

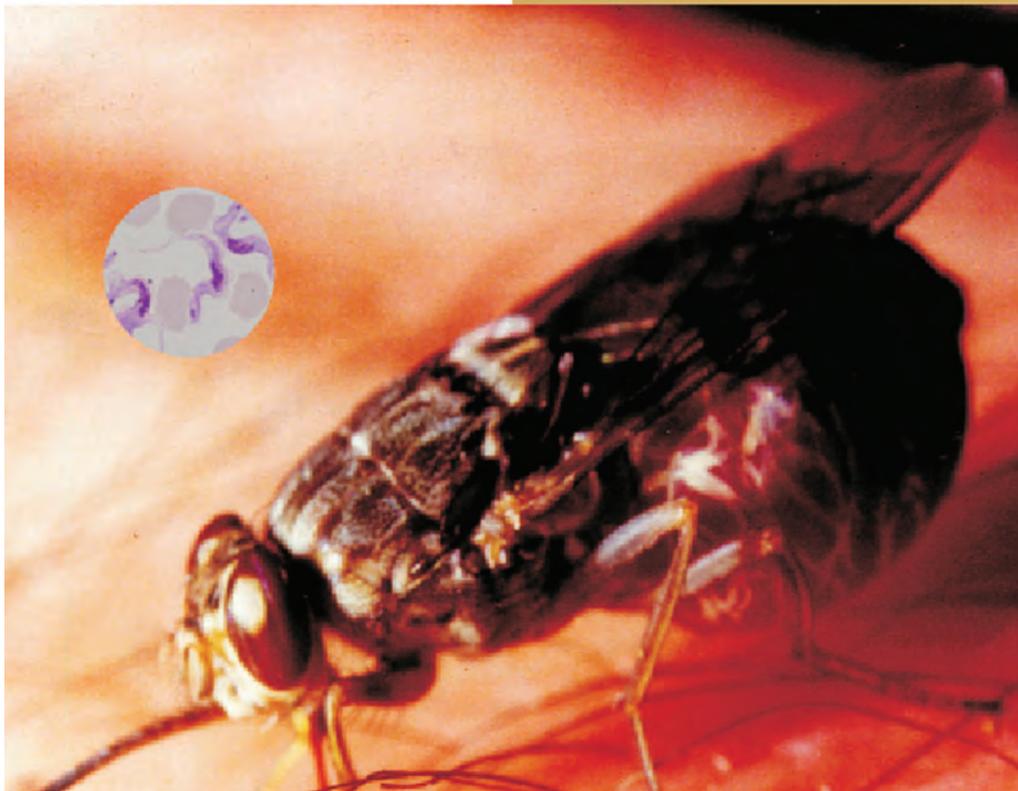


AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**

**32ND
INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC
COUNCIL FOR
TRYPANOSOMIASIS
RESEARCH AND
CONTROL
CONFERENCE**

ISCTRC

**Khartoum, Sudan
8 - 12 September 2013**



**REPORTS &
RECOMMENDATIONS**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Moderator: Dr. Baba Soumare

Rapporteur: José Ramon Franco

The International Organisations presented their activities over the last two years and came up with the following recommendations:

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- The ISCTRC welcomes the achievements in HAT research and control. Considering these achievements showed by decreasing prevalence and the perspective of elimination, the ISCTRC recommends to WHO to apply adapted strategies for elimination and to appropriately integrate control and surveillance activities in the health systems to guarantee the continuation of control efforts for a sustainable elimination of gambiense HAT and control of rhodesiense HAT;
- The ISCTRC encourages the efforts for development of new diagnostic and treatment tools for HAT, that will pave the road for integration of treatment activities in the peripheral health system;
- WHO has to continue supporting countries where the disease is endemic in elimination process, promoting their ownership and ensuring that health decision makers keep elimination of gambiense HAT as a key objective in the national health agenda;
- WHO should continue giving support towards HAT elimination.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO)

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- The meeting acknowledges the continued assistance provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to a range of stakeholders involved in trypanosomosis control. The strengthened support provided to the PATTEC Initiative is especially welcomed. It is recommended that FAO assistance to trypanosomosis-affected countries be sustained, with a focus on technical assistance, capacity development, and on the management and dissemination of information.

PROGRAMME AGAINST AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS (PAAT)

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- The meeting recognized the importance of collaborative activities between the UN agencies, the African Union Commission (AUC) and a range of stakeholders involved in T&T interventions. Activities aiming at the harmonization and dissemination of information through PAAT Information System are particularly relevant and should be strengthened.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- IAEA to support the implementation of the PATTEC Initiative by fast tracking the use of SIT in areas in which T&T are suppressed and to put emphasis on training, capacity building and the funding of technical cooperation projects.

TO ALL THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- The meeting recognizes the importance of an efficient management of data in planning, implementing and monitoring interventions against African trypanosomoses. In particular, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are increasingly used as an essential tool for an evidence-based decision making. It is recommended that efforts be scaled up to promote the development and utilization of these tools at the continental, national and sub-national level. Initiatives to develop maps of tsetse and African trypanosomoses at a range of scales (i.e. the Atlas of human African trypanosomosis, and the Atlas of tsetse and African animal Trypanosomosis) are welcome and data sharing is encouraged.

PATTEC AND COUNTRY REPORTS

Moderator: Hassane Mahamat Hassane

Rapporteur: Charles Mahama

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- The ISCTRC encourages research aiming at the control of Non-tsetse Transmitted Animal Trypanosomoses (NTTAT), support the recommendation of the 9th Conference of Ministers in Charge of Livestock urging the OIE to create an Ad-hoc Working Group on Animal Trypanosomoses and acknowledge the MOU between the OIE and the AU- PATTEC Coordination Office;
- The ISCTRC recommends AU-PATTEC to speed up control quality standards for vector control tools e.g traps, targets, screens etc in order to ensure reliability and efficacy of proposed products in the market;
- The Conference urges partners working in the field of research to share data with all relevant stakeholders in the field of T&T, collaborate and work in a transparent manner as well as acknowledge individuals, programmes and projects, that have contributed to the studies, reports, among others that contribute to the implementation of the PATTEC Initiative.

HUMAN AFRICAN TRYPANOMIASIS

Moderator: T. Josenando

Rapporteur: Enock Matovu

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- Endemic countries should own the elimination campaigns and ensure that policy makers embrace this as priority; capacity for implementation should be built and funded from local sources and partners;
- Appropriate integration of control and surveillance activities in the peripheral health systems is recommended to optimize the detection and management of cases and the surveillance on the road to sustainable elimination of gambiense HAT and control of rhodesiense HAT;
- The arrival of newly developed diagnostic tests for sleeping sickness is welcomed. The research in new diagnostic tools for HAT is encouraged. It is recommended that these new tools should be adequately validated before being included in the WHO strategy for elimination of gambiense sleeping sickness and before being adopted by the national control programmes in the endemic countries;
- Despite the reduction in the number of cases and availability of efficient treatment for gambiense

HAT, ISCTRC recommends to continue efforts in research of new medicines safer and easier (oral) to use, that will facilitate sustainable integration of treatment activities in the peripheral health system;

- Care should be taken in future clinical trials to ensure they are executed to full completion including follow-up;
- Measures should be put in place to ensure that health workers are adequately trained and re-trained for proper diagnosis and management of cases with NECT and other upcoming drugs;
- Additional indicators for elimination should be developed;
- Research in xenomonitoring for detection of human infective trypanosomes in vectors to evaluate HAT elimination and to help prioritize areas for intervention should be undertaken;
- Tiny targets should be evaluated over wider areas in endemic countries; community participation to ensure success is encouraged.
- Training of staff in endemic countries to ensure access and utilization of the HAT atlas for informed/ guided interventions should be done;
- Screening for more diagnostic antigens that would maximize coverage/detection of all circulating strains should continue;
- Sociologists, anthropologist and similar fields should be involved in research and control program as a measure to ensure success of programs by improved communication and acceptability of intervention by the affected communities

ANIMAL AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS

Moderator: Khitma Hassan Almalik

Rapporteur: Giuliano Cecchi

The meeting RECOMMENDS :

- The presentations reflect a focus on the development of new drugs and the promotion of novel tools (e.g . Geographic Information Systems – GIS). The meeting welcomes this emphasis and recommends that efforts in this direction be sustained;
- It is noticed that there is limited interaction between the HAT and AAT research. It is recommended that efforts be made to promote collaborative studies that bring together the different dimensions of trypanosomoses in a One Health perspective;
- Recognizing the role of chemotherapy as a major tool for control of animal trypanosomosis and noting the slow pace of production of new trypanocides and appreciating the role of the national programme in the management of these drugs, regulatory authorities in the African countries are requested to test the qualities of trypanocides in their respective countries.

GLOSSINA BIOLOGY, CONTROL AND ERADICATION

Moderator: Kalinga Chilongo

Rapporteur: Joyce Daffa

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- Research findings are of value only if they can be applied practically and effectively on the ground and contribute to elimination of T&T.As such it would be best to have research work and findings that serve in this context;
- The available technologies are adequate with regard to successful eradication of T&T;and a significant

supply of resources exist. The main difficulty is lack of capacity to deploy teams on the ground to undertake a systematic T&T eradication process. There is therefore need to facilitate creation of such teams specifically in a region to implement control/eradication operations systematically from one tsetse belt to the next in the context of the PATTEC Vision;

- Research work that facilitates availability of information on impact of T&T and, benefits of control/eradication efforts, are critical and should be encouraged. This will greatly assist in realizing effective advocacy of T&T eradication and for resource mobilization e.tc;
- For Vector Control Tools there should be clear product specifications defining expected quality parameters; associated testing and guidelines should be defined through a 3rd party international independent body; that will then provide an approval/ recommendation within this system;
- The Conference urges the AU-PATTEC Coordination Office to integrate within its AW-IPM strategy, communities' participation through active training of veterinary services departments and active collaboration with farmers/herders associations;

LAND USE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMICS

Moderator: Fayga Hussein Ballal AWAD

Rapporteur: Louis BANPE

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- It is important to have programs that take into account country programs. The economic component should also be considered ;
- Rural communities (beneficiaries of programs) should be regularly involved in activities targeted at them. This would improve sustainability of actions ;
- There is a need to harmonize information to make a better use of it.

POSTER SESSION

Moderator: Lamine M. Dia

Rapporteur: Gift Wanda

The meeting RECOMMENDS:

- The ISCTRC Conference noted with satisfaction that the posters accepted for display were addressing operational research. The conference urges scientist wishing to present posters in future to maintain this trend so as to contribute meaningfully to the fight against T&T.