

ICPTV



Covered in this issue

- Selected papers and the conclusions and recommendations from the ICPTV workshops:
- *Identification and enhancement of mechanisms of acquired and genetic resistance* (Banjul)
- *Socio-economic impact assessment and policy analysis of the disease and its management* (Addis Ababa)

Editorial (by George Chizyuka and Stanny Geerts)

In this issue two workshops are covered: the first one, 'Identification and enhancement of mechanisms of acquired and genetic resistance' was convened in Banjul in March 2000 and the second one, 'Socio-economic impact assessment and policy analysis of the disease and its management', which particularly focussed on farmer and community-based trypanosomiasis control and animal health was held in Addis Ababa in September 2000.

The two main topics during the first workshop concerned trypanotolerance and vaccine development against trypanosomiasis. Although there is a clear-cut tendency of farmers in certain regions of Africa to choose larger trypanosusceptible breeds, trypanotolerant animals still remain the most preferred and also a sustainable option in countries of the mandate area of the International Trypanotolerance Centre (ITC) such as the Gambia, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Important progress has been made in the field of molecular markers for trypanotolerance. Similarly, promising advance has been made towards the development of anti-disease and anti-parasite vaccines against trypanosomiasis.

From the Coordinator (Mark Eisler)

This is the fourth newsletter of the EU Concerted Action on Integrated Control of Pathogenic Trypanosomes and Their Vectors, which operates in close association with the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT), and makes a major contribution to PAAT's Research and Development Module.

This issue covers two ICPTV workshops held last year. The first of these was entitled "Identification and Enhancement of Mechanisms of Acquired and Genetic Resistance at the International Trypanotolerance Centre (ITC), Banjul, The Gambia 20 - 23 March 2000. The workshop was attended by scientists from institutes in 13 African and European countries, and was held in association with a meeting of the ITC Council. Themes covered in the workshop formal presentations and discussion sessions included: Socio-economic and cultural aspects of use of trypanotolerant livestock; Characterisation of trypanotolerance using quantitative and molecular approaches to its exploitation and enhancement; Breed characterisation for resistance in genotypes other than West African trypanotolerant livestock; and Novel strategies for immunological control of trypanosomiasis. The workshop also reviewed progress

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Mark Eisler

From the Coordinator (from the cover)

since a major international meeting on trypanotolerance held in 1993 in Nairobi, and formulated recommendations for future research in this area, based on scientific progress made in the interim, and changing donor priorities and policy. Finally avenues for seeking funding for the proposed research were discussed among the participants, and it was noted that funding had already been obtained for a number of activities, while for others dialogue with donor organisations was at an advanced stage.

Secondly, a workshop on 'Socio-economic impact assessment and policy analysis of the disease and its management' was held in Addis Ababa in conjunction with the FAO Liaison Officers Meeting 18 – 19 September and the PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators meeting, 19 – 22 September 2000. By integrating these meetings it was possible to have a large international group of some 34 participants representing 11 African and 5 European countries. Of particular relevance to the ICPTV theme for the meeting were the formal presentations and discussions held during sessions held on 'Farmer and community-based trypanosomiasis control and animal health' and the findings, conclu-

sions and recommendations of the Working Group on Farmer and Community-based Animal Health Delivery.

At the time of going to press final preparations are being made for one of the two remaining workshops projected during the present ICPTV series, this being 'Environmental monitoring approaches and methods in the context of changes in land use associated with tsetse and trypanosomiasis control' to be held on 24 September 2001 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in association with the PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators and FAO Liaison Officers meetings, prior to the 26th ISCTRC meeting. The ICPTV Workshop will in particular attempt to address two key questions:

1. What environmental monitoring facilities are in place in Africa, with particular regard to tsetse and trypanosomiasis control?
2. Is the current opposition by western countries to widespread use of insecticides in Africa justifiable or sustainable?

We would welcome any contributions from our readership on these areas in the form of letters or articles for publication,

or indeed on any of the topics covered by the previous ICPTV workshops and newsletters.

Finally, it remains for me to thank Dr Keith Sones and Dave Elsworth, both based in Nairobi, for the high quality of production of the ICPTV newsletters. Keith has taken on the editing and is also assisting with the ICPTV workshop organisation, while Dave has responsibility for desktop publishing and artwork.

Editorial (from the cover)

In the second workshop a plea was made to integrate tsetse and trypanosomiasis control within the basic animal health care structures instead of developing a parallel system and to combine area-wide tsetse control with farmer-based trypanosomiasis and animal health management.

We are sure that the reader will find quite a lot of interesting and sometimes controversial material in this issue. We would like to invite you to send your reaction to ICPTV. One of the important objectives of this Concerted Action is to exchange ideas and stimulate discussions.