

Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign PATTEC

AFRICAN UNION SUMMIT
DECISIONS ON
PATTEC



African Union Commission

Towards a Tsetse Free Africa

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Background

The PATTEC initiative arose from the urgent need to eliminate the severe problems caused by tsetse-transmitted diseases in Africa. It came at a time of special concern for the increasing tsetse infestation and high incidences of trypanosomiasis against the background of reduced effectiveness and availability of drugs to treat the disease and the frustration caused by the unsustainable approaches to eliminate the tsetse fly vector. The initiative was on the one hand inspired by the successful eradication of tsetse flies from Zanzibar, which demonstrated the technical feasibility of achieving the sustainable elimination of trypanosomiasis and on the other hand encouraged by results of economic studies showing the economic justification of tsetse eradication.

At the 36th Ordinary Summit of the African Heads of State and Government held in Lome, Togo, in July 2000, Decision AHG/Dec. 156 (XXXVI), urging Member States to act collectively and rise to the challenge of eradicating tsetse flies from the continent of Africa, was adopted. In accordance with this Decision, the Secretary General of the OAU was assigned the task of initiating and coordinating a Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC). Within the context of this assignment the Secretary General commissioned a task Force of experts who prepared A Plan of Action to guide the process for the implementation of the Summit Decision. The Plan of Action was endorsed by the OAU Summit in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001 (AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII)) and referred for implementation to the relevant offices in the affected countries.

In support of the PATTEC initiative, and within the framework of an agreement for strategic co-operation between the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the period 1999-2001, the IAEA assisted OAU to develop the concepts and capacities for area-wide tsetse and trypanosomiasis intervention. The Plan of Action was prepared in December 2000, with the support from IAEA. The IAEA subsequently extended the period of its support to the General Secretariat and assisted the Secretariat to establish a PATTEC Coordination Office within the OAU General Secretariat and for sometime single-handedly funded the Office, including the seconding of an expert who has been working as the PATTEC Coordinator. In this regard, the PATTEC Coordination Office, established to organise, coordinate and harmonise the activities of the tsetse eradication campaign has now translated the recommendations in the Plan of Action into a work plan, with identified specific activities to be undertaken in a specified time frame.



Following efforts to generate international consensus on the proposals recommended in the Plan of Action, resolutions in favour of support the PATTEC initiative were passed by several mandated international organisations including:

- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
- THE world Health Organisation (WHO)
- The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOCC)

In order to track the developments in line with the mandate of the AU Summit which requires the Chairperson of the Commission to report to the Summit every year on the progress, which in some cases have resulted to additional and necessary adoption of Decisions to support the on going Campaign, below are the chronological order of Decisions taken in favour of the PATTEC initiative since inception.

DECISION ON THE PROPOSAL FOR THE ERADICATION OF TSETSE FLIES FROM THE AFRICAN CONTINENT:

[AHG/Dec. 156 (XXXVI)],

LOME, TOGO, JULY 2000

“The Assembly:

TAKES NOTE of the report presented by the Government of Uganda, and

COMMENDS the efforts undertaken to highlight the problem caused by tsetse flies in Africa;

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

RECOGNISES the seriousness of the problem as one of Africa’s greatest constraint to socio-economic development, severely affecting human and livestock health, limiting land use, causing poverty and perpetuating underdevelopment on the continent;

URGES member states to act collectively to rise to the challenge of eliminating the problem through concerted efforts in mobilizing the necessary human, financial and material resources required to render Africa tsetse-free within the shortest time possible.

ACKNOWLEDGES the transboundary nature of the problem, **WELCOMES** the establishment of the Pan African SIT Forum as a mechanism through which sustainable area-wide tsetse eradication can be achieved and **CALLS UPON** the Secretary General to provide support to the Pan African SIT Forum.

DECLARES the year 2001 as the year of the control of tsetse fly, to mark the beginning of renewed effort in the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies in Africa;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to undertake all necessary consultations with a view to initiating the campaign from all possible partners their support and co-operation in the implementation of the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign. The Secretary General should submit an annual progress report to the OAU Summit, through the current Chairman.

DECISION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE ERADICATION OF TSETSE FLIES FROM AFRICA:

[AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII)],

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, JULY 2001

"The Assembly:

RECALLS Decision AHG/156 (XXXVI) of the 36th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government, which urged Member States to rise to the challenge of the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies from the continent of Africa;

ACKNOWLEDGES with satisfaction that the OAU Secretariat has prepared a Plan of Action for the implementation of the Summit Decision on the eradication of tsetse flies;

URGES the OAU Secretariat and the relevant offices in the affected Member States dealing with health, agriculture, livestock production, rural development and poverty reduction to include the objective of the said Plan of Action among their priority programmes for implementation;

APPEALS to the international community to provide technical, financial and material support and assistance to Member States in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies."

DECISION TO MAKE A BUDGETARY PROVISION FOR PATTEC:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

(CM/Dec.661)

July 2002.

"The Executive Council:

TAKES NOTE of the Report;

RECALLS Decision AHG/Dec.156 (XXXVI) urging Member States to rise collectively to the challenge of eliminating the scourge of tsetse-transmitted diseases from Africa and assigning the Secretary General the task of initiating and coordinating a Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) as well as Decision AHG/

Dec.169 (XXXVII) endorsing a Plan of Action prepared by the Secretariat for the implementation of the Pan African tsetse eradication campaign;

NOTES WITH SATISFACTION the establishment of the PATTEC Policy and Mobilization Committee and URGES its members to actively seek ways of guiding and generating support for the PATTEC initiative;

COMMENDS the efforts of those African countries, which have already embarked on tsetse eradication projects and EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the International Atomic Energy Agency for the support and assistance extended to Member States and the Secretariat in the implementation of the PATTEC initiative;

URGES all affected countries to include tsetse eradication in their national priorities and within their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers so as to qualify for debt relief mechanisms or other forms of budgetary support to the process of implementing the objectives of PATTEC;

APPEALS to the international community to lend technical and financial support to the efforts of Member States and the Secretariat in implementing the PATTEC initiative;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to continue reminding all Member States about their individual and collective obligations in the struggle to eliminate the scourge of tsetse-transmitted diseases from Africa, to monitor the progress made in this endeavour and to report on the issue every year;

CALLS UPON the Secretary General to include a budgetary provision in the Budget of the African Union to cater for the activities of coordinating the PATTEC initiative”.



DECISION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PATTEC PROJECT (TSE-TSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS ERADICATION CAMPAIGN):

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

DOC. EX/CL/33(III)

July 2003.

"The Executive Council:

TAKES NOTE of the Report;

ACKNOWLEDGES with satisfaction, the efforts of the Commission towards implementing the PATTEC Project;

APPRECIATES the assistance provided to the Commission and affected Member States by the International Atomic Energy Agency and other development partners in support of Africa's efforts to combat trypanosomiasis;

WELCOMES the inclusion of the PATTEC Coordination Office in the structure of the Commission of the African Union;

URGES all Member States and the International Community to include the obligation to eliminate trypanosomiasis among their programme objectives and development priorities, to cooperate with the PATTEC Coordination Office and to provide the support required in the implementation of the objectives of PATTEC;

STRESSES the need for a collective and comprehensive continent-wide approach to eradicate the problem of tsetse flies;

REQUESTS the Commission to intensify efforts in mobilizing commitment and cooperation among all the affected countries to mount effective, tangible and expeditious action in executing tsetse eradication programmes, and to submit a report to the next Summit of the African Union on progress made.

DECISION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PATTEC INITIATIVE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

6th Ordinary Session

Abuja, Nigeria

EX.CL/Dec.167 (VI)

January 2005

The Executive Council:

TAKES NOTE of the Report;

ACKNOWLEDGES with appreciation the progress made in the work of the Commission in increasing awareness, mobilising support and coordinating the activities to advance Africa's war against Tsetse-transmitted diseases;

WELCOMES the assistance of the African Development Bank Group and other development partners in support of African countries in their efforts to eradicate Trypanosomiasis;

COMMENDS the efforts of those Member States, which have initiated action in mounting operations and laying firm plans and strategies aimed at eliminating the scourge of Tsetse-transmitted diseases from Africa;

URGES all affected countries to increase their commitment and engage the necessary action in response to the obligations of eradicating Trypanosomiasis;

APPEALS to the international community to provide technical and financial assistance in support of the efforts of African countries to eradicate Tsetse-transmitted diseases, in collaboration with the Commission, which is mandated to coordinate the implementation of the activities of the PATTEC initiative;

REQUESTS the Chairperson to continue reminding affected Member States about their individual and collective obligations to the objectives of the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign, to mobilise resources to support the activities of the campaign on behalf of Member States and to generally consolidate and build its capacity to promote and coordinate the activities of the PATTEC initiative.

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE 7TH AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Eighth Ordinary Session

Khartoum, SUDAN

EX.CL/Dec.251 (VIII)

January 2006

The Executive Council:

TAKES NOTE of the Report;

ENDORSES the Recommendations contained therein;

ALSO NOTES the mission of the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR), the mandate given to the NEPAD Secretariat and the important role of the Regional Economic Communities in the development of animal resources;

APPROVES the AU/IBAR strategic plan for 2005-2007 and requests that issues related to production and trade be taken into account;

WELCOMES the adoption by the conference of Ministers of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) II companion document on the live-stock sub-sector;

REQUESTS AU/IBAR and the NEPAD Secretariat to strengthen their collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities and those of research institutions in order to implement the CAADP II companion document on the livestock sub-sector effectively;

ALSO REQUESTS AU/IBAR to speed up the implementation of planned activities within the framework of the Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Unit (SERECU), prepare a post-PACE (Pan-African Control of Epizootis) programme, and seek funding for the final eradication of rinderpest from the African continent;

URGES all Member States to avail adequate resources to veterinary services and in particular epidemio-surveillance networks;

REQUESTS the Commission to consider organising a donors round table and to mobilize new resources to consolidate the PACE programme;

FURTHER REQUESTS the Commission to consider organising a donors' conference for PATTEC activities to supplement the current funding efforts by the African Development Bank (ADB);

NOTES with appreciation the progress made in the implementation of the PATTEC initiative and endorses the recommendation to make necessary changes in the structure of PATTEC coordination office in response of its expanding activities and scope of coverage;

FURTHER REQUESTS the Commission to report to council at its 10th Ordinary Session on the implementation of this decision.

DECISION ON THE PAN AFRICAN TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMOSIS ERADICATION CAMPAIGN (PATTEC)

Ninth Ordinary Session

EX.CL/Dec.312 (IX)

Banjul, THE GAMBIA

June 2006

The Executive Council,

TAKES NOTES and WELCOMES the efforts of the Commission and countries affected by the phenomenon of tsetse flies aimed at overcoming the challenge in line with the Assembly Decision on the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) as contained in the report of the Commission;

URGES Member States and development partners to respond positively to the Special Donors' Conference on PATTEC to be organised by the African Development Bank on behalf of the Commission and scheduled in Tunis, Tunisia, in October 2006:

TAKES NOTE of the forthcoming Donors' Conference on PATTEC and REQUESTS Member States to assist in mobilizing the resources required for the implementation of PATTEC.

**DECISION ON THE ADJUSTMENTS TO THE MAPUTO STRUCTURE PART D Doc. PRC/
Rpt(XVII)**

26 – 30 January 2009

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

The Executive Council:

TAKES NOTE of the recommendations of the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) on adjustments to the Maputo Structure -Doc.PRC/Rpt(XVII);

ENDORSES the PRC's recommendations that all requests for structural changes:

- i) be supported by relevant decisions of the policy organs;
- ii) comply with the principles of cost effectiveness and the Commission's benchmarks; and
- iii) that recruitment be made in a gradual and phased manner in order to better plan, control and manage the financial implications;

DECIDES that the recruitment for the thirty-three (33) new positions approved for the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) be done over a period of five (5) years beginning January 2010;

ADOPTS the adjustments to the Maputo Structure as set out in the PRC's Report - Document PRC/Rpt(XVII) - and **APPROVES** that its financial implications be incorporated into the 2010 budget.

FAO GENERAL CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION-4/2001

Plan of Action for the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)

Rome, Italy 12 November 2001

THE CONFERENCE,

Acknowledging that tsetse flies which affect 37 African countries and cause an estimated annual loss of US\$ 4.5 billion were one of Africa's greatest constraints to socio-economic development, severely affecting human and livestock health, limiting land use, causing poverty and perpetuating underdevelopment on the African continent,

Realizing that elimination of tsetse flies would significantly contribute to increased productivity of crops and livestock and reduce rural poverty on the African continent,

Recognizing decisions AHG/Dec. 156 (XXXVI) of 12 July 2000 and AHG/Dec. 169 (XXVI) of 11 July 2001 by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to free Africa of tsetse flies, and their endorsement of and commitment to the OAU's Plan of Action for the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC),

Taking note that the PATTEC was officially launched in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, during the Second Orientation Workshop for the Directors of Animal Resources and Veterinary Services on Policy and Strategy for Tsetse Eradication held on 29-30 September 2001,

Noting the recommendations made by the FAO Liaison officers meeting for West and Central Africa, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 29 September 2001, inviting the international community to fully support the PATTEC initiative,

Recalling that the World Food Summit Plan of Action of 1996, adopted in Rome on 13 November 1996, recommended that Governments, in partnership with all actors of civil society, and with the support of international institutions, seek to ensure effective prevention and progressive control of plant and animal pests and disease, including those which are of transboundary nature,

Considering the acknowledgement of the problem by the Secretary-General of the

United Nations in his recent report to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and the Resolution E/2001/L.34 adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council on 25 July 2001, calling upon all Member Nations, organizations of the United Nations System and the international community to fully support the Organization of African Unity's Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign,

Acknowledging the Resolution GC(45/RES/12, adopted on 21 September 2001 by the Forty-fifth Session of the Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, welcoming the OAU's Plan of Action of the eradication of tsetse flies from Africa and calling upon Member Nations to provide technical, financial and material support to African Member Nations in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies,

Considering that the Twenty-ninth Session of the FAO Conference in adopting Resolution 5/97 on the Programme against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) endorsed the objectives and structures for PAAT in recognition of its concern over the considerable adverse impact of Trypanosomiasis on agricultural production and human welfare, and for PAAT's potential to contribute to the objectives of the World Food Summit Plan of Action,

Supporting the significant joint efforts undertaken by FAO, IAEA, OAU and WHO through PAAT,

Recognizing the important contribution that FAO was making in the fields of pest and disease control and in food and agricultural production,

1. **Welcomes** the OAU initiative for the progressive control and ultimate eradication of tsetse flies from Africa as an important tool to increase animal and agricultural production in affected countries,
2. **Urges** affected Member Nations to include tsetse flies eradication in their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers,
3. **Requests** FAO, in cooperation with Member Nations and relevant international organizations, to support African Member Nations in their efforts to effectively combat the human and animal diseases and their vectors, and in particular to support the OAU's initiative of PATTEC,
4. **Requests** the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution to the Council and the Conference at its Thirty-second Session.

FAO GENERAL CONFERENCE

Thirty-second Session

PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PAN AFRICAN TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS ERADICATION CAMPAIGN

Rome, 29 November - 10 December 2003

I. Background

1. Tsetse-transmitted trypanosomiasis is a disease unique to Africa affecting both humans and animals. This disease occurs in about 10 million km² in 37 sub-Saharan countries corresponding almost one-third of Africa's total land area. Trypanosomiasis has a severe economic impact on African agricultural production. In affected countries, the disease causes an estimated annual loss of US\$ 4.5 billion and greatly constrains socio-economic development, limits land use, optimal utilization of natural resources, and causes poverty and food insecurity.

2. It is therefore no coincidence that out of the 37 tsetse-infested countries, 32 are Low-Income Food Deficit Countries and 29 are Least Developed Countries. The reinforcement of agriculture is a key element in the fight against poverty in most of these countries, and livestock provides important contributions to livelihoods and markets in more than 20 countries where the disease occurs. Trypanosomiasis is therefore a constant and serious threat to food security in tsetse infested areas of sub-Saharan Africa.

3. The control and ultimate elimination of the human and animal diseases transmitted by the tsetse flies would significantly contribute to increased productivity of land and livestock and to reduce rural poverty in Africa.

4. Given the sub-continental scale of the tsetse fly problem and considering its complex and dynamic medical, veterinary, agricultural and rural development dimensions, Member Nations have recognized the need to establish focus and direction in the fight against tsetse and trypanosomiasis. This is pursued under two complementary programmes, the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) and the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC).

5. PAAT, established by the 29th FAO Conference in 1997 (Resolution 5/1997), provides the umbrella for inter-agency collaboration and comprises the joint efforts of the African Union (AU), FAO, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the World Health Organization (WHO). AU, through its Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources

(IBAR), implements and coordinates, inter alia, livestock disease control projects in Africa. IBAR also retains specific responsibilities for the organization and administration of the International and Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC). FAO is an official member of the Executive Committee of ISCTRC. FAO undertakes the technical analyses of the precise nature of the tsetse and trypanosomiasis constraint to agricultural and rural development, and promotes and implements an integrated approach for rural development of tsetse-affected areas. FAO also provides the secretariat of PAAT. IAEA is involved through the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, located in Vienna, where the main activities include the development of diagnostic techniques, of disease epidemiology and of the application of the sterile insect technique. The responsibilities of WHO range over a wide spectrum of activities demanded for the understanding, control and surveillance of human sleeping sickness and its relationships with the animal disease.

6. PAAT has achieved international scientific and technical recognition for providing reliable science-based advice to Member Nations on tsetse and trypanosomiasis matters. The Programme, based on a country-driven consultative advisory structure, is well placed to advise on international technical policy, and to assist and promote regional and national programmes, as well as to identify project guidelines, research priorities and strategies on tsetse and trypanosomiasis interventions.

7. PAAT produces scientific/technical bulletins, provides dissemination of tsetse and trypanosomiasis related information, organizes annual meetings of the Panel of PAAT Advisory Group (PAG) Coordinators, endorsed by the Resolution 5/1997 as a Statutory Body, and of the Programme Committee, a decision-making body comprising senior technical advisors, representatives of affected countries, donors and international research institutions. The PAAT Programme Committee provides overall Programme direction on the basis of advice given by the Panel of PAG Coordinators. The Panel, in turn, receives advice from the FAO Liaison Officers, field based country representatives who assist in the collation of information on national priorities and activities.

8. PATTEC, established on 12 July 2000, in Lomé (Togo), by the 36th ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) - now African Union - has a more operational orientation as it seeks to pave the way for the implementation of field programmes, placing emphasis on the elimination of tsetse populations, primarily through the application of the Sterile-Insect Technique (SIT).

9. The establishment of PATTEC underlines the recognition at the highest political level of the tsetse and trypanosomiasis problem as a key constraint to African development. A first outline for PATTEC implementation was approved by the Heads of State and Government at the AU Summit in July 2001, in Lusaka (Zambia). PATTEC was officially launched at the 26th Meeting of ISCTRC in October 2001, in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). In March 2002, the PATTEC Policy and Mobilisation Committee (PMC) first met at the AU Headquarters, in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

10. The 31st FAO Conference in November 2001, welcomed, in Resolution 4/2001, the AU initiative for the progressive control and ultimate eradication of tsetse flies in Africa (PATTEC), urged affected Member Nations to include tsetse fly eradication in their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), and requested the FAO Secretariat to support PATTEC and to report on the implementation of this Resolution to the 32nd Conference.

II. Follow-up to Resolution 4/2001

11. FAO has been, in line with Resolution 4/2001, working to enhance synergy and harmonization between PAAT and PATTEC. The two programmes share the long-term objective of the removal of the trypanosomiasis constraint from sub-Saharan Africa.

12. PAAT is a broad international forum and seeks to bring together all those concerned with tsetse and African trypanosomiasis research and control intervention. In particular, the supportive role of FAO - through PAAT - to PATTEC, is to provide it with international expertise on various aspects of tsetse and disease management, and the associated issues of land use, environmental protection and sustainable livestock-agricultural and socio-economic development. PATTEC's action plan focuses on area-wide approaches to tsetse control, which are defined as the management and elimination of entire tsetse populations within circumscribed areas.

13. The progress made by Member Nations in terms of highlighting the need to address tsetse and trypanosomiasis problems in their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) is somewhat slow. With few exceptions, Member Nations have, so far, not yet explicitly identified the tsetse and trypanosomiasis problem as a major obstacle in the fight against poverty in their PRSPs. PAAT and PATTEC are jointly working towards more general recognition of the tsetse and trypanosomiasis constraint as a key issue to be addressed at national and regional level for enhancing agricultural productivity and poverty alleviation in affected areas. In this regard, FAO has advanced the consultation with Member Nations to create a conducive environment for the recognition, at the

policy makers' level, of the tsetse and trypanosomiasis constraint, its inclusion in PRSPs, and the development and implementation of field programmes against the vectors and the disease.

14. The main contribution provided to PATTEC by FAO - through PAAT - concerns technical and scientific support. FAO organizes annual meetings of the Panel of the PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators, PAAT Programme Committee and international workshops, prepares internationally recognized guidelines and assists Member Nations in the process of priority setting in tsetse and trypanosomiasis control. Also, FAO hosts and runs the PAAT Information System (PAAT IS) which allows PAAT and PATTEC partners to interact and communicate with the scientific and technical community, policy makers, donors and planners in the field throughout Africa. The PAAT IS comprises an electronic atlas on tsetse and agriculture, country profiles, and literature references. FAO regularly publishes the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Information Quarterly, a bibliographic knowledge base with over 12 000 references and the PAAT Technical and Scientific Series papers aimed at the technical community involved in research and development.

15. Notably, progress has been made in achieving concertation and consensus on principles for the selection of priority areas for PATTEC programme intervention. The principles guiding the consensus were oriented to find solutions for the tsetse and trypanosomiasis problem and chances of success in the context of national and regional livestock-agricultural development, market requirements, opportunities and competitiveness. The relevance of the "area-wide integrated pest management (IPM)" concept was emphasized, and is now placed in the broader context of human well-being, poverty reduction and food security, with improved public health, enhanced mixed livestock-crop farming development and sustainable utilisation of natural resources guiding the process of strategy development. Fundamental to tsetse and trypanosomiasis intervention is the causal relationship between poverty and development opportunities of tsetse-affected areas.

16. Area-wide Integrated Pest Management is therefore not primarily driven by a single technology, but brings together all tsetse and trypanosomiasis control tools, including the use of sterile flies, as appropriate, to combat and eliminate the diseases in livestock and humans. Further, criteria for the area-wide IPM approach consider and capitalise on agro-ecological production trends and forces, climatic variations, and incorporate the notion of autonomous tsetse suppression, as brought about by anthropogenic forces, like expanding and intensifying agriculture and market conditions. An accurate

assessment of the cost-benefit is also among the criteria for selection of priority areas and implementation of area-wide IPM strategy. In this regard, participating countries are encouraged to apply agreed criteria for selection of priority areas which may be regarded as offering opportunities for further sustainable tsetse and trypanosomiasis intervention.

17. Such conceptual analysis for the development of opportunities for the implementation of tsetse and trypanosomiasis intervention was successfully concretized in the PAAT-PATTEC agreement on the Southern Rift Valley of Ethiopia and the “cotton belt” border area between Burkina Faso and Mali as the two areas for joint national and international action. In all situations, technical intervention tools are selected on the basis of need within an integrated campaign, and implemented in a phased manner.

18. Further FAO efforts in support of PATTEC were concretized in a joint AU, FAO, IAEA, WHO communiqué calling for united action against tsetse and trypanosomiasis in the context of the PAAT and PATTEC programmes, released on 7 June 2002, prior to the WFS:fyl. Additionally, a statement produced at the 8th meeting of the PAG Coordinators, in September 2002, in Nairobi (Kenya), welcomed the growing consensus on the PATTEC objectives and the need for intensified joint efforts on tsetse and trypanosomiasis intervention. This PAAT Statement also reflects the consensus of the PAAT members - mandated international organizations, National Agricultural Research Systems (NARSs), Advanced Research Institutions (ARIs) and relevant international institutes and donors (e.g. IFAD)- on the policy, strategy and methodological approach for tsetse and trypanosomiasis interventions. The close collaboration between PAAT and PATTEC for jointly tackling tsetse and trypanosomiasis in sub-Saharan Africa is underpinned by the participation of PATTEC and members of the PATTEC Policy and Mobilization Committee in major international scientific and technical meetings convened by FAO through PAAT, i.e the 8th and the 9th meeting of the Panel of the PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators, held respectively in November 2002, in Nairobi (Kenya) and in September 2003, in Pretoria (South Africa), and the 7th meeting of the PAAT Programme Committee, in November 2002, in Geneva (Switzerland).

19. With regard to prioritization of normative activities, FAO convened an international workshop in July 2003, at FAO Headquarters, on “Moving from criteria for selection of priority areas to formulation of tsetse and trypanosomiasis field programme proposals: Ethiopia Southern Rift Valley – case study”. A similar workshop for the cotton-belt zone of the border area between Burkina Faso and Mali is scheduled for November 2003, in Burkina Faso.

20. FAO participated in relevant international discussion fora, including the 2nd and 3rd PATTEC Policy and Mobilization Committee meetings, in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), August 2002 and February 2003, respectively, with a view to foster understanding, harmonization and cohesion of efforts to address the tsetse and trypanosomiasis problem in the context of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD).

21. The consultative process initiated by FAO created a conducive environment for IAEA to formalize its adherence to PAAT in a letter transmitted by IAEA management to FAO in July 2002. Similarly, the AU General Secretariat has signalled that efforts are under way for the signature of the PAAT agreement.

22. FAO is preparing a regional project under its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) for the mobilisation of resources for "Capacity Building and Programme Development in support of PATTEC". One of the objectives of the TCP project is to build the necessary regional and national capacities for integrated area-wide tsetse and trypanosomiasis intervention schemes in agreed priority areas, i.e. Burkina Faso, Mali and Ethiopia. It provides support to core field teams and professionals in the PATTEC initiative for sub-regional and national level strategic planning of integrated pest and disease management.

23. The problem posed by trypanosomiasis for agricultural development of sub-Saharan Africa is heterogeneous and varies between and within countries and regions. In this regard, FAO - through PAAT - will continue its endeavour to develop and refine normative principles for tsetse and trypanosomiasis intervention strategies in support of the PATTEC initiative and to enhance synergies and complementarities among all concerned international agencies and governments.

24. The major result so far achieved in FAO's support of PATTEC is a consensus in the relevant technical and policy community on a common tsetse and trypanosomiasis control approach in the context of SARD, as well as a consensus on focal areas for PATTEC's field operations (Burkina Faso, Mali, Ethiopia). This consensus was achieved in a series of PAAT mediated meetings supported with comprehensive technical and scientific information on vector, disease and their interactions with agriculture and the natural resources involved.

25. FAO welcomes the recommendation made by the First Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of the African Union, held on 1-2 July 2003 in Maputo (Mozambique), to African Governments to allocate adequate resources and to cooperate among themselves and with the African Union in the implementation of PATTEC. FAO also

welcomes the recommendation of the Conference on the adoption of an integrated approach to tackle the agricultural and food production problems, and on the provision of every possible support to enhance animal resource production.

26. FAO invites the Conference to note its report on the enhanced, science-based integration of the tsetse and trypanosomiasis control approaches and programmes in sub-Saharan Africa as represented by PAAT and PATTEC and invites continued and renewed commitment of Member Nations to these programmes.

GC(46)/RES/11D

International Atomic Energy Agency

GENERAL CONFERENCE

SUPPORT TO THE AFRICAN UNION'S PAN AFRICAN TSETSE AND
TRYPANOSOMOSIS ERADICATION CAMPAIGN (PATTEC)

September 2002



The General Conference,

(a) **Recalling** its resolution GC(45)/RES/12.D on "Support to the Organization of African Unity's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Campaign (PATTEC)" and earlier resolutions on strengthening of the Agency's technical co-operation activities,

(b) **Recognizing** the importance of the provisions of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD),

(c) **Recalling** decisions AHG/Dec. 156(XXXVI) and AHG/Dec.169(XXXVII) of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on an Africa free of tsetse flies and in support of the OAU's Plan of Action for PATTEC,

(d) **Recognizing** that tsetse flies and the transboundary character of the diseases they transmit, affecting 37 African countries and causing unacceptable human suffering and an estimated annual loss of US\$ 4.5 billion, are one of Africa's greatest constraints to socio-economic development, severely affecting human and livestock health, limiting land use and preventing an ecologically appropriate and sustainable utilization of available natural resources, causing poverty and perpetuating underdevelopment on the African continent,

(e) **Recognizing** that, in the short and medium term, the creation and subsequent expansion of tsetse fly-free zones and, in the longer term, the ultimate eradication of tsetse flies from affected African Member States would significantly contribute to increased productivity of crops and livestock and reduce rural poverty on the African continent,

(f) **Recognizing** the technical and economic feasibility, the environmental friendliness and the essential role of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) in building on the work of other anti-tsetse initiatives for creating tsetse fly-free zones, the sustainable

results achieved so far in some African countries and the ensuing development opportunities,

(g) **Acknowledging** the efforts and support of the Agency over several years for R&D and for the establishment of technical standards for integrating tsetse fly SIT into area-wide campaigns of tsetse and trypanosomosis intervention,

(h) **Appreciating** the extrabudgetary resources provided by a number of Member States in support of those efforts,

(i) **Noting** decision CM/Dec. 661 of the 76th Ordinary Session of the African Union's Council of Ministers, which specifically expressed the Council's gratitude to the

Agency for the support and assistance extended to Member States in the implementation of the PATTEC initiative, GC(46)/RES/11 page 6

(j) **Noting** FAO Conference Resolution 4/2001 in support of PATTEC, and (k) **Appreciating** the steps taken by Agency and other relevant organizations regarding improved international co-operation and the harmonization of efforts in support of the PATTEC initiative,

1. **Appreciates** the increased efforts being made by the Director General to support expanded application of the SIT in the creation of tsetse fly-free zones in African Member States in support of the OAU Plan of Action for PATTEC;

2. **Calls** upon Member States to continue to provide technical, financial and material support to African States in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies;

3. **Requests** the Secretariat, in co-operation with Member States and relevant international organizations, to continue supporting African Member States in their efforts to create and subsequently expand tsetse fly-free zones in line with the OAU's Plan of Action for the eradication of tsetse flies through utilization of the SIT, and to continue to further develop scientific research in this field, within available resources;

4. **Stresses** the need for continued international co-operation and the harmonization of efforts in support of PATTEC, including through the TCDC mechanism;

5. **Further requests** the Secretariat to co-ordinate with the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) in order to implement this resolution; and

6. **Requests** the Director General to report on the progress made and the effectiveness in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its forty-seventh (2003) session, subject to the availability of resources.

FIFTY-SIXTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA56.7

Agenda item 14.1

Pan African tsetse and trypanosomiasis

eradication campaign,

Geneva, Switzerland

26 May 2003



The Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on Pan African tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication campaign;

Acknowledging that pain, suffering and death from trypanosomiasis are a daily threat to more than 60 million people in 37 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, 22 of which are among the least developed countries;

Realizing that trypanosomiasis, which causes an estimated annual loss of US\$ 4.5 thousand million, is one of Africa's greatest constraints to socioeconomic development, severely affecting human and livestock health, limiting land use, causing poverty, and perpetuating underdevelopment on

the African continent;

Noting that eradication of tsetse flies would significantly contribute to increasing human well-being and productivity of crops and livestock and to reducing rural poverty on the African continent;

Noting further that a multisectoral approach to tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis eradication programmes has in the past been successful in drastically reducing both bovine and human trypanosomiasis;

Realizing, therefore, that eradication of tsetse flies, which transmit the disease to both humans and animals, is the only effective, long-term solution to fight the disease;

Recognizing decisions AHG/156 (XXXVI) of 12 July 2000 and AHG/169 (XXXVII) of 11 July 2001 by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to free Africa of tsetse flies, and their endorsement of and commitment to OAU's Plan of Action for the Pan

African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC);

Aware that the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his report to the United Nations Economic and Social Council on 25 July 2001 acknowledged the problem of trypanosomiasis and called upon all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, and the international community fully to support OAU's Campaign;

Welcoming resolution GC (45)/RES/12 adopted in September 2001 by the Forty-fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, supporting OAU's Campaign and calling upon Member States to provide technical, financial and material support to African States in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies;

Noting that the Campaign was officially launched in Ouagadougou on 5 October 2001;

Further noting the adoption by the thirty-first session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization (2-13 November 2001) of a resolution requesting FAO to support African

Member States in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies and, in particular, OAU's Campaign;

Recalling resolution WHA50.36 on African trypanosomiasis, and welcoming the significant efforts undertaken jointly by OAU, FAO, IAEA and WHO through the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis to find solutions within the framework of sustainable development to the problems caused by human and animal trypanosomiasis;

Reaffirming that WHO is committed to mobilizing and streamlining its activities to combat trypanosomiasis, particularly in support of surveillance and control, in cooperation with organizations of the United Nations system and other partners, including the private sector,

WELCOMES OAU's initiative to eradicate tsetse flies from Africa as an essential step to fighting trypanosomiasis and to removing the threat that this disease represents to the health of African populations;

COMMENDS the efforts being made by WHO and other partners, including the private sector, to monitor and control the disease and to implement a programme for the elimination of African trypanosomiasis as a public health problem, which contribute to the global fight against this disease;



URGES Member States and competent international organizations to provide support to African Members in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies and, in particular, to OAU's Plan of Action for the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC);

REQUESTS the Director-General to report on progress made in implementation of this resolution to the Executive Board at its 113th session and to the Fifty-seventh World Health Assembly.



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