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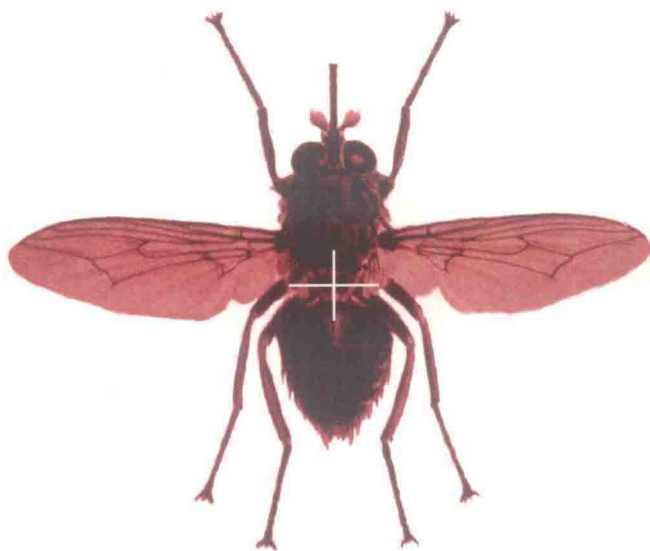
PAAT

Programme
Against
African
Trypanosomosis



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TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMOSIS INFORMATION



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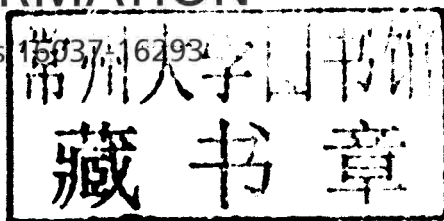
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Numbers 15937, 16293



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TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMOSIS INFORMATION

The Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Information periodical has been established to disseminate current information on all aspects of tsetse and trypanosomosis research and control to institutions and individuals involved in the problems of African trypanosomosis. This service forms an integral part of the Programme Against African Trypanosomosis (PAAT) and is jointly sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the African Union (AU-IBAR), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Research Department for Livestock Production and Veterinary Medicine of the Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD-EMVT) and the British Government's Department for International Development (DFID).

The half-yearly periodical is prepared for publication, in both English and French editions, by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Each annual volume consists of two parts and an index. Subscription is free for all recipients engaged in trypanosomosis research and control, and requests for enrolment may be sent to: Ms Maria Grazia Solari, AGAH, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy (fax +39 06 5705 5749; e-mail MariaGrazia.Solari@fao.org).

Since the value of this information service depends to a great extent on the receipt of relevant material from research workers, campaign planners and organizers and field workers themselves, readers are requested to submit news items and copies of scientific papers and reports to the Editor: Dr James Dargie, Brunnstubengasse 43, 2102 Bisamberg, Austria (tel. +43 2262 61735; e-mail j.dargie@aon.at).

We regret that we are unable to supply photocopies of the papers quoted in the periodical.

Distribution dates and copy deadlines

| | Copy deadline for news items | Distribution (English and French editions) |
|--------|---------------------------------|---|
| Part 1 | 15 April | July/August |
| Part 2 | 15 October | January/February |

The Index will be distributed as soon as possible after the completion of each volume.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TTI

| | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| a.i. | active ingredient | LC ₅₀ | median lethal concentration |
| ACTH | adrenocorticotrophic hormone | LD ₅₀ | median lethal dose |
| ALAT | alanine aminotransaminase | M | molar |
| ASAT | aspartic acid aminotransaminase | mAEC | miniature anion-exchange centrifugation technique |
| b.w. | body weight | McAb | monoclonal antibody |
| BIIT | blood incubation infectivity test | MW | molecular weight |
| CATT | card agglutination test for trypanosomiasis | NARS | National Agricultural Research Services/Systems |
| CD ₅₀ | median curative dose | p.i. | post-infection |
| CNS | central nervous system | PCR | polymerase chain reaction |
| CSF | cerebrospinal fluid | PCV | packed cell volume |
| DNA | deoxyribonucleic acid | ppb | parts per billion (10 ⁹) |
| ELISA | enzyme linked immunosorbent assay | ppm | parts per million |
| HAT | human African trypanosomiasis | r.h. | relative humidity |
| HCT | haematocrit centrifugation technique | RNA | ribonucleic acid |
| GIS | geographic information system(s) | SIT | sterile insect technique |
| GPS | global positioning system(s) | sp(p). | species (plural) |
| i.m. | intramuscular(ly) | ssp(p). | subspecies (plural) |
| i.p. | intraperitoneal(ly) | UV | ultra-violet |
| i.v. | intravenous(ly) | VAT | variable antigen type |
| IFAT | indirect fluorescent antibody test | VSG | variant surface glycoprotein |
| KIVI | kit for <i>in vitro</i> isolation of trypanosomes | WBC | white blood cell |

Organizations

| | |
|------------|---|
| ANDE | Agence Nationale de Développement de l'Elevage |
| AU | African Union |
| AU/STRC | African Union/Scientific, Technical and Research Commission |
| BICOT | Biological Control of Tsetse by the Sterile Insect Technique |
| CEBV | Communauté Economique du Bétail et de la Viande |
| CEMV | Centre Universitaire de Formation en Entomologie Médicale et Vétérinaire |
| CGIAR | Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research |
| CIRAD | Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement |
| CIRAD-EMVT | Département d'Elevage et de Médecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicaux du CIRAD |
| CIRDES | Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l'Elevage en Zone Subhumide |
| CNERV | Centre National d'Elevage et de Recherches Vétérinaires |
| CNRS | Centre National de Recherche Scientifique |
| CREAT | Centre de Recherche et d'Elevage, Avétonou, Togo |
| CRSSA | Centre de Recherches du Service de Santé des Armées Emile Pardé |
| CTVM | Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine |
| DFID | Department for International Development (UK) |
| DNDi | Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative |
| DSE | German Foundation for International Development |
| EC/EU | European Community/European Union |
| EDF | European Development Fund |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FITCA | Farming in Tsetse Control Areas of Eastern Africa |

Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Information

| | |
|---------|--|
| GTZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| IBAR | Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources |
| ICIPE | International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology |
| ICPTV | Integrated Control of Pathogenic Trypanosomes and their Vectors |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| ILRI | International Livestock Research Institute |
| INRA | Institut National de Recherche Agronomique |
| IPR | Institut Pierre Richet |
| IRD | Institut de Recherche et de Développement (formerly ORSTOM) |
| ISCTRC | International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control |
| ISRA | Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles |
| ITC | International Trypanotolerance Centre |
| KARI | Kenya Agricultural Research Institute |
| KETRI | Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute |
| LCV | Laboratoire Central Vétérinaire |
| LNERV | Laboratoire National de l'Elevage et de Recherches Vétérinaires |
| LSHTM | London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine |
| MRC | Medical Research Council |
| MRU | Mano River Union |
| NITR | Nigerian Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research |
| NRI | Natural Resources Institute |
| OCCGE | Organisation de Coopération et de Coordination pour la Lutte contre les |
| Grande | Endémies |
| OCEAC | Organisation de Coordination pour la Lutte contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale |
| OGAPROV | Office Gabonais pour l'Amélioration de la Production de la Viande |
| OIE | Office International des Epizooties |
| OMVG | Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie |
| PAAT | Programme against African Trypanosomosis |
| PATTEC | Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign |
| PRCT | Projet de Recherches Cliniques sur la Trypanosomiase |
| RDI | Rural Development International |
| RUCA | Rijksuniversitair Centrum Antwerpen |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Authority |
| SODEPRA | Société pour le Développement des Productions Animales |
| TDR | UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases |
| TDRC | Tropical Diseases Research Centre |
| TPRI | Tropical Pesticides Research Institute |
| TTRI | Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Institute |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| UTRO | Uganda Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

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SECTION A – NEWS

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION AND THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The following is the text of the above, signed on behalf of FAO by Ms. Maria H. Semedo, Assistant Director General and Regional Representative for Africa, and by H.E. Mrs Rhoda P. Tumusiime, Commissioner, Rural Economy and Agriculture, on behalf of the Commission of the African Union.

PREAMBLE

Considering that the African Heads of State and Government Summit held in Lomé, Togo in July 2000, adopted Decision AHG/ Dec. 56 (XXXVI) urging Member States to collectively embark on a Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC); and charged the Commission of the African Union (hereinafter referred to as AUC), of initiating and coordinating activities aimed at the eradication of trypanosomosis through mobilizing and organizing phased intervention action in the affected countries;

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as FAO), carries out activities on animal health and production in developing countries, and is one of the partner institutions of the Programme Against African Trypanosomosis (PAAT) established by FAO Conference Resolution 5/97 of 17 November 1997;

Bearing in mind that FAO and other United Nations (UN) system agencies, which over the years have been involved in efforts to mobilize and coordinate activities aimed at increasing the control of animal African trypanosomosis based on the principle of integrated pest management (IPM) and within the context of sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD). In their commitment to implement the objectives of the PATTEC Initiative, several countries have initiated activities on the ground or developed plans aimed at integrated tsetse and trypanosomosis control;

Whereas within the context of their respective mandates, roles and common objectives, and based on their shared interest to work more concertedly through consolidating, rationalizing and harmonizing their contribution in support of the efforts in affected Member States in their bid to reduce and ultimately eliminate the burden of tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis to SARD;

The Commission and FAO (hereinafter jointly referred to as “the Parties” and in the singular as “a Party”), who are mandated by their respective Member States to lead, mobilize, organize and coordinate efforts in the initiation, promotion, support and implementation of activities aimed at fighting African trypanosomosis, have agreed to strengthen their collaboration, enhance their respective roles and strengthen their collective action through formalizing their cooperation.

Therefore the Parties have agreed to enter into the following Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the “MOU”):

Article 1

Objectives

1. The overall objective of this Memorandum of Understanding is to formalize the collaboration between the Commission and FAO in the identification of the modalities for improving cooperation and coordination of activities in respect to matters of common interest in the Parties' efforts to address the tsetse and trypanosomosis problem.
2. The Parties agree that they will act in close cooperation and consult each other in regard to matters of common interest, aim at international harmonization and synergized contributions by relevant partners whenever this may be appropriate in light of their respective mandates.

Article 2

Institutional arrangements

1. The Parties shall establish full transparency and communication channels to facilitate and enhance cooperation between the Commission and FAO while avoiding overlap or duplication in exercising their respective mandates.
2. The Parties shall appoint a Focal Point responsible for the coordination of activities as laid out in Articles 3 and 4 below of the present Memorandum of Understanding.

Article 3

Areas of cooperation

1. The Commission and FAO shall cooperate at international, regional and national levels and shall, within their respective mandates, explore possibilities for effective joint action in conformity with their respective rules, regulations, procedures and administrative practices in the following areas:
 - (a) Preparation and presentation of documents, reports and proposals, as appropriate;
 - (b) Preparation of plans and project proposals aimed at tsetse and trypanosomosis intervention;
 - (c) Involvement in activities prepared or being undertaken by the other Party, such as training courses, workshops, planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects;
 - (d) Contact and communication with tsetse and trypanosomosis affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa and third parties on issues related to tsetse and trypanosomosis intervention;
 - (e) Dissemination of information about collaborative activities, goals and objectives;
 - (f) FAO shall provide technical support to the Commission in the planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of PATTEC projects;
 - (g) The Parties shall engage in regular consultations and shall actively participate in bilateral and other meetings including those of the Programme Against African Trypanosomosis (PAAT) and events related to the cooperation under this Memorandum of Understanding, subject to the respective Party's rules and practices with regard to meetings and events.

Article 4

Specific areas of cooperation

1. Each particular cooperation activity shall be agreed to by the Parties on a case-by-case basis. Specific agreements shall be concluded between the Parties whereby roles and obligations of the Parties for each particular cooperation activity shall be reflected.
2. Each Party shall implement its activities under its sole control and shall be responsible for the implementation of its own activities.
3. The Parties, subject to their respective mandates, financial regulations and rules, policies and procedures, agree to cooperate in specific areas including the following:
 - (a) Assistance in training and capacity development activity;
 - (b) Applied research, methods development and validation to address technical gaps and bottlenecks and to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of operational field projects and interventions, particularly, but not exclusively, in subjects related to general animal health, parasitology, Geographic Information System applications for risk assessment, disease treatments, quality control of interventions, sustainable agriculture and rural development, land use and socio-economy;
 - (c) Mutual participation in relevant policy coordination, planning, research and other meetings, workshops and events;
 - (d) Mutual continuous exchanging of data and information subject to their confidentiality obligations;
 - (e) Assistance in the development of national and regional legislation and regulatory measures;
 - (f) Sharing of reports and publications of mutual interest;
 - (g) Mutually support of each other's programmes at resource mobilization events.

Article 5

Review of the cooperation

The Parties shall meet once a year at a mutually agreed date and location to discuss their collaboration under this Memorandum of Understanding.

Article 6

Financial arrangements

Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding shall give rise to legal or financial obligations upon either Party. Where measures taken to implement this Memorandum of Understanding may give rise to any financial or legal obligations, the Parties shall conclude a separate agreement, subject to the AUC's and the FAO Financial Rules and Regulations, prior to such measures being undertaken.

Article 7

Personnel

Any personnel employed by the Parties shall remain subject to the rules and regulations of their respective institutions in all matters of employment, medical and life insurance and employee rights and benefits.

Article 8

Dissemination of information

The Commission and FAO shall support the widest possible dissemination of unclassified information provided or exchanged under this Memorandum of Understanding, subject to the need to protect proprietary information. The Commission and FAO shall ensure the confidentiality of information classified by the other party as restricted or confidential.

Article 9

Privileges and immunities

Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding or in any document or arrangement relating thereto, shall be construed as constituting a waiver of privileges or immunities of the Parties, nor as conferring any privileges or immunities of one Party to the other Party or to its personnel.

Article 10

Intellectual property

Intellectual property rights, in particular copyright, of material such as information, software and designs, made available by the Commission and FAO to be used to carry out the activities under this Memorandum of Understanding shall remain with the originating Party.

Copyright of the information, as well as rights to any other intellectual property, developed jointly by the Commission and FAO shall be jointly vested in the Parties.

Article 11

Use of name, emblem or official seal

1. FAO shall not use the name, emblem or official seal of the Commission and PATTEC for any purpose other than expressly authorized in writing by the Commission.
2. The Commission shall not use the name, emblem or official seal of FAO and PAAT for any purpose other than expressly authorized in writing by FAO.

Article 12

Dispute Settlement

Any dispute between the Parties arising out of or relating to the interpretation or implementation of the present Memorandum of Understanding shall be finally amicably settled through negotiations or by such means, as the Parties may mutually agree on.

Article 13

Amendment

The provisions of the present Memorandum of Understanding may be modified by written agreement between the Parties. Any such modification shall enter into force thirty (30) days from the date of such written agreement, or where such agreement is made by exchange of letters, from the date of the later letter.

Article 14

Termination

This Memorandum of Understanding may be terminated by either Party upon three (3)-month written notice given to the other Party. In that event, the Parties shall agree on measures required for the orderly conclusion of ongoing activities. In the absence of written notice by one Party to the other of non-renewal, the present Memorandum of Understanding shall be automatically renewable for further three (3)-year periods.

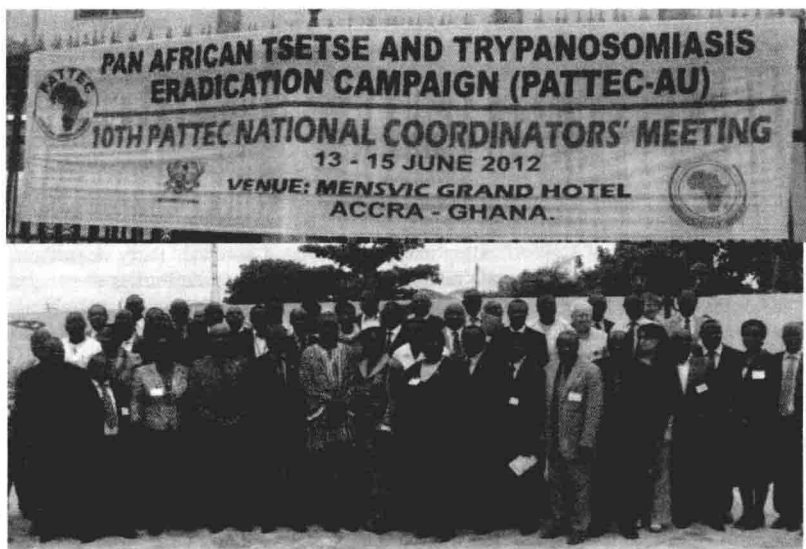
Article 15

Entry into force

This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force upon signature by the Parties. Where signature takes place on two different dates, the present Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force from the date of the second signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized representatives of the African Union Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, have hereby signed the present Memorandum of Understanding in two (2) original copies in the English language.

**10TH PATTEC NATIONAL COORDINATORS' MEETING, ACCRA, GHANA,
13-15 JUNE 2012**



Group photograph of the participants to the meeting

The 10th PATTEC National Coordinators' meeting opened on 13 June 2012 at the Mensvic Grand Hotel in Accra, Republic of Ghana. The meeting brought together about 90 national PATTEC Coordinators and focal points from 26 African countries, representatives of international organizations, institutions of higher learning, private and public partners including, the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), AU-Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed), National Resources Institute – UK (NRI), Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), Organisation de Coordination pour la lutte contre les Grandes Endémies en Afrique Centrale (OCEAC), Centre International de Recherche-Développement Sur l'Élevage en Zone Subhumide (CIRDES), Swiss Tropical Public Health Institute (STHI), University of Neuchâtel, Leverhulme Trust Tsetse Research Network (LTTRN), Tanzania Trypanosomiasis Research Institute (TTRI), Tanzania National Park (TANAPA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Kenya Agricultural Research Institute-Trypanosomiasis Research Center (KARI-TRC) among others.

Speaking at the opening ceremony; Dr Daniel Bourzat of the OIE representing the Director General reported on the relation of the OIE and the AU. He reiterated the support of the OIE to the implementation of the PATTEC initiative.

IAEA, represented by Dr Udo Feldmann reported that the IAEA General Conference passed a new resolution to support PATTEC. He further informed the participants of the support provided to PATTEC and T&T affected countries.

Dr Oumar Diall on behalf of FAO reported on the support of FAO to tsetse and trypanosomosis countries and the PATTEC Coordination Unit. He reiterated the commitments of the FAO to work closely with PATTEC. On the other hand, Dr Merixtell Donadue of GALVmed presented her organization and the trypanosomiasis project, which is funded by DFID to deal with animal trypanosomiasis. She reiterated GALVmed support to the implementation of PATTEC.

Mr Kwesi Quartey, Ambassador of the Republic of Ghana to Ethiopia and Permanent representative to the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa said that as a member of the Permanent Representative Committee attending a PATTEC' meeting for the first time, he was positively impressed by the presence of so many PATTEC national coordinators, focal points, development partners etc. who showed commitment to work together to eliminate the scourge of tsetse and trypanosomiasis from Africa. Dr Abebe Haile Gabriel, Director of DREA in his opening statement made it clear to the participants that PATTEC should be part of the greater picture, which is the Comprehensive Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). He requested representatives of affected countries present at the meeting to include PATTEC activities in their CAADP programmes.

H.E. Dr Alfred Tia Sugri, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture in charge of Livestock informed the participants in his opening statement about the gains made by his country's project after the first phase of the Multinational Regional Project for the creation of tsetse and trypanosomiasis free areas in East and West Africa. He said Ghana will continue to advocate for greater collaboration and the sharing of ideas and experiences in science and technology for the betterment of its people.

According to the representative of the African Development Bank, Mr Karikari, the meeting was an opportunity to review the progress of implementation of the on-going projects, identify key challenges, share lessons learned and agree on ways forward and action plans. He further assured participants that the recommendations of this meeting will receive all the requisite attention from the World Bank.

Dr Hassane H. Mahamat, AU-PATTEC Coordinator in his presentation of the PATTEC report, concurred with the Director of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture that once the PATTEC Initiative is well implemented, it will play an important role in all four CAADP Pillars. The PATTEC Coordinator also discussed lessons learned, challenges and the way forward for the implementation of PATTEC.

The bureau of the meeting was elected after the opening ceremony as follows: Dr Charles Mahama, National PATTEC Ghana was elected Chairman, assisted by Dr Hassane H. Mahamat, AU-PATTEC Coordinator. Dr Yahaya Adam from Ghana, Seth Onyango from Kenya, Mr. Christian Hazoume and Girma Urgeacha from the AU-PATTEC Coordination Office were elected as rapporteurs.

Representatives of five out of the six countries namely; Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Burkina Faso and Mali - all countries funded by the African Development Bank within the framework of the multinational project for the creation of tsetse and trypanosomiasis free areas in East and West Africa gave brief overviews of the status of the implementation of their PATTEC projects. Ghana and Kenya, presented their project completion reports and the ways forward. Burkina Faso and Mali, informed the participants that their respective projects had been extended until the end of 2013. The representative from Uganda presented the country's future plans on T&T.

The meeting continued the following day with presentations from the following partners/stakeholders: OIE, IBAR/ISCTRC, CIRDES, the Vector Group represented by NRI and IRD, OCEAC, University of Neuchatel, TRC, TTRI, etc. who described their respective

organizations, their mandates and visions as well as their activities. The OIE representative explained to the participants how a disease such as trypanosomiasis can be listed on the OIE list.

The situation report of the following countries with regard to ongoing tsetse and trypanosomiasis project activities, plans and programmes as well as their efforts to mobilize resources were presented. These included: Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Conakry, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

During the working session with industry partners on their support to the implementation of the PATTEC Initiative, Vestergaard-Frandsen and Orsmonds made presentations about their respective companies. Vestergaard-Frandsen presented the Zerofly® net and the benefits of its use. Orsmonds aviation presented how the process of preparing a plane for SAT operations is being done and the difficulties associated with this.

The meeting proceeded on the third day (15 June 2012) with the presentations of regional projects in the Central Africa region (Chad, CAR, Cameroon and Nigeria); South-Eastern Africa region (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique) and West Africa region (Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Togo, and Benin). During the session, the PATTEC Coordination Office presented a template for a questionnaire on M&E and GIS data management.

Dr Assefa Mebrate presented the PATTEC Strategic Plan for the Period 2012 – 2017 while Dr Francis Oloo presented guidelines for tsetse and trypanosomiasis control. Dr Fabrizio Tediosi and Peter Steinman of the Swiss Tropical and Health Institute presented the project “Eradication Investment Cases for Onchocerciasis, Lymphatic Filariasis and Human African Trypanosomiasis”.

Recommendations

1. The Meeting noted the implementation of the PATTEC Initiative by affected countries; the Meeting noted that the benefits of successful implementation of tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication activities can contribute to all four pillars of CAADP. The elimination of T&T can liberate lands as well as ease access to water, it opens opportunities for agricultural and livestock activities as well as mixed farming in areas previously affected by T&T, provides animal traction to ease access to markets and facilitates agricultural research.

The Meeting urged Governments of T&T affected countries to include the PATTEC Initiative in their respective national CAADP compact / programmes.

2. The Meeting noted that despite the efforts to remind affected countries of their obligations and of the advocacy carried out by the PATTEC Coordination Unit and various PATTEC stakeholders, many countries do not have a Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis unit to implement the PATTEC Initiative.

Recalling that AU Member States adopted a declaration in Lome, Togo in July 2000, the Meeting recommended that all countries should be requested to establish PATTEC National Coordination Offices/Units dealing with T&T, provide the necessary resources (human, financial, and material) for the running of the Office/Unit as well as funding for field activities to commence tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication activities. The Meeting also urged the countries to show greater commitments to the implementation of the PATTEC Initiative.

3. Recognizing the importance of trained human resources in all development programmes and considering that the number of experts in the field of tsetse and trypanosomiasis is

currently low due to many factors (age, no new trained personnel, etc.), the Meeting emphasized the necessity to recruit new staff to carry out tsetse and trypanosomiasis activities.

- The Meeting recommended that the PATTEC Coordination Office should make the necessary efforts to revive or set up a new training course for personnel specially dedicated to tsetse and trypanosomiasis in order to reinforce the capacity of all affected countries. More emphasis should be put on the training of middle level personnel in order for PATTEC projects to achieve T&T eradication.
- 4. Referring to the panel discussion on standards, the Meeting urged the PATTEC Coordination Office to propose standards on vector control to support countries in taking the right decision when procuring goods and services. Further, the Meeting recommended that the PATTEC Coordination Office should start discussions with OIE to include African Animal Trypanosomosis in the list of important diseases of the OIE.
- 5. Based on the lessons learned from the implementation of Phase One of the African Development Bank funded “Multinational project for the creation Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis free areas in East and West Africa”, the Meeting recommended that the AU-PATTEC Coordination Office and the African Development Bank organize a joint meeting to evaluate the project and draw a road map for the future implementation of the PATTEC Initiative for the benefit of the affected countries.
- 6. Noting the role and functions of the PATTEC Coordination Office, the Meeting commended the PATTEC Coordination Office for its efforts to bring all stakeholders on board so that the T&T problem has a global appeal and recommended the Office to maintain this spirit of collaboration; further, the Meeting thanked and commended the AU Commission for its sustained support to the PATTEC Coordination Office and the implementation of the PATTEC Initiative.
- 7. The Meeting thanked the Government and the people of Ghana for hosting the 10th PATTEC National Coordinators’ Meeting and for the hospitality extended to all participants.

The meeting was officially closed following the presentation of the summary report and the recommendations to the participants by Dr Hassane H. Mahamat AU- PATTEC Coordinator, by Dr Abebe Haile Gabriel, Director of Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA), and Dr Mark-Hansen, Director of Veterinary Services of the Republic of Ghana, representing the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture in charge of Livestock.

Dr Abebe Haile Gabriel thanked the participants and reiterated the support of his Department and the AUC to the PATTEC Coordination Office.

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NEW FACT SHEET FROM WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)

Fact sheet N° 259, January 2012

Key facts

- Sleeping sickness occurs only in 36 sub-Saharan Africa countries where there are tsetse flies that can transmit the disease.
- The people most exposed to the tsetse fly and therefore to the disease are in rural populations dependent on agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry or hunting.
- *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* (*T. b. g.*) accounts for 95 percent of reported cases of sleeping sickness.
- After continued control efforts, the number of cases reported in 2009 has dropped below 10 000 for first time in 50 years. This trend has been maintained in 2010 with 7 139 new cases reported.
- Diagnosis and treatment of the disease are complex and require specifically skilled staff.

Definition of the disease

Human African trypanosomiasis, also known as sleeping sickness, is a vector-borne parasitic disease. The parasites concerned are protozoa belonging to the *Trypanosoma* genus. They are transmitted to humans by tsetse fly (*Glossina* genus) bites which have acquired their infection from human beings or from animals harbouring the human pathogenic parasites.

Tsetse flies are found just in sub-Saharan Africa though only certain species transmit the disease. For reasons that are so far unexplained, there are many regions where tsetse flies are found, but sleeping sickness is not. Rural populations living in regions where transmission occurs and which depend on agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry or hunting are the most exposed to the tsetse fly and therefore to the disease. The disease develops in areas ranging from a single village to an entire region. Within an infected area, the intensity of the disease can vary from one village to the next.

Forms of human African trypanosomiasis

Human African trypanosomiasis takes two forms, depending on the parasite involved:

- *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* (*T. b. g.*) is found in West and Central Africa. This form currently accounts for over 95 percent of reported cases of sleeping sickness and causes a chronic infection. A person can be infected for months or even years without major signs or symptoms of the disease. When symptoms emerge, the patient is often already in an advanced disease stage where the central nervous system is affected.
- *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* (*T. b. r.*) is found in eastern and southern Africa. Nowadays, this form represents under 5 percent of reported cases and causes an acute infection. First signs and symptoms are observed a few months or weeks after infection. The disease develops rapidly and invades the central nervous system.

Another form of trypanosomiasis occurs mainly in 21 Latin American countries. It is known as American trypanosomiasis or Chagas disease. The causal organism is a different species from those causing the African form of the disease.