STRATEGIC PLAN: 2013 – 2017

PAN AFRICAN TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS ERADICATION CAMPAIGN (PATTEC)

January 2013

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FORWARD

It is being a decade, since Tsetse-transmitted African trypanosomiasis (AT) in man and domestic animals poses a serious threat to the lives and livelihoods of entire communities. Tsetse flies and African Trypanosomiasis constitute one of greatest constraint; (1) to health and productivity of human beings and livestock; (2) to a more appropriate and responsible utilization of natural resources as well as (3) to their restriction of land use and socio-economic development in affected countries. Tsetse flies and tsetse transmitted Trypanosomiasis problem occurs in rural areas that don't attract headlines and is found only in the African continent. Tsetse flies infest more than 9 million square kilometers of fertile land spread across 38 countries, from Senegal in the north to South Africa in the south. Areas that are infested with tsetse flies are virtually devoid of humans, cattle and other domestic livestock as well agricultural activities.

The Decision (Dec. AHG/Dec. 156(XXXVI) of July 2000 in Lome, Togo) to embark on the PATTEC Initiative by African Heads of State and Government was made following extensive technical consultations among Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis control specialists and experts in Africa and worldwide to generate a consensus on the way forward. The African Union 's plan and initiative to eradicate the scourge of tsetse – transmitted Trypanosomiasis has received support not only from affected countries, International bodies (NU mandated agencies, donors) but also from relevant stakeholders (Foundations, research Institutions, Institutions of Higher learning, NGOs' etc.). That decision has been strengthened by the Decision of Heads of State and Government to embark on Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) during the AU-Summit held in Maputo in 2013.

The Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis (T&T) challenge impacts directly on the implementation of all CAADP Pillars in the following order of importance:

1. CAAPD Pillar I (aims to extends area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems);
2. CAADP Pillar III (aims to increase food supply and reduce hunger across the region by raising small holders 'productivity and improving response to food emergencies);
3. CAADP Pillar IV (aims to improve agricultural research and systems in order to disseminate appropriate new technologies) and;
4. CAADP Pillar II (to increase market access through improved rural infrastructure and other trade-related interventions).

The process of development of the PATTEC Strategic Plan and Plan of Action 2013 – 2017, which took close to one and half years, was carried out through world-wide stakeholders' consultations, literature reviews, affected countries' reports, web discussions…, SWOT analysis of previous PATTEC Action Plan that was drafted in 2001, participatory approach, experts and consultants. The draft plans were presented at workshops, conferences where stakeholders made contributions and finally presented and approved by the newly appointed AU-PATTEC Steering Committee in December 2012.

As we are starting to implement the Strategic and Action Plans in 2013, the Year of the celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of OAU / AU which also was declared the Year of Pan Africanism and African Integration, we believe that this strategy, due to the trans-boundary nature of the tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis, will guide affected countries and regional economic communities (RECs) and the international communities' efforts during the period 2013 to 2017. The strategic and action plans will further address relevant issues related to the coordination of T&T activities, policies, strategies, programmes, resources mobilization efforts and provide a very effective framework for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication in the continent.

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AU-PATTEC Coordinator

PREFACE

The Pan African Union Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis (T&T) Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC) Coordination Office, which was established by a decision **(DOC.EX/CL/33 (III)** taken in Lusaka, Zambia which included the PATTEC Coordination Office in the structure of the Commission of the African Union, is mandated by the African Heads of State and Government to initiate, organize, support and coordinate Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis (T&T) eradication in Sub-Saharan Africa. Consistent with this mandate, PATTEC's mission is:

"***to provide leadership in the progressive creation of tsetse and Trypanosomiasis free areas on the African Continent within the shortest possible time through collective and concerted action by AU Member States and relevant stakeholders including Donors, Lending Institutions, UN mandated Organisations, Research and Institutions of Higher learning, NGOs, and the private sector, etc. coordinated by the PATTEC Coordination Office, while ensuring improved human and animal health, enhancement of human, animal and agricultural productivity, increased responsible use of natural resources and also making certain that the reclaimed areas are sustainably, equitably and economically exploited."***

The 2013 -2017 PATTEC Strategic Plan is the result of a process of consultations with AU Member States, Regional Economic Communities, international partners and relevant institutions and individuals, which started in July 2011 as electronic forum, followed by a workshop in November 2011 among others.

The overall objective of this Strategic Plan is to reorganize the T&T eradication programme of the African Union and to provide overall direction upon which the more detailed sub-regional and country T&T projects and implementation plans will be based.

This strategic plan is not static and will be reviewed after five years (2017) to develop and adapt it to meet changing circumstances. The Mid Term Evaluation of the Strategic Plan is scheduled two and a half years from the beginning of 2013 (Mid 2015).

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-HQs	African Union Headquarters
ARC	African Regional Conference
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter African Bureau of Animal Resources
AU-PATTEC	African Union Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
CEMAC	Communauté Economique et Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community for West African States
FIND	Forum for Innovative New Diagnostics
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HAT	Human African Trypanosomiasis
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
ICIPE	International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NTD 2020	Neglected Tropical Diseases 2020
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PATTEC	Pan African tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARD	Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development
SAT	Sequential Aerosol Technique
SIT	Sterile Insect Technique
SFP-PAAT	Secretariat Focal Point- Program Against African Trypanosomiasis
SS	Sleeping Sickness
T&T	Tsetse and Trypanosomosis
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WHO	World Health Organization of the United Nations

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Executive Summary

The Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) Office was established following a declaration in July 2000 of the Summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held in Lomé, Togo (Decision AGH/Dec.156-XXXVI) to support eradication of tsetse fly. The PATTEC Coordination Office was created to spearhead the campaign.

Located at the African Union Head Quarters (AU HQs) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the PATTEC Coordination Office is mandated to initiate, organize, support and coordinate Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis (T&T) eradication in Sub-Saharan Africa (**Decision. DOC.EX/CL/33 (III)** Lusaka, Zambia). Its ultimate objective is the elimination of the burden of T&T from Sub-Saharan Africa. It also builds the capacities of the affected Member States and mobilizes the necessary human, financial and material resources for the implementation of the PATTEC initiative in these countries.

Following its establishment, the PATTEC Coordination Office has intensified the fight against T&T leveraging on programme, policy and strategy development for livestock production and Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) at continental level to field implementation in T&T affected countries.

Seven years ago, the PATTEC Coordination Office initiated the implementation of the T&T multinational project designed to create tsetse and Trypanosomiasis free areas through the mobilization of financial resources from the African Development Bank (ADB) to support six participating West and East African countries. It has also worked with a number of other African countries that financed T&T interventions with their own funds and those that have prepared T&T intervention projects and are looking for funding.

The PATTEC Coordination Office has the mandate to assist all T&T affected AU Member States in the initiation of intervention projects, mobilization of funds for project implementation, and supervision of projects that are in operation. The 2013-2017 Strategic Plan of PATTEC is, therefore, prepared to streamline the role of the PATTEC Coordination Office and other stakeholders in the fight against T&T.

The Revised PATTEC Strategic document has taken the following into consideration.

- National Agricultural Development Policies and Strategies of the AU Member States
- The Principles set by the African union/NEPAD in the CAADP framework
- Global, continental and regional priorities as identified in the common efforts to contribute to the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the African Regional

Conference (ARC); Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as East African Community (EAC), Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), Common Market For Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWS), Souther African Development Community (SADC), Economic and Monitory Community of Central African States (CEMAC[1]), West African Economic and Monitory Union (UEMOA[2])

The PATTEC Office has identified the following three strategic pillars that result from the five strategic outcomes of the 2013-2017 PATTEC Strategic Plan.

Pillar I: Support to human and animal health improvement

Outcome 1: PATTEC Member States with ongoing and past T&T interventions: The expected outcome is sustained results of interventions and freedom from the burden of T&T

Outcome 2: PATTEC member states with new T&T interventions: The expected outcome is a significant suppression of T&T that will lead to freedom from the burden of T&T

Pillar II: Support to public and private investments in agriculture and rural development

Outcome 3: Improved Agricultural productivity

Outcome 4: Improved food security and poverty reduction

Pillar III. Support for sustainable land management

Outcome 5: Sustainable natural resource management

The above three pillars bring together several activities and their outputs are expected to manifest through a significant reduction in T&T burden in AU Member States in the next five years. Further details are given in the text that follows in the Strategic Plan document.

The five outcomes listed above are supported by cross-cutting strategic functions that include: capacity development, policy support, advocacy, promotion of data collection and analysis, knowledge management and dissemination.

1 Communaute Economique et Monetaire de l'Afrique Central
2 Union Economic et Monetaire Ouest Africaine

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Tsetse fly infestation is one of the most important constraints to rural development in sub-Saharan Africa. By transmitting animal trypanosomiasis, the tsetse fly drastically reduces the numbers of livestock available. At the same time, trypanosomiasis kills animals used for draught power, thus reducing the capacity of farmers to open up and work the land. Tsetse transmitted sleeping sickness, affects a considerable number of people in Africa, thereby reducing the availability of labour as well as increasing the cost of health services. Over the last 100 years a lot of effort has been put on initiatives aimed at controlling the tsetse fly. There has, however, been limited impact in terms of reducing the problem. While some of the areas where the tsetse fly populations were considerably reduced became re-infested over time, the implementation of the PATTEC initiative over the past twelve years has led to the creation of more than150, 000 square kilometres of tsetse freedom. These gains must be sustained.

1.2 AU-PATTEC

African Heads of State and Government, having been under pressure from their communities to do something about the tsetse fly, and realizing that individual country solutions would not work, came to the conclusion that the tsetse problem had to be tackled on a continent-wide basis. The OAU Summit held in Lomé, Togo, in July 2000 (AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVIII) urged member States to rise to the Challenge of the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies from the continent and the executive Council Decision (CM/Dec.661) of Durban, South Africa, July 2002 assigned the Secretary General of the OAU with the task of initiating a campaign to eradicate this menace from the continent of Africa, once and for all, hence the birth of the African Union Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign. Following the Executive Council decision (DOC.EX/CL/33 (III), Maputo, Mozambique of July 2003, the PATTEC Coordination Office has been included in the structure of the AU Commission. It is worth noting that the first Plan of Action for the implementation of the Pan African Tsetse Eradication Campaign was endorsed in Lusaka, Zambia, July 2001, by Decision (AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII).

2 Situation Analysis

2.1 The tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Challenge

Tsetse-transmitted African trypanosomiasis (AT) in man and domestic animals poses a serious threat to the lives and livelihoods of entire communities and constitutes the greatest single constraint to livestock and crop production and to a more appropriate and responsible utilization of natural resources in Africa. Tsetse flies infest about 10 million square kilometers of fertile land spread across 37 countries on the African continent, from Senegal in the north to South Africa in the south. Areas that are infested with tsetse flies are most suitable for livestock and crop production. These areas are however, virtually devoid of cattle and other domestic livestock.

The AT is designated a neglected tropical disease reflecting its impact on predominantly poor rural communities as well as historically negligible international funding or advocacy. AT is transmitted among humans and a range of animal species, predominantly cattle and other livestock. Some forms of the disease are restricted to people, others are restricted to animals and still others are zoonotic (transmissible between animals and humans).

The tsetse and Trypanosomiasis problem is thus vast and complex as it manifests as human and animal disease, negatively impacts on agricultural development, land use and responsible use of natural resources, limits human settlements and socio-economic development.

(a) Public health impact

The World Health Organization of the United Nations (WHO) reports that over 60 million people in Africa live at risk of becoming infected with the disease. Out of the estimated 500,000 people already infected, it is now estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 die every year and the situation is rapidly deteriorating, with more than 40,000 new cases being registered every year, excluding the many unreported cases from inaccessible rural and war-ravaged areas.

It is estimated that payments for pre-treatment drugs, such as vitamins, plus other costs such as transport, food provided during hospitalization and treatment, comes to a figure equivalent to 12% of the annual income from agriculture. Adding the ‘indirect’ costs represented by the time lost to the diagnosed patients and those accompanying them, results in a total cost to families equivalent to about a quarter (25%) of a year’s income

(b) Impact on animal health and productivity

The concurrent impact of the animal form of the disease, nagana, has demonstrated that

the disease has a significant integrative zoonotic burden. Nagana's impact is predominantly economic, with livestock (usually cattle) suffering chronic disease and reduced productive capacity. Indeed, the distribution of livestock livelihoods and livestock development in Africa is inversely correlated with the distribution of the tsetse fly vector. All forms of trypanosomiasis re-emerged in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1960s and 70s in association with newly independent governments, widespread civil conflict, and re-allocation of finances to other health and political priorities. This re-emergence had occurred predominantly in Sudan, Angola, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but the disease affects 37 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Given the strong social, cultural and economic value associated with livestock in many affected regions, the impact of trypanosomiasis encompasses physical as well as social, cultural, and economic health of those dependent on livestock-based livelihoods.

The disease leads to loss of productivity in animals and, without treatment, is frequently fatal. Large areas of land are today left with relatively few cattle because of the presence of the tsetse fly, and the estimated losses in agricultural output and productivity are very significant. It is estimated that the disease directly affects livestock productivity by reducing calving rates by 1-12 percent in trypanotolerant breeds and 11-12 percent in susceptible breeds, increases calf mortality by 0-10 percent for tolerant breeds and 10-20 percent for susceptible breeds, and reduces milk off-take by 10-26 percent in tolerant breeds.

Although there are significant variations among observations, an average reduction of 20 percent in herd meat and milk output in areas of tsetse challenge is considered to be a conservative estimate. Overall, the cattle population is reduced by 30-50 percent because farmers keep their animals away from areas with a high tsetse challenge or trypanosomiasis risk.

(c) Impact on crop production, land use and ecosystems

Additionally, even more significant are the **indirect impacts on crop production, land use, ecosystem structure and function, and human welfare**. Trypanosomiasis prevents, in many places, the development of integrated crop-livestock production systems. That means that tilling must be performed by hand and agricultural productivity is lower than if healthy animals were available to provide draught power. For instance, evidence from Ethiopia suggests that a team of oxen in a tsetse-infested area is only capable of cultivating 60 percent of the land that can be cultivated in a tsetse-free area. The disease can lead to species well suited for animal traction not being introduced into areas at risk. This is exemplified by evidence in West African where zebus and horses are little used in the wetter semi-arid and drier sub humid regions of West Africa because of the risk of contracting African Animal Trypanosomiasis.

(d) Impact on food security

With specific reference to **food security**, it is estimated that the 32 world's poorest countries, which are dependent on food aid mainly in Africa are the primary victims of tsetse and trypanosomiasis. In those areas, there is practically no mixed farming; there is a separation of crop and animal production, an issue that remains a problem for planners in most countries in Africa; and Africans in rural areas continue to till the land with hand hoes. The separation of crop and livestock production is one of the causes of soil unproductiveness and leads to deprivation of manure for fertilizing crops. To put the situation into global perspective, compared to Asia, where an estimated 50 per cent of crop production benefits from the power of draught animals, crop production in Africa benefits only 5-10 per cent. As a result, the Food and Agriculture Organization and others institutions estimate that Africa is losing about US $4.5 billion yearly due to T&T each year.

(e) The trends of tsetse and Trypanosomiasis

Over the years, tsetse fly infestation and cases of trypanosomiasis in man and domestic animals have remained at high levels in a number of countries. Reports of re-infestation of areas that had previously been cleared of the tsetse fly are available, but the numbers of cases recorded of the disease in man and domestic animals appear to be declining after having reached unprecedented levels in the recent years. This situation is in spite of the fact that no vaccine against the disease is available and new drugs are only beginning to emerge now. Some of the drugs used to treat sleeping sickness are highly toxic and all drugs currently used to treat trypanosomiasis have been rendered largely ineffective by widespread drug-resistance. The rate of development of new drugs is slow as their continued production is threatened for commercial reasons. The only market is Africa where the purchasing power of the consumers affected is poor and rapidly deteriorating.

2.2 Past and Current Attempts to control tsetse

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

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

A historical turning point in the fight against T&T was reached in July 2000, at the 36th Ordinary Summit of the African Heads of State and Government held in Lomé, Togo, where African Heads of State and Government adopted a **Decision AHG/Dec. 156 (XXXVI)**, urging Member States to act collectively to embark on a Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)**.** Within the framework of this decision, the African Union Commission was assigned the task of guiding and coordinating activities in the implementation of the decision. The task of the African Union Commission includes creating awareness, mobilizing commitment, generating support and generally ensuring that the action necessary to expedite the eradication of tsetse and trypanosomiasis from Africa is engaged and sustained. A Plan of Action to guide the implementation of this decision was prepared and duly endorsed by the Summit held in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001 (**Decision AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII)**; a PATTEC Coordination Office was established to initiate and coordinate the activities of the tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication campaign**.** Since then, in collaboration with the affected countries and in cooperation with various partners, the Commission has initiated a number of activities, including efforts to increase awareness about the cause and purposes of the PATTEC initiative through the development and dissemination of publicity and public information materials; training to build the necessary technical capacity and competence required to carry out activities in the implementation of PATTEC; development of tsetse eradication project proposals for specific areas; and seeking financial and technical support for executing identified tsetse eradication projects in the affected countries.

2.3 The tsetse eradication road map

Following the creation of the AU-PATTEC Coordination Office, a roadmap was developed towards the eradication of tsetse and Trypanosomiasis in Africa. This was supported by African Development Bank loans and grants to the tune of US$ 70 million to six countries in West and East Africa (Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya). These countries constituted the first phase. The considerations of placing countries in this category included, among others, (1) country's readiness to implement the activities under the PATTEC programme a) level of mobilization to suppress and eradicate T&T; b) availability of expertise and facilities; c) availability of data and information on the density and distribution of tsetse; d) possibilities for a

quick success in tsetse eradication; (2) facilities for regional technology transfer and integration such as: a) tsetse mass rearing laboratory; b) training; and availability of experts; and (3) probability of achieving the highest socio-economic effectiveness of removing the flies.

It was envisaged that phase two countries would include Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia. The rest of the affected countries would be considered in subsequent phases as determined by their fulfillment of the criteria used for phase one countries. The planning horizon for initiation of activities of the roadmap ranged from December 2005 for phase one, December 2007 for phase two with the final phase planned for December 2015. This was rather optimistic but some positive developments have emerged which have seen Tanzania, Ghana, Cameroon, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea develop national strategies for T&T interventions. There is ample evidence demonstrating that many more countries are working on national strategies on T&T interventions.

The T&T affected area on the African continent is vast and undoubtedly complex. It would be unrealistic to expect that current attempts would cover all the affected countries and areas at once. Rather, a pilot approach is being suggested and advocated. This approach would ensure that results can be demonstrated in a relatively short time so as to stimulate expansion into other affected countries and areas. It is for this reason that the proposed road map is designed to consolidate the gains in the six ADB supported countries and expand similar activities to approximately the same number of new countries including those that have already shown commitment by developing national strategies on T&T interventions.

2.4 Achievements

A number of success stories have been registered during the first 12 years of implementation of the PATTEC initiative since inception in 2001. These include the eradication of T&T from Botswana and Namibia and the successful suppression of tsetse flies from the six countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda), which committed themselves to a multinational project for the creation on tsetse and trypanosomiasis free areas in East and West Africa and took loans and grants from the African Development Bank (AfDB) in addition to their national contribution. The incidence of HAT has been reduced several fold and less than 8000 cases were reported in 2010 from seven African countries, indicating that the elimination of HAT may be achieved in less than 10 years through close collaboration with WHO.

In addition, several T&T affected countries in Africa have demonstrated their commitment while all T&T affected countries have made pledges to commit themselves to the realization of the PATTEC Initiative to free their fertile and productive land from the constraints of T&T in order to bring social, economic and environmental benefits to their peoples. Notable examples include

Angola, Zambia, Nigeria, Gabon, Tanzania, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Sudan, South Africa, and Equatorial Guinea which have invested their own resource for T&T eradication/elimination. Further, many other Southern, Eastern, Western and Central countries of Africa have taken measures to build their technical capacity and capability on project management, tsetse suppression/control; tsetse eradication, sustainable land management etc. More and more countries are developing T&T intervention projects and mobilizing the necessary resources from their own and other sources to participate in the PATTEC.

The PATTEC Coordination Office is working in close collaboration with regional (AfDB, ECCAS, SADC, CEMAC, ECOWAS, EAC) and international organizations (WHO, IAEA, FAO, ILRI, ICIPE, FIND, USDA, BADEA, FAO, etc.) in the areas of technical, financial and material support. The PATTEC office has been upgraded to the level of Technical and Scientific Office to coordinate T&T activities at continental level and collaborates with all stakeholders including multi and bilateral partners. These are positive indications towards a successful achievement of a Noble Cause, which will help Africa to fight hunger and reduce poverty.

Currently, a number of countries are employing various available technologies (including ground and aerial spraying, artificial baits (traps and targets) and insecticide-treated cattle) either singly or in combination, at small or large scale levels depending on the prevailing circumstances.

2.5 Lessons learned

A number of lessons have been learned since the AU-PATTEC initiative was endorsed by the African Heads of State and Government as follows:

- Sustainable and continuous funding mechanisms are key for tsetse and Trypanosomiasis elimination activities to avoid the risk of reinvasion of areas where tsetse has been successfully suppressed, controlled, eliminated or eradicated. Operations that have heavily relied on government funding have suffered setbacks in the absence of sustainable funding mechanisms, in some instances leading to total loss of all gains made.
- Most of the projects implemented to date were characterized by poor initiation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at all levels. It was observed that project initiation was not based on sufficient baseline data and proper feasibility studies with regard to project size, lifespan and resource availability. Further, there was inadequate assessment of available technologies for any given circumstances.
- Tsetse control interventions require a robust operational capacity that has to be carefully planned prior to commencement of any activities. Most T&T affected countries still lack the implementation capacity for T&T interventions.
- Tsetse control activities only make economic sense if they are adequately supported by a sustainable land management strategy. This was lacking in most projects.

- Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis control policy should place emphasis on appropriate mix of available technologies for any given circumstances.
- Political, ideological and socio-economic instabilities and indeed institutional weaknesses should be addressed before embarking on T&T control interventions.
- Sustaining the commitment of the international donor community is important,
- It is necessary to use cheaper, ecologically acceptable and user-friendly technologies for the control and suppression of tsetse flies,
- An integrated approach combining suppression and control technologies with the sequential release of gamma radiated sterile insects should be applied in the eradication of T&T,
- Putting emphasis on the use of local materials such as for the design and maintenance of traps and involving local communities at various levels including individuals, associations (dedicated tsetse committees) and second-tier beneficiaries like crop and livestock merchants, ranchers and tour companies are necessary for building sustainability,
- The necessity of sustaining the interest of target communities in the programme by integrating economic activities with short-and medium-term benefits to the T&T eradication interventions, and building natural or artificial barriers in the selected target areas and sustaining eradication efforts are necessary to prevent re-infestation.

2.6 Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

The major Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and threats are summarized below.

Strengths	Weaknesses
AU Summit decision advocating the eradication of tsetse flies from the continent of Africa AU entrusted with the responsibility of initiating and leading a Pan African Tsetse Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) A functional PATTEC Coordination Office Rich experience in project initiation, coordination and resource mobilization	Inadequate GIS based data management Systems Inadequate communication system between the PATTEC Coordination Office and National PATTEC Project Coordination Units Inadequate human and financial resources for the provision of support and Coordination to PATTEC projects Inadequate financial resources for capacity building Unclear and underdeveloped regional, Sub-Regional policies and strategies for T&T interventions

Opportunities	Threats
Declaration of AU member States to take tsetse eradication as their collective responsibility	Resource constraints for sustaining the achievements on control and suppression activities of PATTEC projects
Determination and commitment of AU Member States to support the PATTEC initiative	Low number AU Member States that join the PATTEC initiative
Commitment of regional and international organizations to support the PATTEC initiative	Low number of tsetse species that are adapted to mass rearing
The prospects of eliminating Human sleeping sickness within the coming few years	Insufficient national and sub-regional technical capacity for tsetse suppression
Commitments of National Governments to food security and poverty alleviation initiatives	Inadequate strategies, policies and plans for sustainable land management in areas that are freed from tsetse
	Current global financial crisis

2.7 Opportunities for the future

First and perhaps foremost, it is worth noting that currently, tools necessary to eliminate tsetse and trypanosomiasis under a variety of circumstances are available as a result of the fuller understanding of the tsetse population dynamics and the epidemiology of the two forms of the disease (human and animal). Further, the implementation of the AU-PATTEC advocacy activities has resulted into making the T&T problem more visible and global thereby qualifying it to be a public good, whose **large scale interventions require central funding, planning and execution.**

Poverty is still largely a rural phenomenon. This means that substantial inroads in poverty can be made only if the livelihoods of the rural poor are improved. In exploring prospects for improving the livelihoods of the poor through livestock, there is now evidence that a livelihood-based approach where governments and other public institutions work directly with the poor to enhance the contribution livestock make to their livelihoods has a great impact on rural poverty. Essentially, investing in the elimination of T&T which largely affect the rural communities will contribute to just that.

2.8 Evolution of Revised Strategy Development

The 2013 -2017 PATTEC Strategic Plan is the result of a process of consultation with member countries, regions and international partners and relevant institutions and individuals. The first technical workshop on the revision of the Strategic plan was held at the AUC Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 24-25 November, 2011. The technical workshop was attended by participants and experts from the IAEA (Austria), FAO (Italy), GalVMed and Liverpool School of tropical Medicine and Hygiene (UK), FIND (Swizterland), AU-IBAR, ICIPE, Passion Africa and Tsecon Consultants (Kenya), PATTEC (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and AU), Mali and local Institutions. A draft revised strategic plan that emanated from this meeting was widely circulated to all relevant institutions, partners and experts to solicit their comments. Dr. Assefa Mebrate Afere, then FAO Consultant, was assigned to consolidate all the comments and incorporate them in the draft document.

3 The Revised PATTEC Strategy

3.1 Introduction

The revised strategic plan largely derives from the lessons learned from the implementation of the PATTEC initiative over the past ten years. The Strategy builds on and complements the first PATTEC Strategic Plan that was developed in 2000 and endorsed by the African Heads of State and Government in July 2001. Most importantly, the revised strategy takes into account new developments that have emerged in recent years which clearly identify the T&T problem as a classic example of multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral issues. Further, it is now widely accepted that T&T problems constitute part and parcel of the global public health and food security priority areas. In revising the strategy therefore, all efforts have been made to address the T&T issues in light of the global food security and public health agenda.

The vision of the AUC, as stated in its 2009-2012 Strategic Plan, is for an Africa which is *'integrated, prosperous, and peaceful,* ***an Africa driven by its own citizens, a dynamic force in the global arena, reconciled with itself and with its Diaspora; an Africa using its own resources to play the major role that it can legitimately claim in a polycentric, inter-related and more equitable world in which there will be no place for the skeletons of the economic, political and ideological hegemonies which characterized the previous century'*****.** In tandem with this is the vision of DREA's Strategic Plan (2009-2012) of ***'transforming African agriculture to provide the basis for sustainable growth and prosperity, leading to food security and reducing poverty...'*** **and its mission which seeks *'to strengthen the agriculture sector, rural economies and the environment in order to improve the livelihoods of the people and ensure food security'*****.** The PATTEC revised Strategic Plan seeks to contribute to the AUC and DREA strategic objectives.

3.2 The Vision

PATTEC's Vision is an Africa in which the eradication of tsetse and Trypanosomiasis contributes significantly to food security, public health improvement and poverty reduction.

3.3 The Mission

PATTEC's mission is to provide leadership in the progressive creation of tsetse and Trypanosomiasis free areas on the African Continent within the shortest possible time through collective and concerted action by AU Member States, coordinated by the PATTEC Coordination Office, while ensuring improved human and animal health, enhancement of human, animal and agricultural productivity, increased responsible use of natural resources and that the reclaimed areas are sustainably, equitably and economically exploited.

3.4 The Mandate

The mandate of the PATTEC Coordination Office is to initiate, organize, support and coordinate the campaign for the progressive creation of tsetse and Trypanosomiasis free areas and to mobilize the requisite human, financial and material resources to achieve the objectives.

3.5 Core Values

- Respect for diversity and team work;
- Think Africa above all;
- Transparency and accountability;
- Integrity and impartiality;
- Efficiency and professionalism; and
- Information and knowledge sharing.

3.6 Core functions

The core functions of the PATTEC Coordination Office are:

- Initiating, promoting, supporting and coordinating activities in the implementation of PATTEC
- Resource mobilization
- Consultations with countries
- Capacity building/training

- Development and validation of tsetse eradication project proposals for identified project areas
- Development and dissemination of public information materials
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on progress in the implementation of PATTEC
- Mediation between countries on modalities of cooperation in addressing T&T as a trans-boundary problem
- Reminding Member States about their obligations to the objectives of PATTEC

3.7 Overall Goal

The overall goal of the proposed Revised Strategic Plan is to continue supporting activities that are currently being implemented to create sustainable tsetse-free areas in the six countries supported by ADB in phase one and expanding to a selected few more countries in phase two in support of the eradication of T&T in sub-Saharan Africa by integrating suppression, control and eradication approaches while ensuring the reclaimed areas are sustainably, equitably and economically exploited.

The specific objectives are classified into three pillars as follows:

Pillar 1: To support to human and animal health improvement, with the expected outcomes of sustained freedom from the burden of T&T through effective surveillance and expansion of interventions in new project areas.

Pillar II: To support public and private investments in agriculture and rural development, the expected outcomes being improved agricultural productivity, food security and poverty reduction.

Pillar III. To support sustainable land management following creation of tsetse and Trypanosomiasis free areas with the expected outcome of sustainable and responsible natural resource use and management.

3.8 Guiding Principles

The underlying principle of the Revised Strategic Plan is that tsetse interventions will be integrated into the overall agricultural production systems, in selected, well-demarcated areas. This principle is considered as a prerequisite for success. The integration of T&T interventions into the general process of agricultural development and production provides the opportunity to maximize the benefits for the rural poor while minimizing the negative effects on the environment.

It will thus contribute to sustainable pest management in targeted farming systems, and enhance the opportunities for involvement of livestock owners and producers. In order to deal comprehensively with the magnitude and complexity of the T&T problem within the context of national and regional action plans for poverty alleviation, multidisciplinary and inter-sectoral efforts will be promoted to progressively replace the vertical approaches of the past.

3.9 Strategic Objectives and Outcomes

The vision of the African Heads of State and Government which inspired their decision to eradicate tsetse flies and necessitated the declaration of the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) is: “African countries with sustainable socio-economic growth, food security and reduced poverty that results from the elimination of the constraints of trypanosomiasis”.

PATTEC’s mission is, therefore, to initiate and support the eradication of tsetse and trypanosomiasis from the African continent within the shortest possible time through collective and concerted action by AU Member States. To realize this mission PATTEC will focus on project initiation, resources mobilization, coordination of T&T intervention projects and sustainable land management and environmental management. Additionally, PATTEC will ensure that T&T interventions result in socio-economic growth, food security and poverty reduction.

The 2013 – 2017 PATTEC Strategic Plan, therefore consists of strategic outcomes whose outputs and activities fall within the following five major strategic Outcomes and cross-cutting strategic functions.

Strategic Outcome 1: sustained results of T&T interventions; humans and animals freed from the burden of T&T in countries with on-going and past PATTEC T&T intervention projects

Strategic Outcome 2: Expansion of T&T interventions; humans and animals freed from the burden of T&T in countries with new PATTEC T&T intervention projects

Strategic Outcome 3: Improved Agricultural productivity

Strategic Outcome 4: Improved food security and poverty reduction

Strategic Outcome 5: Sustained natural resource management

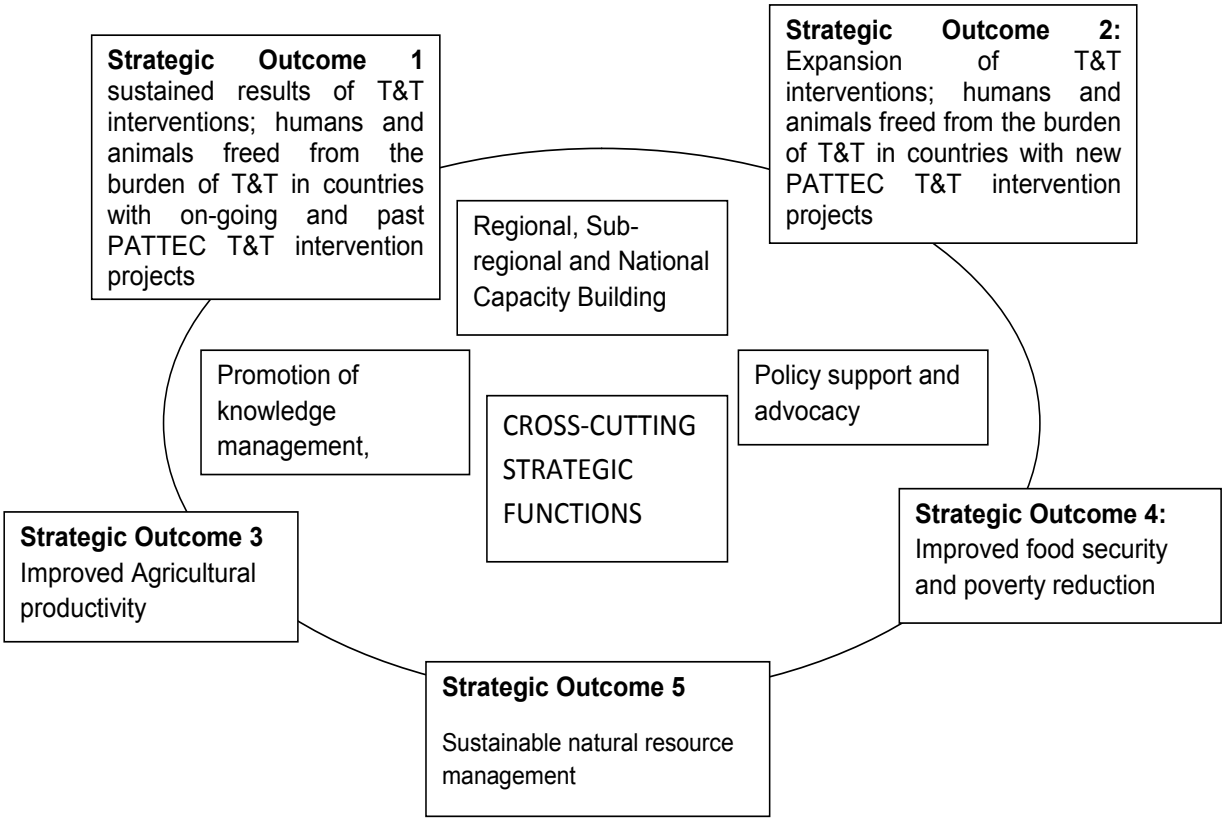


Fig. 1 Strategic Outcomes and Cross-cutting Function

3.10 Strategic Approach

Strategic Approach 1: Support six East and West Africa countries that were supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and those which used their own resources including resources from partners in the implementation of ongoing PATTEC projects

Support projects implemented between 2005 and 2013 in sustaining achievements in the creation of T&T free areas and sustainable land management resulting from T&T suppression activities through AfDB assistance and use of own resources or from partners.

Strategic Outcome 1: Human and animal health improved; humans and animals and freed from the burden of T&T in countries with on-going and past PATTEC T&T intervention projects.

Output: 1. Tsetse eliminated and achievements of T&T interventions sustained.

Activities

1. Capacity building in T&T intervention
3. Resource mobilization
3. Promoting integrated application of appropriate T&T intervention technologies
4. Mobilizing technical, financial and material support from partners and affected countries
5. Promoting Trans-boundary T&T intervention
6. Policy support and advocacy
7. Promotion of knowledge management, information and dissemination
8. Establishment of standards for monitoring and collection of all relevant T&T data (including entomological, veterinary, socio-economic and environmental information);

9. Mobilize sufficient funding for adequate baseline data collection (geo-referencing of data collection important);

10. GIS-aided assessment of available and newly generated information and conducting feasibility assessment;

11 Establish a system that would help to generate realistic objectives and achievable milestones with measurable indicators;

12. Lobby and advocate with national authorities and national PATTEC Coordination Units for the establishment of autonomous management set-up for National PATTEC Coordination Units that operate in collaboration with relevant national line ministries and institutions and are managed transparently;
13. Creation of national forums that will involve the various stakeholders (including universities and other institutions) and communicate their views to the National PATTEC Coordination Unit;
14. Generate and make available standardized forms and mechanisms for data collection, assessment and routine reporting;
15. Plan for routine progress report intervals (quarterly, monthly or weekly, depending on type of activity / needs), mid-term review and final evaluation according to project schedule.
16. Prepare and send annual progress reports to AU-PATTEC Coordination Office for inclusion in reports to AU Summit;

17. Lobby and facilitate for independent midterm and final project reviews and evaluation as per project work plans;

18. Establish an agreed mechanism of strict quality assurance for all components of project implementation;

19 Identify needs for further research and methods development as needed for the planned

integrated intervention campaigns and ensure that such Research &Development initiatives are implemented; undertake capacity building based on analysis of the nationally available expertise / capacity;

20. Identify training needs at different levels (from community level, middle level project staff and management level) of various stakeholders in T&T affected counties (taking into account the succession plan such as retirement and loss in expertise) in collaboration with national, regional and international partners and jointly develop a harmonized action plan for capacity development to have available qualified human resource readily available;

21 Make available existing and identify and generate new training manuals and other materials;

22. Make use of and support existing national and regional training centres and, where needed, establish additional training centres;
23. Foster the introduction of incentive mechanisms in order to (i) attract young, qualified personnel and (ii) enhance the retention of trained staff;
24Ensure quality drugs are available and accessible and monitor contraband products in each T&T affected countries for the treatment of AAT:
25. Ensure that affordable quality diagnostics are available and accessible at farmer and extension level:
26. Encourage AAT vaccine development
27. Support vector control techniques at farmer/ community level as part of larger vector control strategies:
28. Promote the strategic use of trypanotolerant breeds:
29. Promote development of integrated animal health management packages
30. Take into account and promote synergies between AAT and HAT interventions
31. Identify the role of other partners, for example PAAT, ISCTRC, ICIPE, ILRI, other international research organisations, etc..

Strategic Approach 2: Support T&T affected AU Member States in the initiation and implementation of new T&T interventions, and sustaining the achievements made by the elimination of the burden of T&T ;

Strategic Outcome 2: Expand T&T interventions; human and animal health improved; humans and animals freed from the burden of T&T in countries with new PATTEC T&T intervention projects

Output 1: T&T suppressed, achievements of T&T interventions sustained and T&T eliminated

Activities

1. Initiation and support to T&T intervention projects;
2. Promoting integrated application of appropriate T&T intervention technologies;
3. Promoting and supporting treatment of humans and animals for Trypanosomosis;
4. Embracing NTD 2020 for the elimination of HAT;
5. Mobilizing technical, financial and material support from partners and affected countries;
6. Promotion of knowledge management, information and dissemination;
7. Lobby for long term political commitment and national / sub-regional strategy;
8. Conduct inventory of available national expertise / capacity that can be made use of;
9. Establish a data and information management system (for collection, storage, analysis and dissemination) on all T&T interventions in all T&T affected Member States;
10. Establish standards for monitoring and collection of all relevant T&T data (including entomological, veterinary, socio-economic and environmental information);
11. Mobilize sufficient funding for baseline data collection (geo-referencing of data collection important);
12. Undertake GIS based assessment of available and newly generated information and conduct feasibility assessment;
13. Establish a system that would help to generate realistic objectives and achievable milestones with measurable indicators;
14. Lobby and advocate with national authorities and national PATTEC Coordination Units for the establishment of autonomous management set-up for National PATTEC Coordination Units;
15. Creation of national forums that will involve the various stakeholders (including universities and other institutions) communicate their views to the National PATTEC Coordination Units;
16. Generate and make available standardized forms and mechanisms for data collection, assessment and routine reporting;
17. Plan for routine progress report intervals (quarterly, monthly or weekly, depending on type of activity / needs)
18. Prepare annual progress reports for inclusion in reports to AU Summit;
19. Lobby and facilitate for independent midterm and final project reviews and evaluation;

20. Establish an agreed mechanism of strict quality assurance for all components of project implementation;

21. Identify needs for further research and methods development as needed for the planned integrated intervention campaign and ensure that such R&D is implemented; undertake capacity building based on analysis of the nationally available expertise / capacity;

22. Identify training needs at different levels (from community level, middle level project staff and management level) of various stakeholders in T&T affected counties (taking into account the succession plan such as retirement and loss in expertise) in collaboration with national, regional and international partners and jointly develop a harmonized action plan for capacity development to have readily available human resource at all times;

23. Make available existing and identify and generate new training manuals and other materials;

24. Make use of and support existing national and regional training centres and, where needed, establish additional training centres;
25. Foster the introduction of incentive mechanisms in order to (i) attract young, qualified personnel and (ii) enhance the retention of trained staff,
26. Identify the role of other partners, for example PAAT, ISCTRC, ICIPE, ILRI, other international research organisations, etc.

Strategic Approach 3: Support all countries participating in PATTEC projects to improve agricultural productivity and production

Output 3: Agricultural productivity, animal and human Health improved

Activities

1. Initiating and supporting tsetse suppression and Eradication
2. Promoting and supporting treatment of humans and animals for trypanosomiasis
3. Promoting accessibility to quality drugs and good diagnostic services for both AAT and HAT
4. Carry out applied research, when necessary based on field activities.
5. Ensure quality drugs are available and accessible in each T&T affected country for the treatment of AAT and HAT:

6. Ensure that diagnostic services are available and accessible at farmer and extension level:
7. Encourage AAT vaccine and new drug development
8. Support vector control techniques at farmer/ community level as part of larger vector control strategies:
9. Promote the strategic use of trypanotolerant breeds:
10. Promote development of integrated animal health management packages
11. Promote use of animal traction in tsetse and trypanosomiasis freed areas
12. Use of animal manure as fertilizer
13. Promote cultivation and use of more arable land in T&T freed areas
14. Take into account and promote synergies between AAT and HAT interventions
15. Ensure inputs of relevant development partners; for example IAEA, WHO, FAO, OIE, CIRDES, ILRI, other international research organisations, etc.

Strategic Approach 4: Support countries participating in PATTEC Project to achieve improved food security and poverty reduction

Output: Sustainably managed T&T free area, improved agricultural productivity and responsible utilization of natural resources

1. Take the leadership and assist Member States prepare sustainable land use plans for T&T intervention area
2. Assist Member States produce sustainable land management guidelines
3. Assist in mobilizing resources for sustainable land management
4. Monitor and evaluate the sustainable land management efforts and report the findings to the project owners for appropriate action
5. Use appropriate tools and generate appropriate information to inform policy decision making
6. Get all the stakeholders to have a shared Vision to avoid conflicts
5. Incorporate land use and environment al management strategies in PATTEC Strategy framework
6. Identify stakeholders and land use policies and legislations
7. Support Countries develop National PATTEC strategic plans that incorporate the land use concept in collaboration with stakeholders.
8. Develop manuals and guidelines for proper land use management in different agro-ecological systems
9. Undertake capacity building at different levels on land use management
10. Support development of Model farms in T&T freed areas for training purposes
11. Incorporate cross cutting issues such as Malaria control, tick control, HIV, Gender in

T&T intervention activities

12. Support land use planning
13. Support sustainable land use activities such as fruit trees, agro forestry and wildlife
14. Support preparation of extension packages that incorporate sustainable land use technologies
15. Engage appropriate partners for the implementation of this component

Strategic Approach 5: Support countries participating in PATTEC Projects in sustainable land management

Output 5: Sustainably managed T&T free areas, improved agricultural productivity and responsible utilization of natural resources.

Activities

1. Promote access to areas freed from the burden of T&T
2. Promote sustainable land management
3. Mobilize resources for sustainable agricultural development
4. Promote formulation of policies and strategies suitable for sustainable agricultural development in areas that are freed from T&T
5. Contributing to CAADP implementation
6. Get all the stakeholders to have a shared Vision to avoid conflicts
7. Support the development of environmental management strategies in PATTEC Strategy framework
8. Identify key stakeholders and appropriate land use policies and legislations
9. Support countries to develop National PATTEC strategic plans that incorporate the land use concept
10. Develop manuals and guidelines for proper land use management suited to different agro-ecological systems
11. Undertake capacity building at different levels on land use management
12. Support development of model farms in T&T freed areas for training purposes
13. Incorporate cross cutting issues such as Malaria control, HIV, Gender in T&T interventions
14. Support land use planning
15. Support sustainable land use activities such as fruit trees, agro forestry and wildlife)
16. Support preparation of extension packages that incorporate sustainable land use

technologies

17. Engage appropriate partners for the implementation of this component

4 Implementation Framework

4.1 Operational Planning

In order to implement the Revised Strategy, the PATTEC Coordination Office has developed a 5- Year Implementation Plan and will develop detailed annual operational plans. In addition, the PATTEC Coordination Office will develop specific implementation frameworks for implementing different elements of the strategy which will be presented for approval to the PATTEC Steering Committee.

4.2 Institutional Arrangements

Successful implementation of the Revised Strategy can only be realized through the concerted effort of the AU member states, the PATTEC Coordination Office and the partners in development. Also, within the member states, strong inter-sectoral linkages will be required for successful implementation.

4.2.1 Member States

The successful implementation of the Revised Strategy will very much depend on the prevailing conditions in the member states and also to a large extent on the effectiveness of the National PATTEC Coordinators in liaising with various stakeholders at national level.

4.2.2 AU-PATTEC Coordination Office

The PATTEC Coordination Office will adhere to its mandate of initiating, organizing and coordinating the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies and to mobilize the necessary human, financial and material resources for its implementation

4.2.3 Inter-sectoral Linkages

The successful implementations of the Revised Strategy will very much depend on the inter-sectoral collaboration at all levels. To guide and foster this collaboration, the PATTEC Coordination Office will develop requisite frameworks for collaboration across sectors that have a role to play in addressing T&T issues.

4.2.4 Strategic Partnerships

The successful implementation of the Revised Strategy will also to a large degree depend on the extent to which the PATTEC Coordination Office can draw upon external capacities through strategic alliances and partnerships. The PATTEC Coordination Office already works with many

partners, some of which the AUC has signed Memoranda of Understanding with. The attention of relevant partners will be drawn to the strategic areas where they can play a role.

4.3 Resource Mobilization

The PATTEC Coordination Office will promote a multi-pronged approach to resource mobilization where on one hand the Coordination office will solicit financial support from partners to strengthen programme coordination at continental level and on the other hand Member States will be reminded to identify funding from national coffers as well as external sources. Member States will be reminded about the opportunities that currently exist whereby T&T interventions can be incorporated into country investment plans under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) agenda.

4.4 Performance Assessment

PATTEC projects will be monitored and evaluated at national and at regional level to ensure that the implementation of various activities is timely and appropriate with respect to achievement of the eradication objective. This will be achieved by direct and indirect monitoring and evaluation, with all findings for each project being recorded and reported to the AU Chairperson and relevant member states. The various indicators established in the Monitoring and Evaluation Manual developed by the PATTEC Coordination Office will be used to evaluate performance.
The Mid Term Evaluation of the Strategic Plan is scheduled two and a half years from the beginning of 2013 (Mid 2015).

4.5 The Five Year Action Plan

NO.	ACTIVITY	YEAR OF ACTIVITY 1	2	3	4	5	IMPLEMENTER
1	Strengthen national capacities and capabilities to implement PATTEC projects	×	×	×	×	×	AU-PATTEC/Member States
2	Produce and disseminate public and publicity information	×	×	×	×	×	AU-PATTEC/Member States
3	Undertake studies and assessments to assist countries develop new proposals	×	×	×	×	×	PATTEC/Member States
4	Support participating countries in initiatives to improve agricultural productivity through T&T interventions	×	×	×	×	×	PATTEC/Member States/Partners
5	Support participating countries in initiatives to improve food security and poverty reduction in tsetse free areas	×	×	×	×	×	PATTEC/Member States/Partners
6	Support participating countries in sustainable land management in tsetse free areas	×	×	×	×	×	PATTEC/Member States/Partners
7	Promote One Health in T&T interventions	×	×	×	×	×	PATTEC/Member States/Partners
8	Establish and maintain T&T interventions data base	×	×	×	×	×	PATTEC/Member States
9	Undertake advocacy activities	×	×	×	×	×	PATTEC/Member States
10	Undertake routine project operations	×	×	×	×	×	PATTEC/Member States
11	Develop multidisciplinary inter sectoral framework for T&T interventions	×	×				AU-PATTEC
12	Conduct workshops for information sharing and dissemination	×	×	×	×	×	AU-PATTEC/Member States
13	Submit programmes, plans and progress reports of existing projects	×	×	×	×	×	Projects

Members of the AU-PATTEC Strategic Plan review - First row: right to left: Dr Udo Feldmann, IAEA, Dr Abebe Haile Gabriel (Director, DREA); Amb. Abuguzu ; Dr Hassane H. Mahamat (AU-PATTEC); Dr Rajinder Saini (ICIPE); Dr Solomon Haile Mariam (AU-PATTEC); Second row : right to left :Dr Joseph N'Dungu (FIND); partly Hidden, Dr Gift Wanda (AU-PATTEC); Dr Berisha Kapitano (PATTEC, Ethiopia); Dr Sadou Maiga (Mali); Dr Gift Wiseman Wanda (AU-IBAR); Dr Terzu Daya (ETHIOPIA-STEP); Dr Solomon Mekonnen (BIOFARM EXPERT); Last row: right to left: Dr Christopher John Schofield (LSHTM); Dr Shifa Ballo (ICIPE-ETHIOPIA); Mr Biruk Temtime (AU); partly Hidden, Mrs Alemzewd Tariku (AU-PATTEC); Mr. Majula Manyama (AU); Dr Salome Bukachi (PASSION AFRICA); DONADEU MERITXELL (GALVMED); Mr Girma Urgeacha (AU-PATTEC);; Dr Assefa Mebrate Afere (CONSULTANT); FRANCIS P. OLOO (TSECON)

Partial view of the group photograph of AU-PATTEC SC members and invited observers (from left to right; Mr Steeve Sloan (UK), Dr Hassane H. Mahamat (AU-PATTEC), Prof. Mike Lehane (UK), Hon. Dessie Dalke, Minister of Science and Technology, Ethiopia, Dr David Ole Nangaro, Assisatant Minister of Livestock and Fisheries, Tanzania; Dr Karima Tounkara (AU-PANVAC), Dr Udo Feldmann (IAEA, Austia)), Prof. Valentine Yapi-gonhoret (CIRDES, Burkina Faso); Prof. Chris Schofield (Switzerland); Mr Samakula (Uganda); Kenya DSV; Dr Daniel Bourzat (OIE, France), Dr Napeir Grant (GALVmed, UK); Dr Solomon Haile Mariam (AU-PATTEC); Dr ; Dr Assefa Mabrate (Ethiopia); Mr Girma Urgeacha (AU-PATTEC); Thomas Cherenet (Ethiopia); Christaina Hazoume (AU-PATTEC)

Annex I: PATTEC RESULTS CHAIN

Impact/Goal

To assist T&T affected countries to be free from the burden of T&T achieving sustainable land management with meaningful impact on people's livelihood, food security and poverty reduction

Outcome 1 human and animal health improved; humans and animals freed from the burden of T&T in Countries with on-going and past PATTEC T&T intervention projects

Output: achievements of T&T interventions sustained and Tsetse eliminated

Activity /1

1. Capacity building in T&T intervention
2. Resource mobilization
3. Promoting integrated application of appropriate T&T intervention technologies
4. Mobilizing technical, financial and material support from partners and affected countries
5. Promoting Trans-boundary T&T intervention
6. Policy support and advocacy
7. Promotion of knowledge management, information and dissemination
8. Establish standards for monitoring and collection of all relevant T&T data (including entomological, veterinary, socio-economic and environmental information);
9. Mobilize sufficient funding for adequate baseline data collection (geo-referencing of data collection important);

Out come 2. Human and animal health improved; humans and animals freed from the burden of T&T in Countries with new PATTEC T&T intervention projects

Output: T&T suppressed, achievements of T&T interventions sustained and Tsetse eliminated

Activity /2

1. Initiation and support to T&T intervention projects;
2. Promoting integrated application of appropriate T&T intervention technologies;
3. Promoting and supporting treatment of humans and animals for Trypanosomosis;
4. Adhering NTD 2020 for the elimination of HAT;
5. Mobilizing technical, financial and material support from partners and affected countries;
6. Promotion of knowledge management, information and dissemination;
7. Lobby for long term political commitment and national / sub-regional strategy;
8. Conduct inventory of available national expertise/capacity that can be made use of;

Outcome 3 Improved Agricultural productivity

Output: Human and animal health improved

Activities/3

1. Initiating and supporting tsetse suppression and Eradication
2. Promoting and supporting treatment of humans and animals for trypanosomosis
3. Promoting accessibility to quality drugs and good diagnostics for both AAT and HAT
4. Carry out applied research, when necessary based on field activities.
5. Ensure quality drugs are available and accessible in each T&T affected country for the treatment of AAT and HAT:
6. Ensure that diagnostics are available and accessible at farmer and extension level:
7. Encourage AAT vaccine & new drug development

Outcome 4 improved food security and poverty reduction

Output T&T free area sustainably managed, improved agricultural productivity and responsible utilization of natural resources

Activities/4

1. Take the leadership and assist member states prepare broad-level land use plans for T&T intervention areas
2. Assist member states produce sustainable land management guidelines
3. Assist in mobilizing resources for sustainable land management
4. Monitor and evaluate the sustainable land management effort and report the findings to the project owners for appropriate action
5. use appropriate tools and generate appropriate information for policy decision making
6. get all the stakeholders to have a shared Vision to avoid conflicts

Outcome 5 sustainable land management

Output Improved agricultural productivity, food security and poverty reduction

Activities/5

1. Promote access to areas freed from the burden of T&T
2. Promote sustainable land management
3. Mobilize resources for sustainable agricultural development
4. Promote policy and strategy for sustainable agricultural development in areas that are freed from T&T
5. Contributing to CAADP implementation
6. Get all the stakeholders to have a shared Vision to avoid conflicts
7. incorporate land use and Environment al management strategy in PATTEC Strategy framework

Activity /1

10. GIS-aided assessment of available and newly generated information and conduction of feasibility assessment;
11. Establish a system that would help to generate realistic objectives and achievable milestones with measurable indicators;;
12. Lobby and advocate with national authorities and national PATTEC Coordination Units for the establishment of autonomous management set-up for National PATTEC Coordination Unit;
13. Creation of national forums that will involve the various stakeholders (including universities and other institutions) and that will communicate their views to the National PATTEC Coordination Unit;
14. Generate and make available standardised forms and mechanisms for data collection, assessment and routine reporting;
15. Plan for routine progress report intervals (quarterly, monthly or weekly, depending on type of activity / needs)
16. Prepare annual progress reports for inclusion in report to AU Summit;
17. Lobby and facilitate for independent midterm and final project review and evaluation;
18. Establish an agreed mechanism of strict quality assurance for all components of project implementation;
19. Identify needs for further research and methods development as needed for the planned integrated intervention campaign and ensure that such R&D is implemented; undertake capacity building based on analysis of the nationally available expertise / capacity;

Activity /2

9. Establish a data and information management system (for collection, storage, analysis and dissemination) on all T&T interventions in all T&T affected member states;
10. . Establish standards for monitoring and collection of all relevant T&T data (including entomological, veterinary, socio-economic and environmental information);
11. Mobilize sufficient funding for adequate baseline data collection (geo-referencing of data collection important);
12. GIS-aided assessment of available and newly generated information and conduction of feasibility assessment;
13. Establish a system that would help to generate realistic objectives and achievable milestones with measurable indicators;
14. Lobby and advocate with national authorities & national PATTEC Coordination Units for the establishment of autonomous management set-up for National PATTEC Coordination Unit;
15. Creation of national forums that will involve the various stakeholders (including universities and other institutions) and that will communicate their views to the National PATTEC Coordination Unit;
16. Generate and make available standardized forms and mechanisms for data collection, assessment and routine reporting;
17. Plan for routine progress report intervals (quarterly, monthly or weekly, depending on type of activity / needs)
18. Prepare annual progress reports for inclusion in report to AU Summit;
19. Lobby and facilitate for independent midterm and final project review and evaluation;
20. Establish an agreed mechanism of strict quality assurance for all components of project implementation;

Activity /3

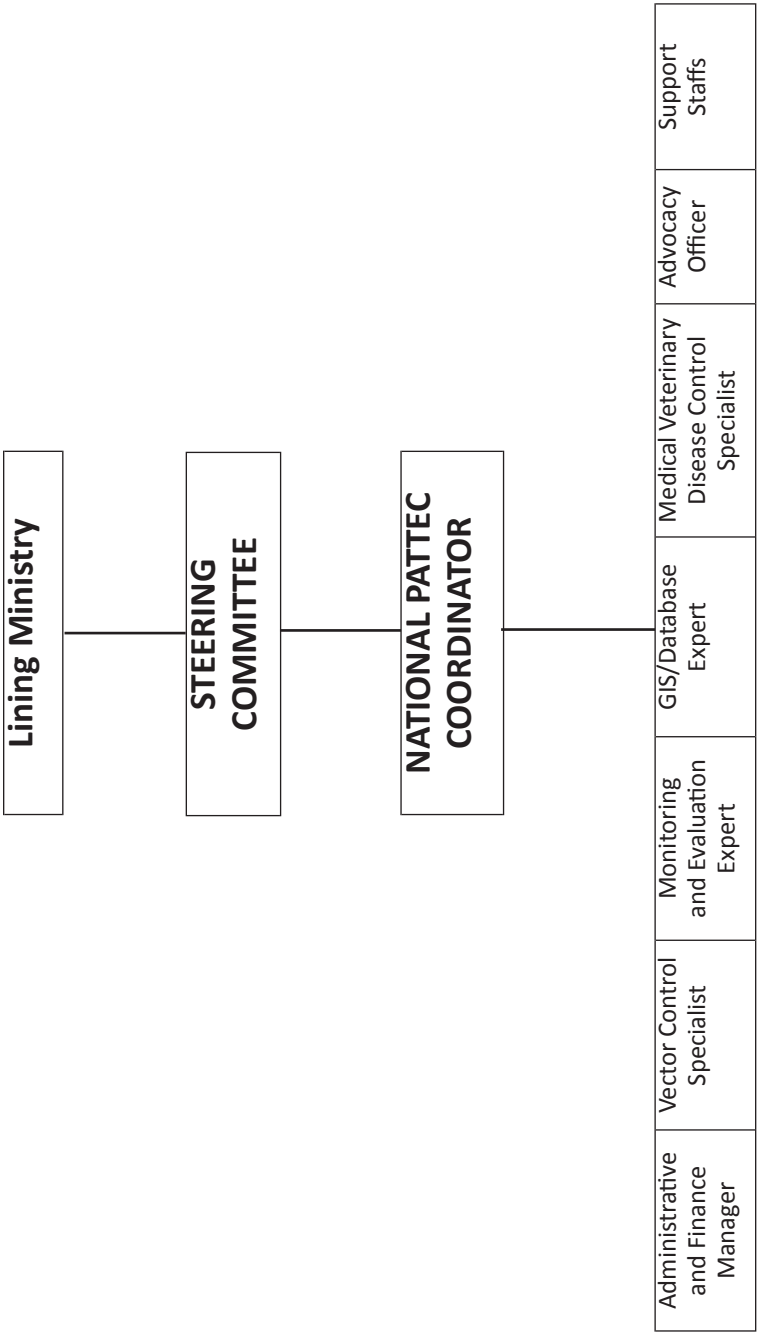
8. Support vector control techniques at farmer/ community level as part of larger vector control strategies:
9. Promote the strategic use of trypanotolerant breeds
10. Promote development of integrated animal health management packages
11. Use of animal traction in tsetse & trypanosomiasis freed areas
12. Use of animal manure as fertilizer
13. Increase of areas for cultivation and use of more arable land
14. Take into account and promote synergies between AAT and HAT interventions
15. Ensure inputs of relevant development partners; for example IAEA, WHO, FAO, OIE, CIRDES, ILRI, other international research organisations, etc.

Activity /5

8. Identify stakeholders and land use policies and legislations
9. Support Countries develop National PATTEC strategic plans incorporating the land use concept
10. Develop manuals and guidelines for proper land use management in different agro-ecological systems
11. Capacity building at different levels on land use management
12. Support development of Model farms in T&T freed areas for training purposes
13. Incorporate cross cutting issues such as Malaria control, HIV, Gender
14. Support land use planning
15. Support sustainable land use activities (Fruit trees; agro forestry, wildlife)
16. Support preparation of extension packages to support sustainable land use technologies
17. engage appropriate partners for the implementation of this component

Activity /1	Activity /2
20. Identify training needs at different levels (from community level, middle level project staff and management level) of various stakeholders in T&T affected counties (taking into account the succession plan such as retirement and loss in expertise) in collaboration with national, regional and international partners and jointly develop a harmonised action plan for capacity development to have available qualified young people sufficiently early; 21. Make available existing and identify and generate new training manuals and other materials; 22. Make use of and support existing national and regional training centres and, where needed, establish additional training centres; 23. Foster the introduction of incentive mechanisms;In order to (i) attract young, qualified personnel and (ii) enhance the retention of trained staff, 24Ensure quality drugs are available and accessible in each T&T affected country for the treatment of AAT: 24. Ensure that diagnostics are available and accessible at farmer and extension level: 25. Encourage AAT vaccine development 26. Support vector control techniques at farmer/ community level as part of larger vector control strategies: 27. Promote the strategic use of trypanotolerant breeds: 28. Promote development of integrated animal health management packages 29. Take into account and promote synergies between AAT and HAT interventions 30. Identify the role of other partners, for example PAAT, ISCTRC, ICIPE, CIRDES, ILRI, other international research organisations, etc.	21. Identify needs for further research and methods development as needed for the planned integrated intervention campaign and ensure that such R&D is implemented; undertake capacity building based on analysis of the nationally available expertise / capacity; 22. Identify training needs at different levels (from community level, middle level project staff and management level) of various stakeholders in T&T affected counties (taking into account the succession plan such as retirement & loss in expertise) in collaboration with national, regional & international partners and jointly develop a harmonized action plan for capacity development to have available qualified young people sufficiently early; 23. Make available existing and identify and generate new training manuals & other materials; 24. Make use of and support existing national & regional training centres &, where needed, establish additional training centres; 25. Foster the introduction of incentive mechanisms; In order to (i) attract young, qualified personnel & (ii) enhance the retention of trained staff, 25. Identify the role of other partners, for example PAAT, ISCTRC, ICIPE, ILRI, other international research organisations, etc.

Annex II: PROPOSED NATIONAL PATTEC COORDINATION OFFICE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



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