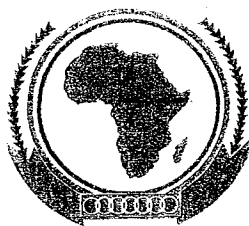


**Pan African
Tsetse and Trypanosomosis
Eradication Campaign
(PATTEC)**

Enhancing Africa's Prosperity

PLAN OF ACTION



ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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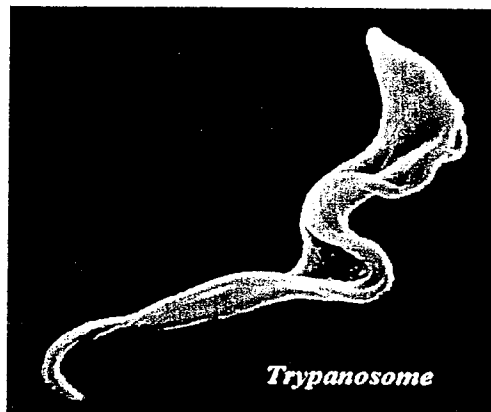
The Tsetse Problem

Tsetse Fly



transmits parasite

Trypanosome



that causes

Nagana in Cattle
and
Sleeping Sickness in Humans

Introductory Note

Tsetse fly infestation is one of the most important constraints to rural development in sub-Saharan Africa. By transmitting animal trypanosomosis, the tsetse fly 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, thereby reducing the availability of labour as well as increasing the cost of health services. Over the last 100 years a lot of effort has been put on initiatives aimed at controlling the tsetse fly. There has, however, been limited impact in terms of reducing the problem. Some of the areas where the tsetse fly populations were 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 the tsetse fly, and realizing that individual country 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 Lomé, Togo, in July 2000, charged the Secretary General of the OAU with the task of initiating a campaign to eradicate this menace from the continent of Africa, once and for all. The Secretary General, in turn, commissioned a Task Force, comprising experts from African countries, to formulate comprehensive strategies and a Plan of Action for the implementation of the Decision by the Heads of State and Government. Members of the Task Force were: J.P. Kabayo (OAU), Solomon Haile-Mariam (OAU), Daudi Waithaka (OAU), J. Mathu Ndungu (Kenya), Sadou Maiga (Mali), Charles Mahama (Ghana), William Shereni (Zimbabwe), Bado Abou (Burkina Faso), I. Sidibe (Burkina Faso), Rob Bagnall (South Africa), Assefa Mebrate (Ethiopia), A. Msangi (Tanzania), T.K. Phillemon-Motsu (Botswana), Francis Oloo (Kenya), Nkurangah Charles (Rwanda), L.M. Ogwal (Uganda), Codjia Victorin (Benin) and H.G.B. Chizyuka (Representative of FAO Regional Office for Africa). The Task Force held its planning workshop in

Prior to the convening of the workshop, extensive consultations with international experts from different parts of the world were held. The ideas and proposals that were contributed by the experts formed part of the resource materials used at the workshop.

The workshop sought to answer some fundamental questions related to the tsetse problem, among which were the following:

- Is the eradication of the tsetse fly 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 organized for effective execution?

The workshop concluded that eradication of the tsetse fly was technically feasible and economically justifiable, and that this must be done as one of the important initial steps in Africa's effort to eradicate poverty. This Action Plan is based on the recommendations of the workshop.

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

Director, OAU/IBAR
Nairobi, Kenya
June 2001

1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1.1 The Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Challenge

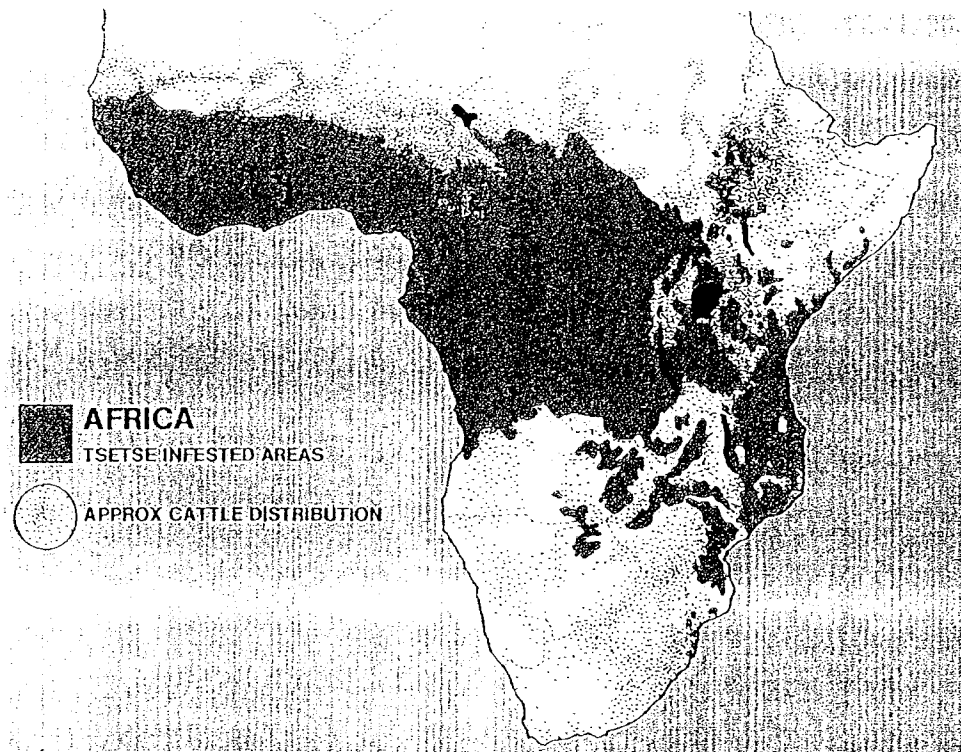
Tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis in man and domestic animals poses a serious threat to the lives and livelihoods of entire communities and constitutes the greatest single constraint to livestock and crop production and to a more appropriate and responsible utilization of natural resources in Africa.

The World Health Organization of the United Nations (WHO) reports that over 60 million people in Africa live at risk of becoming 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 Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has estimated that, every year, Africa loses over 3 million cattle and other domestic livestock through 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 terms of reduced meat and milk production and in terms of 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, and continues to be, 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. Many 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 as shown in the figure below.



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.

The presence of tsetse flies and trypanosomosis also crowds people and livestock into partially environmentally fragile tsetse-free areas, leading to overgrazing and erosion. The creation of tsetse-free areas would permit a more even distribution of livestock and a more appropriate utilisation of resources both in economic and in ecological terms.

Owing to trypanosomosis, the use of animal draught power in agriculture and transport, and the practice of mixed farming are not well developed in most of

trypanosomosis continues to prevent people from living in tsetse-infested areas, renders large expanses of land uninhabitable and underdeveloped and leads to overcrowding in the few available tsetse-free areas.

The effect of trypanosomosis 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 the suffering of entire communities in Africa.

Tsetse fly infestation and incidences of trypanosomosis in man and domestic animals have reached unprecedented levels in a number of countries. Reports of reinfestation of areas that had previously been cleared of the tsetse fly are widespread, and the numbers of cases recorded of the disease in man and domestic animals have reached unprecedented levels. Despite this situation, no vaccine against the disease is available and no new drugs are being developed. Some of the drugs used to treat sleeping sickness are highly toxic and all drugs currently used to treat trypanosomosis have been rendered largely ineffective by widespread drug-resistance. The future availability of drugs against trypanosomosis is uncertain since their continued production is threatened for commercial reasons. The only market is Africa where the purchasing power of the consumers affected 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 comprised of clearing the vegetation where the tsetse flies rested and killing wild animals on which the flies fed. During the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, campaigns involving habitat destruction and ground and aerial

Zimbabwe) tsetse-free. These campaigns were extensive operations conducted in a military style and on a protracted basis.

The areas in Africa, where the tsetse fly had actually been eradicated and then became re-infested, demonstrate the need for an area-wide approach, targeting the whole infestation of a given area, as well as the need to guard against fly re-invasion from relict fly populations in the control or neighbouring areas. In countries such as Zimbabwe, where an effective national tsetse control capability exists and where large areas have been cleared of the tsetse fly, the long border perimeter with the neighbouring countries demands regular intervention activities to control re-invasion and check re-infestation.

1.3 Area-Wide Approach

Experience has shown that protection of even small areas located within a major tsetse fly belt by regular tsetse control intervention measures is uneconomical. The most viable choice is to employ the area-wide approach, targeting the entire tsetse population 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 and the eradication of the medfly and other fruit flies from the USA, Mexico, Chile, Japan, Australia and other countries.

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

In 1991, the governments of seven countries of South America (Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile and Peru) resolved to follow the area-wide approach in an effort to eradicate Chagas' disease from their countries. They

disease. By 1999, the programme had declared the absence of Chagas' disease in most of these countries, confirming the viability of the area-wide approach and ending a problem which had persisted when the individually affected countries had previously 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 mealy bug. A parasitoid of the destructive mealy bug was released in 38 affected African countries to bring the vicious cassava pest under control.

The West African onchocerciasis control programme brought together 11 affected countries in a collective fight against black flies, which transmit river blindness. This collective action succeeded in controlling 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 programme has succeeded in bringing the disease under control and is now close to achieving the intended objective of eradicating rinderpest.

In campaigns against insect-borne diseases, the most viable approach to stop disease transmission is by eradicating the insect 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 trypanosomiasis is to eradicate the tsetse fly. However, whereas the earlier campaigns against the disease were confidently aimed at tsetse eradication, subsequent emphasis shifted to the supposedly more realistic goals of tsetse

aimed at containment and management of the disease and, more recently, to resignation of living with the disease.

Another successful African programme was completed in 1997, when tsetse flies were declared eradicated from the island of Zanzibar in Tanzania. Following a three-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 on the island.

The successful eradication of tsetse flies from Zanzibar came at a time when nearly the whole world was becoming convinced that tsetse eradication was not a viable intervention measure and resigned to the view that tsetse eradication was neither achievable nor desirable.

While the technical feasibility of tsetse eradication from Zanzibar, a small island with an area of about 1600 km² was easily conceivable, the prospects of eradicating tsetse flies from Africa's entire tsetse belt on the mainland covering an area of about 10 million km² would be a more formidable undertaking. However, it has been observed that the distribution of tsetse flies over the entire tsetse fly belt is in the form of discrete zones or "islands" of infestation of particular species of tsetse flies. The limits and boundaries of these zones are set by a variety of physical, biological and environmental factors and therefore each of the areas of infestation could be independently regarded as a "Zanzibar". The recognition of the existence of areas within the tsetse fly belt that are discrete, isolated or that can be easily isolated, of, each of whose population of tsetse flies could be independently and systematically eliminated, made the proposal for the eradication of tsetse flies from Africa feasible.

1.4 Birth of PATTEC: Decision of the African Heads of State and Government

The escalating incidence of trypanosomosis, featured in recent reports,

and accentuates the significance of the disease in Africa's desperate struggle against hunger, poverty and disease, underscoring the urgent necessity to devise effective methods of coping with the disease.

The tsetse and trypanosomosis problem was discussed by the African Heads of State and Government, meeting in July 2000 at the OAU Summit in Lomé, Togo, where its significance and negative impact on the history and socio-economic development of Africa was reviewed and decried. Tsetse eradication was identified, not only as the most practical means of tackling the trypanosomosis problem, but also as the missing link to Africa's recovery. 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 ideal is the removal of the trypanosomosis constraint. The Summit passed a decision advocating the eradication of tsetse flies from the continent of Africa (Decision AGH/Dec.156(XXXVI)). 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 of initiating and leading a pan African tsetse eradication campaign. The Decision is reproduced below:

"The Assembly,

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;

COMMENDS those African countries that have initiated the application of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) for their pioneering effort;

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;

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.

ACKNOWLEDGES the transboundary 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.

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;

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”.

1.5 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 and more responsible utilization of available natural resources. Nevertheless, it has to be recognized that various groups have expressed concern about what they perceive as the negative impact of tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication among which is the fear that tsetse eradication could result in overgrazing, land degradation and encroachment on game reserves. Whereas these fears are needless and based on wrong assumptions, the negative attitudes they inspire amongst donors and decision-makers represent a formidable obstacle to

programmes should therefore include plans and recommendations for allaying these fears, e.g. in emphasising the need for addressing any environmental concerns, generating, prior to the initiation of tsetse intervention campaigns, appropriate land use policies following tsetse eradication.

The benefits of tsetse eradication are already evident in areas of Africa from which tsetse flies have been eradicated. In these areas modern farming system, including the stocking of high-producing breeds of livestock is practiced. Contrary to the overgrazing and land degradation predicted by opponents of tsetse eradication, farmers in tsetse-free areas stock fewer, but more productive, livestock and practice mixed farming. Communities in such areas have conquered the war against poverty and exhibit a stable, positive lifestyle.

2. PAN AFRICAN TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMOSIS ERADICATION CAMPAIGN

2.1 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 PATTEC Mission

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 coordinated by the PATTEC Coordination Office.

2.3 The PATTEC Concept

The Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) is a concerted initiative of the OAU Member States, with the declared objective of eradicating the tsetse fly and trypanosomosis from Africa within the shortest time possible. The initiative comprises an international campaign to generate a process of sustained action through the introduction of the necessary support and mechanisms required for the eradication of the tsetse fly and trypanosomosis from the affected countries. The campaign is a collective, coordinated effort of African countries, 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.

2.4 Mandate of the PATTEC Coordination Office

The mandate of the PATTEC Coordination Office is to initiate, organize and coordinate the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies and to mobilize the necessary human, financial and material resources for its implementation.

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 comprises over thirty species and sub-species of tsetse flies that inhabit different habitats or ecological zones.

The eradication of the tsetse fly 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, until all areas in Africa are tsetse-free.

Past experience has shown that the problem of re-infestation in tsetse control areas either arises from relict populations of flies that survive control operations or emanates 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 reinvasion into the area by tsetse flies from other areas or re-establishment from surviving relict 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 the preference and tolerance limits of the fly, e.g. food availability, temperature, humidity, natural cover, etc or where the fly population can be isolated by artificial means. Phased, area-wide removal of tsetse populations confined in each area, would be systematically undertaken one by one, and always ensuring that areas rendered tsetse-free are not re-infested.

The trans-boundary nature of tsetse fly infestations across national boundaries and the strategic objective of eliminating the tsetse population infesting a common belt make the area-wide approach necessary. The success of any such undertaking, involving different countries, would be based on efficient

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. Furthermore, 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. As far as possible, the approach will be regional rather than national.

The Pan African tsetse eradication campaign will start with ongoing and planned eradication projects and will proceed with the initiation of 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. Each identified isolated area will be tackled independently, until all the areas of Africa's tsetse belt have been covered and tsetse flies have been finally eradicated.

The selection of a particular area for the tsetse eradication campaign will be based on various criteria that will be established. The criteria will include, among others, the diversity of tsetse species inhabiting the area, 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.

3.2 Joint, Concurrent and Coordinated Action

The tsetse eradication efforts of any two or more African member states that share contiguous tsetse-infested areas will be conducted jointly and in a coordinated fashion. To this end, the PATTEC Coordination Office will ensure that relevant national offices and focal points are identified in each of the

initiation of tsetse eradication projects and help mediate between affected countries in inter-country meetings and consultations to determine the modalities of co-operation in joint projects.

The PATTEC Coordination 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 collaboration with national governments in affected countries and other mandated workers active in the affected countries.

3.3 Result-Oriented and Dynamic Programming Action

Projects within the PATTEC initiative 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 the beginning to the end to maximize 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 will be carried out and appropriate technologies and approaches will be adopted 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 and at regional level to ensure that the implementation of various activities is timely and

achieved by direct and indirect monitoring and evaluation, with all findings for each project being recorded and reported to the OAU Secretary General and relevant member states. 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 PATTEC, the detection and treatment of trypanosomosis, and the provision of support for the development and application of appropriate conventional and new technologies for fly population control, the establishment of barriers, etc.

3.6 Scientific and Environment Friendly Approach

The activities of PATTEC will need to 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 results. 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 actively promoted and effective links with international

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 environmental 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 relevant environmental stakeholders are consulted and involved in all environmental issues connected with the tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication activities. Every tsetse eradication project will undergo an appropriate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before it is started, 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 be achieved as follows:

3.7.1 National Governments

The direct involvement and participation of national governments in PATTEC projects will be actively sought by raising their awareness. Consultations and meetings at all levels of government and direct contact with the OAU will be arranged and information in the form of reports, regular newsletters, brochures, etc describing the PATTEC initiative and its objectives will be made available. OAU / PATTEC will also approach member countries that intend to or that already have initiated area-wide tsetse intervention campaigns in priority intervention areas with the aim to specifically include the tsetse / trypanosomosis problem in their national Poverty Reduction Strategic Papers (PRSP). Regular meetings and conferences involving governments and the OAU, such the OAU

livestock/agriculture/health ministers and meetings of the Council of Ministers will be used to promote and publicize the PATTEC initiative.

National governments will be involved in the initiation, formulation and approval of new projects in their respective countries, as well as in defining 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 areas where PATTEC projects are being undertaken will be ensured through training, motivation mechanisms and awareness creation. 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.

3.7.3 Donors

The PATTEC Coordination Office will maintain contact with the donor community and seek their interest, 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.

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 Coordination Office will also seek donor participation in the PATTEC initiative through the support of

3.7.4 International Organisations

International organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and other active role players involved in tsetse and trypanosomosis control activities are recognized as partners with the OAU and primary stakeholders within the PATTEC initiative. Efforts will be made to ensure the full participation and support by these international organizations in all PATTEC activities. Representatives of these organizations will, as appropriate, participate in the Policy and Mobilization Committee and the Technical Advisory Forum, to ensure that all partners share the task of planning and guiding the activities of the PATTEC and that duplication and fragmentation of efforts is minimised.

3.7.5 Private Sector

Private sector involvement will be encouraged in all aspects of PATTEC. This will be done through efforts to build the capacity of the public sector, (e.g. through training, etc.) and mechanisms to involve the private sector in PATTEC activities, e.g. through the award of contracts and sub-contracts for provision of certain materials and services connected with the campaign, will be worked out.

3.7.6 Other Stakeholders

All other stakeholders (NGOs, Farmers' Associations etc.) will be identified and efforts will be made to integrate and harmonize their inputs and participation in the context of the PATTEC initiative. This will be done by raising their awareness through appropriate public relations activities and seeking their direct and indirect involvement in field activities comprising extension work, tsetse control and evaluation activities, etc.

3.7.7 Public Relations

The PATTEC Coordination 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 production of printed media , using mass media, developing a web site; and lobbying of governments, donors, independent groups and other stakeholders.

3.7.8 Information Management

The PATTEC Coordination 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 geographic information system (GIS) based data management unit, standardization of data collection and management, establishment of a network for information exchange and the establishing and maintaining a web site. Attempts will be made to use existing facilities and build on existing initiatives, such as PAAT-IS, TTIQ, etc.

4. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Organization and Structure

4.1.1 African Heads of State and Government

The ultimate 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 the tsetse fly and trypanosomosis from the continent. The Heads of State and Government will be expected to act collectively to provide the necessary support for the initiative. They will receive a progress report from the OAU Secretary General 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/she will carry out all the necessary consultations with all possible partners and seek their support and co-operation in the implementation of the campaign and submit an annual progress report to the OAU Summit through the current Chairman. He/she will maintain active and regular contact with the PATTEC Coordination Office.

4.1.3 Patrons and the Policy and Mobilization 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 communities and international development organizations.

4.1.4 The Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign

The PATTEC initiative will be organized as a special independent OAU programme under the Secretary General. A PATTEC Coordination Office to organize and coordinate the campaign will be set up within the OAU General Secretariat or at any of the OAU's organs, such as OAU/IBAR, as may be decided by the Secretary General. The PATTEC Coordination Office will, in exercising its functions, report to the Secretary General. In addition to providing a legal framework to PATTEC, the OAU will also provide the overall policy, administrative and financial guidance and supervision to the PATTEC Coordination Office.

The planning, initiation, 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. Persons to function as Operational Focal Points will be identified by the affected countries to advance the objectives of the PATTEC initiative and provide the necessary local guidance in the execution of PATTEC activities.

4.1.6 Regional Tsetse Eradication Centres

Two or three centres situated in strategic locations in different regions of Africa will be set up as centres of excellence for the benefit of all Member States. Such centres will be involved in the production of sterile male tsetse flies required for release in tsetse eradication programmes; research on pertinent problems and training of operational, management and technical personnel from different countries in SIT concepts. The centres will be established as facilities of joint investment and will enhance the spirit of collective action by member countries,

4.1.7 Technical Advisory Forum

The PATTEC Coordination Office will have a Technical Advisory Forum composed of representatives of relevant international and regional organizations and other stakeholders. The Technical Advisory Forum will, from time to time, review reports and project proposals and advise the PATTEC Coordination 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 to the Member States.

4.2 PATTEC Roles

4.2.1 Identification of Target Areas

Target areas will be identified through the use of geographic information system (GIS) based management of relevant information, such as climate, vegetation, density and distribution of tsetse flies, trypanosomosis prevalence, agriculture and livestock development potential 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 Selection and Prioritization of Intervention Areas

Selection and prioritisation of areas for intervention will take into account, inter alia, the following:

- The degree of isolation of tsetse fly populations by natural boundaries or areas where fly populations can be isolated by artificial means. National, sub-regional and regional priorities.
- Availability of infrastructure for immediate implementation, including human, material and financial resources.
- Easily controllable species of tsetse flies (including ease of mass rearing, availability of means of efficient trapping, etc).
- Land use pressure.

4.2.3 Project Initiation

PATTEC will facilitate the preparation of project proposals by for example the use of short-term consultancies but with the active involvement of the countries affected. Projects prepared by countries will be submitted to the PATTEC Coordination Office for the purposes of recording and coordination.

4.2.4 Project Support

PATTEC will mobilize resources from national and donor sources to implement eradication programmes. Where regional country groupings e.g. ECOWAS, East African Community, COMESA, IGAD, SADC, etc. exist, attempts will be made to seek their interest and involvement in the planning and initiation of tsetse eradication programmes as development projects. Investment structures and opportunities for post-tsetse eradication development programmes to exploit the use of tsetse-free land will be created and promoted. The assistance of professional companies or experts with experience in fund-raising activities will be sought. A donor's conference will be convened.

4.2.5 Harmonization of Different Programmes

PATTEC will integrate, at the conceptual level, the ongoing tsetse control programmes to enhance the area-wide approach and emphasise the objective of tsetse eradication. Where countries have already initiated eradication programmes, PATTEC will evaluate the projects and where appropriate and necessary provide any technical advice required to upgrade or to modify the projects to bring their outcome in line with the objectives of PATTEC.

Attempts will be made to ensure that all countries comply with the objectives of the PATTEC initiative. PATTEC will seek authority for the mechanisms necessary to enable the smooth operation in tsetse eradication activities across national boundaries, and provide the facilities for dialogue between countries on tsetse eradication projects.

4.2.6 Project Implementation

PATTEC will facilitate the formation of coordination and management structures to oversee the efficient implementation of regional and national programmes. Each project will have an independent management team appointed by the respective country or countries in which the project is being undertaken.

4.2.7 Project Monitoring and Evaluation

PATTEC will organize mid-term and end of project evaluations for all PATTEC national, sub-regional and regional programmes. In addition, PATTEC will institute regular monitoring mechanisms with clear indicators and draw any necessary attention to the report on results found.

4.3 PATTEC Organizational Chart

The organizational structure of PATTEC will be as shown in Annex 1.

4.4 PATTEC Coordination Office

The PATTEC Coordination Office has temporarily been established at the OAU General Headquarters as a special project under the Secretary General's Office. The PATTEC Coordination Office will, after approval of the Plan of Action, identify focal points within countries, starting with those countries where area-wide tsetse intervention activities will be initiated first. The focal points will enhance the work and process of coordinating and implementing projects.

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

Harmonization will also be sought in meetings and consultations with international organizations active in the fields of tsetse and trypanosomosis control to determine areas of co-operation, to avoid duplication and to enhance

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; the launching of public awareness campaigns; popularization and consultation missions; the identification and appointment of patrons; the holding of meetings between managers of existing projects; and the integration of existing projects into PATTEC.

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

Regional and national coordination offices will eventually be set up as required, depending on the number of active projects requiring coordination. Efforts will be made to use the Secretary General's office as well as the governments of Member States in order 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.

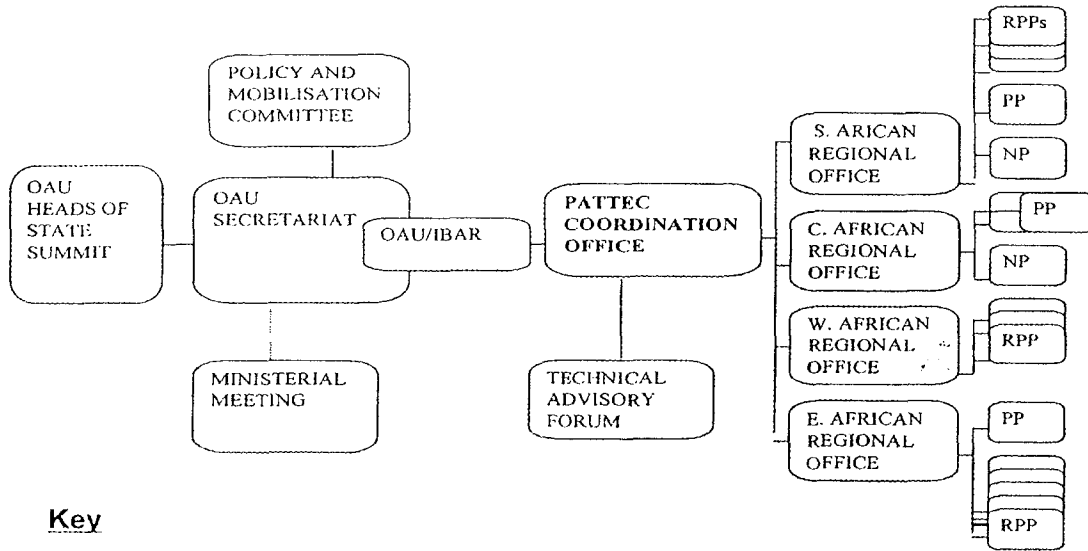
4.5 Plan of Activities for the First Five Years of PATTEC

During the first five years of PATTEC (2002-2006) the main activities will be as shown in the table below:

	ACTIVITY	YEAR OF ACTIVITY				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Raising Awareness Among Policy-Makers	X	X			
2	Searching for Long-Term Funding for PATTEC Activities	X	X	X	X	X
3	Establishing and Maintaining Database	X	X	X	X	X
4	Identifying National Focal Points	X	X			
5	Programming, Planning and Financing of Projects	X	X	X	X	X
6	Integrating Existing Projects with PATTEC	X	X			
7	Implementing, Monitoring and Evaluating Projects	X	X	X	X	X
8	Strengthening National Capacities and Capabilities	X	X	X	X	X
9	Developing and Revising Procedure Manuals	X	X			

Annex 1: Organizational Structure of PATTEC

4.3 Proposed PATTEC organizational chart



Key

- PP - PATTEC project
- NP - National project
- RPP - Regional PATTEC project