FARMING IN TSETSE CONTROLLED AREAS

FITCA

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF FITCA & PROGRESS REPORT

African Union
Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms used

AAT	African Animal trypanosomosis
AI	Artificial Insemination
AO	Administrative Order
AU/IBAR	African Union/Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources
CCL	CAPRICORN Consultants Limited
CGIAR	Consulting Group for International Agriculture Research
CLPO	Chief Livestock Projects Officer
COCTU	Co-ordinating Office for Control of Trypanosomosis in Uganda
CPI	Country project implementers
EDF	European Development Funds
EMMC	Environmental Monitoring and Management Component
EMVT	CIRAD - Elevage et Medecine Veterinaire des Pays Tropicaux
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas
GoK	Government of Kenya
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HAT	Human African Trypanosomosis
HIAP	Handeni Integrated Agro-forestry Project
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ISCTRC	International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control
KALIDEP	Kagera Livestock Development Project
KETRI	Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute
KIM	Kenya Institute of Management
LIRI	Livestock Health Research Institute
M & E/CP	Monitoring and Evaluation of Community Participation
MTR	Mid Term Review
NAO	National Authorising Officer
NCC	National Coordination Centres
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRI	National Resources International
NTRC	National Tsetse Research Centre
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicator
PACE	Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
RAO	Regional Authorising Officer
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RTTCP	Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis control Project
SEMG	Scientific and Environmental Monitoring Group
TA	Technical Assistant
T&T	Tsetse and Trypanosomosis
TDDP	Tanga Dairy Development Project
TC	Tsetse Contolled
TTC	Tsetse/Trypanosomosis control
WP&CE	Work plan and Cost Estimate

PREFACE

This review is prepared taking into account the vision of IBAR becoming a center of excellence for animal resource development in Africa. It also recognizes the need for IBAR to remain as a technical body of the African Union (AU) to enable the latter implement it's programmes under the portfolio on agriculture, livestock and food security.

Animal resources are important in the economic development of African countries. Africa has a wide variety of animal resources with an estimated livestock population of 224 million cattle, 447 million sheep and goats and about 34 million equines and camels. With an annual output value of US$13.3 billion of meat and US$5.3 billion of milk, livestock contribute about 36% of Africa's agricultural gross domestic product. Of all the sub-regions of the world, Africa is the continent where production of livestock products has the greatest potential to improve. It is also the continent where consumption is growing at a faster rate than any other, spurred- on by a rapidly rising human population, rising income levels and falling market prices of livestock products. In recent years domestic production of livestock products has increased slowly, allowing the deficit between supply and demand to increase. It is estimated that in Sahelian Africa where production of red meat currently satisfies 56% of the total consumption, this will just cover 36% of the needs in 2020. The deficit will be imported, leading to an annual loss of US$1.5 billion in foreign exchange on imports of meat and milk alone. It is estimated that the human population in sub - Saharan Africa will be 1.3 billion by the year 2025 and that an estimated 19 million tons of meat and 43 million tons of milk will be required annually to feed Africa's population.

Through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative, African leaders have recognized the importance of animal resources to the economic development of African countries, and have committed themselves to the highest levels, to achieve sustainable development in this sector. In support of the NEPAD initiative, African heads of state and Government, meeting in Durban South Africa in July 2002, inscribed in the African Union (AU) Constitutive Act among others, the objective to promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels.....and to establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play it's rightful role in the global economy and international negotiations. Over the past 50 years, the Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) has been working to develop the animal resources of Africa and stands at the forefront for the implementation of the AU and NEPAD Initiatives.

The role of livestock in food security in Africa.

Definitions:

Food security

For the purposes of this presentation food security is defined as the maintenance of desirable nutritional levels (quality) and staving off pangs of hunger (quantity). This is interpreted to mean desirable consumption levels not only for families and households, but also for their most vulnerable members - the elderly, girl-child and women. In livestock production systems there are two ways of getting food - producing it (physical access) or buying it (economic access). Economic access on the other hand is the ability of people to purchase food from any sources. The latter depends on access to market for livestock and livestock products, opportunities for off-farm activities or wage work. Factors such as access to credit, mobility, and location of markets all affect the ability of rural families to raise their incomes. Economic access must, therefore, be seen within the broad context of rural development (Muntemba and Chemedza, 1995).

Poverty

Poverty can be defined as an economic state of an individual or family characterized by limited [illegible]

Widespread poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and disease along with low farm productivity and degraded natural resources, are major problems in Africa (Minga *et al*, 2000; FAO, 2002).

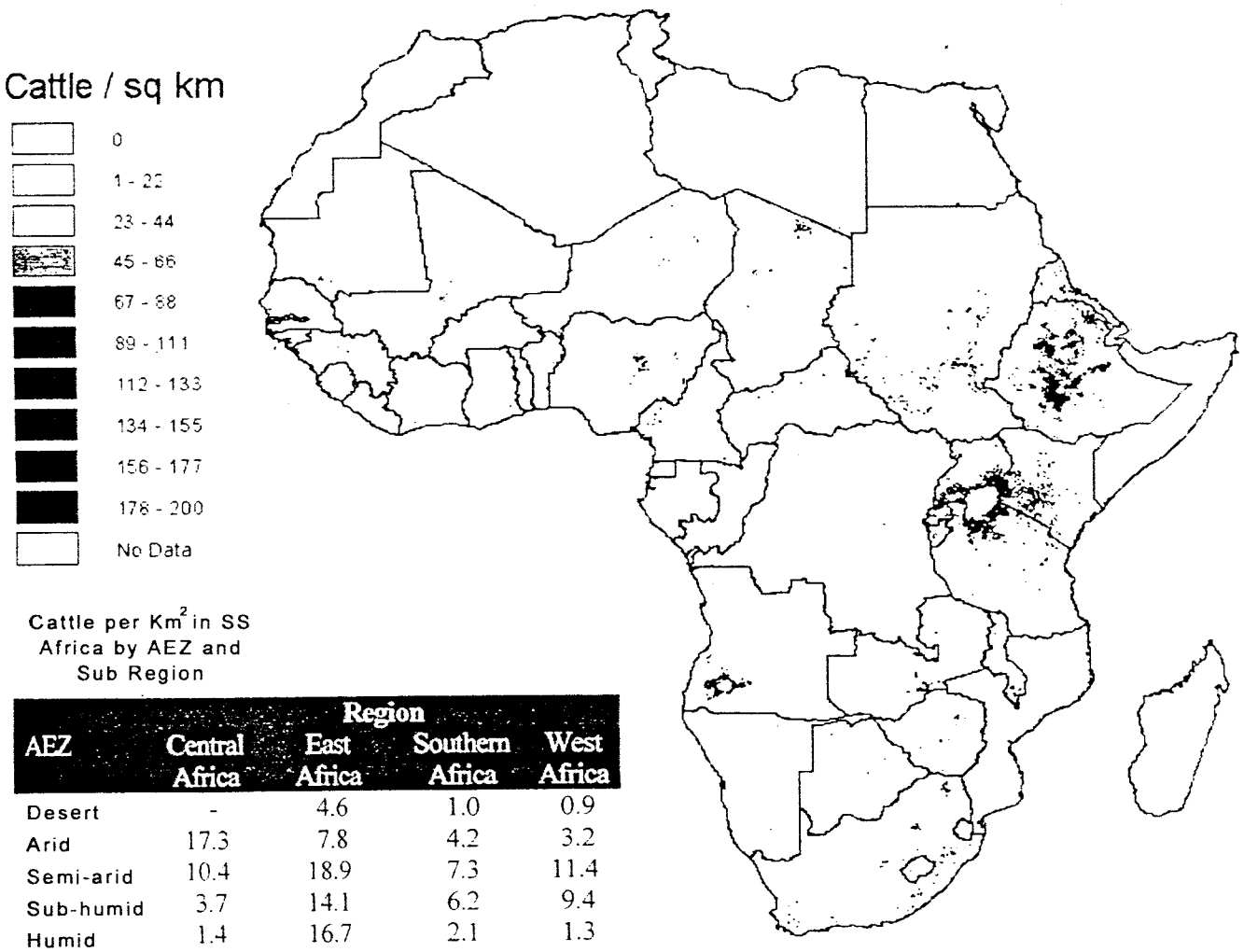
Food security and poverty

Food insecurity, hunger and poverty are closely related. While the lack of sufficient income to purchase food is clearly a major factor causing household food insecurity, hunger itself contributes to poverty by lowering labour productivity, reducing resistance to disease and depressing educational achievements. It is estimated that, across the developing world, a total of 1.2 billion people live in poverty - as defined by the international poverty line of average daily consumption equivalent to 1 per day per capita. National data from a large number of countries suggest that the incidence of poverty and food insecurity (hunger) in urban areas is less than in rural areas, despite the fact that they are the locus of food production (FAO, 2002).

Factors contributing to food insecurity

Several factors have been shown to contribute to food insecurity. These include:

i. Unpredictable weather,
ii. Rapid population growth.
iii. High food prices and poor purchasing power of the population,
iv. Changes in agricultural practices and feeding habits,
v. Inadequate extension support systems and indigenous food crops,
vi. Lack of appropriate technologies to enhance food production and processing,
vii. Lack of sustainable mechanisms to deal with emergency food situation.



Cattle per Km^2 in SS Africa by AEZ and Sub Region

AEZ	Region			
	Central Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa
Desert	-	4.6	1.0	0.9
Arid	17.3	7.8	4.2	3.2
Semi-arid	10.4	18.9	7.3	11.4
Sub-humid	3.7	14.1	6.2	9.4
Humid	1.4	16.7	2.1	1.3
Highland	5.8	37.9	6.6	1.7

Conclusions

In Sub-Saharan Africa, food insecurity and poverty are extensive and increasing rapidly, especially in the rural areas where an estimated 80% of the poor depend on crop and livestock farming for their main livelihood. The available predictions suggest only a gradual decline in the prevalence of food insecurity, hunger and poverty in coming years. The levels of food insecurity, hunger and poverty implied under this "business as usual" scenario fail to meet international development goals by a very substantial margin. Policy, economic and institutional environments within Africa do not, in general, create the required incentives for livestock production - especially broad-based inclusive growth to benefit the poor. There is still an urban and crop bias in development programmes. The livestock sector is over-taxed and the supply of rural public goods is less than in Europe or America, while transaction costs remain high. The performance of past investments in livestock research and extension has been disappointing, while terms of trade have been declining.

The abundance of natural resources in the region provides the basis for pro-poor livestock development if the adjustments in national policies, reorientation of institutions and provision of public goods and services create the appropriate incentives. The overall strategic goal should be broad-based inclusive livestock growth occurring in poor communities and the poorer sections of each community.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The widespread and serious problem of food shortage is one of the major contributions of increased poverty in Africa. More than 80% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa depends on poor technology and backward cultural practises for their livelihood. As a result, proper land-use practises are limited and productivity low. A large area of fertile land being infested by Tsetse Flies and making Animal and Crop agriculture difficult also aggravates this situation. As population pressure increases, more fertile land must be liberated from occupation by Tsetse Flies in order to be able to increase Crop and Livestock production. The African Union long-term vision and mission is to contribute positively toward this challenge of making the population self-sustainable in terms of food production.

It is because of this noble objective that The African Heads of States during their three consecutive AU Summits, in Lome, Togo in 2000, Lusaka, Zambia in 2001 and Durban, South Africa in 2002, recognized the constraint of Tsetse Flies on Land-Use, Poverty and Human and Animal health and declared a long term war against Tsetse Flies. It is during this important period of time that FITCA is being implemented in 4 East African Countries, with a 5th in the pipeline. FITCA has demonstrated physical relevance by addressing the crucial poverty alleviation issues such as suppressing the Tsetse Population, Human and Infrastructure Capacity Building and support to Rural Development activities. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our major Donor, the European Union, for supporting the FITCA Programme through a grant of 20 Million EURO for a 4-year period. The FITCA Programme is also playing a role model for other rural development oriented programmes by demonstrating the relevance of combining the resources of The Community, The Private Sector and Government in harmonising their commitment and operational efforts. This type of harmony will provide the elements required for sustainability and ownership of the programme in future. I would also like to thank the 5 AU member countries in the East African region for closely cooperating and providing the much needed support to AU/IBAR to enable our office discharge our duties as Regional Authorising Office and Coordinator of this Programme.

There are some substantial impacts made by the FITCA Programme on the Livelihood of communities within the participating countries. As a Rural Development Programme, FITCA is addressing several developmental sectors including Cattle development, Capacity Building, Cash crop development etcetera. These areas of development require a long time to bring about change in the quality of life of the rural Community. It is because of this reason that the Life span of FITCA should be extended in order to be able to maintain and sustain the achievements of the Programme.

Finally I would like to assure The Beneficiary Countries, The Donor Community, The Regional and International organisations and all other Partners and Stakeholders that, as a Regional Authorising Office for the FITCA Programme, AU/IBAR is committed to provide all the necessary support for the success of the Programme.

I thank you.

Dr. J. T.Musiime
Director, AU/IBAR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMOSIS: THE NEED FOR CONTROL

1.1 .Introduction

African trypanosomosis is a disease of cattle and human beings caused by a protozoan parasite *trypanosome spp.* There are two forms of African trypanosomosis, human and bovine. The bovine trypanosomosis is caused by the tsetse-borne African species called *nagana.* In Africa, *nagana* occurs between the southern limits of the Sahara (14° N) to about 29° S. In eastern part of Africa, *Trypanosoma congolense* and *Trypanosoma brucei* are the predominant causes of bovine trypanosomosis. As indicated earlier, these parasites are transmitted by by tsetse flies *Glossina spp.* In Eastern Africa, the known vectors of animal trypanosomosis are *Glosssina pallidipes,; Glossina longipennis,; Glossina swynnertani,; Glossina breupalpis,; Glossina morsitans.* The species *Glossina austeni* and *Glossina palpalis* occur to a lesser degree. The principal vector of *Trypanosoma congolense* and *Trypanosoma brucei* is *Glossina morsitans.*

The presence of African trypanosomes undermines potential livelihood opportunities for the vast majority of sub-Saharan Africa residents. For example, the human form of trypanosomosis infects approximately 300 000 people in Africa (UN Wire, 2000; Swallow, 2000). Besides, large swathes[1] of potentially suitable land for livestock production remain under-utilised[2] due to tsetse infestation. In aggregate terms, annual direct and indirect losses attributable to African trypanosomosis are estimated between US $ 1.6 billion to US $ 5 billion (Murray and Gray, 1984, Swallow 1998)[3]. Yet, tsetse and trypanosomosis control efforts in Africa dates back to the early part of the 20th Century (Omamo and d'leteren forthcoming). It is therefore evident that past tsetse and trypanosomosis control efforts have fallen short of expectations.
Because of these experience FITCA is not only a tsetse control project but it is a rural development project. The philosophy of FITCA is to increase farmers' income by higher animal and crop productivity in order to enable them to pay for inputs needed for control schemes of tsetse flies, ticks and other pests after the end of the externally financed project, thus assuring sustainability.

1.2 Progress Report on FITCA Programme

The Regional programme – Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas – FITCA in east Africa started in 1999. The EU funded (20 million Ecu) the four year programme covering Kenya (6500 km^2), Ethiopia (150,000 km^2), Uganda (50,000km^2) and Tanzania. The programme is coordinated by the AU-IBAR.

The main objective of this programme is to increase the farmers income through higher productivity to enable them to pay for sustainable control of tsetse and other related activities.
Work has already started in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania though there were some delays in starting in most of these countries. The Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) is coordinating implementation activities in the four countries, Regional Research and Training Component, Environmental Monitoring and Management Component.

1.2.1 FITCA Programme in Ethiopia

The main objective of the FITCA project in Ethiopia is capacity building.

Project activities

- Six veterinarians have received short-term training at ILRI and KETRI in Kenya.
- Six Veterinarians were sent to UK for MSc degree programme and currently are preparing their thesis.
- Selected veterinarians (12) and animal health assistants (16) from Regional States that are the primary beneficiaries of FITCA project attended a course, which was held at NTTICC in Bedelle from 25th June to 11th July 2001.
- Seventeen (17) Animal Health technicians attended a one-month course starting from 22nd April 2002. This course on tsetse biology, survey and control techniques was held in Bedelle and the Didessa valley.
- A total of 19 1 farmers from tsetse-infested areas attended a ten days course starting from 25th February 2002. The topics included trypanosomiasis symptoms, tsetse identification, trypanosomiasis control using drugs and traps, drug resistance, trap servicing and community participation.

1.2.2 Tsetse and trypanosomiasis surveys

The FITCA/NTTICC carried out several tsetse and trypanosomiasis surveys in affected parts of FITCA embraced local regional states in the country. The following species of flies were observed during the surveys that were conducted between Dec 2001 to May 2002; G. *m. morsitans, G. pallidipes, G. tachinoides, G.f.fuscipes.* The density ranged from 0 to about 42 flies/trap/day in the project area. Trypanosomiasis prevalence rates ranged from 0 to 38% m the area. Species of *TV, Tc* and *Tb* were observed.

From the 20th to 29th March, another team from the NTTICC assisted the Society of International Ministries (SIM) NGO in carrying out tsetse and trypanosomiasis surveys adjacent to the Gilgel Ghibe Rivers and its tributaries in Sokoru and Tiro Afeta Weredas. The trypanosomiasis surveys revealed a high prevalence rate of an average of 16. 1% in the area. Tsetse density was 8.5 flies/trap/day (only *G.pallidipes* were caught).

1.2. 3. Research

An experiment to compare different doses of l-octen-3-ol on trap catches of G. *tachinoides* in the presence and absence of cattle urine was started at the end of May 2002. No significant difference was observed between any of the treatments.

1.2. 4. Constraints

- Shortage of reliable vehicles continues to be a major constraint.
- Delays in the procurement of equipment and consumables jeopardise the field operations.
- The relative isolation of the NTTICC is felt to be an administrative constraint.
- Shortage of trained manpower.

2.1 FITCA Programme in Kenya

The objective of the project in Kenya is to increase livestock productivity through improved animal health by controlling tsetse/trypanosomiasis and education in improved livestock nutrition and management practices.

Project activities

2.2 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

An assessment has been conducted and results obtained in three areas, namely poverty, food insecurity and diseases.

2.3 Tsetse Survey

The apparent densities of the two species of tsetse flies have been determined in the project area. The density of *Glossina pallidipes* ranges from 0 - over 250 flies/trap/day and that of G. *fuscipes* 0-15 flies/trap/day. The biconical trap baited with acetone and at a density of 2 traps/km^2 was used.

2.4Teso/Bondo community based G. pallidipes control

A total of 1036 target/traps attendants in the villages have been trained on monthly tsetse monitoring, deployment and servicing of traps and targets. In an area of 500km2 2206 odour baited targets have been deployed at a density of 4 targets/km^2 by the community. The community provide cow urine (phenols) and FITCA provide acetone odour attractants. The target/traps attendants submit monthly survey data through the provincial administration.

2.5Community management of crush pens

Thirty (30) farmers from each of the 5 districts have been trained in cattle spraying techniques in Uganda. Farmers organise crush pens committees and build their own crush pens. FITCA pays 60% of the foot pump after farmers raise 40% and contribute starter pyrethroid (decatix 5% del. EC). Farmers work out cost per animal and overheads and buy their next requirements.

2.6 Development of nets for protecting zero grazing animals

IVi high black 75 denier netting treated with 5% [3-cyfluthrin to last for one year has been developed and is able to reduce trypanosomiasis infection from 64% to about 2%. The benefit of this includes; improved milk production, fertility, feeding, reduced infection rates and reduced nuisance flies and mosquitoes.

2.7 Promotion of private animal health practice

Supported establishment of Private veterinarians and trained them in improved diagnostic techniques and provided them with motorbikes. Animal health providers were also trained in diagnosis, treatment and artificial insemination.

2.8Poultry development

Organised training of agricultural staff and farmers has been done on the use of thermo stable Newcastle vaccine and demonstrations on its administration have been done in the villages through contact farmers.

Through animal traction, utilization of food security crops (Cassava, sorghum and millet) and conservation or zero grazing.

2.10. Future Plans

The Mid-term Review Mission review (14th April - 7th June 2002) recommended a no cost extension up to December 2004 and that this extension should be used to prepare 2nd phase of FITCA.

3.FITCA Programme in Tanzania

The overall objective of FITCA Tanzania is to increase household income by improving livestock productivity through enhancement of the capacity of communities to control tsetse and Trypanosomosis.

Tanzania has been struggling to get incorporated in this regional project since 1997. The Contract was finally signed for a period of three years with starting date 01 February 2002. The WP and CE have been approved for the period up to 30 April 2003.

3.1. Achievements

Consultants for development Programme (CDP)-EA and Capricorn Consultant Ltd (CCL) were awarded Service Management contract to implement FITCA activities in Kagera and Tanga region respectively.

The two private companies in each FITCA project area have achieved the following activities:

- Collection of baseline data on socio-economic, tsetse and trypanosomiasis and identification of communities.
- Harmonization meetings with Local government staff to incorporate FITCA plans into village development programmes have been held.
- Training needs assessment for identified community development staff in control techniques utilizing locally available materials.
- « Training of public and private providers in tsetse and trypanosomiasis control and community development methods.
- Conduct community PRAs meetings to introduce/assess tsetse and tryps interventions.
- Farmers training on tsetse and tryps control methods
- Assist communities to prepare work plans for Tsetse and tryps control.

3.2 Future Plans

FITCA Tanzania envisages phase one activities to be extended to phase two so as to increase coverage and to achieve the long-term purpose and expected objective within a holistic rural development context.

4. FITCA Programme in Uganda.

FITCA Uganda is an EU/Government of Uganda funded project, is implemented in 12 districts in South-eastern Uganda. Trypanosomiasis constitute a major health problem affecting both humans and livestock in the area. About 3.4 million people and 2.8 million livestock are at risk in SE Uganda.

The Project commenced in June 1999. So far 165 sites evenly spread out throughout the entire project area have been identified using a Global Positioning System (GPS). The Sites are being used for animal trypanosomiasis prevalence surveys, household and village surveys and entomology surveys.

Baseline surveys (Livestock census) were carried out to determine animal types and numbers for planning control interventions and for subsequent impact assessment.

Animal trypanosomiasis prevalence survey revealed an infection rate of 6.7% (3.6% of this, was *T.v)*. Sleeping sickness is on an increase and between January 1997 and August 2001, 1369 patients were admitted. The Most affected age group was between 15 -59 years (74.3%cases). There is active surveillance for sleeping sickness (SS) by the S.S Assistants and the emergency active surveillance that was conducted in Soroti district on 1311 people revealed 3 positive cases. Tsetse surveys are also going on in all the districts.

Household and Village surveys to assess household and community level perceptions and priorities of tsetse/trypanosomiasis and constraint to improving agriculture is going on.

Based on the baseline data collected priority areas for tsetse and trypanosomiasis control have been identified. Control activities in priority areas include tsetse and animal trypanosomiasis control.

Sleeping Sickness Control includes; active and passive SS surveillance, treatment of SS cases at treatment centres, active and passive patient follow up, provision of drugs and equipment to Ministry of Health SS centres and emergency active surveillance by mobile teams in outbreak areas.

Appropriate Agricultural Practices include; promotion of animal traction to open up areas and decrease tsetse habitats, Pasture development, establishment of zero grazing scheme for dairy farmers and women groups and Community Based Animal Health Scheme.

Adaptive Research includes; comparison of cost effectives of prophylactic treatment of domestic reservoir hosts with no treatment, integration of cheap local materials into sustainable tsetse control programmes and continued search for *Glossina pallidipes*.

INTRODUCTION

The Mission of IBAR

The mission of IBAR is to become "a centre of excellence that enables AU member states to sustainably improve their animal resources so as to enhance the nutrition and the incomes of their people, especially the rural poor"

The Objectives of IBAR

In order to achieve it's mission, IBAR will work towards the following objectives:

1. Improve animal health, through the control and eradication of trans-boundary animal diseases in Africa.
2. Improve animal productivity to enhance food security taking into account environmental sustainability and social issues.
3. Improve public health, through control of zoonoses and quality assurance of food and animal products.
4. Improve marketing and trade of animals and animal products.
5. Harmonize policies appropriate for livestock resource development in Africa.
6. Collate and Disseminate information relevant to improved use of African animal resources.

BACKGROUND

Farming in Tsetse controlled Areas (FITCA) is an ongoing programme financed by EDF regional and national funds. A four-year financial agreement for the regional funds was signed in March 1997 while it's components covering Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia were signed in September 1996. The total funds allocated to FITCA in the financial agreements amount to 20,000,000 EURO. The project period was extended by exchange of letters to 31-12-2003 due to initial start up problems.

It is reported that most tsetse control and eradication projects of the past, have failed because they proved non-sustainable. After the initial control operations, funded or assisted by foreign donors, tsetse regularly re-invaded the cleared areas. Local communities were either not motivated to maintain control because they considered it a public service and not their concern, or were too poor to make any substantial input to tsetse control. Therefore the FITCA approach was to engage the communities in tsetse control to enable livestock keeping and to increase the agricultural productivity to enable the communities to continue to control even after the end of the project.

FITCA is implemented through four major country projects (Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania) and is coordinated regionally. The Regional Tsetse Co-ordination Unit (RTCU), which is based at the AU/IBAR, is responsible for the technical backstopping and coordination of regional activities such as research, training and environmental monitoring. It also supposed to provide technical and financial support for Burundi and Rwanda. Since Tsetse and Trypanosomosis do not recognize boundaries, isolated control was not deemed feasible, as cases of re-infestation would continue to be experienced. Therefore the project was designed to cover a wider area where the problem was experienced. In some cases, there are cross-border activities especially between Uganda and Kenya. The potential to do the same between Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania is yet to be explored. Rwanda and Burundi are yet to join the programme fully, currently only enjoying peripheral attention.

Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia, have established policies on livestock and crops development that seek to increase productivity in agriculture in a sustainable manner through the PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) process. The main focus is reduction of poverty while increasing of productivity to secure food and livelihood among the poor. In this sense FITCA project is inline with the national development policies. One constraint affecting the realization of the PRSP, especially in livestock productivity, is Trypanosomosis transmitted by tsetse flies. Under the FITCA project, each country is seeking to control the disease thus increasing livestock productivity. FITCA also encourages farming in the controlled areas. In this way FITCA helps to pave the way for a more commercially oriented rural economy and a modernization of

There was a major delay of two or three years between signing the financial agreement and start of programme implementation. Tanzania actually came on board only in February 2002, thus benefiting from only 0.8 million EUROS allocated from reserve funds under the regional component. The delay reduced the implementation period drastically. Responding to a request from the Regional Authorizing Officer, IBAR, the European Commission (EDF) agreed for an extension of two years from December 2001 to December 31, 2003

PHILOSOPHY

The overall objective of FITCA was "to contribute to the socio-economic development of the region through coordination of national activities to ensure sustainable rural development" The general project purpose was "to improve the well being of the rural population and the health of livestock through sustainable rural development and to improve the implementation capacity in the countries concerned"

To achieve this FITCA chose an integrated approach including vector surveillance and control, disease surveillance and treatment as well as introduction of crop farming and livestock development in the hope that these activities will control and prevent re-infestation by both tsetse flies and Trypanosomosis. FITCA further hoped that by involving the beneficiaries in this way, levels of income accruing to poor families would increase and thus contribute to poverty reduction, food security and improved livelihood. The national projects have interpreted the overall objective differently to suit their development requirement and to reflect local realities. Therefore, implementation foci differ from country to country depending on their national priorities

CHALLENGES

In the rapidly changing world, FITCA faces the challenge of working in increasingly complex environments. At the beginning of the 21st Century, change has been accelerated by three several forces:

1. Globalization of trade and setting of international standards
   Globalization of trade and the formation of international standard setting bodies of the WTO have made the understanding of comparative advantages, equivalence and access a complex issue, particularly for developing countries.
2. Technological advances
   Technology has transformed the way products and services are created and delivered- in particular, information technological advances

3. Stakeholder behaviour
   The power base of stakeholders is rising. A wide range of stakeholder groups has become more vocal and influential. They now demand to be involved in governance, priority setting, financing and evaluation of development interventions. Consequently all players in the global community have to act in ways that fit with the emerging international paradigm.
4. Lack of appropriate policies
5. Lack of markets for livestock and Livestock products
6. Poverty at farmer levels
7. Inaccessibility to micro-finance programmes
8. Poor Lobbying and advocacy

FITCA believes that by remaining a flexible and learning organization within AU-IBAR it can cope with the challenges mentioned and all the technical and scientific issues that it has been dealing with for over 4 years.

Agriculture GDP per year per country

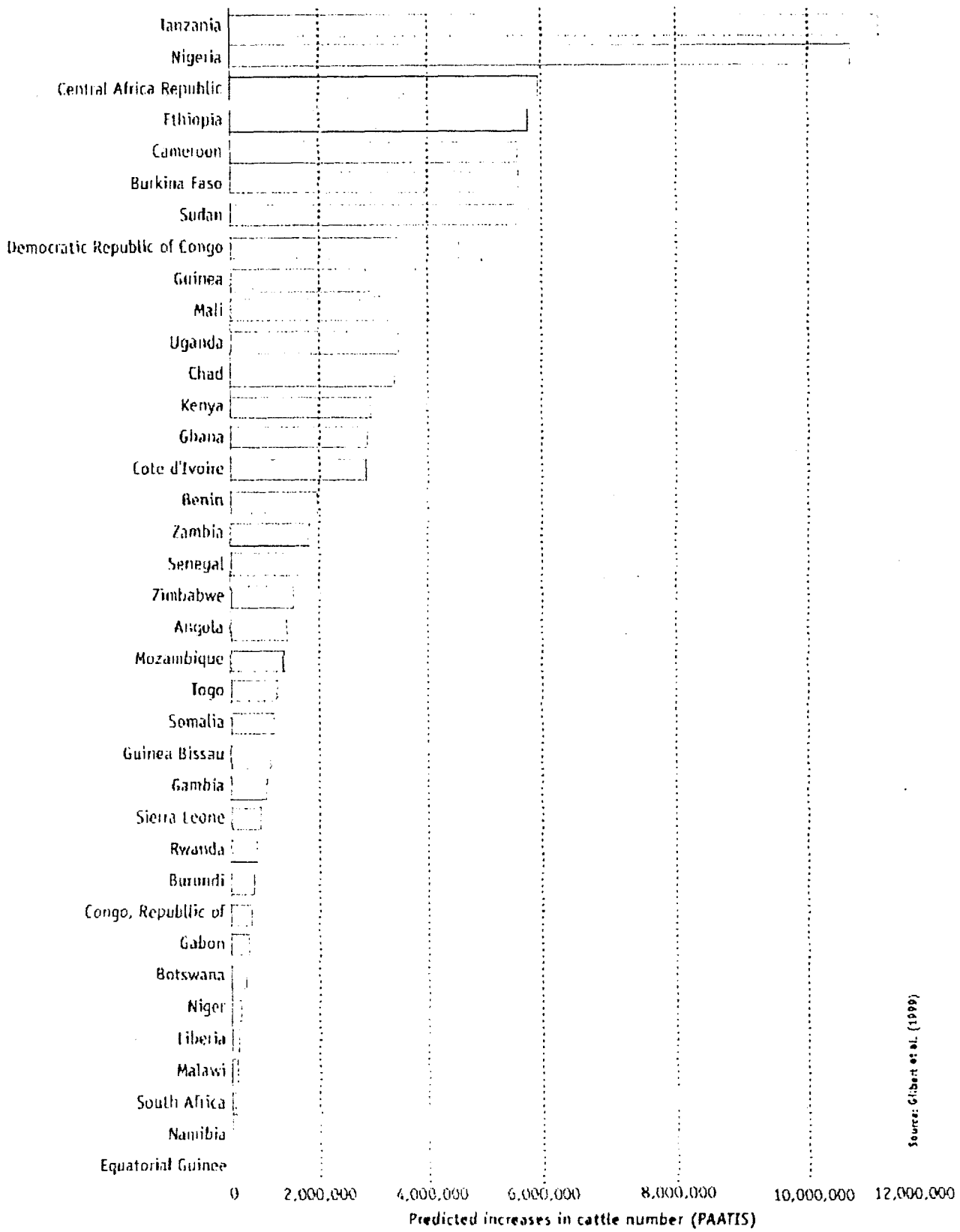
Current and without Trypanosomiasis - Southern and Eastern Africa

	Current Situtation (with Trypanosomiasis)				Without Trypanosomiasis				Ov be
Country	Agricultural GDP US$ A	Total No. Cattle (B+C) D	No. Cattle in Tsetse-free areas B	No.Cattle in Tsetse-Infested areas C	Increase in No.of cattle (100% of C) E	Total No. of Cattle (D+E) F	Increase in total No. of Cattle (E/D x 100)	Enhanced GDP % (G x 0.2) H	Agri Prod (H U
Angola	697,000,00	3,205,000	2,758,000	447,000	447,000	3,652,000	14%	2.8%	20,(
Mozambique	1,280,00000	507,000	365,000	142,000	142,000	649,000	28%	5.6%	72,(
Zambia	677,000,00	5,009,000	3,991,000	1,018,000	1,018,000	6,027,000	20%	4.1%	27,(
Zimbabwe	1,317,000,00	5,023,000	4,898,000	125,000	125,000	5,148,000	2.5%	0.5%	6,(
Burundi	506,000,00	455,000	374,000	81,000	81,000	536,000	18%	3.6%	18,(
Ethiopia	2,715,000,00	20,700,000	14,800,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	26,600,000	29%	5.7%	155,(
Kenya	2,386,000,00	9,571,000	7,406,000	2,165,000	2,165,000	11,736,000	22%	4.5%	108,(
Rwanda	435,000,00	613,000	514,000	99,000	99,000	712,000	16%	3.2%	14,(
Somalia	378,000,00	4,561,000	4,196,000	365,000	365,000	4,926,000	8%	1.6%	6,(
Sudan	2,925,000,00	16,845,000	14,395,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	19,295,000	14.5%	2.9%	85,(
Tanzania	2,739,000,00	11,394,000	3,884,000	7,510,000	7,510,000	18,904,000	116%	23.3%	639,(
Uganda	2,501,000,00	4,452,000	3,3,014,000	1,438,000	1,438,000	5,890,000	32%	6.5%	162,(
								Total	1,312,(

Notes: 1 See section 2.3.2 2 See section 2.5

3 Agricultural GDP includes Hunting, Forestry and Fishing and the total is reduced by 10% when used in the body of the text.

Predicted Increases in cattle populations with removal of all species



Description of the FITCA Programme

The FITCA Programme is a regional development programme focusing on the development of sustainable community tsetse control and management methods. The philosophy of the FITCA Programme is to increase farmer's income by way of increased productivity (animals and crops) in order to enable them to pay for inputs needed for control schemes of tsetse, ticks or other pests after the end of the external financing, thus assuring sustainability. FITCA helps to pave the way towards a more commercially oriented rural world and a modernisation of the rural production structure, hence, from the present dominant subsistence system to additional income in cash.

The overall objective of the Programme is to improve the welfare of the rural population of the region. The programme purpose, which is at the same time the overall objective of the component projects, is that the health of the rural population is improved and household incomes in TC areas are increased. The RCU is active in four main areas:

- It assists to improve tsetse control tools through gathering and dissemination of information (ISCTRC).
- Coordination is assured by regular visits to the projects and holding various kinds of meetings at regular intervals. Avoidance of duplication of activities in fields of regional importance, standardisation and harmonisation are other tasks of the RCU.
- Environmental monitoring and impact assessment of project activities is contracted out to the Systems Analysis Programme of ILRI and to SEMG. The aim of which is awareness creation of environmental change and increase in the capacity to respond proactively to these changes among stakeholders. This goes beyond simply the recording of changes.
- FITCA finances research activities of institutes and institutions (e.g. ILRI or Universities) within the countries where the Programme is operational, where the topics are of relevance to the Programme and are of regional importance. Research Coordination meetings are held annually. The final decision on which proposals were to be financed and the follow-up of the implementation rests on the RCU.

Administration

The Director of AU-IBAR is the Regional Authorising Officer (RAO)

Regional Coordination and Technical Assistance are now two distinct positions. To effect this change, Mr. Harald Rajhan replaced the retired TA on 1 August 2002, and Dr. Solomon Haile-Mariam was appointed as Regional Coordinator on 1 November 2002.

The position of Regional Data Manager/GIS Specialist was advertised in the Kenya local newspapers of 18 and 20 January 2003 and was followed by the recruitment Ms. Lily Maida Awori on 1st March 2003.

ARCVIEW GIS 3.3 and spatial analyst GIS software was procured to support the GIS component. This software is for the regional office in Nairobi. In addition the regional office is assisting FITCA Uganda with the purchase ArcView 3.3.

Background

The FITCA Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) coordinating the national projects of Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania, falls under the Livestock Projects Division of AU/IBAR. The Regional office has a funding of 3.9 million EURO for a four-year period. An additional country reserve of 1.1 million EURO (in the Financial Agreement) is for Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

PROGRAMME PURPOSE

The overall objective of the FITCA Regional Programme is to improve the welfare of the rural population of the region.
The Programme Purpose is that the health of the rural population is improved and household incomes in TC areas are increased.

The purpose will be achieved by:

- Improved programme efficiency through Coordination and supervision of all activities of the country projects.
- Coordination and harmonisation of environmental monitoring and impact assessment. Implementation of this component is contracted out to ILRI/SEMG but in order to assure permanent contact and information flow the component Coordinator is directly attached to AU/IBAR.
- Strengthened collaboration with and coordination of research institutions in the region
- Assistance to other countries interested to join FITCA, in the preparation of documents and giving advice.
- Improved tsetse control tools through information dissemination and gathering.

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT TO MEET THE PROGRAMME PURPOSE

3.1 Coordination and Supervision of Activities of the Country Projects.

3.2 Overall Coordination of the Country Projects

This includes the synchronisation and final approval of Work Plans of the country projects. Work Plans and Cost Estimates for the national FITCA projects are regularly sent to the RCU for approval. At special coordination meetings programmes are discussed and harmonised between the projects. Missions to country projects to co-ordinate activities are carried out.

The expected result of the programme at country level is the improved T & TC implementation capacity through an integrated approach to rural development, while the expected result at RCU level is the improved regional coordination and national coordination.

3.3 FITCA Regional Planning and Coordination

The RCU acts as coordinator for the national projects and deals with the components treated on a regional basis like environmental monitoring and management or impact assessment of project activities. Funding of research proposals of regional interest is another task of the RCU. It is, in its present phase, implemented in four East African countries, and is in the process of undergoing the administrative procedures leading to implementation in one more country.

The Programme has experienced a number of challenges:

First, implementation was affected by conceptual weaknesses in the preparation of the Programme. Secondly, administrative and financial problems contributed to delays in implementation. Procurement procedures took more time than anticipated in the planning process. Replacement of the TA at the RCU, also contributed to delays in progress. National partners were not operational from the start of the Programme as assumed in the planning process. The approach of TC includes the time consuming development and test of new techniques before integration into the extension programmes. Another important factor is that of rural development due to the varying levels of response and reaction from partners, especially when they are excluded from the preparatory phase. Transfer of technical skills to farmers is on the overall, a time consuming process. Finally, when dealing with livestock improvement, the sequence of generations has to be taken into consideration.

A number of activities were undertaken to meet the Programme Purpose with subsequent results:

Under the Regional coherence improved, activities, the empowerment of the Regional Coordination Unit at AU/IBAR with IBAR delegated staff taking over the coordination unit of the FITCA Regional Programme as a measure to ensure continuity of coordination. The capacity of RCU in information management and GIS were also enhanced. Improvement of regional coherence also includes providing assistance to national collaborating bodies in terms of monitoring project progress, harmonising implementation strategies on T&TC and integrated crop/livestock production, and ensuring political backup. Cross-border harmonisation will also be enhanced.

The initiative in strengthening national projects is seen through providing assistance to country projects with related training including analysing gender approach in national projects, training courses on gender analysis, analysing RD approach/ exit strategies in national projects, organising training courses in rural development/ exit strategy formulation, training in cross-cutting issues of T & TC at the 27th ISCTRC conference and organising exchange visits between countries. Consultancy in which a survey of the state of information management at country level will be observed. The output will feed into the organisation of a regional information management system/ support to GIS. This includes conception and management of a FITCA Newsletter/Website for exchange of information, organisation of a database for T&TC, ensuring support in GIS to country projects and establishment of technical standards for T&TC methods. The third activity

In terms of financial management improvement the regional coordination is assisting the countries in financial management by organising exchange of information about EC procedures and organising financial monitoring and technical support to Rwanda and Burundi in formulation of project proposals is also included.

3.4 Political backup to Project Implementation

Political backing to project implementation is achieved through Ministerial Meetings. Organised and financed by FITCA Regional, these forums are attended by participants from the national projects, Ministers of Agriculture and representatives of regional and international organisations.
The 17th FITCA Ministerial Coordination meeting was convened in Jinja, Uganda from March 24th - 25th 2003
The communiqué of the 17th FITCA Ministerial Meeting is annexed.

3.5 Cross-Border Harmonisation

On the initiative of the RCU, several cross-border harmonisation meetings were held by FITCA Kenya and FITCA Uganda at technical level to discuss survey results, harmonise procedures and elaborate a common strategy for the border areas. The meetings took place mostly in Busia or Tororo in the past years.

3.6 Training

A consultant was contracted to carry out a training needs assessment and draw up a programme for Kenya and Uganda. In a contractual agreement between RCU and ILRI, two training workshops were held at the ILRI premises involving 16 participants from the FITCA member countries. The first dealt with data collection and management, while the second with Geographic Information Systems software and application. In both courses the same people participated.

3.7 FITCA Research Support Strategy

The following considerations were retained in the design of the FITCA research program:

- Research financed by FITCA must be demand driven and its purpose is to enhance project results towards fulfilling the FITCA development objectives. In some cases deficits that justify research are obvious e.g. the need to improve traps or odour baits for some tsetse species; in others, research needs may show up during implementation of the programme.

Therefore proposals were preferably not to run for more than one year in order to assure that results can be used during the implementation phase of FITCA.

- Research proposals that concern only one country project shall be financed from national FITCA research funds, after having been endorsed by the RTCU in order to avoid duplication.
- Research needs of regional importance should concern at least two countries.
- According to the overall objective, research topics likely to be funded may not be limited to tsetse or trypanosomosis. They may cover any subject that is likely to contribute to the success of the programme or helps to assure sustainability. Any topic that is in line with the FITCA philosophy of increasing livestock and crop productivity or contributes to assure community participation qualifies for this research programme.
- National and international institutions may implement research activities; co-operation between institutes was however encouraged.

Two types of research Funding were built in the FITCA project. The regional one with the allocation of 200,000 Euro. The National FITCA research component with approximately 400.000 Euros committed in the National project of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. A brief Summary is here with presented about the research activities supported by the regional coordination Unit.

FITCA member Countries were encouraged to propose a research topic either individually by involving the National Institutions or teaming up with a Regional or international organisation who are working closely with FITCA. In this regard The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and International Insect Physiology Centre(ICIPE) were identified as potential collaborators to cooperate in FITCA research Initiatives From the

The FITCA Regional Coordination approved the research proposal for the following:

- LIRI (Okoth)—Cost effectiveness of Tsetse programmes.
- LIRI (CP.O.Tim)— Epidemiological implications of Tick Borne Diseases following Tsetse Control LIRI (IILANGO)—
- Increase of the capacity of small holders to sustain control after the end of the project. ICIPE (Ssenyonga)—Improved methodologies to evaluate community participation in rural development.
- ILRL.Omamo.J.Macdermont)—promotion of sustainable delivery of control technologies.
- KETRI/ILRI - (G.Matete,Okoth —Health improvement and poverty alleviation through improvement of diagnosis and control of sleeping sickness.

The implementation of the above 7 research intervention have taken over a year and half to complete and at present all the five protocols have been finalised and a report has been submitted. All the funds allocated have been exhausted. The regional coordination office will deciminate in a very short time the research report to the Countries and stakeholders.

FITCA KENYA is at present on the process of implementing a research on mageta Island on the shores of Lake Victoria. The purpose of this research is to eradicate Tsetse from the Island by using Traps and targets with different types of Chemicals. So far the experiment has shown encouraging results. The final result will be communicated in the due course. If this experiment of eradicating the Glosins Fuscipes group succeeds the result will be a very important option for the final eradication goals,

3.8 Environmental Monitoring and Management Component

In many cases, people move to new lands after they are freed of the tsetse fly. If trypanosomosis diseases are controlled, there are almost certainly environmental consequences such as habitat loss and species extinction resulting from the expansion of cultivation and livestock numbers.

The purposes of this FITCA Programme component are to increase the level of information and awareness of environmental change in the FITCA participating countries and to improve the capacity among stakeholders to respond proactively to these changes.

Activities:

Epidemiological Context And Its Relationship With The Landscape

The landscape is a construction of the rural societies from the natural resources as a result of the agricultural system, the living behavior and the beliefs. The Programme ascertains differences in tsetse density according to differences in landscape composition in similar environments (for example on each side of the Ugandan / Kenyan boundary). A comprehensive analysis of such an area can lead to an adaptation of the rural practices reducing the habitat of tsetse.

Selection And Characterisation of Sites For Environmental Monitoring

After field visits to the FITCA areas reduced delimited sites were selected for specific studies in environmental monitoring. The selection was conducted with the aim of covering the main different agro-eco-systems taking into account the epidemiological situation. This task was carried out in close collaboration with FITCA national projects.

In Kenya, three sites were selected: Angurai, Busia Township and Budalandi. In Uganda, four sites were selected: Angurai (Tororo district), Namasaghali, Namwendwa and Serere. While in Ethiopia, two large sites: Didessa Valley and Ghibe Valley. All characteristics were described.

Choice Of Indicators

- At village or district level, one can observe the **land-use** and **land cover** evolution as well as the ground cover and state of the surface. Environmental consequences must be interpreted on a long-term perspective. *Remote sensing* is the most useful tool here.
- At field level, attention is given to key environmental components or resources such as **soil** (fertility, erosion), **water** (particularly in water bodies), **vegetation,** and **animal diversity** (mammals, birds, insects as butterfly). Assessment and measurement tools are used on the field; measurements must be reproducible and comparable.
- In rural production systems and rural population, the useful criteria are captured by surveys and the collection of statistical data (**human population, livestock number, cropping area**).

FITCA Database Harmonisation

The need was raised up for a harmonized and comprehensive database system at the regional level. EMMC staff and short-term Consultants designed a possible structure for a **federated database** for FITCA, which draws and updates relevant data from all FITCA components. The consultancy undertook **data inventory** in three FITCA project countries, Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia in addition to investigating sites prone to environmental change after tsetse control initiatives.

It was proposed that the FITCA projects would generate common data layers on human population, livestock, tsetse, crop and landscape, among other data layers, each in line with the objectives of that national component. EMMC would, therefore, extract entities of environmental significance from the national databases. A **relational data model** was drafted that could be used on the main elements in environmental change (location and "repositioning", landscape and land use, crush-pen and spraying). Developing models could anticipate the consequences of changes.

Mapping Land Use and Land Cover

EMMC conducted a previous inventory of existing data at national level on land-use, vegetation and soil. In the absence of data on land-use, vegetation and soil at relevant scales for monitoring, EMMC planned to use remote sensing techniques to capture past and current land-use activities within the selected sites in the project areas.

The methodology and type of remote sensing products have been discussed with consultants and various partners. For mapping land-use and vegetation in the Kenyan and Ugandan sites, due to the small size of the mean field area in croplands, high-resolution remote sensing images must be chosen (**satellite SPOT 5** or IKONOS, aerial photography at scale of either 1:10,000 or 1:20,000). In Ethiopia, the previous land-use analysis in Ghibe Valley by ILRI adopted the **LANDSAT** images and an updating could be done with the same methodology.

Such remote sensing monitoring must be defined from a very good knowledge of the situation on the ground and must be considered as a tool of generalization of sampling areas studied in detail. A complementary **low cost methodology of mapping land use and land cover changes** has been elaborated and tested in Angurai (Kenya) on a 2 x 2,5 km area. The work was carried out using GPS during a survey and involving the farmers. Angurai is one of the areas where tsetse infestation was the highest with fly catches of over 1000 per day per trap before FITCA. After FITCA tsetse control efforts, fly catches went down to almost none. The achievements include a description of the study area, identification of different land-uses and crops, typology of the natural ecosystems out of cropland, description of vegetation on the base of tree species identification, observation of soil erosion criteria, soil sampling for chemical analysis, responses to a questionnaire addressed to the farmers met during the survey on the changes over the last ten years and the consequences of animal trypanosomosis. The data was entered in a GIS. A detailed map of land-use was produced. It can be considered as the core sample area to monitor this whole EMMC site with satellite imagery.

Achievements:

The following were accomplished:

A Part-time regional ecologist was recruited; some potential sites along the border in Teso District (Kenya) and Tororo District (Uganda) were selected for detailed environmental monitoring; integration of environmental monitoring and management into FITCA national programmes commenced in Uganda covering an extensive holistic survey over the whole project area; what is planned in Kenya is specifically on the impact of impregnated nets used to protect the Zero Grazing Unit.

In addition: the development of proper procedures within ILRI, to fit in with the project requirements and ILRI management rules; different national research organisations met with the project and they will be the

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

4 MEETINGS CARRIED OUT UNDER FITCA REGIONAL PROGRAMME

- The 15th FITCA ministerial Coordination Meeting, Busia, Kenya. August 11th - 13th 1999
- The 16th FITCA Ministerial Coordination meeting. Busia, Kenya. July 2001
- SWOT analysis workshop- February 2002 at AU/IBAR Conference room
- Mid-Term Review Debriefing workshop on Regional FITCA Project at AU/IBAR Conference Room, 3rd June 2002
- FITCA Workshop on Log frame and Project Cycle Management in Busia, Kenya, 2nd - 6th September 2002
- The 17th FITCA Ministerial Coordination Meeting, Jinja Uganda, 24th - 25th March 2003.

FITCA TECHNICAL COORDINATION MEETING. 2ND - 6TH SEPTEMBER 2002 BUSIA, KENYA

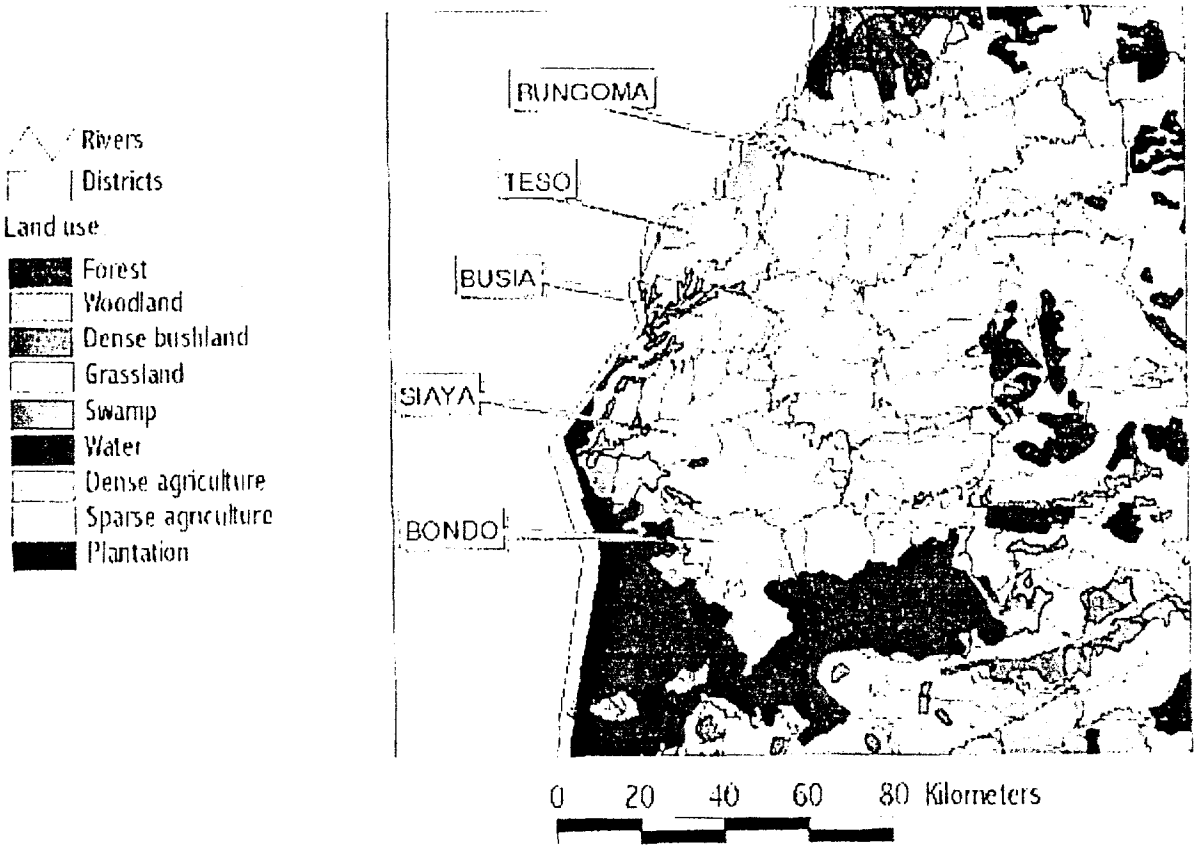
17TH MINISTERIAL COORDINATION MEETING. JINJA, UGANDA, 24TH - 25TH MARCH 2003

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

FITCA KENYA

Kenya has indicated its interest in up scaling the technique and approach of FITCA by moving into a new project area while consolidating the gains made in the phase I project area. Linking up with other like minded institutions and NGOs in the current project area will release capacity while guaranteeing that professional quality in the tsetse control is maintained by providing backstopping. The focus point will be to encourage change of attitudes and approaches to development from dependency on donors to community driven (demand based) development in which all players recognize there role and want to participate and contribute.

In the new era, development activities will be made to focus on income generation and job creation. Delivery systems will include private sector as far as it will be possible. Appropriate technology will be introduced to support development. For example, drought animal techniques will be introduced to enhance land preparation and to increase crop production while impregnated nets will be used to secure zero grazing units where these have been started. In order to make rural farming attractive, farmers interested in commercial farming will be trained in intensive cum conservation farming, elementary business management/ record keeping and improved animal husbandry.



Land use (unknown date) in FITCA-Kenya area.

The extent of the involvement of Government staff as opposed to NGOs and the private sector continues to be a controversial issue for the project. The assumption that "involvement of Government staff servers as institutional strengthening" is questionable as it seems that once external funding is stopped, public services are unable to assure their previous project-supported role.

staff. It is expected that this could lead to a clearer agreement on how project implementation can best result in some sustainable benefit for rural communities, in line with the Financing Agreement.

Under the improved animal health delivery systems, the Project's association with the Kenya Veterinary Association Privatisation scheme is described. Private practices have been set up in the Project districts. The veterinarians are already involved in some Project activities.

The Project has also been involved in a trial to control tsetse biting and nuisance flies in small holder dairy farms. Zero grazing units were protected using black mosquito nets treated with synthetic pyrethroid. Cattle owners reported increased productivity, decrease of nuisance flies and mosquitoes in the vicinity of the protected stables and in their houses. No new cases of trypanosmiasis were reported.

Modern draught animal technologies (DAT) skills and technologies have been promoted. Staff of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are directly implementing the DAT activities while FITCA (K) is coordinating and facilitating the implementation.

The Project is also involved in poultry development, primarily disease management aspects of poultry development. With Newcastle disease being a major threat, FITCA (K) and HighChem, a private company, have facilitated training seminars for the District Poultry Officers and private animal health providers of each district. Vaccination campaigns against Newcastle disease are also underway.

In the four districts of Bondo, Siaya, Teso and Busia, where cassava is considered most important in ensuring food security, FITCA in collaboration with NGOs and the private sector is supporting cassava multiplication to improve food security.

The FITCA studies concluded that at present there is no convincing rationale for investment in veterinary inputs to improve the indigenous cattle. Unless cattle keepers derive some income from their cattle, there is little likelihood of achieving the long-term aim of the project. Any proposed interventions must therefore aim at affordable cost-effective solutions.

It was recommended that Regional coordination needs to ensure that the use of common protocols for entomological and epidemiological surveys, standardised control techniques, insecticides and mode of impregnation, and comparable data management systems. In addition, a computerised system should be developed by the Regional Management Unit to compile all project documents. This system should be regularly updated and made available to all projects.

Finally, the Veterinary Department has allocated a budget for tsetse control for each of the five districts. Despite this, activities within any district continue to depend on facilitation from the project. The Department should use their budget to ensure that the Government funds are allocated to the districts for tsetse control are used for the benefit of the farmers and that the Government staff work together with FITCA (K) staff in striving for sustainable rural development.

WORK PROGRAMES 1999-2003

First Work Programme & Cost Estimate 1 May 1999 to 30 April 2000

The overall objective of the Regional Programme is socio-economic development to improve to standard of living. The overall objective of FITCA (K) project is to improve the welfare of the people in the region. The project purpose of FITCA (K) is increased by livestock productivity by: tsetse and trypanosomiasis control intervention; rural development projects (improved animal husbandry and nutrition, gradual upgrading of indigenous stock and dairy development - zero grazing units); and integrated crop/livestock production systems including promotion of animal draught power and for which water development may be a component.

The following were the desired results to be achieved during the first WP&CE are tsetse and trypanosomiasis surveys and control, education and training for farmers, community, project staff and Government staff

The summary of activities funded both under the first WP and Administrative Order will be able to: rehabilitate facilities and vehicles; liaise project activities with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other related rural development organisations; asses the capacity of Veterinary Department staff, equipment and facilities and provide training as necessary; install, utilise and develop a Disease and Vector Integrated Database (DAVID) at PMU; carry out preliminary/ baseline survey for tsetse and trypanosomiasis distribution, density and prevalence; employ short-term consultants under the Technical Assistance Contract to obtain expert recommendations on how best to meet the Project aims and purposes; evaluate the findings of the PRA and consultants recommendations as to communicate needs and expectation; implement PRA team recommendations; instigate demonstration and pilot schemes for improved livestock and integrated crop/ livestock systems; geo-reference survey data; obtain hard copy maps of the Project area as a suitable scale for managing data sets in hardcopy and digital form; and research activities.

Second Work Programme & Cost Estimate
1 January 2001 - 31 December 2001

As a result of the shortcomings of the first WP&CE, the folllowing programme are based on a participatory approach whereby the proposed activities have been identified, discussed and prioritised by the stakeholders in the districts. Each district held a three-day planning workshop. Findings from each were then presented and endorsed in a national workshop with the involvement of stakeholders from Nairobi. Some of the activities proposed are distinctly different form those outlined in the original logic framework. It is expected that this approach has created the much-needed ownership of the Project.

Some of the conclusions were as follows. Firstly, a comprehensive health survey needs to be installed an only where the situation requires tsetse control, the interventions will be carried out. Once a variable animal health delivery system is assured, the Project in collaboration with other stakeholders plans to promote keeping of improved breeds. Secondly, the project will go into micro-financing arrangements to finance mixed crop/ livestock production activities. Since the Project intends to collaborate with private animal health providers in the delivery of training to the private animal health assistants and the farmers, there will be the need of providing them with the proper extension message packages. A diagnostic facility will be established at KETRI, Alupe. Finally, all the five districts agreed that annual consultative planning workshops be held for each year's WP&CE.

Three research themes were identified: optimal channels for delivering messages to farming communities; optimal control strategies against glosinna fuscipes fuscipes; and studies into socio-cultural practices that may constrain the implementation of activities. The first two reflect on results of discussions during the district workshops. The last theme addresses the need for involving the communities in tsetse controlling activities.

Third Work Programme & Cost Estimate
1 February 2002 - 31 January 2003

The following programme continues to be based on the participatory approach, which helped to design the activities of the second WP&CE through district stakeholders and national planning workshop. The activities and workplan of the Project's third year were discussed during seminars with all stakeholders in the five districts and modified according to their suggestions.

Some of the proposed activities are distinctly different from those outlined in the original logic framework. They reflect the discussions of the district workshops.

It was recommended that other services, for instance establishment of agro-vet shops, artificial insemination services and creation of a network of private animal health providers to enhance the chances of sustainability of veterinary services. For a viable private veterinary service, the consultants recommended: the effective control of tsetse transmitted trypanosomiasis and tick borne diseases; relevant veterinary services policy and legislation with particular emphasis on privatisation schemes; access to credit for farmers and private veterinarians through sustainable micro-finance enterprises; formation of PAARS groups/

Under cattle development, calf management will be a major entry point for both the indigenous and improved cattle breeds. The Project will work with private animal health delivery providers to encourage general disease management especially de-worming and improved husbandry. The Project will also liase with companies and institutions involved in the semen distribution to improve the availability and distribution so as to improve local breeds of animals.

Training farmers in better husbandry practices and field days to disseminate information with regards to improving poultry production have been planned. A short-term consultancy has been planned for to advice the Project on major constraints to poultry production and propose sustainable solutions to these problems.

Land is still the single most under-utilised resource in the project area due to lack of draught animals being too small and lack of farm inputs. A consultancy for an assessment of the existing credit organisations is helping the Project to identify companies capable of jointly managing viable credit schemes. Emphasis is put on training on draught animal technology (DAT), improved crop and animal husbandry practices, development of extension/training materials and on-farm training for the fabrication of draught farming materials. The Project intends to facilitate purchase of inputs through a credit-scheme. A public-private partnership for the production of conservation tillage (CT) has been recently established. All participants have understood that the introduction of CT in Western Kenya needs to take into account socio-cultural attitudes and cannot be imposed on farmers.

Human resource capacity development training will be in areas of Training of Trainers, Artificial Insemination and tsetse and tick control techniques.

Institutional strengthening will focus on acquisition of additional basic equipment for blood meal analysis, training of one veterinarian per district on diagnostic methods, institutionalisation of activities of the project.

Availability of loan schemes is vital for the creation of agricultural businesses. Micro-finance schemes have identified four enterprises/ companies presently working in the district.
Following preliminary discussions, optimisation of control strategies against glossina fuscipes, fuscipes will probably be financed in larger parts by a pharmaceutical company (Bayer Ltd) and carried out by counterparts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development under the supervision of the Project Manager and/ or the Liaison Officer.

Further research needs have been identified in the wake of protection of zero grazing units with insecticide impregnated nets and the research concerns socio-economic aspects and human health aspects and how many such units are need to control tsetse. Proposals will be submitted to OA/IBAR for approval and finally endorsed by the EU.

ANIMAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND ECONOMICS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT IN THE FITCA (K) PROJECT AREA

The consultants were engaged to provide the Project with advice on the prerequisites of viable veterinary practices and the potential of various income generating activities related to animal health services. More specifically, the consultants were to review the inventories and information already gathered by FITCA (K) on the current animal health services (both public and private) within the project districts; assess the physical and human resources of the public and private animal health services in each of the five districts; provide a realistic assessment of the future role of public veterinary services; analyse the the current constraints to viable private veterinary services; analyse the viability of livestock given the current constraints; define the prerequisites for a viable private veterinary practice; analyse the potential of a viable network of animal health providers and artificial insemination technicians within a profitable private veterinary practice; and suggest ways in which the Project could support private and public veterinary services in order to fulfil their future role.

The consultants recommended that in the context of diminishing public resources and the shift in government policy towards economic realisation, the role of the public sector should be confined to the provision of services that are public goods nature and way from private goods. They also recommended that the Government should enact and enforce relevant legislation to provide conducive environment

farmers to invest in grade animals or improve indigenous stock. FITCA (K) should also promote commercial dairy and poultry enterprises as a basis for grown of viable private animal health delivery systems. FITCA (K) should encourage and support the formation of formal groups or associations by PAHSPS in the project area and identify. It was also suggested that FITCA (K) supports private sector players that can provide market and market information services for livestock and livestock products in the project districts. Finally, FITCA (K) should support diagnostic laboratories in the districts to strengthen institutional capacity for project implementation.

Based on a participatory approach, FITCA Kenya project helped to design activities through district stakeholders and national planning workshops. Activities and work plan of the Project's were discussed during seminars with all stakeholders in the five districts and modified according to their suggestions. These included establishment of agro-vet shops, artificial insemination services and creation of a network of private animal health providers to enhance the chances of sustainability of veterinary services. For a viable private veterinary service: the effective control of tsetse transmitted trypanosomosis and tick borne diseases; relevant veterinary services policy and legislation with particular emphasis on privatisation schemes; access to credit for farmers and private veterinarians through sustainable micro-finance enterprises; formation of PAARS groups/ associations; and access to markets and market information services for livestock and livestock products.

Under cattle development, calf management as a major entry point for both the indigenous and improved cattle breeds. Working with private animal health delivery providers to encourage general disease management especially de-worming and improved husbandry. Liasing with companies and institutions involved in the semen distribution to improve its availability and distribution so as to improve local breeds of animals.

Training farmers in better husbandry practices and field days to disseminate information with regards to improving poultry production has started.

Land is still the single most under-utilised resource in the project area due to lack of draught animals and lack of farm inputs. The available draught animals are under-performing due to their small size. Emphasis is put on training on draught animal technology (DAT), improved crop and animal husbandry practices, development of extension/training materials and on-farm training for the fabrication of draught farming materials. The Project intends to facilitate purchase of inputs through a credit-scheme. A public-private partnership for the production of conservation tillage (CT) has been recently established. All participants have understood that the introduction of CT in Western Kenya needs to take into account socio-cultural attitudes and cannot be imposed on farmers.

Human resource capacity development training in the areas of Training of Trainers, Artificial Insemination and tsetse and tick control techniques, were carried out in the five districts.

Institutional strengthening focusing on acquisition of additional basic equipment for blood meal analysis, training of one district veterinarian and one private practitioner per district on diagnostic methods, institutionalisation of activities of the project.

A consultancy for an assessment of the existing credit organisations is helping the Project to identify companies capable of jointly managing viable credit schemes. Availability of loan schemes is vital for the creation of agricultural businesses. Micro-finance schemes have identified four enterprises/ companies presently working in the district.

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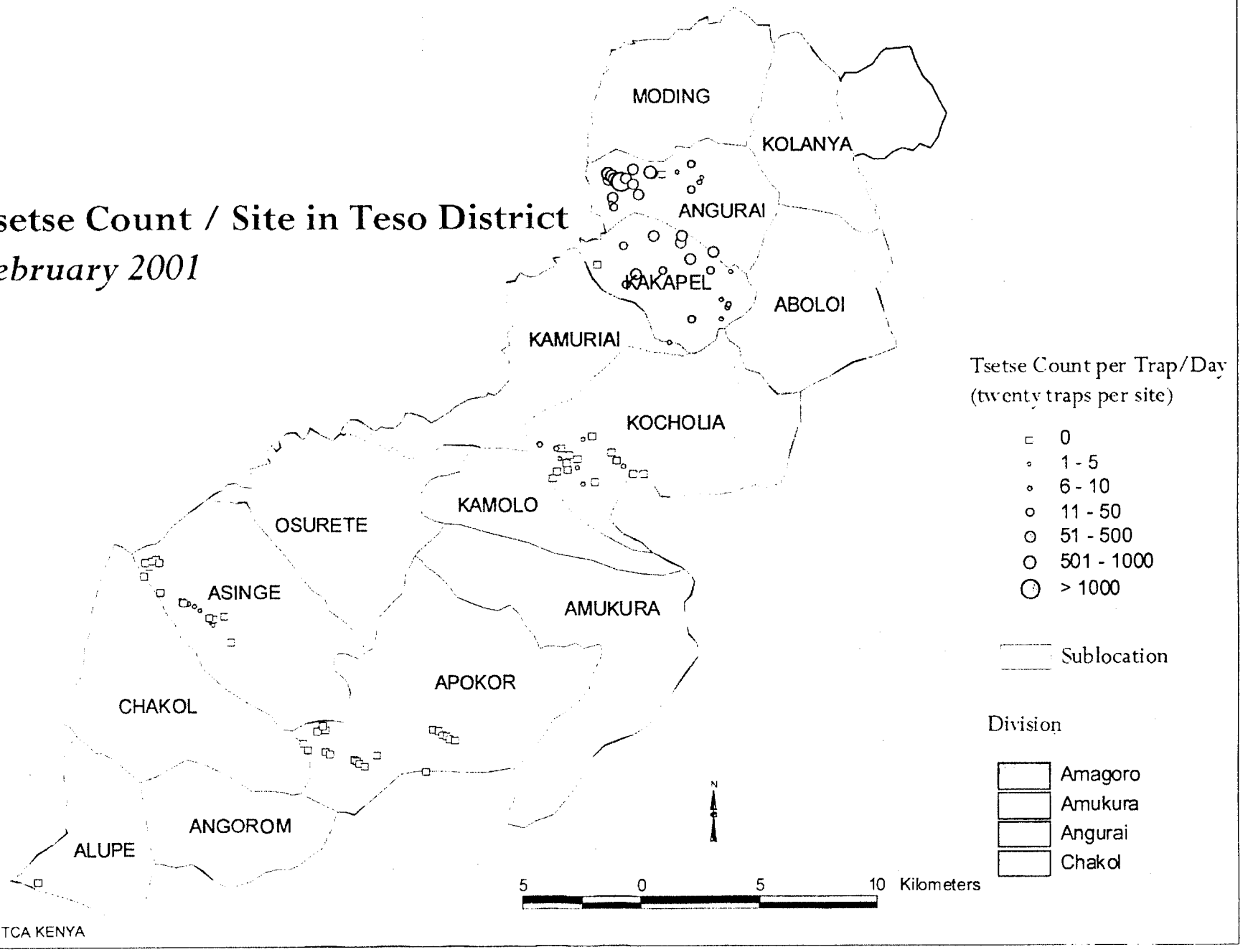
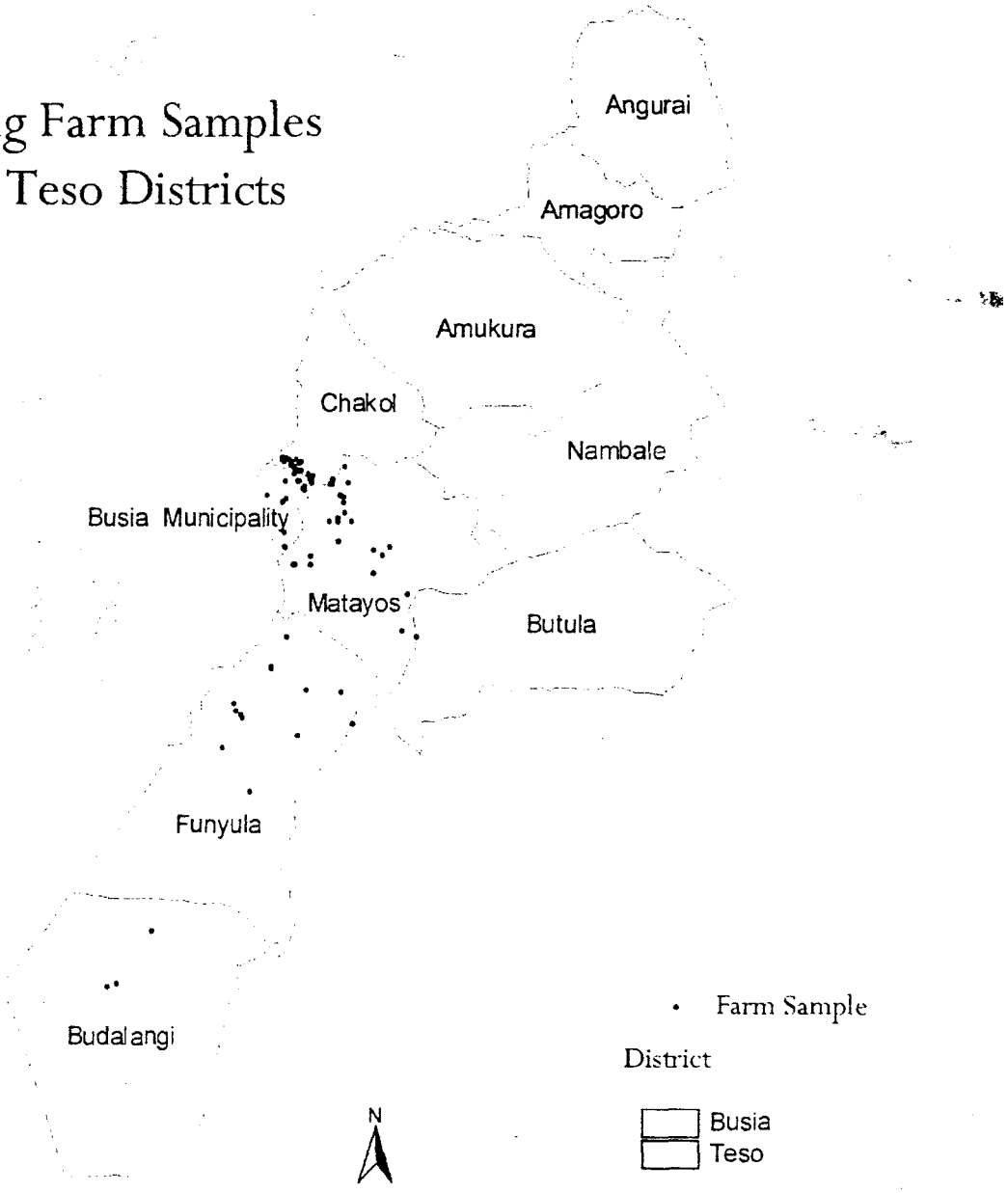
Tsetse Count / Site in Teso District

February 2001



BY: FITCA KENYA

Zero-Grazing Farm Samples in Busia and Teso Districts



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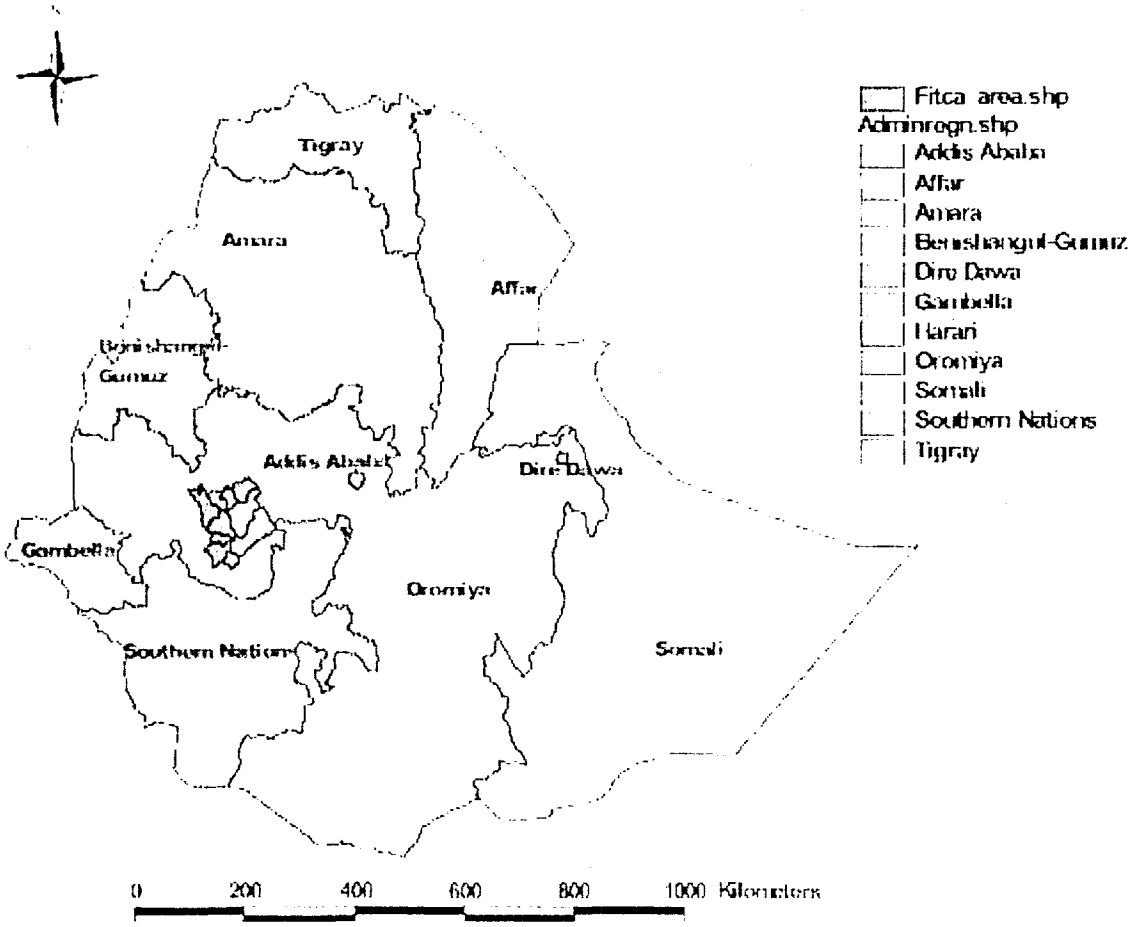
FITCA



Report for the period July - December 2001

The Ethiopia component of FITCA will operate in four of the tsetse-infested regions of the country: Amhara, Oromiya, Benishangul/ Gumuz and Gambella. The project aims to enhance national food security, and to improve the quality of life in those communities affected by the encroachment of tsetse flies.

The project focuses on capacity building of staff in Government agencies, at both regional and central levels. Tsetse control operations will start in the upper Didessa valley and expand into adjacent areas that can be

A preparatory phase of the project was due to start in July 1999 for one year during which staff were to be recruited, administrative procedures developed and equipment procured. Implementation was delayed although staff had been recruited and offices established. Little progress had been made in procurement of equipment by the start of this reporting period.

The goal of the project is to enhance national food security, and improve the quality of life of the rural population through sustainable and increased agricultural production in tsetse affected areas. The purpose is to increase human resource capacity to effectively manage strategic control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis that supports rehabilitation of sustainable mixed farming. Expected results are: the establishment of systems for effective and efficient management of the FITCA programme; adequate capacity to plan and implement appropriate tsetse and trypanosomiasis strategies; develop information management systems to be used for strategy formulation; achieve effective coordination achieved with stakeholders within Ethiopia and beyond; have participatory methods in place to transfer appropriate tsetse and trypanosomiasis control technologies to affected communities; have environmentally acceptable and cost effective methods of tsetse and trypanosomiasis control adapted and transferred; effectively implement tsetse and trypanosomiasis control operations by National and regional staff in partnership with communities in selected areas and have surveillance systems functional; and have information disseminated widely especially progress reports.

The long-term TA has been attached to the project since April 2001. Short term consultants visited the project in February 2002. The regional office sent its own short term experts to include environmentalists, sociologists, GIS & database experts, epidemiologist/ entomologist.

Major problems have been experienced with tenders for the procurement of vehicles. The local procurement of vehicles was delayed because the supplier was incorrectly informed that the payment would be made in foreign currency. The two vehicles have now being delivered and are now being used at the NTTICC for T&T surveys. The international tendering for vehicles has been also delayed because none of the bidders was able to fully meet the technical requirements due to shortcomings of the specifications. It was agreed that the international tender be re-launched, one vehicle be directly purchased, that a local tender be launched for the procurement of 3 vehicles, and that the remaining 9 4WD vehicles and one minibus and one mobile workshop be purchased through international tender.

Six staff from the NTTIC and regions were sent on MSc studies in Europe for the duration of one year in areas of veterinary epidemiology, pest management and pharmacology. Negotiations are underway with institutions in Kenya for postgraduate short courses.

At a meeting with the regional coordinator it was agreed that field investigations be carried out in three categories: odours and their release; tsetse movement and dispersal; and tsetse behaviour with respect to traps and targets. Preparations for the research are underway.

Land use studies, socio-economic surveys and environmental impact studies will be carried out by short term consultants.

Implementation of FITCA Ethiopia has been affected by numerous delays, most of which are due to cumbersome bureaucracy.

The project includes proposals to improve infrastructure, including the construction of a multi-purpose store at the NTTICC, and accommodation/storerooms in the operational areas. These tasks have not yet been completed because of difficulties in finding companies willing or able to carry out the work, and because of bureaucratic tendering and planning procedures. Eventually the Zonal Urban council was approached, and they surveyed the site for the store at the NTTICC, and identified suitable local contractors to carry out the work. A budget line to carry out the work is included in the current Work Plan & Cost Estimate.

The biggest constraint now faced by the project relates to the supply of vehicles. One of the main activities of the project is the collection of tsetse and trypanosomosis, socio-economic and environmental data to be entered into its database to facilitate the prioritisation of areas for intervention, and the formulation of

FITCA Ethiopia inherited a tsetse control operation in the Upper Didessa Valley that had been started in 1986 by the FAO. This area (see Map) is so far the only area that has been chosen as an intervention area and is designated as the Oromiya Regional State's Pilot Project Area. The middle-altitude parts of the Didessa Valley were once settled, but several decades ago farmers were forced to move to surrounding highlands because of encroaching tsetse and unsustainable levels of trypanosomosis in their cattle. Following the introduction of insecticide-treated artificial baits (targets) by the FAO, the population of the tsetse fly *Glossina morsitans submorsitans* collapsed, and farmers started moving back into the area.
Originally only the Didessa Valley was included in the FITCA project area, but on further reflection it was decided to include part of the Ghibe Valley (the Tinishu Ghibe) since doing so would exploit the higher and broader highlands that surround that valley. Since the beginning of FITCA, numerous tsetse and trypanosomosis surveys have been conducted in all of the Regional States infested with tsetse flies. These surveys have been carried out by staff based in the National Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Investigation and Control Centre (NTTICC) which is based in Bedelle, some 480 kilometres to the west of Addis Ababa.

In addition to the tsetse and trypanosomosis surveys, basic socio-economic surveys have been carried out. The project aims to set up a database linked to a GIS computer programme, so that tsetse and trypanosomosis, socio-economic and environmental data collected by the Regional State field teams can be entered, and analysed to help in prioritising areas for intervention. The Regional GIS Manager at the RCU will provide support towards the setting up of such a database.

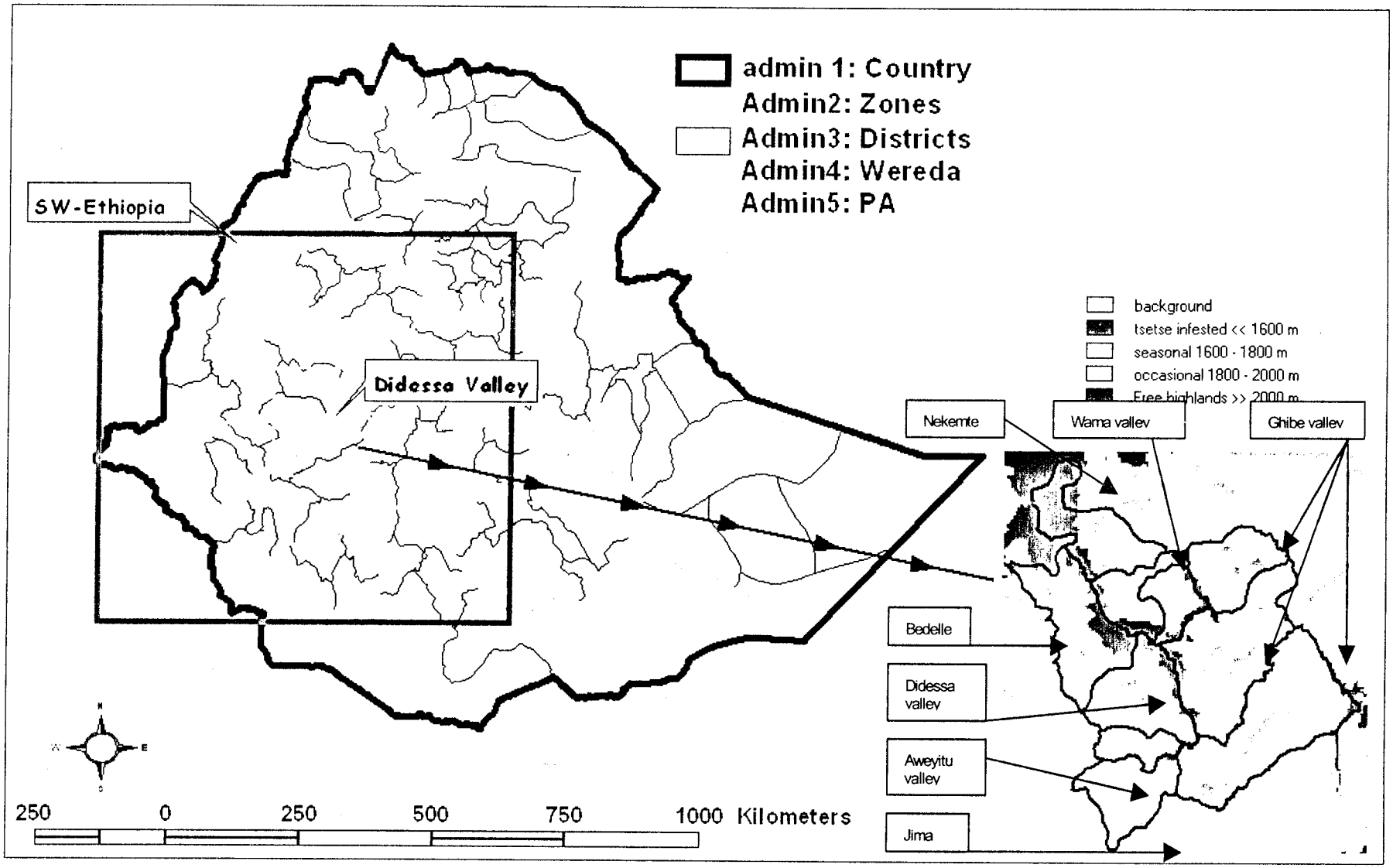
Over 300 farmers have benefited from training carried out by FITCA either at the NTTICC, at central points in each of the Regional States, or at district level. Those farmers in the intervention areas received training in tsetse and trypanosomosis biology and control; most farmers received training in the more general aspects of animal disease and husbandry.

A formal training course of two weeks duration covering all aspects of tsetse and trypanosomosis biology and control, and a general introduction to GIS was given to 28 middle-level staff from the Agricultural Bureaux of the concerned Regional States. The course was held at the NTTICC, and trainers included senior staff from the MoA, and the TA.

Veterinarians, Animal Health Assistants and Animal Health Technicians from each of the Regional States were given on-the-job training by experienced staff from the NTTICC. Fourteen Regional staff joined the routine tsetse control and survey teams for a period of at least one month each.

The RCU facilitated a 15-day visit of eight Animal Health Assistants from the Regional States and the NTTICC to FITCA Kenya and FITCA Uganda, where they were introduced to various on-going interventions carried out by these projects.

Map 1 - The Oromiya Regional State's Pilot Project Area, showing the Didessa, Aweyitu and Ghibe Valleys



Three staff, one each from Amhara and Gambella, and one from the NTTICC attended a GIS course in Nairobi organised by the RCU. In another course arranged by the RCU, six veterinarians took part in a course undertaken by ILRI and KETRI dealing with tsetse control and the epidemiology of trypanosomosis. FITCA Kenya operational sites were visited.

Eight staff from the Regional States and the NTTICC attended a 36-day course in computing held in the Ministry of Agriculture offices in Addis Ababa.

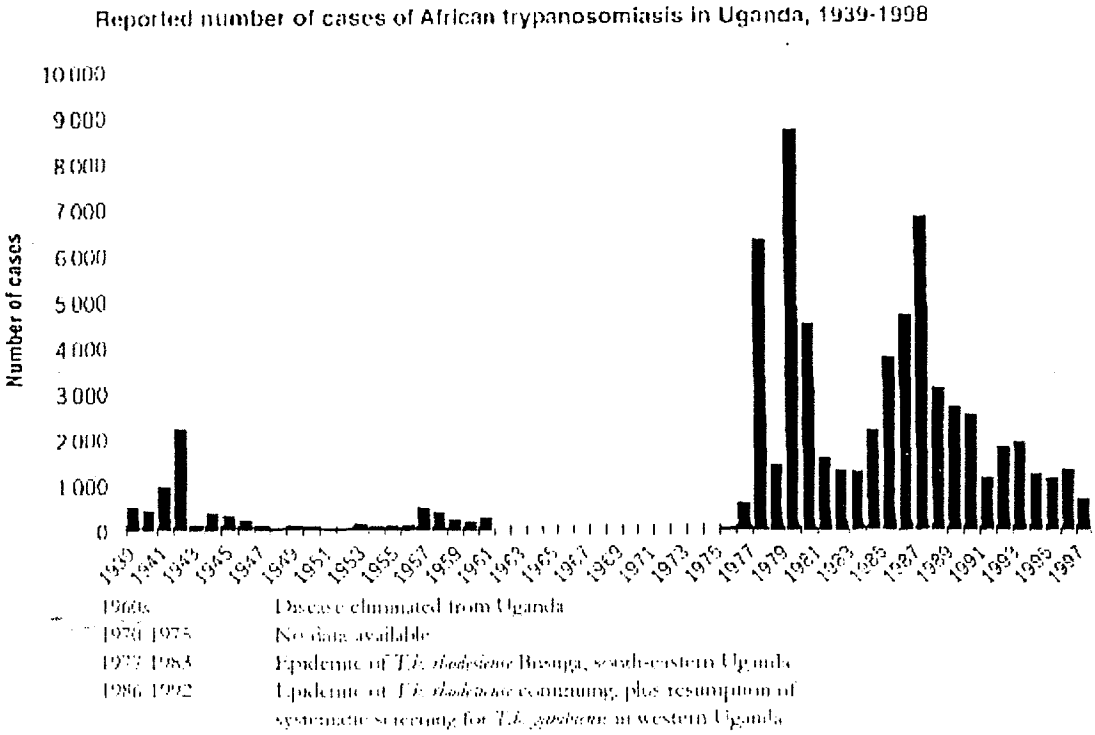
Six veterinarians from the Regional States, the NTTICC and the Project Coordination Office, completed training at MSc level in Europe. The chosen topics were veterinary epidemiology, pest management and pharmacology.

In addition to the consultants provided by the RCU (reported on by the EMMC) FITCA Ethiopia benefited from three short-term consultancies from March-May 2002.

FITCA UGANDA

Uganda will shift its intervention focus towards promoting agricultural production within the same project area where hitherto health and disease control has been the main focus. Working together with the communities, like minded institutions, the private sector and the government, FITCA Uganda will promote introduction of protected zero grazing units, animal traction, pasture development, horticulture based on high yielding crop varieties, agro forestry, conservation tillage, animal breeding apiary and poultry production. Cross cutting to all these will be training, extension and monitoring carried out continually.

Health, disease surveillance and control which have hitherto taken center stage in intervention strategy will be consolidated and continue to be supported



Report
June 15, 1999 - June 30, 2000

The Work Programme and Cost Estimate was submitted to the European Union, Kampala in October 1999. In its comments, the EU queried the involvement of the project in artificial insemination and bull programmes (both to be privatised in the 'Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture), and the payment of salaries for COCTU staff. It was agreed that project money to be spent on salaries be reduced by 25% on an annual basis for a period of 4 years. It was also agreed that artificial insemination activities would be carried out for only one year, subject to review, as the Animal Breeding Bill was then being prepared. The EU also proposed that the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries uses this as a good example work programmes in the future. After the necessary amendments, the WP&CE was sent to OAU/IBAR, Nairobi at the end of June 2000 for endorsement.

It was agreed that the Inception Report would be produced with the WP&CE. Although work was started in the Inception Report in August 1999, higher priority was given to the WP&CE,

and the Inception Report was not finished until October 1999. The final report was submitted to the Director, COCTU in March 2000. The first, second, third quarterly and first six-monthly reports were also submitted although only comments on the first quarterly report had been received.

The official launching of FITCA took place in Busia, Kenya in August 1999 at the 15th East African Co-ordination Meeting of FITCA and was attended by representatives from all the participating countries. A meeting on Environmental Monitoring in the FITCA Programme was held at ILRI, Nairobi in November 1999. An agreement was reached on the general approach of the SEMG, and on the logical framework, which will guide its activities. A meeting on research proposals held to discuss procedures for allocating the regional research budget, and to carry out priority ranking of the proposals to assist decision-making by the Regional Programme. Several of the Uganda projects were recommended for funding as well as an ILRI collaborative proposal on trypanosomiasis control delivery systems. It was agreed that FITCA Kenya re-enters into discussions with the KETRI to identify a few well-focussed projects for the year. The Regional Coordinator visited Uganda in March 2000 with a consultant to hold a Training Needs Assessment for the regional programme. It was felt that the best way to identify regional training needs was to first identify national training needs in Kenya and Uganda then see where there were overlaps. Due to availability of limited funds available per year for local training, only top priorities for training were likely to be met. These areas of overlap would constitute the regional training needs. A FITCA Regional Work Plan and Cost Estimates Workshop was held in Nairobi in April 2000. The proposed second WP&CE of the FITCA Regional Programme was discussed in detail and a number of modifications related to the need to identify results were proposed. It was agreed that the getting the WP&CE started should be a specified objective of the regional programme given the poor progress of FITCA to date.

In addition to the regional meetings, a number of meetings were also held in Uganda with representatives of COCTU, the EU, Ministry of Health, Disease Control Division of the Livestock Health and Entomology Department, Department of Farm Development, ILRI and LIRI, HVA International, CIRAD-EMVT and the French Embassy.

Report
July 1, 2000 to July 31, 2001

This report covers the second year of the Uganda component of the FITCA project. The first Work Programme and Cost Estimate was approved by the EU, Kampala on July 11, 2000 and forwarded to Brussels.

In April 2001, the administration of the project was changed. Supervision was removed from COTCU and placed under the mainstream of Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries with the Permanent Secretary taking the Project Supervisor Position. A National Project Coordinator was also appointed. The new TA took up his appointment on April 9th 2001 following the resignation of the TA in January. Since the new management took over, the concentration has been on procurement of essential equipment and the commencement of all baseline surveys.

With the approval of the first WP&CE and the receipt of the advance funds, initial work concentrated primarily on acquiring quotations and starting to order essential equipment for baseline surveys. A tsetse survey concentrating on G. pallidepes was started along the Kenya border following requests from FITCA Kenya because of a serious increase in G. pallidepes in Teso district along the Kenya border. Two workshops, one to explain the FITCA project to all district officials and the other to plan a framework for sleeping sickness control, were also held. The agricultural economist, the sociologist and three other FITCA stakeholders attended a four-week course on GIS organised by the FITCA Regional Programme in Nairobi.

FITCA (U) experienced a few challenges during this period. The division of Iganga Division to form Mayuge and Mukono divisions, and an epidemic of sleeping sickness in Soroti district which borders the northern part of the original FITCA project area has resulted in an increase in the number of districts covered by the Project to 12. The challenge is that with Uganda's newly instituted decentralisation policy, all districts have independent departments for such areas as vector control, veterinary medicine and agriculture. This implies that each new district will need its own set of all the accountrements that enable each district to carry out their part of the FITCA project. This has led to constraints on the budget as extra equipment will now have to be purchased and more money will be needed from operational funds.

The total change in management in April caused an inevitable slowing down of project activities. One of the early difficulties faced by the new project management team that took over from COTCU, was to learn EU procedures as quickly as possible.

REPORT
JULY 2001 TO JUNE 2002

During the period, progress was registered in a number of areas. First, the logical framework was modified and improved based on recommendations from both the annual management monitoring team and the MTR. Secondly, all surveys for sleeping sickness incidence and animal trypanosomosis prevalence within the project area were completed. As a result, high-risk areas will now be the focus of major control operations and improved farming projects and studies. Tsetse surveys are still on going. Project staff have undergone relevant training in trypananosomis diagnosis with refresher courses for SSAs planned for. Livestock surveys that were started in the first WP&CE were completed. Household surveys in five districts were concluded. The community cattle crush/ spray programmes in Mukono district were investigated by the project sociologist to test for replication in other districts. LIRI completed their project proposal on GIS and trypanosomosis.

A number of problems requiring urgent attention were identified. The recommendation of the MTR and the annual management report to review the current work programme will only be implemented in high-risk trypanosomosis areas, as specific pilot projects or studies. The logical framework needs to be revised with special attention to the objectively verifiable indicators, which need to be better quantified. Transport is still a major hitch in the districts and is hindering progress of the project. The technical assistance contract needs to be brought in line with the revised completion date for the project, as per the Financing agreement. Bureaucracy poses a major problem especially when it comes to accessing funds within line ministries, thus creating a bottleneck to the implementation of the project activities.

On the advice of the MTR, the project will concentrate on controlling tsetse and trypanosomosis through more conventional, integrated means in order to achieve some of the project objectives. A second phase would therefore be instrumental to build on the achievements of the first phase, concentrating on rural development and improved land use.

Financial reports revealed that only the research component met its target for the 1st WP&CE. The training budget was greatly exceeded due to the expenses of overseas masters degree training. Other expenditures were fully utilised due to the delays in project implementation.

Main activities for the coming quarter will include the continuation of the household survey and the start of the village surveys, mass treatment of cattle in high risk sleeping sickness area and the distribution of material to districts for the manufacture of tsetse traps.

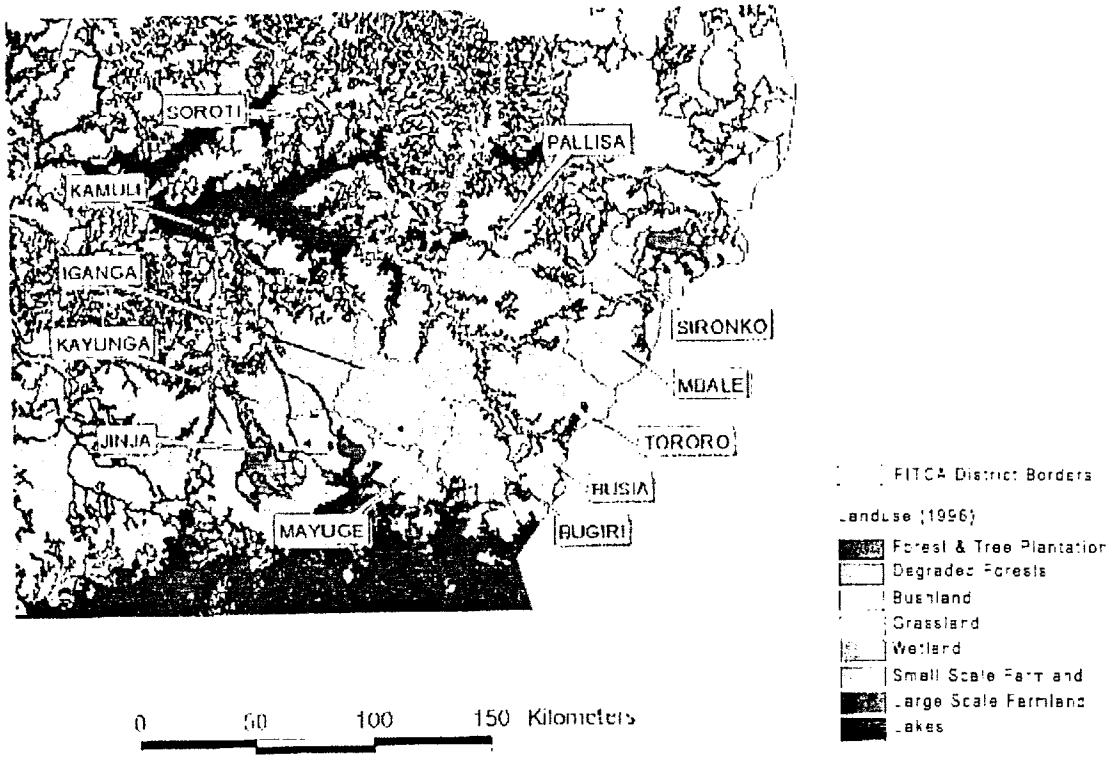
SUMMARY

FITCA UGANDA

The Technical Assistance contract was extended to December 31st 2002, to bring it in line with the extension of the Financing Agreement.

Compilation of data on sleeping sickness and nagana was almost non-existent and needed to be overhauled. All surveys for sleeping sickness incidence and animal trypanosomosis prevalence within the project area were completed. Tsetse surveys continued in the 12 districts and 363 fixed monitoring sites for surveillance were established. Under the training programme, sleeping sickness assistants underwent refresher training. Due to the unsatisfactory quality of data collection and collation, a workshop to develop an efficient data collection system is to be held in the upcoming year. Household surveys were completed in five districts and two others, in Tororo and Busia commenced in September 2002. No significant progress was realised under the efforts to improve strategies for sustainable control of tsetse and trypanosomosis. Based on the recommendations made by the MTR team, research activities were scaled down to only three studies for the remainder of the work programme.

FITCA Uganda experienced a number of constraints, owing mainly to the bureaucratic process required for the purchase and maintenance of means of transport.



Land use (1996) in FITCA-Uganda area.

One of the major recommendations of the MTR was the review of the log frames for all FITCA projects. At a workshop organised by FITCA regional for all projects the draft MTR was reviewed. A concept paper for an extension of FITCA was also drawn at the workshop. The NAO organised a workshop to improve project/ programme coherence and internal monitoring capacity of all EDF projects in Uganda. A meeting was organised to develop a monitoring and

evaluation framework for the project. A communications workshop was organised for stakeholders in sleeping sickness control in SE Uganda

Carried out an extensive household and village survey to gain information about farming systems, types of crops and livestock produced, knowledge of livestock diseases, etc. Commenced mass treatment of cattle with Samorin in high-risk sleeping sickness area, implementation of a project management and evaluation framework and promotion of an efficient sleeping sickness data collection system.

FITCA TANZANIA

In a projected Phase II FITCA Tanzania will accomplish some of the tasks started in Phase I. These include sustenance of the control of tsetse and Trypanosomosis through building the capacity of the community to enable them to conduct T&TC measures effectively on their own areas. In addition, the improvement of pasture by establishing conservation and development policies to mitigate conflict between agro-pastoral and crop farmers while sharing the natural resource will be advocated. The project intends to establish mechanism of linkage with other players of rural development through effective and systematic collaboration. The involvement of the private sector in T&TC will be promoted while mainstreaming gender in T&TC activities (cultural, socio economic aspects). To fight poverty in more focused manner, alternative income generating activities such as poultry, shoats, small scale dairy processing and horticulture will be promoted to support T&TC activities. There will be more cross-border activities crossing into both Kenya and Uganda initially into Burundi in future.

Basically the project in Tanzania will continue to be regional internally focusing on Tanga and Kagera and the use of consultants, the local authorities, the private sector and the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development will continue.

FITCA KAGERA

The Implementation of the FITCA Kagera is being carried out in the two districts of Karagwe and Bukoba rural.

The overall objective of FITCA Tanzania is to improve the general standard of living for the people dwelling in tsetse infested areas by supporting local initiatives and seeking to reduce expenditures while also enhancing the capacity of the government and other services to responding to client demands.

FITCA Tanzania aims to achieve the following four results: improved capacity of public and private sector technical services to meet the needs of the livestock keepers in controlling trypanosomosis; the use of trypanocides and acaricides rationalised to achieve adequate control of trypanosomosis and tick-borne disease in two Kagera districts; the ability of the local communities in Southern Karagwe and other parts of the FITCA Kagera area to assess trypanosomosis challenges and its impact on actual and potential on the local economy enhanced; and tsetse monitoring and control programmes integrated into community development plans of Karagwe and Bukoba District.

The implementation of the FITCA Kagera project commenced in June 2002, after a five-month delay. This was as a result of lengthy procedures required for CDP East Africa Ltd, the implementing consultancy firm, to obtain a bank guarantee as stipulated in the Administrative Agreement. A total of 19 activities were identified in order to FITCA Kagera to achieve its four results. Implementation was slow due to the delays in transmission of funds. The first 6 months of the project have been spent mainly on preparations for the implementation of activities planned for.

Preparation of manuals for FITCA stakeholders acaricide and trypanocides training and farmers group training on trypanosomosis control & monitoring and general farm management, have been completed. The first draft of the Kagera baseline survey was completed. The monitoring programme was modified to incorporate all changes and additional monitoring aspects as requested by the field staff and other stakeholders. A meeting held with communities to discuss the FITCA programme and agree on the communities' role. An exchange tour to FITCA Kenya and Uganda to learn from each other's experiences.

Some of the activities planned for the first quarter of 2003 include training of livestock extension, community development officers, service providers and farmers in trypanosomosis monitoring and control issues; follow up on topic that farmers were trained on; availing adequate transport facilities for all staff; preparation of technical information and training clients on acaricide use; starting community training programmes; purchase of tsetse and trypanosomosis monitoring equipment; stimulating the formation of strong farmer groups; and assisting communities in implementation of tsetse and trypanosomosis control.

The financial report indicated that 24% of the annual budget of Tshs. 69,538,445 for operational activities was spent during the period June 2002 to December 31st 2002. 30% of the annual budget of Tshs. 42,597,500 for management activities was spent during the same period.

Fitca project summary

Overall objective

The overall objective of the Tanzanian component of the regional project is to improve the general standard of living for the people dwelling in tsetse infested areas. The Tanzania project
expects to achieve this by supporting local initiatives and seeking to reduce expenditures while also enhancing the capacity of government and other services to responding to client demands.

Project Purpose

Support on-going control activities already being undertaken by populations living in tsetse infested areas in Kagera region in Tanzania by utilizing low cost, effective and environmentally beginning techniques.

Results:

The results are:
1) Improved capacity of public and private sector technical services to meet the needs of the livestock keepers in controlling trypanosomosis in livestock.
2) The use of trypanocides and acaricides rationalized to achieve adequate control of trypanosomosis and tick-borne disease in the two Kagera districts.
3) The ability of the local communities, in Southern Karagwe and other parts of the FITCA Kagera area to assess trypanosomiasis challenges and its impact on actual and potential on the local economy enhanced.
4) Tsetse monitoring and control programs integrated into community development plans of Karagwe and Bukoba district.
5) Dairy producers especially women involved in zero grazing production systems using improved trypanosomosis control strategies.

SUMMARY

TANZANIA (TANGA & KAGERA)

8.4 FITCA TANZANIA

FITCA Tanzania project kicked off in July 2002. The **overall objective** of FITCA Tanzania is to improve the general standard of living of people living in tsetse infested areas of the country by supporting local initiatives and seeking to reduce expenditures while enhancing the capacity of the government and other services to respond to client demands. The **project purpose** is to support existing control activities already undertaken by populations living in tsetse infested areas of Tanga and Kagera regions, by using low cost, effective and environmentally benign techniques.

TANGA

Expected results for the project are:

- improved capacity of public and private sector technical services to meet the needs of livestock keepers in controlling trypanosomosis;
- use of trypanocides and acaricides rationalized to achieve adequate control of trypanosomosis and tick borne diseases;
- ability of local communities in Western Handeni to assess trypanosomosis challenge and its impact on actual and potential land-use;
- tsetse monitoring and control programmes integrated into community development plans in Western Handeni;
- and dairy producers, especially women involved in zero grazing production systems using improved trypanosomosis control strategies.

It is also expected that the project be adequately managed, coordinated, monitored and planned, and that the project activities be planned and evaluated in a participatory manner.

The National Authorising Officer of the Treasury, Ministry of Finance (EDF section) and the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development as Contracting Authority, engaged a consultant to provide Consultancy Services for the Management of FITCA Tanzania. Work commenced in February 2002 with a round of planning meetings involving District Authorities from Handeni and Pangani District. The new WP&CE was submitted to on MoWLD on 18th April 2002, signed and approved by the EU and NAO on 26th April 2002 and operational funds released on 8th July 2002

To realise the results, a number of activities were undertaken. These include training of livestock extension, community development and service providers in control techniques by utilizing locally available inputs and in community organisation techniques; availing technical services in collaboration with technical assistance and assembling information for rationalisation in the use of trypanocides and acaricides; preparation with extension staff, technical information and training all clients in the principles of the use of trypanocides and acaricides; identifying communities interested in initiating tsetse control and monitoring activities, starting community training programme, preparation of guidelines and methods for tsetse and trypanosomosis assessments within communities, and completing site specific assessments in identified communities including material and non-material costs and benefits and possible impact of control options on land use; agreeing on options for a control and financing plan for Handeni communities and determine organisation and work plans for participants, and assist communities to implement monitoring and control programmes; and assisting dairy producers to implement and monitor impact.

Equipment and motorbikes were procured during the period. The offices in Handeni were renovated and security improved. The Administration and Finance Office Manager and the DMMO started work. The MoWLD formally established the Project Steering Committee in early December, with the Director of Veterinary Services as its Chair. The first meeting was held on 20th December 2002 and hosted by the FITCA Tanga. Reporting to the National Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Council through the National Technical Tsetse committee, the PSC is to be responsible for providing direction to the project, fostering dialogue between different project components and the Ministries, and ensuring that activities follow policies and regulations of the Government of Tanzania.

During the reporting period, FITCA Tanzania participated in a number of workshops and meetings. In addition, there were a number of visits to various project areas.

FITCA KAGERA

The Implementation of FITCA Kagera is being carried out in the two districts of Karagwe and Bukoba rural.

As in Tanga, the first four expected results are similar: the first two and third results refer to both Kagera districts while the third refers to Southern Karagwe and Kagera.

Implementation of the FITCA Kagera project commenced in June 2002, after a five-month delay. This was as a result of lengthy procedures required for CDP East Africa Ltd, the implementing consultancy firm, to obtain a bank guarantee as stipulated in the Administrative Agreement. A total of 19 activities were identified for FITCA Kagera to achieve its four results. Implementation was slow due to the delays in transmission of funds. The first 6 months of the project were largely spent on preparations for the implementation of activities planned for.

Preparation of manuals for FITCA stakeholders' acaricide and trypanocides training and farmers group training on trypanosomosis control & monitoring and general farm management was completed. The first draft of the Kagera baseline survey was completed. The monitoring programme was modified to incorporate all changes and additional monitoring aspects as requested by the field staff and other stakeholders.

FITCA RWANDA

Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) is a regional program meant to improve the health and livelihood of the rural community through support to tsetse control activities as an entry point. The project covers six African countries sharing borders with common tsetse problems. These include, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. The regional project's financial agreement was signed in 1997 but its actual implementation started in 1999. Until now only Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are implementing the project. The total amount the fund committed to this project is 20 million EURO to run for 4 years. Out of this, Rwanda government was reserved 150,000 EURO but due to different logistical and technical problems this component did not start on time.

After the genocide war of 1994, many cattle keepers from mainly Tanzania and Uganda returned to Rwanda. They were settled in the former Kagera national park 2/3 of which was reclaimed for the purpose. The area that shares its eastern border with Tanzania and its northern with Uganda, covers approximately 300 sq. km and is heavily infested with the deadly tsetse fly. Out of the total national herd of 850.000, the Umutara province holds 280.000 cattle, 50% of which are found in the three tsetse infested districts of Bugaragara, Gabiro and Rukara.

The province is the main food basket of the capital city dwellers as far as milk and meat is concerned. The relatively good road infrastructure and reasonable distance to the capital city in addition to the law that prohibits importation of unprocessed milk created demand for farmers to improve cattle management.

The Rwanda government has in the past initiated some, though insufficient community based control measures to suppress the population of tsetse. The FITCA project is therefore to strengthen and improve the capacity of the farmers to continue these tsetse control activities.

In its strategy to improve land use and increase productivity, the Rwanda government is discouraging land fragmentation through resettling people in concentrated villages (Imidugudu) leaving much of the land for agricultural production. In the project area, land for cropping is provided close to these settlements while land for livestock has been allocated far away in the tsetse belt. The people who stay with the livestock are the more energetic youth and these are the target group for training in tsetse control techniques.

The 280,000 heads of cattle are mainly of the indigenous breed with typical characteristics of low productivity in both milk and meat. This low productivity is compensated by keeping a large number of cattle which contributes to environmental degradation.

As a long term strategy, the livestock development policy of Rwanda government is to

increase production through genetic improvement while reducing the numbers of the indigenous breeds. To this effect a functioning National centre for artificial insemination is in place and is being strengthened. Unfortunately the crossbreed animals are more susceptible to diseases than the indigenous. The cattle genetic improvement program cannot therefore succeed in a sea of diseases especially in the east and northeast where there is a high potential for livestock production. The FITCA project will therefore be a catalyst to the government's policy of increased production through genetic breeding as maintaining the unproductive indigenous herds on prophylactic treatment with Samorin is very expensive.

From May 1989 to September 1990, tsetse fly surveillance was done in four locations along the Kagera region in Rwanda. Three species were identified *(Glossina pallidepes, G. brevipalpis and G. morstans centralis)*. Tsetse suppression using odour baited traps had started at Mpanga and Bukora ranches in Kibungo province, but the exercise was interrupted by the war. *Trypanosoma con golense and T. vivax* were found to be the main species affecting cattle and wild game in the area. Therefore, there is a need to conduct a pre-suppression tsetse survey in the Umutara provinces along the Kagera river.

In the past, attempts to involve Uganda, Tanzania ,Burundi and Rwanda to conduct a joint tsetse control program through the Kagera Basin Organisation have not been fruitful and may take too long to achieve. The Tanzanian side of Kagera river which is also heavily infested with tsetse flies, is occupied with game unlike on the Rwandan side where most of the National Park has been used to resettle returning cattle keepers. The gravity of the problem is therefore not seen in the same perspective on both sides. It is for this reason that with its meagre resources the Rwanda govermuent had to initiate a tsetse suppression program. The Tanzania —Rwanda border has a wide river basin and a high ridge of more than 1500 m above sea level on the Rwanda side. These offer a natural geographical barrier for reinvasion of tsetse flies from the Tanzanian side.

2. DURATION

As the FITCA Program has been extended until the end of 2003, the lifespan left for implementation is less than a year. Taking into account the time needed for approval of the project proposal and the money transfer, the effective implementation period has been planned over S months.

In case of an extension of the FITCA Programme in 2004, the period of the project could be also extended. This would indeed contribute to improve the joint efforts of the Rwandan Government and the local population to control the problem caused by the Tsetse flies and the trypanosomiasis.

SUDAN

The project in Sudan could not be funded by FITCA because of political reasons. However AU-IBAR negotiated with FAO to finance the Sudanese project through a TCP programme. FITCA assisted in the preparation and discussion on the TCP proposal. The following is a brief summary of the result from the TCP project in Sudan

Historical Review of Sleeping Sickness in Sudan

The southern Sudan has suffered series of HAT epidemics. In the last century the disease was first recorded in 1912, since then it is confined to the southern district of Equatoria Province.
Series of succession epidemic occurred in the Yubu (1931-42), Yambio and Yei (1931-35 and 1937) and Kajo-Kaji districts (1934-39 and 1941-42) were controlled using case detection and treatment (Wilcocks and Corson,1946).
As a result of the first civil war in the southern Sudan a major epidemic of HAT occurred in Yambio-LiRangu -Nzara area (Bloss, 1960; Morris, 1961). The prevalence of the disease was reduced from 8% to 0.5%.
A current severe epidemic of HAT has affected people living in the Tumbura, Yambio, Maridi, Yei and Nzara district in the western Equatoria State.
Recent surveillance of HAT carried out in Eastern and Bahr EL-Jabel States showed a disease sero- prevalence of 19.3 and 30.3%, respectively, using the card agglutination test for trypanosomosis (CATT), (ElRayah, et al 1999)
In the Sudan information regarding HAT epidemiology, etiology and ecology of tsetse fly potential vector are lacking, although these are pre requisites for any attempt to evaluate the management of the disease and to formulate a suitable control strategy.

Updating the situation of sleeping sickness in Bahr El Jabel State, Southern Sudan

The active-surveillances carried out on Nov. 2001, in Kator, Rejaf West and Rejaf East localities showed the highest sero-prevalence rate of 28.35%, 10.96 and 10.26% respectively, while Rokon and Luri localities showed the lowest sero-prevalence rate of 7.19 and 4.43%, respectively.

In Feb 2002 the survey was continued in Baher El label State in areas left in past survey in November: Gumba , Kit, Logo east and Luri. The serological prevalence in these areas respectively was 7.45, 7.69, 8.22 and 0%. The data analysis showed there was no significant relationship (P>0.05) between exposure to disease and the sex or age of the so far examined people in the region.

In July (2002) another survey was conducted on internal displaced people settled in camps around Juba, the results showed that the percentage of the seropositive among these population (735) was 11.56 % , which indicated the presence of the disease in Eastern Equatoria. According to the data analysis, the variation among these areas to exposure to the disease is not significant (>0.05) because all areas were sleeping sickness endemic areas.No parasitelogicaly positive case was detected.

A recent surveillance (Jan-2003) In Bahr EUabel State was carried out on the internal displaced people from different areas in Eastern Equatoria (Torit, Labonok, Sindru, Bongu), were settled in camps around Juba. In Torit camps the population screened was 53% of the estimated

population (1000) and 3.14% of them were serologically positives. In Jabel kujor camps, the results showed that 7.8% of the population screened was seropositives, and 1.5% was parasitological positives. The survey was conducted also in Lologo and Rejaf East (areas with high percentage of seropositives). The total numbers screened were 24 out of 200 suspected cases. Six cases out of 24 suspected cases were found again serologically positive. No parasitological cases were detected among these seropositives.

In Terkaka province out of the estimated population (3000) in these areas only 35.8% was screened. In both Terkaka town and Muni the seroprevalence rate was 3.5%, no parasitological cases were detected.

AU/ IBAR
FARMING IN TSETSE CONTROL AREAS PROGRAMME (FITCA)
MID TERM REVIEW REPORT

The mid term review was commissioned by the EC as foreseen in the FITCA Financing Agreements. The review took place later than planned due to delayed implementation of activities in some of the country projects. A team of independent consultants from DRN carried out the MTR.

The review revealed that in the project preparation and design, the concept was insufficiently developed, project cycle management was poorly mastered and utilised as a planning, management and monitoring tool. Consequently, both design and logical framework present conceptual and structural weakness. The programme lacks regional coherence, clear objectives and strategy as well as of area-focus and intervention methods. The rural development strategy was never developed considering T&TC effects and socio-economic conditions. The role of public and private sectors as well as the community-based strategy was not appropriately developed. Important sub-components such as EMMC and applied research were included without any prior assessment. Finally, the importance of financial and procurement management was overlooked. The remaining time before the end of the programme (December 2003) shall be utilised to address main shortcomings related to design, efficiency and sustainability while consolidating the positive results at country level. Subject to satisfactory performance determined by a Completion Evaluation Mission, a further no cost extension of the programme until December 2004 (to adequately prepare for a second phase) and thereafter a second phase is recommended.

The concept and programme is relevant with the exception of some components and activities because of problems related to programme design or because of poor implementation. The country project objectives are in line with national policies on poverty alleviation, food security, rural development, livestock development, environmental conservation and management, and T&TC. However, the institutional framework is unsatisfactory due to the fact that AU/IBAR is not properly involved in promoting regional coherence. RTCU is weak and lacks vision. Activities are too T&TC focused without area and sector priorities causing poor implementation. It is recommended that activities be concentrated in high-risk areas. The research programme shall be cancelled and the EMMC re-oriented to consider among others, the promotion of an environmental advocacy and analysis capacity within AU/IBAR.

Efficiency of the programme has generally been unsatisfactory. Time lapsed before any meaningful activities commenced in the country projects. Delays can be attributed to lengthy and complex administrative procedures, inter-institutional wrangling and infighting, poorly mastered national and EC administrative and procurement rules and TA's turnover. The accounting and financial management system is extremely unsatisfactory. The performance of the TA's as a whole has been unsatisfactory due to limited managerial experience. Essential expertise required for the programme is unmet. The opportunity to use short-term consultants is poorly utilised. Reporting and monitoring and evaluation are also weak. Considerable changes are required to improve on the efficiency of the programme.

The main objective of the remaining programme will be to ascertain the sustainability of the integrated approach. Although national governments are in principle committed to T&TC, budget restrictions and the decentralisation (especially in Uganda and Ethiopia), make it difficult to make any firm commitment. Private veterinary services can contribute toward livestock development but have a limited role to play in T&TC. Deployment and maintenance of traps and targets appear to be unsustainable without public funding. Financial viability for agricultural activities and livestock related T&TC techniques are still in question. Incentives and subsidies may result in dependence-syndrome thus preventing the establishment of a viable private sector and micro-finance institutions. Community development as intended and presently promoted appears not to be viable. Cohesion of the groups and the capacity and willingness to pay once subsidies are phased is to be tested. The continuity of EMMC is in dispute unless it is mainstreamed into AU/IBAR.

Main recommendations include concentrating activities in high-risk areas, promoting only financially viable activities, and devising a strategy to phase out incentives and subsidies and monitor its effect.

Although the FICA concept is consistent with other international initiatives against T&TC and other livestock diseases, the replication of the FITCA concept depends on the establishment of regional coherence, efficient management and on the sustainability of activities proposed.

It was therefore concluded that the FITCA concept is worth testing.

Main lessons learned are that: poor preparation results in difficult, delayed and confused implementation; baseline studies as well as careful preparation and design are crucial to smooth implementation; to be useful, PCM approach must be properly mastered and applied; strategy priorities and intervention methods must be part of the design; technical assistance must be seen on a regional context integrating different expertise; the success of a long term TA depends as much on leadership and management capacity as on technical excellence; leadership and capacity to motivate national experts are also necessary; regional approach requires strong and consistent national political support in member countries; efficient administrative and procurement processes is crucial to efficient implementation; and the concept, strategy and intervention methods related to community participation shall be defined during project formulation.

The second Mid Term Review Report is essentially an annex to the main report, giving details on the terms of reference of the MTR, background information on the evaluation team, the calendar of the mission, methodology, list of persons and organisations consulted, planning workshops, beneficiaries, financial data, achievements of the programme as a whole, logical frameworks for country projects and reports on individual country projects where implementation has commenced, including the RTCU.

It is important to note that all the country projects and the RTCU still lack clear objectives, focus, priorities, intervention methods and implementation ideas. The MTR recommended that all the logframes be revised to ensure sustainability and efficiency of the projects. Another general recommendation was that all countries prepare realistic plans of activities from July 2002 to the end of the programme. Technical, financial and social sustainability is yet to be proved in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia. All projects are generally behind schedule. It was also recommended that all research activities be cancelled.

One of the key issues was to derive a better definition of the FITCA concept to include regional cooperation, integrated T&TC approach encompassing vector control, sleeping sickness surveillance and treatment and farming activities to discourage tsetse re-invasion, environment

protection and management, participation of local populations and private sector, collaboration between the public and private sector for sustainable T&TC and economic development, and gender. RTCU will also share services with other AU/IBAR managed regional programmes, follow up activities of other T&TC forums and organisations and disseminate findings to other countries. Overall efficiency of the programme in terms of finance, service delivery, intervention methods, reporting, relations between RTCU and the country projects and environmental monitoring will also be enhanced.

In Ethiopia, a stakeholder analysis would be essential to ensure a clear definition of roles, mandates, responsibilities and contributions to the project. Other issues include the standardisation of techniques and methodologies of activities, development of a training strategy and plans at different levels, collaboration with other NSTC-managed and T&T eradication initiatives to share services and experience, leaving out all research activities due to limited results that may be realised, identification of relevant and realistic assumptions related to the implementation of the project, careful planning of baseline surveys, relevance and use of equipment, and integrating T&TC/ rural development in compliance with national policies and suitable socio-economic and agro-ecological conditions.

FITCA Kenya is the only project that has so far been able to start field activities. FITCA Kenya will be the only project testing the integrated T&TC/ rural development approach. It was also recommended that the institutional framework be revised to ensure GoK ownership and its full participation in decision making and supervision. FITCA Kenya shall restrict its contribution and focus on T&TC activities that have government allocations assured under present and projected conditions, in order to ensure sustainability. This essentially means that interventions will be concentrated in high-risk areas.

In Uganda, the MTR team recommended that Technical Assistance contracts be extended until end December 2003. Activities shall be concentrated in high-risk areas. The project shall define proper indicators with OVIs, milestones and deadlines in an effort to measure effectiveness and impact. Matters of relevance to FITCA Uganda include the formation of forums to bring together stakeholders in T&TC, ensuring stakeholder ownership, adopting a cattle development focus as opposed to the holistic development approach, gender awareness and mainstreaming gender into project activities, revision of the training strategy, re-orientation of the EMMC, incorporation of the private sector, concentrating baseline surveys on areas of high prevalence of tsetse, liasing with other stakeholders and actors involved in T&TC, and T&TC sensitisation among local communities. Planning workshops will be held annually to monitor achievements and changing perceptions and planning for the subsequent years. Measures will also be taken to ensure efficiency in budget use, technical assistance, administrative and financial management, reporting monitoring and review, relationship with the RTCU and use of EMMC capacity building tools.

THE MTR RECOMMENDATIONS

On 4/6/2002, the following recommendations were adopted by the relevant appointed committee members and were presented to the MTR team. Those are:

1.0. Background

1.1. The FITCA Mid-Term Review Mission visited project areas of the member countries between 15th April and 5th June 2002.

1.2. This was followed by a regional debriefing meeting at the AU/IBAR Headquarters in Nairobi between 03/06/2002 and 04/06/2002. During this meeting, the mission presented their observations and recommendations to which these minutes are a joint response from FITCA participating member countries composed of the following: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

1.3. The meeting noted that the remaining lifespan of the project was only 18 months, effective from 1st July 2002 to 31st December 2003. It was therefore further noted that there was a need to focus and prioritize activities.

2.0. 2.0. Broad recommendations made:

2.1. That because most of tsetse control technologies are not sustainable alone, there is urgent need to broaden tsetse control interventions to include rural development.

2.2. That focus should be made in areas where tsetse challenge and trypanosomosis prevalence are high.

2.3. That there was a need to harmonize border operation where tsetse and disease occur across national borders.

2.4. That there was need to harmonize public and private sector services on tsetse and trypanosomosis control.

2.5. That there was need to encourage, promote and consolidate private sector involvement/participation and to ensure there is harmony between public and private sector roles as far as tsetse and trypanosomosis control is concerned. It was also noted that there was a need to regulate private sector services by respective governments.

2.6. Members also noted that there is now a global policy for integrated pest management recently formulated by FAO/IAEA/WHO and the office of the OAU Secretary General. It is therefore imperative that FITCA tsetse and trypanosomosis control strategy is harmonized within the above policy framework.

3.0. Review of Logical Framework

Urgent need to revise national logframes was noted. However, the meeting further noted and recommended that this should be proceeded by a regional training workshop on log frame design. This workshop should be held at OAU/IBAR, Nairobi not later than the 2nd week of July,

2002. After revision of the national logframes, the interlocking framework should also be changed.

4.0. Feasibility study

Appreciating that there was no project feasibility study conducted when FITCA project was formulated, participating member countries recommend that a feasibility study should be carried out for FITCA phase II in accordance with what would be FITCA objectives, and to include: cost-benefit analysis training needs assessment baseline data collection on environmental and socio-economic issue.

5.0. Monitoring and Evaluation

It was recommended that AU/IBAR should strengthen the already laid down protocol for monitoring and evaluation of the FITCA project by strengthening technical supervision and backstopping. It was further noted that there was a need to hire expert services in this respect.

6.0. Procurement

There was a need for AU/IBAR to standardize procurement procedures as laid in the Procurement Rules Document. It was proposed that EU and member countries should make an improvement on procurement bureaucracies.

7.0. Training

The meeting recommended that training at the national level should cover the following: Project cycle management, Concept of community participation and stakeholder analysis, Identification of the role of women in agricultural development, Cost-benefit analysis, Policy and institutional support, Environment monitoring and impact assessment.

8.0. Community Participation

The meeting noted that because FITCA is a rural development project, there is urgent need to involve the community in order that the latter can own the project at the expiration. Therefore, according to the FITCA Concept, the primary stakeholders will be livestock farmers, agro-pastoralists and mixed-farmers, but where sleeping sickness is a major problem, primary stakeholders will also include the whole human population at risk. The primary stakeholders would therefore, be the beneficiaries.

9.0. Women

The meeting noted that women are a disadvantaged group despite of their being key players in agricultural development in the respective countries. There is therefore need to empower them by: involving them in FITCA activities e.g. trap/target product on contract, improving their farming activities e.g. poultry/small stock production, animal traction and Biogas development, to save time on transport and wood fire collection, respectively. There is also need to define women's role and problems in a participatory way.

10.0. Incentive/Subsidy vs. Sustainability

The meeting recommended that incentives or subsidies should be applied to those interventions which are the key to the achieving of the main project goal and aim at sustaining

the vector control interventions in a more sustainable way. This should be done in accordance with the policies of the respective participating countries.

11.0. Research/Studies

1.1. 1.1. Research/Studies should be recast to address issues relevant to the project goal. A need to coordinate with RTCU was also emphasized.

1.2. 1.2. It was also recommended that there is need to review where necessary research/studies and only to continue those which have relevancy to project goals.

12.0. Environmental Monitoring

The meeting recommended that for future FITCA programmes, baseline data should be collected, followed by monitoring for consequences of intervention and for their impact on the environment. It was also recommended that the respective FITCA Steering Committees would in turn sensitize their governments on mitigation measures where environmental degradation would be observed.

13.0. Policy Issues

The meeting appreciated the already existing commitment by the respective governments to integrated Tsetse and Trypanosomosis control in the regional and further urged that governments continue to support, show commitment and encourage the other countries in the region which are not yet on board to join.

Further, the meeting recommends the adoption of the WHO/FAO/IAEA/OAU recommendation of using an integrated approach to the control of Tsetse and Trypanosomosis as a way forward.

14.0. Phasing

Member countries with assistance from OAU/IBAR as required have to design phasing strategy to ensure the sustainability of the on-going interventions. This should be included in the training.

15.0. Time frame

Despite the delayance of the project, complexity of the project because of lack of feasibility study, there have been some achievements. The short time remaining will be committed to consolidating project achievements. However, there is a need for extension without cost in case of Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania. Subject to performance within the next 18 months a second phase of the project is recommended.

16.0 Regional Coherence

The Meeting appreciated the need to define and develop a regional coherence of the FITCA project to address the following:

- - A need to have a qualified person to support for a regional coherent as soon as possible with the assistance of EU/RTCU.
- Strengthening of activities which will promote regional coherence

- - Regional co-coordinator
- - Standardization harmonization and shared interests.

17.0. 17.0. Sustainability and Phase II

The meeting noted the need to address sustainability issues so that the project achievements are sustained by the primary beneficiaries with little government input. Based on the observations that:

- ▫ this is an important project addressing the needs of the rural poor,
- ▫ the project started late and;

▫ a few lessons have been learnt from those countries already implementing the project, the meeting recommended strongly the EU to consider funding the **Phase II of the FITCA Project.** This would help member countries to consolidate what has been achieved from **Phase I.** Member countries were advised to start on this with their respective Ministers and the EU-delegations accredited to their countries.

HARMONISATON OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORKS OF FITCA PARTICIPATING STATES

The recommendation of the Mid Term Review was "to prepare a realistic plan of activities from July 2002 to the end of the programme (December 2003) with qualified OVIs, milestones and deadlines. In addition to the revision of objectives, strategies and priorities, the process should include the reformulation of the interlocking and national frameworks" to provide a basis for effective and efficient project cycle management with clearly stated objectively verifiable indicators set against such performance measurement standards of quality, quantity, time and place

Based on this recommendation, FITCA engaged a consultant to carry out three tasks: to hold a training workshop to revise the logical framework design and project cycle management using FITCA as a case study; facilitate a revision of the interlocking log frame for regional coherence and the identification of ways in which monitoring and evaluation of FITCA projects can be strengthened by technical supervision and backstopping in the Regional Component; and draft a concept paper for Phase Two of the FITCA programme to be used as a discussion paper with key programme personnel.

Although the MTR report was taken very objectively, the FITCA staff felt that the MTR team may have come with preconceived notions and prejudices about the programme. The staff pointed out and discussed findings and conclusions that they totally disputed. The workshop focussed on the following major issues arising from the MTR that could be instrumental in planning for the balance of the programme phase: there were major delays in disbursement of funds especially at the beginning of project implementation; management procedures have not been very clear especially due to the faulty log frame structures; gender mainstreaming did not receive adequate attention during planning and implementation; sustainability in terms of fighting tsetse in isolation is not viable; the role of the RTCU in the implementation process, especially in support of the country projects, has not been very clear; internal and external communication has not been very effective; the target communities have not been sufficiently empowered; and the EU support to the project at times, raised questions among the implementation countries.

After long deliberations, the following mission and vision statements for phase two were agreed on.
The Programme Vision for Phase II is to "improve the livelihood and welfare of rural populations through the development of sustainable farming systems within Tsetse Control Areas of 8 Eastern African countries".
The Programme Mission Statement for Phase II is "under the long term objectives of the African Union make the African population self sustainable in food production and to improve welfare and livelihood, the mission of FITCA is, with the support of governments in the region, international organisations, donor agencies, the private sector and other stakeholders, to contribute to the materialisation of these objectives.

Due to time constraints, the consultant focussed mainly on revising the concept of the structure of the logical framework with emphasis on its usefulness and a project/ programme management tool in the project cycle management. In order to maintain cohesion in

management of development process, it is important that the objective and purpose at national levels must be very carefully stated.

THE FITCA PROGRESS REPORT

OVERVIEW OF FITCA

The AU initiative on Livestock Development covers the long term objective reduce poverty and achieve food security through NEPAD. Now AU and hence IBAR is undergoing restructuring. AU/IBAR has coordinated various projects among them PARC, PACE, PANVAC, FITCA over the last 15 years costing some 200million ECU some of them lasting 7 - 8 years.

The general objective of FITCA is to achieve sustainable development through integrated socio-economic rural development. People now appreciate that FITCA is a rural development programme with tsetse control as an entry point. While implementation of FITCA in Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda are in the final stage, Rwandese are having their final document ready for implementation, Burundi and Sudan have been delayed due to political reasons.

It has been earlier mentioned that the source of finance is EU (20 Million ECU) of which 15 million are Regional funding and 5 million are from National Indicative Funds (NIF). The activities of RTCU are training, co-ordination of environmental activities, identification of research requirements, selection of topics and monitoring of research activities. RTCU, in addition, organises regional and boarder harmonization meetings. RTCU also mobilizes short-term consultants especially during the last 12 months. By the end of 2002, there appears to be a big gap between commitment and disbursement of funds to FITCA countries. Out of the total 20 million ECU by the final year of the project about 60% had been disbursed. Ethiopia has had the record low of 14 % disbursed Kenya 70 % and Uganda 60 % and Tanzania 25%. SWOT Workshop identified Government bureaucracy, complex EU procedures as some of the threats facing FITCA.

Report on FITCA Achievements

The Fitca regional and National projects are governed by the Financial agreement which was signed between The Au-IBAR and The European Union in Dec. 1997.The projects are coordinated in accordance to the interlocking logframes which were put in place with the requirements of EU funded projects following the project cycle management principles. To facilitate effective coordination a FITCA National project Coordinator is appointed by the respective Ministry of Agriculture which is the focal Ministry with whom AU-IBAR is mandated to work with. A National steering committee is established under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture.

Members of the FITCA National steering Committee
includes: The Minister or his designee as Chairman
Representative of The EU.... Member.
Representative of the Ministry of Health member
The representative of the NAO office... member.
The FITCA TA Member.
The FITCA National Coordinator ... Secretary.

Any other relevant partner involved in FITCA can be invited to attend the NSC meeting. The NSC is expected to meet at least once in 3 month and monitor and evaluate the progress of FITCA.

National FITCA workplans are prepared with full participation of the community and other stake holders. The most common practice which is applied to draw a FITCAwork programme

is as follows: A Rural Participatory appraisal is made to survey the priorities of the rural Community. Using this study a moderated workshop is carried out on the Divisional, District, Provincial and National level to establish a firm and through participatory exercise. Once the National FITCA coordinate is satisified then a draft work plan and Cost estimate for the year is prepared for discussion with the steering Committee. The final WP&C.E is prepared for decision to The AU-IBAR Regional Coordination and The EU office for approval. Then implementation Continues. The progress of implementation is continuously monitored by FITCA supervisors and Coordinators, The EU Monitoring Team and regular external Auditors. The project should be evaluated on mid term Level to asses the progress of implementation. The FITCA MTR exercise was made in April 2002. All this general guidance for project cycle management have been used in monitoring the FITCA Project in the past 4 years.

The FITCA project was implemented in the 4 Countries, which includes: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

It was mentioned earlier that the priorities of this different Countries did not allow adequate regional Cohesiveness, For example: Ethiopia's Priority was focusing very much on Capacity building including human resource aspect and infrastructural aspect. Kenya's priority was by in large on livestock productivity through intensification of crop/Livestock production system. Ugandan priority was on Human Sleeping sickness problems and the Tanzanian priority was on Disease control in rural Development areas around Tanga and Kagera regions. Having these very broad differences it was very difficult for the regional coordination office to establish strong link between the individual projects. How ever following the recommendations of the MTR mission a joint exercise was made to bring the National projects under one revised interlocking log frame.

A general account of the achievements of the FITCA National projects are presented as follows having in mind that they will be elaborated further under the respective Countries. The achievements of FITCA during the last 4 years of implementation has very convincingly demonstrated the qualities of a relevant Regional project by addressing the following issues:

-Contribution to ward the improvement of the Lively Hood of the Community and Food security.

Contribution toward regional integration by encouraging the Countries to work and Cooperate
Closely.

Framing in environment monitoring and management component.

Contribution toward Capacity building in Human and Infrastructural improvement.

The introduction of exit strategy, which focuses on smooth transition and sustainability by
Combining the forces of the Community, The private sector and The Government support.

The following are the summary of the main achievements of FITCA

- Conduct training Needs Assessment
- Trained Vets, Technicians, Farmers
- Conducted extensive socio-economic studies
- Livestock census carried out in project areas
- Supported research
- Managed environment monitoring
- Conducted cross-section Vector & disease survey
- Establishment of Community crush pens
- Block treatment against trypanosomosis
- Poultry disease control-in particular focusing on Newcastle vaccination
- Cross-border harmonization of programmes
- Technical co-ordination meetings
- Support for the formulation of National livestock development policies and strategic planning
- Mid-term Review
- Installed private veterinarians
- Improved mobility & efficiency in 4 countries

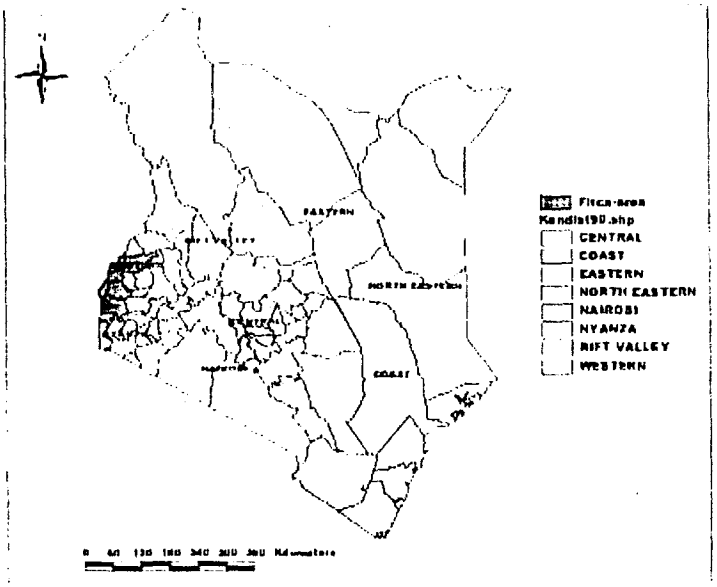
- Support Vector Control activities
- Introduction of Animal traction
- Micro-financing studies carried out
- Support to cash-crop production
- Support to breed improvement (AI)
- Protection of zero-grazing dairy farms against Tsetse flies
- Preparation of exit strategy
- Formulation of FITCA Phase II concept
- Assist the formulation of West and Central African Project
- Support to ISCTRC
- Support to PATTEC

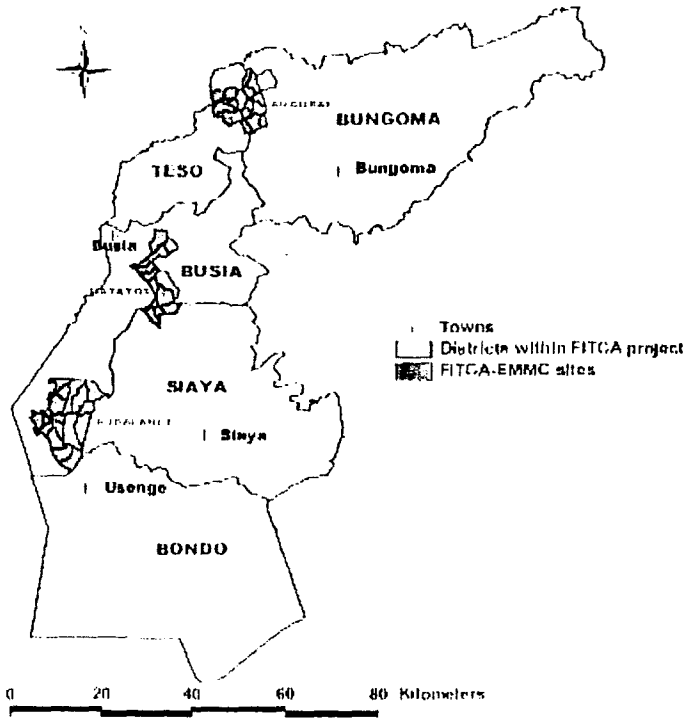
3.3.1 Summary Report on the Progress of FITCA- EMMC

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

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

FITCA (Kenya) project area (districts) and EMMC sites

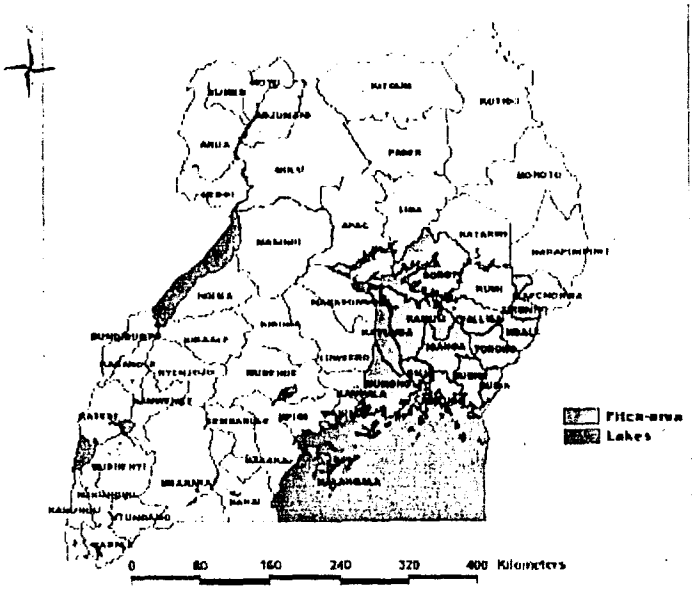


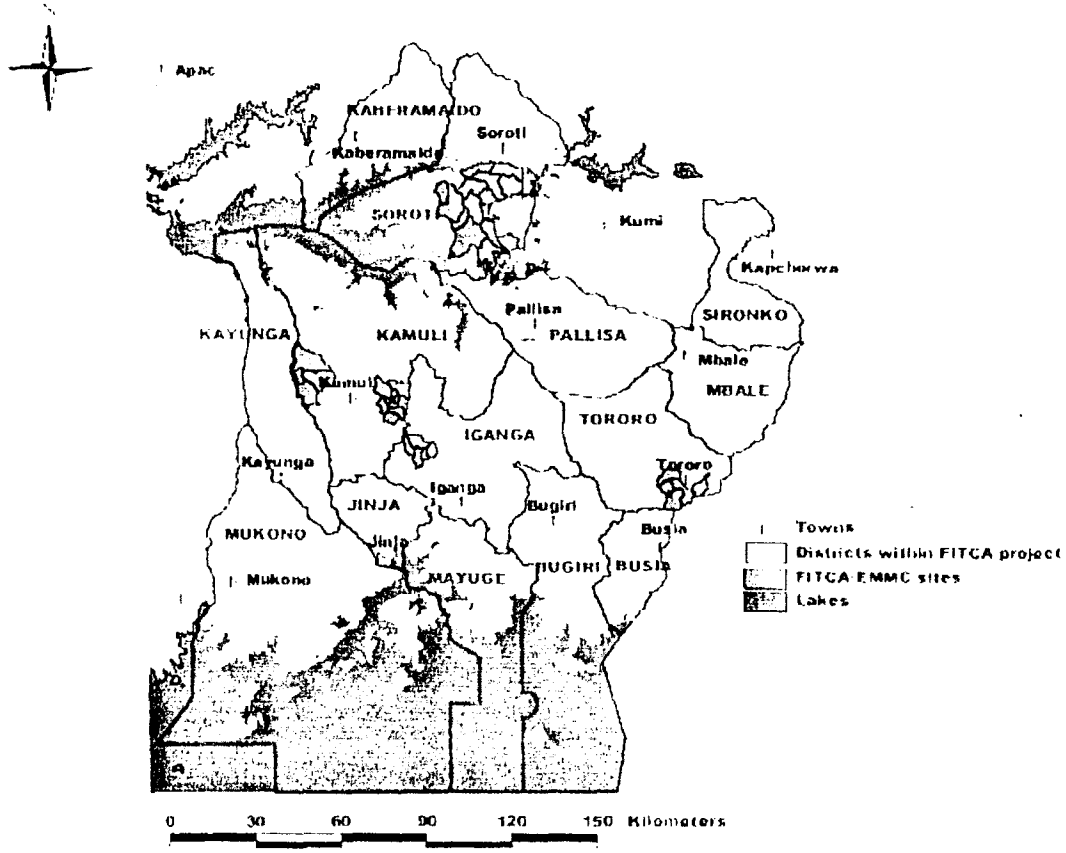


The mandate of the EMMC project in the FITCA areas is to increase sustainability of natural resources and agricultural systems through environmental monitoring and management.

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

Figure 8: FITCA (Uganda) project area (districts) and EMMC sites





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

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

What has been done until now

- Sites for environmental monitoring were selected and characterised basing on the different Agro-ecosystems and the different epidemiological situations. Three sites in Kenya, four in Uganda and two in Ethiopia were selected.
- Short term Consultancies to assess the disease risk, collect agro-pastural and agro- ecological baseline, landscape and land use analysis, community profile analysis and data base harmonisation.
- Environmental assessment of land use and land cover changes of EMMC sites, Bio-diversity and Soil sample analysis.
- Socio- economic surveys of ; land use in the last ten years at farm level and changes in crop systems.
- Mapping of land use and land cover to get the present situation for future comparison and to produce a tool for communities to conduct socio economic surveys and participatory mapping.

Plan for 2003

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

Implementation until December 2003 shall be done by SEMG coordinator, ILRI 1\2time ecologist, ILRI full time GIS specialist, ILRI Scientists support, National consultants, National FITCA support and short term SEMG consultants.

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

3.3.2 Summary Report on the Progress of FITCA Uganda Project

Ministerial Statement.

Currently seventy percent (70 %) of the Land surface of Uganda is infested with different tsetse species and that tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis has hindered the agricultural development by causing sleeping sickness and Animal trypanosomosis. The population at risk in Uganda is 5.1 Million and the annual incidence is 29 people per 100,000, which is far beyond the WHO recommended figure of 3 people per 100,000. What should be done is that the affected countries should work in harmony to address the devastating effects of trypanosomosis on their respective economies.
The government of Uganda embraces the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Campaign (PATTEC) initiative and has a strong commitment to finance the integrated Area-wide tsetse and trypanosomosis Eradication program in Uganda.

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

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

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

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

FITCA Uganda

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

The Aims or goals of FITCA Uganda are 4 namely:

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

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

Progress to date

- Produced map of project area & identified 165 geo-referenced sites on grid pattern to be used for baseline surveys.
- Survey of sleeping sickness incidence in N.E. situation under control except in Soroti
- Nagana prevalence survey indicate overall 6.6 % prevalence

- Prevalence of ECF, Anaplasmosis and Babeslosis (all endemic in the area)
- Ongoing survey on tsetse infestation both G. fuscipes and G. pallidipes
- Village survey on farming systems
- Livestock census in 11 districts : 850,000 cattle in N.E.
- Support from Ministry of Health sleeping sickness programme
- Mass prophylactic treatment of cattle
- 80 community crush pens
- 3 Msc students supported
- Support to LIRI

Mid-term review identified the following:

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

Achievements

- Extent of tsetse, sleeping sickness and nagana determined and integrated control measures established.
- Ongoing survey to determine distribution and apparent densities of tsetse species in the 12 districts
- Providing support to entomology department & districts for control and surveillance of tsetse
- Providing assistance and training to MOTT for sleeping sickness surveillance & control
- Provide support & training to district veterinary services and rehabilitation of district veterinary Laboratories.
- Cattle treatment in areas of high incidence of sleeping sickness and nagana
- End of project nagana prevalence survey to determine result of control activities
- Provide support & training to district agricultural services
- Promote animal traction in high tsetse challenge areas
- Promote pasture development & improvement in high tsetse challenge areas
- Promote protected zero-grazing units in high risk trypanosomosis areas
- Assessment of marketing channels for crops, livestock & their products, and inputs for agricultural production
- Carry out PRA in selected sites to assess community acceptance and adoption of the FITCA interventions already in place.
- Upgrade existing medical centers into sleeping sickness diagnostic center
- Promote creation of crush/spray programmes in selected high risk trypanosomosis area
- Support sensitization programmes on tsetse & trypanosomosis control

- Hold sensitization meetings about sleeping sickness & tsetse control for district stakeholders in 36 high risk sub-countries
- Support adaptive research proposal.

3.3.3 Summary Report on the Progress of FITCA Kenya Project

Ministerial Statement.

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

The efforts to eradicate tsetse and trypanosomosis without involvement of the neighbouring countries would be fruitless since tsetse flies know no political boundaries.

FITCA Regional Coordinator & FITCA Regional TA during the launching of the SIT project in Lambwe Valley, KENYA, December 2002

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

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

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

Project Administration: Nairobi Liaison Office at AU/IBAR accommodates the Project Manager while in Nairobi, Liaison Officer, Accounts Controller, Secretary and Driver. The District Veterinary Office Headquarters in Busia accommodates the PMU, comprising the Project Manager and 14 staff members, in an office the project completed at a cost of KSh 800,000.

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

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

Development of improved animal health delivery system: The project supported the settlement of a **Private Veterinarian** in each of four Project Districts according to the

regulations of the Kenya Veterinary Board, Kenya Veterinary Privatisation Programme and Veterinary Department. Provided with **motorcycles,** this facilitates their contact with farmers. The Veterinarians were **retrained in diagnostic techniques and artificial insemination** and operate around crush-pens on spraying days to attend to farmers' livestock. Ten **private animal health practitioners** were identified per district and trained on artificial insemination by the project to work under the supervision of the private veterinarians. One Veterinary Officer, nominated by the District Veterinary Officer from each district, was trained on improved diagnostic techniques to improve their skills. They are to be provided with diagnostic equipment to be used for disease detection and training of the animal health assistants operating under them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.4Summary Report on the Progress of FITCA Ethiopia Project

Ministerial Statement.

Livestock play and essential role to the economic development and they contribute about a quarter of the total value of agricultural production. In addition, livestock serve as a store of wealth and supplier inputs and services such as draft power, manure and transportation. Annual disease reports indicate that roughly 8-10% cattle and 12.5-14.5% of shoats are exposed to various diseases causing yearly economic loss of Birr 720 million. Thus, the Government of Ethiopia had already recognized Tsetse transmitted Trypanosomosis problem and had put it in the priority list requiring due attention. A National Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Control/Eradication Strategy had been designed.

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

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

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

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

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

Results and activities
According to the revised Logical Frame Work document, seven results are envisaged to be accomplished during the project life.
In the former Logical Frame Work there were about 67 activities envisaged. But in the revised Logical Frame Work it is reduced to 34

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

- Land Use Potential
- Forestry
- Socio-Economic Surveys

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term consultancies
Land-use studies; Forestry and Socio-economic surveys have been carried out.
Field Investigations
An experiment comparing different chemicals Octenol, Acetone and Cow urines to attract the Riverine spp.of tsetse flies have been carried out at the project pilot area along the Didessa Valley.
An analysis of variance test shows no significant difference between any of the treatments. The experiment will be repeated in the dry season to confirm this result.

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

Financial Aspect
Total project budget (EDF) from 2001-2004: Euro 5.6 mln (Br. 49,224,000)l Used: Euro 732,339 (Br. 6,437,260) = 13%. Remaining balance: Euro 4,867,661 (Br. 42,786,740)
Constraints to the Project implementation
The following constraints were mentioned: delays in procurement of equipment and goods, understaffing, store & field substation construction problems, delays in the approval of AWP/CE for the 2002-2003

3.3.5 Summary Report on the Progress of FITCA Tanzania Project

Ministerial Statement.

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

The development partners and sympathizers were appealed to re-consider closing down the FITCA project by the end of the year since rural development evolved slowly as it entailed change of mind-sets, behaviour, customs and other attributes.

General information

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

Sleeping sickness; - the National Parcs, the game reserves and game control areas are a high tsetse and trypanosomosis risk. There has been an upsurge of Sleeping Sickness in the Northern Parks in 2001, with 2 cases reported in 2000 and 10 cases in 2001.The outbreak has no subsided with nil cases reported in 2002 A survey was conducted in the parcs to establish tsetse distribution and 4500 targets were consequently deployed. Centres are planned at the entry points of the Serengeti, Tarangiri and Tabora parcs. Plans are made to deploy targets in Ruaha and Katavi parcs. Sleeping Sickness remains a problem in the western Parts of Tanzania. Cases are reported from Kibondo, Kasulu, Kogoma R, and Urambo districts with a total of 349 cases reported in 2000, 264 cases in 2001 and 232 cases in 2002.

Update of tsetse distribution maps

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

FITCA activities

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

Progress report

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

Because of the density and distribution pattern of the cattle, the predicted outcome of isecticide treated cattle is not good. The FITCA activities concentrate on alternatives options and is planning to try out netted cattle shed to protect the zero grazed cattle. Baseline data have been collected and routine monthly monitoring of the tsetse and trypanosomosis situation has been established. Selected farmers participated in the tsetse monitoring surveys.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Three stakeholder manuals on (1) Group dynamics, on (2) Disease monitoring and on (3) The correct use of acaricides and trypanocides have been drafted and distributed to the other institutions for comments.
Also simply data monitoring forms have been designed as well as a data monitoring soft ware for socio economic-, disease and environmental data.

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

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

New Annual Workplans and Budget, in accordance with the new logframe have to be prepared by 2003.

COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS (PARTNERS) WITH FITCA

Pan African Tsetse And Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)

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

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

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

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

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

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

ILRI's strategy up-to the year 2010 is "Making the livestock revolution work for the poor" and involves looking at research at the cross roads of livestock and poverty. ILRI's research is linked to the problems of the poor and involves adoption of research products, improvement of existing tools and development of new tools.

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

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

ILRI's livestock research aims at adding value to global agricultural research for development.

Trypanosomiasis research in ILRI

Outcomes;

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

Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute (KETRI)

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

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

Livestock health research institute (LIRI), uganda

LIRI is one of the 9 NARO institutes formed in 1992 with the mission to contribute to improving the welfare of the people of Uganda and conserving the natural resources base by increasing the productivity & utilization of livestock resources

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

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

Ongoing activities
- Evaluation of the efficacy of suramin & melasoprol for treatment of sleeping sickness caused by T. brucei rhodesiense in eastern Uganda
- Continued redescription of G. pallidipes distribution belt in S.E. Uganda
- Integration of cheap local materials into sustainable tsetse control programme in S.E. Uganda
- Drug sensitivity patterns of trypanosome populations in cattle following mass treatment with isometamidium

LIRI Regional activities
- Testing locally available materials for tsetse and traps in terms of cost-effectiveness
- Field evaluation of cost-effectiveness of modified pyramidal, pyramidal & monoscreen traps for tsetse control
- Smallholder rural poultry development in tsetse controlled districts of Uganda

- Epidemiological implications of TBD's in small holder dairy production in S.E. Uganda following Tsetse & Trypanosomosis control
- Development of cost-effective *T. brucei rhodesiense* sleeping sickness control strategy.

THE WAY FORWARD

WAY FORWARD

Perspective Plan and Future Concept

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

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

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

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

Exit Strategy

It was agreed to change the term Exit Strategy to Consolidation Strategy.

It was made clear that the 'consolidation strategy' is needed early for no-cost extension. If the decision will only be taken in December it will be too late.

It was concluded that such strategy paper is essential to substantiate the need for a consolidation phase.

Recommendations

Preparation for the consultancy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country documents for the Consultant

MTR

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

Handing over of activities

The whole idea is who owns what in the project: the beneficiaries, the local government, the private sector or the donors. The main concern of the EU and the Ministries is how what has been achieved will be sustained after the donor flow stops.

Farmers

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

Local Institutions

Such as research institutions, what capacity do they have?

Local and central government

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

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

Private sector

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

Different status of the projects

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

Cost-benefit analysis

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

Environmental aspects

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

Gender aspects

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

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR PHASE II

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR PHASE II

Introduction

The Concept Note was prepared after considering what implementing countries expect in Phase II. These countries were asked to prepare outlines of what their national concepts would be. The presentation below has drawn heavily from the notes presented to the consultant during the workshop. It should be noted that this draft is far from complete and would benefit tremendously from critical comments from the implementing countries and the RTCU in order to reflect realities and technical aspect of the programme.

Vision and Objective for Phase II

Because of the diversity in results in the different countries, focusing on a unifying Vision can be difficult. It was decided to formulate a Mission Statement rather that Programme Objective for Phase II. After long deliberations and several suggestions, the following were agreed upon as Vision and Mission Statements for Phase II

Vision

Improve the livelihood and welfare of rural population through the development of sustainable farming systems within Tsetse Control Areas of 8 Eastern African countries.

Mission Statement

Under the framework of the long term objectives of African Union to make the African population self sustainable in food production and to improve welfare and livelihood, the mission of FITCA is, with the support of governments in the region, international organisations, donor agencies, the private sector and other stakeholders, to contribute to the materialisation of these objectives in Tsetse Control Areas.

Problem Statement

The poverty situation in FITCA participating countries of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia does not show signs of diminishing within the next ten years. These countries basically depend on agriculture as the main economic activity. Unfortunately, agriculture is overwhelmingly subsistence in nature. Farmers are caught up in vicious cycle of poverty where they have limited resources to expand productivity on the one hand while having no technical know how and skills to help them break the cycle even if they wanted to. Commercialisation of agriculture and livestock production seems therefore to be a far cry due to persistent poverty cycle of poor and archaic agricultural practices, poor yields, poor markets and marketing systems, low incomes, disease and poverty. Technologies developed to help break this cycle are not being adapted rapidly because people living in the rural areas either have no access to them or cannot afford them. National governments have been forced to reduce their levels of intervention in promoting increased agricultural and livestock productivity due to pressure on resources caused by structural adjustment and diminishing public funding.

FITCA was conceived right from the start against such background and it was understood that it would require a long time to address these fundamental issues. Phase I was therefore designed for introduction and testing of low cost techniques, knowledge and skills required for meaningfully changing the livelihood of the rural poor especially in the areas affected by tsetse

and trypanosomosis through control of the menace and by introduction of income generating activities pegged to livestock development. Linking up income generation to the strategy was deemed as an incentive to keep the menace under control sustainably.

At the end of Phase I most techniques and skills introduced are still in embryonic stages and have not lived to prove themselves. The possible impacts of these techniques and skills on the rural communities will take some time before they are realized. There is evidence, though of massive reduction in tsetse prevalence in the project areas in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Farmers are now re-stocking cattle and introducing dairy animals even where this was not possible before the project in Kenya while human mortality rate resulting from sleeping sickness has been reduced considerably in Uganda and livestock mortality rate in Tanzania is getting under control. Capacity

building for technical staff in Ethiopia who will implement FTICA Phase II has been thoroughly enhanced.

To completely control tsetse and trypanosomosis in the region, the neighboring countries such as Rwanda, Burundi and Sudan, which may have similar or worse levels of infestation, must be incorporated in the projects as it has been demonstrated that cross boarder activities have a chance for better impact in controlling tsetse and trypanosomosis. Success has been reported in Sterile Insect Techniques (SIT) in Botswana, which FITCA may use in fighting tsetse and trypanosomosis in the programme area

It is important to note that even in Phase I, substantial sums were reserved to support introduction and implementation of FICA programme in Rwanda and Burundi.

Target beneficiaries

In keeping with the experience during Phase I, the target beneficiaries of Phase II will be the poor communities in the participating countries who are living mainly in the rural setting and primarily involved in subsistence agricultural and livestock production but lack knowledge, skills and means to get out of the poverty cycle. Most of the target beneficiaries are characterised by small landholdings, low level of productivity, lack of market and market connectivity, low incomes, food insecurity and extreme poverty (poor livelihood).

Justification for Phase II

The thrust of FITCA Phase I was its experiment in combining tsetse and trypanosomosis control with farming with the aim to lift standards of living in the rural areas. The concept has proved its efficacy in that livestock health and productivity did improve, human health did improve and income can increase if crop production is linked to livestock production.
Unfortunately, due to circumstances beyond the project, there were major delays in commencing project implementation in Kenya and Uganda. Tanzania did not come on board until February 2002. Implementation level, in terms of draw down on the committed funds, is stated at only 25%. Even with a no-cost extension to December 31, 2003, there is no way the original targets can be achieved. Furthermore, because of the experimental nature of the programme and the tight implementation schedules occasioned by the delays referred to, there has been not time for consolidating the technique and packaging it in such a way that it can be replicated without hitches. Some innovative ideas that form part of the implementation have yet to be tested for their feasibility. For example, the crush pens established in areas where incomes are very low due to absence of viable economic activities have yet to prove their feasibility. The village vet concept will work provided the community generates enough money to pay him for services rendered. To pay for services, the community must generate enough income and to see the sense in investing in treating animals. This all calls for focused community sensitisation and awareness creation in the target areas covered so far to highlight

the need to address what was not achieved in Phase I. The extension is therefore justified on the basis of the fact that what has been done so far has only opened up the possibilities of what such an approach to rural development can achieve.

Therefore the focus for Phase II will basically be to consolidate the best practises arising from Phase I experiences in Uganda and Kenya and for Tanzania to expand its intervention to a larger target with specific funding. It will also give an opportunity for Ethiopia to commence implementing country project using the staff trained during Phase I.

Phase II Stakeholder Analysis
ETHIOPIA

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholders	Anticipated Activities
NAO	♦ Coordination of MOA/ EC Det ♦ Monitoring and Evaluation	
EC	♦ Support ♦ Monitoring and evaluation ♦ Finance	
AU/IBAR	♦ Coordination ♦ Training (Capacity building) ♦ Monitoring and evaluation ♦ Harmonization ♦ Environmental monitoring ♦ Communication	
Government	♦ Regulation ♦ Policy strategy ♦ Coordination ♦ Harmonization of techniques ♦ Creation of awareness ♦ Training ♦ T&TC	
Private Sector	♦ Purchase and supply of drugs/ equipment ♦ sub-contracted to do T&TC	
NGO	♦ T&TC ♦ Income Generating activities	
ILRI	♦ Applied research ♦ Training	♦ Scaled T&TC ♦ Capacity building ♦ Environmentally friendly and gender sensitive livestock development
ICIPE	♦ Applied research ♦ Training	
Community CBOs	♦ T&TC ♦ Environmentally friendly agricultural activities	
AA University Vet Faculty	♦ Applied research ♦ Training	

KENYA

Stakeholders	Role of Stakeholders	Anticipated Activities
GoK	♦ Coordination ♦ Supervision ♦ Monitoring ♦ Evaluation ♦ Dissemination of technologies ♦ Extension messages ♦ Legislation ♦ National policy ♦ Project proposal ♦ Solicit financial resources and others	♦ Validate technologies ♦ External interactions area
Donors (EU & Others)	♦ Allocate funds ♦ Monitoring ♦ Evaluation	
AU/IBAR	♦ Coordination ♦ Solicit financial and other resources ♦ Harmonize strategies ♦ Regional policy	♦ Promote cross-border
Project	♦ Implementation of activities ♦ Identification of research needs/ Appertains ♦ Collaboration with all stakeholders ♦ Monitoring ♦ Evaluation ♦ Identification of training needs ♦ Extension messages ♦ Design exit strategies for sustainability	♦ Monitoring ♦ Evaluation ♦ Increase critical mass of better performing breeds ♦ extend intervention area ♦ Validate technologies
NGOs	♦ Implementation of activities ♦ Solicit financial and other resources ♦ Extension messages	
KETRI	♦ Technique development ♦ Capacity building ♦ Solicit for financial and other resources ♦ Extension messages	
ICRAF/University	♦ Technique development ♦ Capacity building	
KARI/ ICIPE/ ILRI/ KEMRI	♦ Technique Development ♦ Capacity building	
Private Sector	♦ Implementation of activities ♦ Allocate funds ♦ Provision of services ♦ Development of products ♦ Facilitate capacity building ♦ Extension messages	

	♦ Micro-financing schemes	
Social Institutions (Churches, Schools etc)	♦ Extension messages ♦ Solicit financial and other resources	
Rural Communities	♦ Implementation of activities ♦ Adoption of technologies ♦ Maintenance of activities ♦ Organization of activities ♦ Financing of activities ♦ Dissemination of information	

TANZANIA

Stakeholders	Role of Stakeholders	Anticipated Activities
Government (GoT)	♦ Policy ♦ Legislation ♦ Co-ordination ♦ Funding	♦ Formulation strategy ♦ Formulation enforcement ♦ Planning supervision, monitoring and evaluation ♦ Budgeting disbursement
Regional Administration and Local Government (District Councils) - Tanga: Pangani, Handeni, Muheza, Karogwe, Lushoto, Tanga (Rural) Kagera Basin: Karagwe, Bukoba, Muleba, Ngara, Bihara, Kibondo, and Kasulumulo	♦ Administration ♦ By laws ♦ Implementation ♦ Funding	♦ Formulation enforcement ♦ Human resource infrastructure - capacity building ♦ Budgeting disbursement
Donors	♦ Funding ♦ Advisory	♦ Financial agreement disbursement ♦ Appraisal review approval supervision
Parastatal (TANAPA)	♦ Funding ♦ Collaboration	
NGOs (EMUSDTE, E-PURKA, RADESO, TADAT	♦ Funding ♦ Collaboration	
CBOs (Farmers Groups)	♦ Funding ♦ Credit ♦ Collaboration	
Private Service Providers	♦ Collaboration	♦ Service contracts ♦ Supply of inputs
Farmers	♦ Adoption and implementation ♦ Payment for services	
International Research Institutes (IRI)	♦ Applied Research ♦ Collaboration	

Local Institutes (TTRI, TPRI, NIMR)	♦ Applied Research ♦ Collaboration	
International Organization (FAO, WHO, UNHCR, DFID)	♦ Funding ♦ Collaboration	♦ Policy formulation ♦ Strategy ♦ Capacity building
AU/ IBAR	♦ Advisory ♦ Short-term consultancy ♦ Cross-border harmonization ♦ Regional Capacity Building ♦ Applied Research	

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF FITCA & PROGRESS REPORT

UGANDA

Stakeholders	Role of Stakeholders	Anticipated Activities
EU	♦ Donor ♦ Project endorsement	
NAO/ EDF	♦ Contractual authority ♦ Guidance on EU procedures ♦ Approval of workplan and contracts ♦ External audit	
Ministry of Agriculture	♦ Supervisor and planning	♦ Monitoring and evaluation ♦ Priority setting ♦ Funding ♦ Quality assurance
M.O.H	♦ Implementation of medical component	♦ SS surveillance and control
Uganda Trypanosomosis control council (UTCC)	♦ policy formulation and inter ministerial coordination	♦ coordination and planning of meetings
Local Government (Districts)	♦ Frontline implementing agency ♦ Provision of extension services	♦ Disease surveillance and control ♦ Monitoring field activities ♦ Supervisory
Farmers/ Households Communities	♦ Adoption of T&TC ♦ Technologies ♦ Adoption of appropriate farming practices	♦ Keep livestock ♦ Grow crops ♦ Control tsetse fly ♦ Participation in project act
NGO e.g. Heifer, project international	♦ Service contracts ♦ Education/ extension	♦ Training ♦ Service delivery ♦ Mobilization ♦ Micro-finance
Drug Companies e.g. Coopers	♦ Provision of T&TC ♦ Technologies and extension	♦ Training workshops ♦ Filed demos ♦ Seminars
National Drugs e.g. LIRI, Makerere	♦ Development of appropriate technology ♦ Adaptive research and training	♦ Field trials ♦ Epidiomology ♦ Drug trials surveys ♦ Lab work
Farmer's Organization e.g. UNFA	♦ Mobilization and sensitization	♦ Training workshops
International organization e.g. ILRI, WHO, FAO	♦ Technical Advice and collaboration	♦ Training ♦ Supply of SS drugs ♦ Specialist services
AU/IBAR	♦ Regional Authorizing Officer	♦ Sourcing for funding ♦ Regional co-ordination for all FITCA projects ♦ Harmonization of implementation strategies ♦ Organize meetings

RTCU

Stakeholders	Role of Stakeholders	Anticipated Activity
EU - Nairobi	♦ Sharing the same vision ♦ Co-ordination of EU country ♦ Provision of funds	
EU - Country Delegations	♦ Facilitate project implementation	
AU (NEPAD)	♦ Political support ♦ Increased management and administration support	
IBAR/RTCU	♦ Advocate the importance of livestock in rural development ♦ Identify new areas not yet covered by FITCA ♦ Data management ♦ GIS support ♦ Information and communication ♦ Cross-border harmonization ♦ Regional Authorizing Officer ♦ Mobilization of funds	♦ Continue monitoring environment ♦ Strengthening co-ordination and monitoring ♦ Integrate FITCA concept into NEPAD
National Governments	♦ Support to regional initiatives ♦ Increased cost sharing ♦ Liberalization of policies to enable the private sector ♦ Include livestock in the National Rural Development priorities	
NARS/ NEMAS	♦ Contribute to capacity building ♦ Carry out interactive applied research programmes	

ANNEXES

livestock production 2.1 Create capacity for sustainable T&TC implementation and coordination	**2. Efficiency of national projects strengthened (b)** 3. Funds mobilized for a proper implementation/expansion/extension of the program (c)	in project implementation 2. S-E, T&T, environmental database established & in use at NTTICC & pilot project areas (ppas) identified 3. Infrastructure required for T&TC implementation in place in project area 4. Essential field & office equipment in place & used in HQ & project area 5. Tsetse population & tryps prevalence reduced in ppa (Didessa/Ghibe	Livestock management improved 2. Crop/livestock production systems promoted and integrated 3. Farmers trained in improved production techniques 4. Appropriate TC techniques developed and adopted by farmers	staff to provide in T&TC services improved 2. Ability of local communities to assess T&T challenge enhanced 3. T&T monitoring and control programs and community development plans harmonized and integrated 4. Dairy farmers, especially women using improved T&TC techniques	sickness and *nagana* in the project area determined & integrated control measures established 2. Promotion of appropriate agricultural practices 3. Strategies for sustainable control of tsetse and trypanosomosis strengthened
	Activities	**Activities**	**Activities**	**Activities**	**Activities**
	1.1 Assist national collaborating bodies (a) **1.2 Coordinate country approaches on T&TC and integrated livestock/crop production development (a)** 2.1 Assist the country projects with related training (b) 2.2 Organize exchange of expertise (b) 2.3 Organize regional database/	1.1 Carry out Training Needs Assessment. 1.2 Hold training workshops at Regional (EA), National, Regional State & Wereda levels. 1.3 Organise in-service training courses &	1.1 Analyse private animal health provision enterprises 1.2 Recruit and train private animal health provider in all aspects of animal health management to cover the whole of	1.1 1.1 Identify the training needs of the private and public staff involved in T&TC service delivery. 1.2 **1.2 Draw up a suitable training programme to**	1.1 Continue survey to determine distribution and apparent densities of tsetse species in the 12 districts 1.2 Supply of vehicles & materials to

ANNEX 1

Draft Interlocking Logical Framework FITCA Regional

FITCA Program	Regional Unit	Ethiopia	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda
Overall objective					
Welfare of the people of the region improved					
Program purpose	**Overall objective**	**Overall objective**	**Overall objective**	**Overall objective**	**Overall objective**
The health of rural population improved and household incomes in TC areas increased		Increased household income	Improved welfare of the people of the region	Increased household income by improving livestock productivity	Improve the health of the rural population of S.E. Uganda in order to develop the economy of the south eastern region
Results	**Project purpose**	**Project purpose:**	**Project purpose**	**Project purpose**	**Project purpose**
1. Improved the T&TC implementation capacity through an integrated approach to rural development 2. Improved regional coordination and national cooperation	Improved regional coordination and national cooperation	T&TC implementation capacity increased	Increased crop/livestock production contributes to reduced poverty	Capacity of target community to control tsetse and trypanosomosis enhanced	Human and animal trypanosomosis contained through an integrated and sustainable approach to disease control
Activities	**Results***	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**
1.1 Support T&TC and	**1. Regional coherence improved (a)**	1. Stakeholders trained, & involved	1. Animal health delivery system	1. Capacity of public and private technical	1. Extent of tsetse, sleeping

ANNEX 1

		project areas. 4.1 Purchase essential equipment & distribute to end-users. 5.1 Continue & consolidate T&TC in pilot project area (Didessa/Ghibe). 5.2 Monitor T& T in pilot project area.	farmers to conservation farming techniques and intensive crop cultivation using DAT and manure application 3.3 Monitor acreage under cultivation 3.4 Monitor DAT adoption rates 3.5 Sensitise farmers/MFIs on on-farm activities as a business 4.1 Train on management of crush pens 4.2 Monitor farmers actively managing crush pens 4.3 Train farmers on heat detection 4.4 Train farmers on tsetse and trypanosomosis control and diagnostics 4.5 Design and print extension messages 4.6 Train farmers on improved animal health husbandry practices 4.7 Train farmers	2.1 2.1 Identify target communities and assess needs. 2.2 2.2 Prepare programme and conduct training on identified needs. 2.3 2.3 Prepare guidelines and format for T& T challenge assessment 2.4 2.4 Monitor the progress incurring out community assessment and discuss outcome/implications with community 3.1 3.1 Conduct PRA meetings in all project area to determine community willingness and ability to participate in T&T monitoring and control 3.2 3.2 Hold meetings to sensitise village	analysis for prevalence of tick-borne diseases in the FITCA project area 1.10 Supervision of veterinary activities 1.11 Training of project staff in appropriate project disciplines 2.1 Implementation and analysis of household surveys 2.2 Conduct comprehensive village surveys 2.3 Provide support and training to district extension workers 2.4 Carry out PRA in selected sites in each district to assess community needs and perceived

	information management system (b) **2.4 Assist the country projects with strategic applied research (b)** 3.1 Assist the country projects in financial management (c) 3.2 Assist new countries to formulate and negotiate project proposals (c) 3.3 Elaborate and negotiate program proposals for Phase II (c)	exchange visits. 1.4 Provide on-the-job training. 1.5 Hold training courses for communities in tsetse control areas 1.6 Assess training courses & revise as necessary. 2.1 Carry out socio-economic & T&TC surveys 2.2 Collect environmental data in collaboration with Regional Office (EA) & Short-Term consultants. 2.3 Install & operate database / GIS hardware & software. 2.4 Analyse data & select pilot project areas for other 3 Regional States. 3.1 Construct store at NTTICC. 3.2 Construct temporary field stores in operational areas. 3.3 Open access roads in pilot	project area 1.3 Create private animal health providers network 1.4 Train animal health providers on tsetse and trypanosomosis control and diagnostic techniques 1.5 Monitor and backstop the animal health provider network 2.1 Analyse economic viability of crush pens 2.2 Procure and supply AI equipment 2.3 Construct additional crush pens at the rate of (#) per district in the project area. 2.4 Monitor cattle population trends and productivity 2.5 Monitor poultry population trends and productively 3.1 Conduct demonstrations on crop/livestock production system 3.2 Introduce	**programme to respond to the needs identified.** 1.3 1.3 Train livestock extension and 1.4 1.4 Community development staff in Control techniques utilizing locally available inputs and in community. 1.5 **1.5 Train public and private technical staff in T & TC and community development methods** 1.6 1.6 Monitor performance of the trained staff and community in terms of quality of delivery and coverage of service rendered	districts 1.3 Deployment of traps in FITCA area for control and surveillance of tsetse 1.4 Supervision of entomological activities 1.5 Provide assistance to MOH for sleeping sickness surveillance and control 1.6 Supervision of health activities & sleeping sickness centres 1.7 Rehabilitation and re-equipping of District Veterinary Labs 1.8 Prophylactic treatment of cattle in areas of high incidence of sleeping sickness 1.9 Serological

ANNEX 1

				in case of epidemic	crush/spray programmes in selected high tsetse challenge areas 3.3 Support to school drama groups for plays on tsetse and trypanosomosis control 3.4 Training of community groups and individuals in tsetse trap manufacture and deployment 3.5 Sensitisation meetings about SS & tsetse control for district based stakeholders 3.6 Production of sensitisation materials on tsetse & trypanosomosis control and improved land use 3.7 Support for adaptive

			on better poultry husbandry practices 4.8 Train farmers on poultry disease management 4.9 Train farmers on conservation agriculture 4.10 Train farmers on improved DAT 5.1 Evaluate insecticide/triflumuron impregnated targets against G. Fuscipes 5.2 Improve on the existing tsetse control techniques 5.4 Analyse economic returns in protected ZGU 5.5 Increase the number of protected zero-grazing unit 5.6 Monitor tsetse and trypanosomosis in controlled areas 5.7 Monitor SS foci	leaders on their role in monitoring and control 3.3 3.3 Hold technical meetings to prepare project work plans 3.4 3.4 Harmonise the project workplans harmonised with community workplans 3.5 3.5 Carryout regular review of performance and institute corrective measures 4.1 Train selected dairy farmers in dairy husbandry and T& TC techniques 4.2 4.2 Conduct farmer study visits t o other FITCA areas with T & TC in 4.3 4.3 Monitor performance of dairy farmers and advise on damage control	constraints 2.5 Supervision of agricultural & rural development activities 2.6 Promotion of animal traction 2.7 Promotion of pasture development 2.8 Promotion of protected zero grazing schemes 2.9 Hold workshops with district based stakeholders for participatory assessment of optimal land use in each area 3.1 Upgrading of existing medical centres into sleeping sickness diagnostic centres 3.2 Promote crush/spray

ANNEX 2

:ONSULTANCIES CARRIED OUT UNDER FITCA REGIONAL PROGRAMME

:OUNTRY	CONSULTANCY/COMPONENT	CARRIED OUT BY	DATES
:enya, Uganda and :thiopia	Landscape and land use analysis using satellite imagery at the FITCA Regional and national level. N.B. : This consultancy was carried out under FITCA-EMMC	Gérard DE WISPELAERE in collaboration with Meshack Nyabenge	16th Feb. to 3rd March 2002 and from 18th to 29th March 2002
:enya, Uganda and :thiopia	Community Profile analysis in the FITCA Regional area N.B. : This consultancy was carried out under FITCA-EMMC	Dr Marcel Djama	18th Feb. to 11th March 2002
:enya, Uganda and thiopia	Regional and National FITCA database harmonisation N.B. : This consultancy was carried out under FITCA-EMMC	Gilles Fournie	15th Feb. to 4th March 2002 and from 18th March to 29th March 2002
enya, Uganda and thiopia	Agro-pastoral and agro-ecological baseline survey Methodology N.B. : This consultancy was carried out under FITCA-EMMC	Joseph Maitima, Pierre Poilecot and Dr. Bernard Toutain	10th to 30th March 2002
enya	**Harmonisation of Logical Frameworks of FITCA participating States including concept paper for FITCA Phase II** N.B. : Consultancy carried out under FITCA Regional Programme	Thomas Ochieng' Oyieke	26th August to 19th September 2002

ANNEX 1

					research projects

ISSIONS UNDER FITCA REGIONAL

TRY	PURPOSE OF MISSION	MISSION UNDERTAKEN BY	PROJECT	DATES
(Western Kenya) and a	- Short Term Consultancy Field Work	Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	17th - 2nd March 2002
(Western Kenya)	- Field work with the Short-Term Consultants	Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	12th - 16th March 2002
(Nakuru)	- Workshop on Environmental Monitoring and Management of PACE	Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	2nd - 6th April 2002
(Western Kenya)	- Field work in FITCA Kenya Project	Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	8th - 11th April 2002
(Western Kenya/Busia ganda)	- Accompany the Mid-Term Review Team	Dr. Karl Heinz Politzar	FITCA Regional	24th - 30th April 2002 And 15th - 27th May 2002
(Busia)	- Accompany the Mid-Term Review Team	Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	25th - 27th April 2002
(Busia)	-Field work with a student	Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	6th - 10th May 2002
(Western Kenya) and a	- Busia : To support the trainees - Uganda : To meet with the Makerere University's Authorities and to join the Mid-	Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	16th - 23rd May 2002

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	Term Review mission			
(Western Kenya)	- FITCA Field work	Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	12th - 15th June 2002
(Busia)	- To attend the FITCA Regional Workshop on Logframe and Project Cycle Management	Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam And Mr. Harald Rojahn	FITCA Regional	1st - 7th Sept. 2002
(Busia)	- To meet with the Tanzania Delegation who are coming to visit FITCA Kenya Project	Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam	FITCA Regional	3rd - 5th October 2002
(Western Kenya) and	- To attend the Launching of Tsetse Control operations in Lambwe Valley and to visit FITCA Project in Uganda	Mr. Harald Rojahn And Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam	FITCA Regional	13th - 21st November 2002
	- Field work with the Short-Term Consultants	Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	25th - 30th March 2002
	- Accompany the Mid-Term Review Team	Dr. Karl Heinz Politzar	FITCA Regional	15th - 27th May 2002
and Rwanda	- To attend the FITCA Workshop and the Launching of FITCA Uganda office	Mr. Harald Rojahn And Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam	FITCA Regional	1st - 7th Dec. 2002

	- To follow-up the FITCA Rwanda proposal			
a and Italy	- To attend the 17th FITCA Ministerial Co-ordination Meeting - To attend the 27th Co-ordination meeting of EU Experts on Livestock matters in developing countries	Mr. Harald Rojahn	FITCA Regional	23rd - 29th March 2003
a	- To attend the 17th FITCA Ministerial Co-ordination Meeting	Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam And Ms Maida Lily-Rose	FITCA Regional	23rd - 27th March 2003
ia	- Resource person for the mission on risk assessment (Short-term consultancy by FITCA Regional)	Dr. Karl Heinz Politzar	FITCA Regional	3rd - 9th March 2002
a		Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	17th - 23rd March 2002
a	- Attend the OAU 6th Ministerial Meeting	Dr. Karl Heinz Politzar	FITCA Regional	17th - 23rd March 2002

ANNEX 2

ia	- Attend the OAU 6th Ministerial Meeting - Accompany the MTR mission	Dr. Karl Heinz Politzar	FITCA Regional	1st - 5th May 2002
ia and Uganda		Dr. Daniel Bourzat	FITCA-EMMC	25th - 29th June 2002
ia	- To finalise with EARO and NARO the Agreement regarding the secondment of community participation	Mr. Harald Rojahn	FITCA Regional	14th - 19th August 2002
ia	- Visit to FITCA Ethiopia Project	Mr. Harald Rojahn	FITCA Regional	29th Jan. - 1st February 2003
ıia	- Visit to FITCA Ethiopia Project	Mr. Harald Rojahn	FITCA Regional	10th -15th February 2003
ıia	- Visit to FITCA Tanzania Project	Dr. Solomon Haile Mariam	FITCA Regional	25th Febr. - 1st March 2003
	- To visit the FITCA Kagera Project and meet with EU Delegation officers in Tanzania			

ANNEX 2

ANNEX 3

AWARDING AU/FITCA CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION
LIST OF NOMINEES WHO WERE AWARDED THE FITCA CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION AT THE 17TH MINISTERIAL COORDINATION MEETING IN UGANDA

FITCA Regional Programme

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

FITCA Kenya

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

FITCA Uganda

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

FITCA Ethiopia

Mrs Hadera Gebru
Dr. Miressa Keno
Mr. Stanley Flint

FITCA Tanzania

Ms Joyce Daffa
Dr. Silas Omolo

FITCA Rwanda

Dr. Isidore Gafarasi Mapendo
Dr. Charles Nkurangah

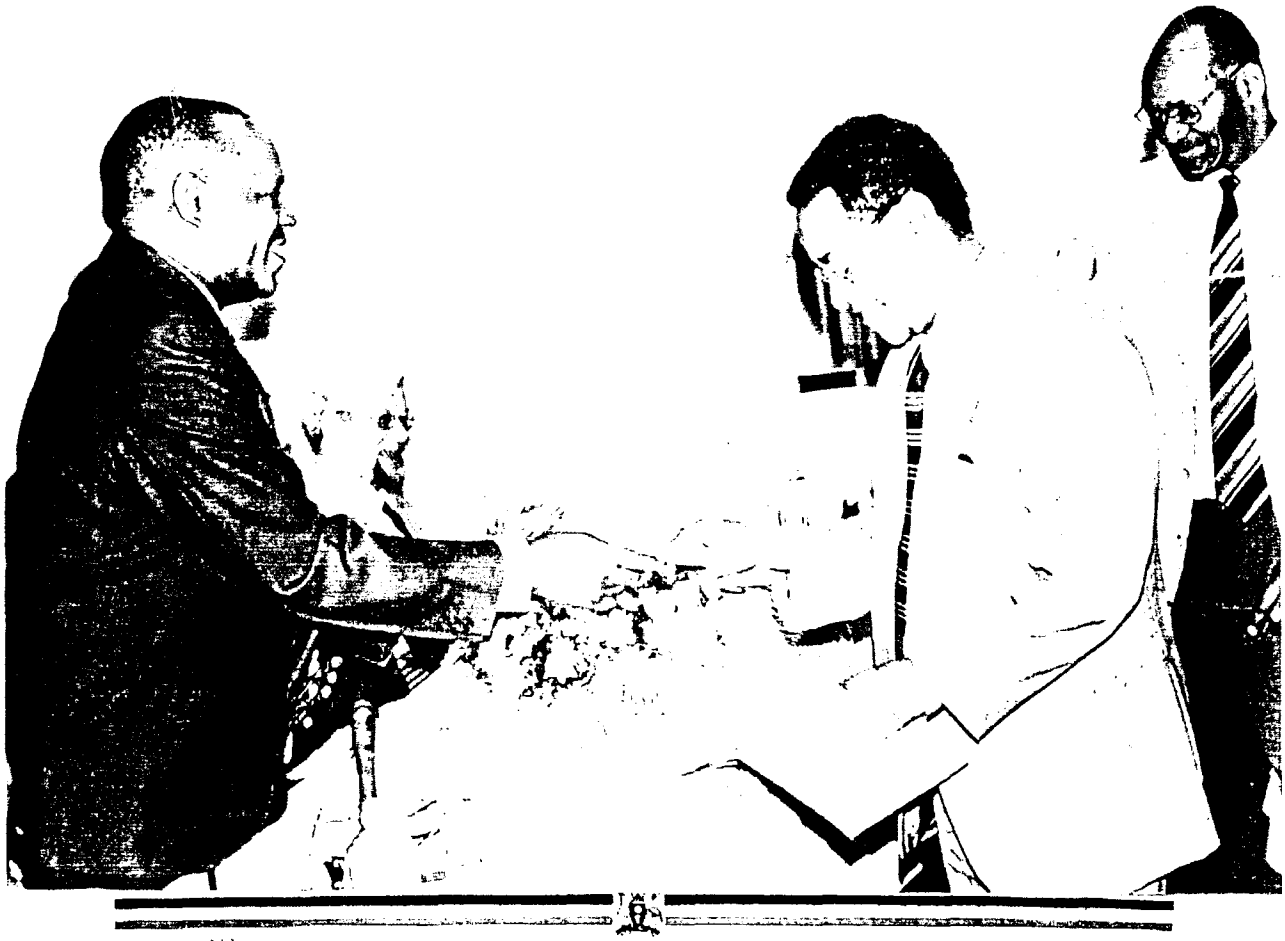
Institutions

EU
ICIPE
KETRI
LIRI
CIRAD
COCTU

ANNEX 3

Cooper Uganda
NTTRCC Ethiopia

Dr. Heinz Politzar
Dr. Daniel Bourzat
Dr. Rosemary Dolan



17[TH] FITCA MINISTERIAL CO-ORDINATION MEETING.
HOTEL TRIANGLE ANNEX, JINJA FROM 23[RD] TO 25[TH] MARCH, 2003

ANNEX 3

On behalf of the Interim Commissioner of the African Union (AU) and the Governments and People of the 5 Eastern African countries namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda who are participating in the Farming in Tsetse controlled Areas (FITCA) project.

This Certificate of Appreciation is hereby awarded in recognition to his/her active participation and most valuable contribution to the successful conduct of FITCA project which seeks to improve the Welfare and Livelihood of the rural people in the region.

to

on this day of

The Regional Coordinator

Director of AU-IBAR

ANNEX 4

Joint Press Release, 7 June 2002

Four International Organizations Call for United Battle against Tsetse Fly Diseases

ADDIS ABABA, GENEVA, ROME, VIENNA, 7 June 2002 - Four international organizations today called for more widespread application of integrated pest management principles to help combat the Tsetse fly and trypanomiasis, commonly known as sleeping sickness in humans and Nagana in livestock.

The proposed intervention strategy brings together many different technologies and duly protects the environment. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the World Health Organization (WHO) made the appeal in a report released on their web sites today.

Known to entomologists and to veterinary and medical experts as "area-wide integrated pest management," it is essentially a comprehensive approach, linking agricultural practices and tsetse fly intervention, in areas with mixed livestock and crop farming where there is strong potential for sustainable agricultural development. The approach brings together all active tsetse control technologies, including the use of sterile flies to ultimately eliminate the tsetse population and the diseases they carry.

Tsetse-transmitted trypanosomiasis is a disease unique to Africa. The disease is found in 37 sub-Saharan countries and threatens 50 million people and 48 million cattle.

According to the joint report, "An estimated 500,000 people, the majority of whom may die due to lack of treatment, are already infected with sleeping sickness." Nagana, or African Animal Trypanosomiasis, has a severe impact on African agriculture with annual losses in cattle production alone valued at as much as $1.2 billion.
The disease influences where people decide to live, how they manage their livestock and the intensity of agriculture, the report says. "The combined effects result in changes in land use and impact on the environment and they affect human welfare and increase the vulnerability of agricultural activity."

In tsetse-infested areas of sub-Saharan Africa, the report says that half the population suffers from food insecurity. In sub-Saharan Africa, about 85 percent of the poor are located in rural areas and more than 80 percent of the population depends on agricultural production for their livelihood.

The report was produced at a two-day workshop held 2-3 May 2002 at the Rome Headquarters of FAO to harmonize the activities of the four international organizations as they relate to the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) and the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaigns (PATTEC). The workshop assessed two specific tsetse and trypanosomiasis intervention projects, one in Ethiopia and the other in a cross-border area of Burkina Faso and Mali. The two projects were reviewed within the framework of the area-wide integrated pest management approach and the workshop participants concluded that both projects deserve full implementation support. The workshop also looked at ways to ensure a sustainable approach towards improved human health and socio-economic development of tsetse-infested areas.

ANNEX 5

The Communique of the 17th FITCA Ministerial Co-ordination Meeting

The 17th FITCA Ministerial Co-ordination Meeting was hosted by the Government of Uganda from 24th - 25th March 2003 at the Hotel Triangle Annex, in Jinja, Uganda.

Honourable Kisamba Mugerwa, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of the Republic of Uganda,
Honourable Mary Mugyenyi, Minister of State for Animal Industry of the Republic of Uganda,
Honourable Wycliffe Osundwa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kenya,
Honourable Antony Diallo, Deputy Minister of Water and Livestock Development of the United Republic of Tanzania,
Honourable Mike Mukula, Minister of State for Health of the Republic of Uganda,
Mrs Hadera Gebru, Representing the Honourable Minister of Agriculture in Ethiopia,

Were among the dignitaries participating in the 17[1] FITCA Ministerial Meeting.
The meeting expressed its appreciation to the European Commission for funding the FITCA Project.

The meeting examined the achievements of various country projects and appreciated the appropriateness of the regional approach and the gains made so far.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that some improvements of the FITCA Project implementation have been made after the MTR mission.

The meeting examined the recommendations made by the MTR mission, and expressed concern about some of the recommendations which appeared not to be objective.

The meeting noted that there were delays in disbursement of funds which was caused by the administrative procedures both on the side of the Governments and the European Commission and this slowed down the pace of implementation.
The meeting was very much concerned that the FITCA Project was due to end on 31st December 2003 without achieving its objective and proper consolidation strategy being put in place. In this regard, the meeting recommended a no-cost extension of one year so that an appropriate consolidation strategy can be put in place.

Issued in Jinja, 25th March 2003

ANNEX 6

The following is the List of Documents for the OAU/FITCA Programme

a) OAU/IBAR Documents

1. The Control of Tsetse Fly for the Development of the Kagera River Basin (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) - May 1987
2. Preparatory Phase of the Project on Trypanosomiasis Control in the Kagera Basin
3. August 1988 - December 1989
4. Financing Agreement for the Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas of Eastern African - 1997
5. Project proposal for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Cooperatives Tanzania Component - September 1997
6. Case studies of Environmental Change and Trypanosomosis Control in Kenya - July 1998
7. Management Review for FITCA (K) Project
8. Document on PATTEC/PAAR Harmonization
9. Document on PAAT
10. Documents on Establishment of African Union
11. Document on IBAR vision on Livestock and Environment
12. Concept Note on West/Central African Project on Rural Development through Tsetse Control
13. 25th ISCTRC Conference proceedings
14. 26th ISCTRC Programmes

b) FITCA Regional Project Documents

1. Regional Training Programme for FITCA established through a Training Needs Assessment in Kenya and Uganda - March 2000
2. Technical Proposal for Technical Assistance to Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas - Ethiopia Component - September 2000

3. Terms of Reference for the Environmental Monitoring and Management Component of FITCA Project - November 2000

4. Addendum to the Financing Agreements for Ethiopia National Component

5. FITCA Regional Research Programme

6. The Environmental Monitoring Component of the Regional Project Farming in Tsetse Control Areas in Eastern Africa

7. First Annual Progress Report and Financial Statement of Project Activities March 1999 to March 2000

8. Second Six Monthly progress Report and Financial Statement of Project Activities March to September 2000

9. Second Annual Progress Report and Financial Statement of Project Activities - March 2000 to March 2001

10. First Work Programme and Cost Estimate - July 1999 to June 2000

11. Second Work Programme and Cost Estimate - July 2000 to June 2001

Third Work Programme and Cost Estimate - July 2001 to June 2002

c) FITCA KENYA PROJECT DOCUMENTS

1. The Financing Agreement No. 5689/KE (Kenya)

2. FITCA Kenya Inception Report

3. FITCA Kenya Component Final Report (Implementation details)

Work Programme and Cost Estimate Documents

1. 1ST Work Programme and Cost Estimate - 1st May 1999 to 30th April 2000

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF FITCA & PROGRESS REPORT

- Addendum to the 1ST Work Programme and Cost Estimate
- Addendum 2 to the 1ST Work Programme and Cost Estimate

•2. 2nd, Work Programme and Cost Estimate - 1st January 2001to December 2001

- Addendum 1 to the 2nd Work Programme and Cost Estimate

3. 3rd Work' Programme and Cost Estimate - 1 * February 2002 to 31 * December 2003

Administrative Order Documents

4. Administrative Order number 1

Addendum 1 to administrative order number 1 **Annual**

Reports

5. February 1999 - February 2000
6. March 2000 - December 2000
7. January - June 2001

January 2001 - January 2002

List of Consultancy Reports - 1999 to 2002

1. Western Kenya Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Report - July - August 1999
2. Report of Consultancy to investigate the cause of deaths in cattle in Busia District and the potential role of Tick-borne diseases - September 1999
3. Tsetse Survey - May 2000
4. Consultancy report on Survey on Instrument Development and Preparations for Pilot Socio-Economic Household Survey in Busia - July 2000
5. District Planning Workshop (Bondo, Siaya, Busia, Teso and Bungoma) - September 2000
6. National Planning Workshop - September 2000

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF FITCA & PROGRESS REPORT

7. Animal Traction Consultancy - July 2001
8. Household Survey of Selected Districts in Western Kenya - October 2001
9. Cross-sectional Cattle Disease Surveillance in Bungoma District - November 2001
10. Viability of Private Animal Health Delivery Services in FITCA Project Districts - January 2002
11. Leveraging Micro-finance for Agriculture in Western Kenya - January 2002
12. The 2000/2001 Livestock Census (Busia and Teso Districts) - January 2002

Minutes on FITCA (K):

- Steering Committee Meetings
- Stakeholders meeting
- Technical Sub Committee meeting
- Zero-grazing units

Speeches by Government Officials

Audit Reports

Proposal for the Provision of Periodic Audits: Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas Kenya Component January 2000

Quarterly reports

d) FITCA Uganda Project Documents

1. Annual Reports

- First Report - June 1999 to June 2000
- Second Report - July 2000 to July 2001

2. Quarterly Reports

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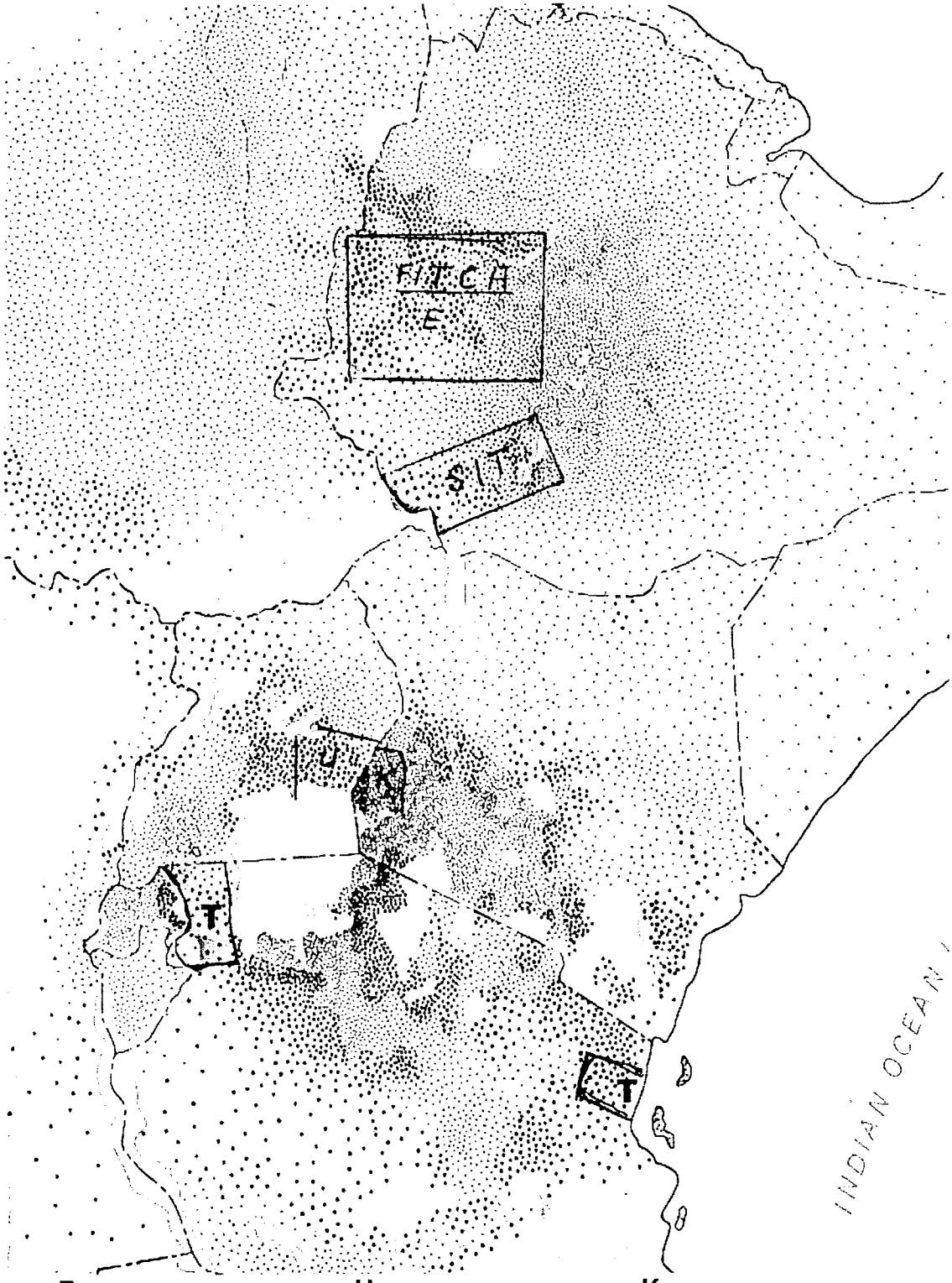
- April -June 2001
- July - September 2001
- October - December 2001

4. Work Programme and Cost Estimate documents

- First Work .Programme and Cost Estimate August 2000 to July 2001

Second *Work Programme and Cost Estimate April 2002 to March 31st 2003

FITCA PROJECT AREAS



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ANNEX 8

Abstracts of various Research Undertakings by the FITCA Project

ANNEX 8

Comparison of trap catches of *Glossinafuscipesfuscipes* in monoscreen traps made from locally available blue (cotton/polyester) materials

J. Okello-Onen[1], J.O. Okoth[2], P.P. Abila[1], G.O. Matete[3] , F. Wamwiri[3] and H. Politzar[4]

[1] *Livestock Health Research Institute P. O. Box 96 Tororo - Uganda*

[2] *Community Based Vector Control Organisation, P.O. Box 806, Tororo -Uganda*

[3] *Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute, Alupe, P.O. Box 399, Busia - Kenya*

[4] *Regional FITCA Project Coordinator, OAU/IBAR, Nairobi*

Abstract

The catches of *G. fuscipes fuscipes* in monoscreen traps made out of different shades of locally-available blue (cotton/polyester) materials were compared under high tsetse challenge on Buvuma Island, Lake Victoria, Uganda. This was performed using a 4 x 4 Latin square design replicated 3 times, so as to separate the trap positions and day effects from the treatment effect. A total of 12 trap positions were tested over 4 days. Overall, 27.53 % and 72.48 % of male and female tsetse flies were caught, giving a sex ratio of 1: 2.6. The index of increase in trap catches for female tsetse flies, relative to standard blue colour, were 0.3526 (deep blue), 0.6748 (medium blue) and 0.7089 (light blue). For male tsetse flies, the index of increase were 0.4255 (deep blue), 0.6312 (medium blue) and 0.7423 (light blue). For the female tsetse flies, no significant differences ($P>0.05$) occurred in tsetse catches between monoscreen traps made out of medium blue, light blue and standard (control) materials. However, for the male flies, the standard blue material (control) proved superior in tsetse catch than the other shades of blue materials.

ANNEX 8

Field evaluation of cost-effectiveness of modified pyramidal, Pyramidal and monoscreen traps for tsetse control: Performance of monoscreen traps at different trap densities

Principal Investigator: Dr. Joseph Okello-Onen

Livestock Health Research Institute, P. O. Box, 96, Tororo, Uganda

Introduction

Trapping has been widely used as a basic sampling and control technique in tsetse control programmes (Wall and Langley, 1991). Lancien (1991) used impregnated pyramidal traps and successfully controlled *Glossina fuscipes fuscipes* and trypanosomiasis in S.E. Uganda. On the other hand, Okoth *et al.*, (1991) used non-impregnated monoscreen traps involving the rural community and was able to reduce fly catches to zero.

Recently, comparison of the cost-effectiveness of modified pyramidal, pyramidal, monoscreen and biconical traps showed that monoscreen trap was more superior in efficiency than the other traps (Okello_Onen *et al.*, FITCA Report, unpublished). In addition, the performance of the locally-available blue materials were found to be similar to the imported ones. However, the optimal trap density for the monoscreen trap (impregnated and non-impregnated) made out of locally-available materials has not been established. This study was undertaken to evaluate the efficiency of impregnated and non-impregnated traps deployed at different trap densities.

ANNEX 8

Epidemiological Implications of Tick-Borne Diseases in small holder Dairy Production in South East Uganda following Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Control

Otim C.P. Kakaire D.W. and Ssekitto C.M.B.

Livestock Health Research Institute, P.O. Box 96, Tororo, Uganda.

Introduction

South Eastern (SE) Uganda, where Farming in Tsetse controlled Areas (FITCA) project is based consists mainly of agro-pastoral farming. The majority of the cattle are the indigenous local zebu cattle. The very few smallhoder dairy farms cross-bred and few pure exotic cattle. Bugiri and Busia curved out of Iganga and Tororo district certain very few exotic and crossbred cattle. Like in other district.increased production and productivity of livestock in crossbred (Bugiri and Busia) is limited among other by the widespread incidence of animal diseases of which ticks and tsetse together with the diseases they transmit rank high.

Ticks and Tick-borne diseases (TBD) cause economic losses to individual farmers and government. Losses from ticks and TBDs vary in different areas and breeds and are attributed to drop in milk yields debility, morbidity and mortality (Otim, 1989). Animals that recover, suffer from weight loss, produce low milk yield, provide less draught power and may experience reduced fertility and delays in reaching maturity (Mukhebi et al 1992). Important issues concerning TBDS and the control measures required to reduce livestock production losses created by them are centered on the economies of the various control measures. For Uganda, increased information concerning the economies of the ticks and TBD control is required to provide better recommendation to farmers (Moran 1996)

Control of disease and its epidemiology are closely related measures to control the disease firstly by its major epidemiological parameters (Brown 1997). The epidemiology of TBDs in the majority of the districts in S.E. Uganda is not known and this is important in the determination of the control strategy. This study was carried to evaluate the epidemiological implications of TBDs of smallholder dairy production following Tsetse and Trypanosomosis control and so recommend appropriate control strategies.

ANNEX 8

FINAL REPORT FOR THE FITCA REGIONAL PROJECT UGANDA PROGRAMME:

Farming in Tsetse - controlled areas (FITCA) Uganda.

PROJECT TITLE: Small-holder poultry development project in the tsetse – controlled districts of Uganda.

PROJECT LIFE SPAN: From May 2001-June 2002

INSTITUTE: Livestock Health Research Institute (LIRI) P.O. Box 96, Tororo, Uganda.

PROJECT LEADER: Dr. James Illango, email: Jamesillango@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION

In Uganda, the main tsetse infected areas are found in the northwestern and southeastern parts of the country (COCTU Reports 1996, 97; District Veterinary reports, 1990 – 1998). In these areas, farmers practice both crop and livestock Agriculture. Sleeping sickness and Nagana are diseases of major economic importance due to human, Livestock losses, its chronic and debilitating nature. As a result, there is low livestock and crop production leading to food insecurity, poor nutrition, diseases low-family incomes and low capacity to control tsetse and other livestock diseases.

In the livestock sector, poultry production is one of the major livestock enterprises in rural areas (District Veterinary annual reports, 1980-1998). When the FITCA programme was developed with the main objective of improving farming activities in the tsetse infested areas, rural poultry production was seen as a potentially viable livestock enterprise which would help revitalize rural livelihoods. Previous reports in the tsetse infested districts of Uganda, especially Kamuli, Iganga, Busia, Tororo have shown that there is already a high rural poultry production (National Census of Agriculture and Livestock report, 1995). Although farmers practise free-range poultry production, as in most parts of Uganda, if is feasible to increase rural poultry production targeting diseases of major economic importance to poultry. Following farmer sensitisation, mobilisation, training and introduction of some poultry health intervention, increased poultry production would assist farmers in the tsetse areas to address their socio-economic needs. In rural areas of Uganda, free-range poultry management is simple, gender-friendly with minimal inputs, with no land requirement, making it suitable for tsetse infested acres.

The purpose of the project was to assist rural farmers in the tsetse areas develop poultry production to contribute to improved socio-economic status through better nutrition, increased family incomes and capacity to control tsetse and other diseases. The specific objectives were to study the poultry production systems in the tsetse areas of Uganda in order to identify potentials and constraints to increased production. To identify major poultry disease constraints in order to develop control strategies and to increase awareness among farmers of the roles and potential of poultry.

ANNEX 8

Strategies for improved *T. b. rhodesiense* sleeping sickness case-detection in western Kenya

By Dr George Matete
Dr Joseph Sulo
Ms Florence Wamwiri
Mr. Cornel Omadwa
Mr. Andrew Masinde
Jane Ruto
Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute
A report submitted to the Regional office of the farming in tsetse controlled program

Summary

Considerable progress in research has been achieved in recent years on Human African Trypanosomiasis in areas including the development of diagnostic tests, host-parasite-vector relationships, animal reservoir, development of tsetse traps and targets, better understanding of disease pathology and drug targeted biochemistry of trypanosomes. This progress however, has not been matched in the area of control due to lack of capacity to establish and sustain improved interventions. This study reports the various options of enhanced strategies for improved case-detection of *T. b. rhodesiense* Sleeping Sickness. These strategies include advocacy, health education and awareness for both communities and health personnel. The presence of blind dogs were noted and presented spectacular clinical signs/features. They were however in insufficient numbers to merit area-wide consideration as a rapid epidemiological marker of the disease. Their presence in the community however improved the response of the community to surveillance within a period of two months. Targeted surveillance aimed at river islands in the endemic foci of disease remains the best strategy of case-detection.

ANNEX 8

PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE DELIVERY OF TRYPANOSOMOSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES IN EASTERN AFRICA UNDER THE FITCA PROJECT

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS TO ADOPTION OF TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMOSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

PROJECT UPDATE
Brief Communication

David Hall, DVM, PhD

With notes contributed from the
thesis of Mr. Melle Leenstra,
Wageningen University.

November 2002

Commissioned by the
European Development Bank
(EOF) through the Regional
Farming In Tse Tse Control
Areas (FITCA) Project

ANNEX 8

Epidemiology and importance of trypanosomosis, helminthosis and tick-borne diseases on the performance of cattle and small stock in Busia district, Kenya (a cross-sectional survey)

By

Karanja, Simon Muturi (KETRI/FITCA/FU-Berlin)

Collaborators

Karanja J.N. Private Veterinarian

Murekefu W.K Department of Veterinary Services

Bauer B FITCA (K) Project Manager and Academic Supervisor

Oloo F FITCA (K) Liaison Ofiicer

Ckausen PH FU-Berlin, Academic Supervisor

Zessin CH FU-Berlin, Academic Supervisor

Funding European Union through FITCA (K) AU-IBAR

ANNEX 8

1. SUMMARY OF RECENT ACTIVITIES

1.1. Introduction

This document summarizes activities for this project since the last communication ("A *Review Of Past And Present Government Policies And Implications For Sustainable Delivery Of Tsetse And Trypanosomosis Control Technologies In Eastern Africa*"; Project Document Number 2, March 2002).

The main activities have been the completion of fieldwork for the Kathekani Region Community Managed Tsetse Control Project (described below) in Kenya and the recruitment of two new research officers.

In April of 2002 the research officer recruited for this study, Dr. Otieno Oruko, informed us that he was leaving ILRI to start a position in Uganda. His official departure date was May 05, 2002; he left the study on April 19th, 2002. Recruitment of alternate research officers for Kenya and Ethiopia was begun. Dr. Chris Laker remains as the research officer for the Uganda portion of this study. It is expected that there will not be adequate time or resources to cover Tanzania in this study.

Two new research officers have been identified and recruited. Dr. Leah Ndung'u began work on the Kenya portion of this project on October 05, 2002, and Ms. Nigat Bekele began work on the Ethiopia portion of this project on November 05, 2002.

ANNEX 8

BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

Agricultural activities still account for 50% of the direct or indirect contribution to the GDP of Kenya. These activities are a major economic resource for approximately 80% of Kenya's population. Over the past 15 years, there has been a reduction of budgetary allocations to the ministries in charge of agriculture and rural development to less than 10% of the original amount. Rapidly increasing external and internal debt have forced the financial resources to continue providing public services since the private sector is just beginning to emerge.

Western Kenya, bordering Uganda, is one of the most affected areas, with more than 60% of the rural population living in abject poverty. Mixed crop/livestock production systems are barely subsisting. Monitoring of the most important disease constraints and their impact on livestock production is inadequately performed since veterinary services are more or less out of action due to lack of resources. For instance, in the case of tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis, treatment of cattle is generally carried out without preliminary diagnosis. It is estimated that in Busia district alone, almost 50% of all drug treatments were administered inappropriately, i.e. to cases perceived to be diseases other than trypanosomosis (DFID, project no. R7360, annual report 2000).

The situation is further aggravated by differences in prices for veterinary inputs (they are lower in neighbouring Uganda) as well as the registration procedures between the two countries. Veterinary inputs are more often than not purchased in Uganda and then applied in Kenya. In the case of trypanocidal drugs, it has been observed that their widespread and uncontrolled use will invariably lead to drug resistance, as was for instance confirmed in West Africa in the common border region between Burkina Faso and Mali (Clausen *et al*, 1992). It is this particular situation, which justifies a rapid assessment of the present risk of tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis and tick-borne diseases (ECF, babesiosis, anaplasmosis and cowdriosis) in a cross-sectional survey. It is expected that both the cross-sectional and longitudinal studies will provide FITCA-K, KETRI and the District Veterinary Department with an up-to-date appraisal of the present situation of trypanosomosis and tick-borne diseases. Consequently, if the disease risk is seriously constraining livestock production, specific intervention strategies that stand a fair chance of being supported by the rural communities will be designed.