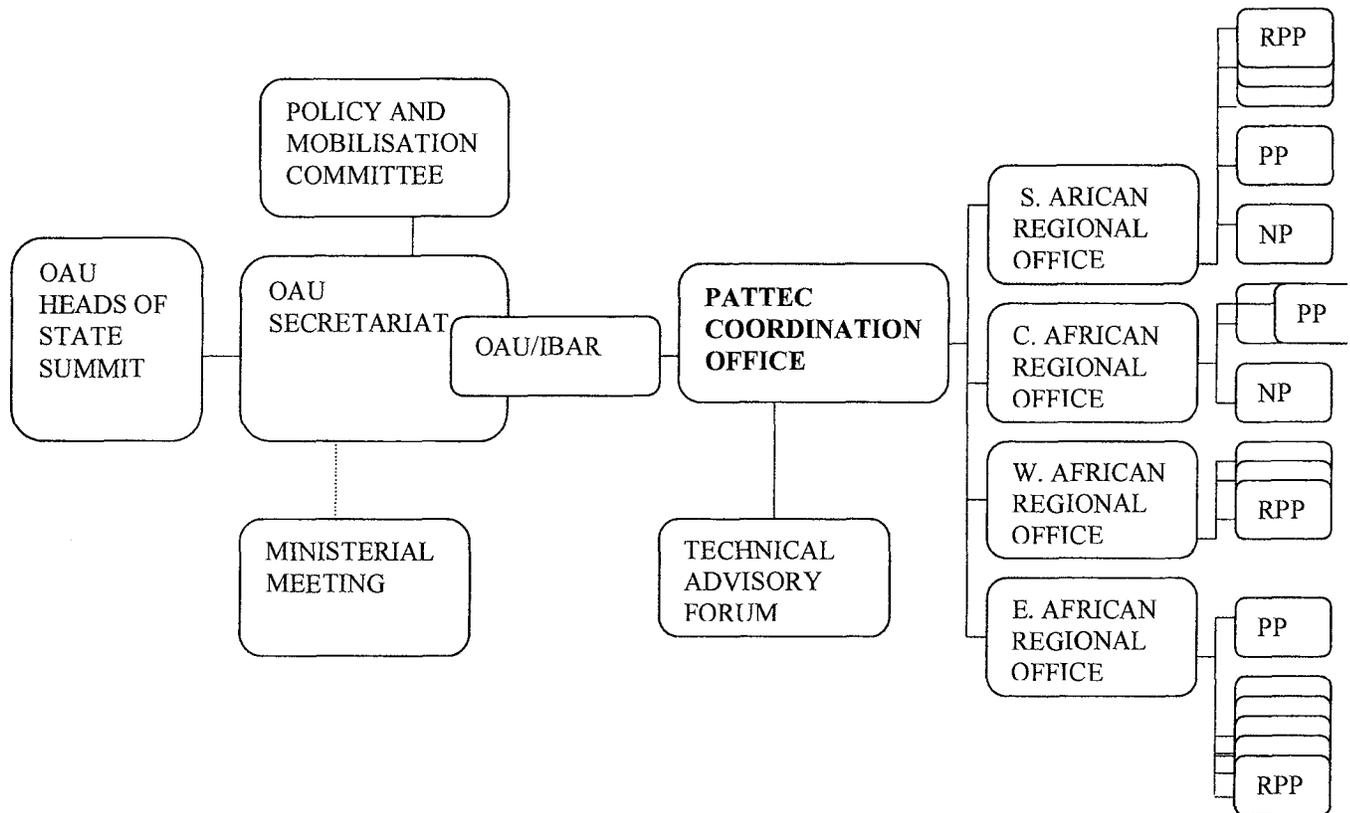
4.2.7 Project Implementation

PATTEC will facilitate the formation of co-ordination and management structures to oversee the efficient implementation of regional and national programmes.

4.2.8 Project Appraisal: Monitoring and Evaluation

PATTEC will organize mid-term and end of project evaluations for all PATTEC Regional Programmes. In addition, PATTEC will institute regular monitoring mechanisms with clear indicators.

4.3 PROPOSED PATTEC ORGANISATIONAL CHART



Key

- PP - PATTEC Project
- NP - National Project
- RPP - Regional PATTEC Project

4.4 Operational Plans

PATTEC will have an annual, short term, medium term and long term plans of operation. The annual plan for the coming year and a medium-term plan of operation covering 10 years are shown below. The long-term operation plan includes any activity that may be undertaken in the PATTEC initiative after ten years of the programme., and a provision has been made for such a plan as part of the 10 year plan. The annual and short-term operational plans of the PATTEC will consist of project activities that have been initiated either by the PATTEC office or by one or more African Member States.

PATTEC's annual plan of operation for the year 2001 (see table below) focuses on strengthening and coordinating existing tsetse eradication efforts in East and West Africa in light of the current efforts to eradicate tsetse from the African continent.

This concept note and plan of action will be finalised during January, when all the available factual information are included. During this same period, the OAU/IBAR will also set up the PATTEC Co-ordination Office. The PATTEC Office will then identify focal points within countries to enhance the work and process of coordinating and implementing projects.

Harmonization of on-going or planned programmes with the concept and objective of the PATTEC initiative will be done through meetings and consultations between OAU and the management of the projects in question.

Harmonisation will also be sought in meetings and consultations with international organizations active in the fields of tsetse and trypanosomosis control, to determine areas of cooperation, avoid duplication and enhance synergy.

Efforts will be made to raise funds for the short-term PATTEC operational plans. Other activities will include: the determination of medium and long term PATTEC activities; launching of public awareness campaigns; undertaking of popularization and consultation missions; identification and appointment of Patrons; holding of meetings between managers of existing projects and Integration of existing projects to PATTEC

A group of appropriately qualified experts will meet to determine the criteria for prioritising areas in which to initiate eradication operations. New projects will be prepared by groups of consulting experts, identifying and evaluating the requirements as well as the strategies and procedures for tsetse eradication in selected project areas.

Regional and national coordination offices will be set up as required, depending on the number of active projects requiring coordination.

Efforts will be made to make use of the Secretary General's office as well as the governments of Member States in to raise the necessary financial support for the projects, through continued lobbying and

promotion of awareness about the problem of trypanosomosis and the benefits that will accrue from its total elimination.

4.5 The First Year of the PATTEC Initiative (2001)

YEAR ONE PLAN OF ACTION FOR PATTEC (2001)			
	ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	IMPLIMENTER

1.	Finalize concept note and Plan of Action	January	OAU / IBAR
2	Set up the PATTEC Coordination Office	January	OAU / IBAR
3	Establish criteria for priority areas	February - April	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
4	Identify focal points within countries	January – December	OAU/IPATTEC
5	Establish data and information system at the PATTEC Office	February – May	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
6	Undertake popularization and consultation missions	March – September	OAU / IPATTEC
7	Launch public awareness campaign	January – December	OAU / PATTEC
8	Draw up plans with national governments	January – December	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
9	Determine future PATTEC activities	February - December	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
10	Hold harmonization meetings with international organizations	March - June	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
11	Identify and appoint Patrons	January - June	OAU / PATTEC
12	Design, initiate projects and secure funding e.g Lake Victoria, Zimbabwe, West African Cotton Belt	March - December	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
13	Raise funds for future PATTEC activities	May - December	OAU / PATTEC
14	Hold meeting of managers of existing projects	April - June	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
15	Integrate existing projects	May – December	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
16	Present concept note to OAU Summit	July	OAU / PATTEC
17	Carry out preparatory activities and officially launch PATTEC	September	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
18	Present PATTEC to ministers of agriculture/livestock/health	June – December	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
19	Submit programs, plans and progress report of existing projects	June – December	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC
20	Harmonise cross border activities	June – December	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC

4.6 The First Ten Years (2001 – 2010) Plan of Activities for PATTEC

	A C T I V I T I E S	YEAR OF ACTIVITY										IMPLEMENTER	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	OAU/IBAR/PATTEC	
1	SEARCH FOR LONG TERM FUNDING FOR PATTEC OFFICE	X	X										OAU/IBAR
2	APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF		X										PATTEC
3	INTEGRATE EXISTING PROJECTS WITH PATTEC	X	X										OAU / PATTEC / MEMBER STATES
4	DRAW PLAN WITH NATIONAL PROJECTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
5	DESIGN, INITIATE PROJECTS AND ARRANGE FUNDING	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
6	MONITOR AND EVALUATE PROJECTS		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
7	DEVELOP PLAN FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS									X	X		"
8	IDENTIFY FOCAL POINT IN COUNTRIES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
9	HARMONIZE CROSS BORDER ACTIVITIES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
10	DEVELOP PROCEDURES MANUALS		X				X						"
11	PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
12	ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN DATA BASE		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
13	IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE RESEARCH NEEDS		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
14	RAISE AWARENESS AMONG POLICY MAKERS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
15	STRENGTHEN NATIONAL CAPACITIES AND CAPABILITIES		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	"
16	CONDUCT WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING FOR INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND DISSEMINATION		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	PATTEC/OAU
17	SUBMIT PROGRAM, PLANS, AND PROGRESS REPORT OF EXISTING PROJECTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		PROJECTS

4.7 ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE PATTEC COORDINATION OFFICE

- Estimates based on the assumption that the PATTEC Coordination Office will be established in Nairobi, at the OAU/IBAR Offices in Maendeleo House on Monrovia Street.
- Initial space requirement of 3 offices and a boardroom for meetings, also to serve as a reference section and provide sitting space for short term consultants.
- Items required: 4 PC computers each with printer, facilities for E-mail and internet connection; telephone with exchange and extensions to 4 locations; photocopier; items of furniture, including lockable cabinets, chairs, tables, shelves; fittings and furnishings; motor vehicles (2); visual aids equipment, including TV, video, slide projectors (overhead, slide and data); desktop publishing equipment for the production of documents and publicity materials
- Salaries for project staff: Initially the PATTEC Coordination Office will hire the following staff:
 - Coordinator (Programme Manager)
 - Administrative Assistant (Office management and finances)
 - Information and Data collection, storage and dissemination
 - Driver / Messenger
- Short Term Consultancies and Expert Group Meetings
 - Establishment of criteria for selection of areas for tsetse eradication projects; including the identification of the appropriate areas in which to locate Centres of Excellence to boost the technical and operational capacity of the affected countries in the eradication campaign, e.g mass-rearing

centres, diet preparation centres, testing and analytical centres, etc.

- Writing of new tsetse eradication projects, notably: the *G.f.fuscipes* belt around L. Victoria; project in Zimbabwe; project in the Cotton Belt of West Africa, etc
- Establishment of data and information management system at the PATTEC Office
- Determination of the requirements of the PATTEC initiative
- Preparation of Public Awareness and promotional materials
- Harmonisation and integration of on-going and planned projects to support or complement the concepts and strategies of the PATTEC initiative

➤ Meetings and Consultations

- Secretary General's consultations with member states, mandated organisations and donors
- Meeting of the managers of on-going and planned projects
- Meetings of line Ministers on PATTEC issues

➤ Provision of Administrative support to OAU

➤ Provision for office space rent

➤ Travel and Missions of officials of OAU and others for PATTEC

➤ Establishment of monitoring and coordination structures and systems for existing eradication projects, including:

- The Southern Rift Valley project in Ethiopia (*G.pallidipes*)
- The Lambwe Valley tsetse project in Kenya (*G.pallidipes*)
- The Buvuma Islands Project in Uganda (*G.f.fuscipes*)
- The Mafia Island project in Tanzania (*G. brevipalpis*)
- The Bamako Project in Mali (*G.p.gambiensis*)

4.8 Budget Estimate for PATTEC Activities during 2001

ACTIVITY	BUDGET LINE ITEM	QUANTITY	TOTAL COST US \$	COMMENTS
EQUIPMENT	Computers, Printers, modem & accessories.	4	15, 600.	
"	Telephone and Fax	4 1	1, 700. 900.	
"	Photocopier	1	9, 100.	
"	Office Cabinets	4	1, 600.	
FURNITURE	Tables, chairs, desks, shelves		7, 300.	Estimates based on requirements for 3 offices with one boardroom for meetings
VEHICLES	Landrover Toyota	1 1	42,000. 32,500.	
OFFICE ADMINISTR.	Coordinator Admn. Asst Info. & Data Driver Insurance & running cost	1 1 1 1	120, 000. 23, 800. 28, 900. 7, 300 50,000.	Estimates include office running costs, vehicle insurance and running costs, sundry costs to establish the office and insurance for office equipment.
OPERATIONS	- Meetings & W/S - Consultancies -Preparation of New projects -Consultations by OAU Sec. Gen. - Support to OAU/IBAR for consultations, Missions,and project formulation. -Data & Info. est. -Public Relations -Travel/ Missions -Launching PATTEC	4 6 4 10	156,000. 203,000. 149,000 85,000. 150,000 17,000 27,000. 57,000. 23,000.	The activities for which these estimates are made were identified above, under 4.7. The numbers shown in the 3rd column refer to the events, times , assignments or missions involved in the particular activity.
TOTAL			1,207,700	

WRITTEN REPLY

FOR FRIDAY 18 JANUARY 2002

CAROLINE SPELMAN (Meriden): Asked the Secretary of State for International Development, if she would make a statement on the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign

ANSWER

CLARE SHORT: DFID recognises that Trypanosomosis is a major constraint to human health and to the livelihoods of poor livestock keepers throughout many parts of Africa. We have made considerable investments (over 37 million pounds) to develop methods to control the disease in livestock and we support the World Health Organisation in its efforts to control Sleeping Sickness in humans.

The long-term goal of the Pan African Tsetse & Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) is to eradicate tsetse fly from the continent. It is a complex and ambitious programme that would require many billions of dollars to implement, and is founded on as yet unproven scientific and economic theory.

Our analysis – shared also by the European commission – is that it will not be possible to eradicate flies from Africa. The aims of the Campaign are laudable, but we do not believe that they are achievable.

Our strategy is to promote methods for controlling the tsetse fly and preventative and curative methods of treatment that can be readily implemented by poor people themselves. We have programmes of support with the Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources of the African Union, and with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, to promote the establishment of sustainable animal health services that provide poor people with the means to control tsetse fly and the disease it carries.

Where the political will for control exists, and where there are clear social benefits, a regional approach to tsetse control may be justified. Such large scale programmes would however be best handled through multilateral channels such as the EC, and

Solomon Hailemariam

From: LenBudd1@aol.com
Sent: 25 January 2002 17:33
To: pennie.allsoop@virgin.net; p.holmes@enterprise.gla.ac.uk; Brian.Hursey@ntlworld.com; solomon.hailemariam@oau-ibar.org; u.feldmann@iaea.org; jkabayo@hotmail.com
Cc: guy.freeland@tinyonline.co.uk
Subject: PATTEC

Dear Friends

Please find attached an answer to a Parliamentary question put by Caroline Spelman, Opposition spokeswoman for International Development, to Clare Short, the UK's Minister for International Development.

I refrain from commenting!

Mrs Spelman also asked four other questions relating to tryps. Three received a joint answer of little merit from Clare Short's No 2, Hilary Benn. The fourth came from a Treasury Minister which intimated that, along with Aids/HIV, Malaria and TB (already announced), tax concessions for research into vaccines and drugs to combat trypanosomosis would be available for pharmaceutical companies from April 2002.

Whether research into trypanosome types other than *T.b.gambiense* and *T.b.rhodesiense* will be covered is a matter of clarification that will need to be the subject of another parliamentary question.

Whether this concession will be sufficient to rejuvenate such research in the UK after about 50 years is, of course, an open question. However, putting such questions at the ministerial level has, to some small extent, raised the profile of Tsetse and tryps at that level of government.

Len