

AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR
ANIMAL RESOURCES**



**THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL
FOR TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH AND
CONTROL
ISCTRC**



**SECRETARIAT REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION
OF VARIOUS DECISIONS OF COUNCIL FOR
STRENGTHENING ISCTRC**

January 2011
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**THE INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR
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Abbreviations and acronyms

AAT	African animal trypanosomiasis
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-IBAR	African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CCTA	Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, South of the Sahara
CIDRES	<i>Centre International de Recherché-Développement sur l'Élevage en zone Subhumide</i>
DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
ExCo	Executive committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
HAT	Human African trypanosomiasis
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBED	Interafrican Bureau of Epizootic Diseases
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
ILRI	International livestock Research Institute
ISCTRC	International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control
ITC	International Trypanotolerance Centre
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MS	Member State
NOC	National Organizing Committee
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
PAAT	Programme against African Trypanosomiasis
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SARD	Sustainable Agricultural & Rural Development
STRC	Scientific and Technical Research Council
T&T	Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis
TADs	Transboundary animal diseases
WAHO	West African Health Organisation
WHO	World Health Organisation

Executive Summary

The International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC) is a strategic partnership platform to promote international cooperation in the fight against trypanosomiasis, a disease that is one of Africa's greatest constraints to socio-economic development and that severely affects human and livestock health, limits livestock productivity and land use, causes poverty and perpetuates underdevelopment on the continent. It is a statutory council of the African Union with the Secretariat based at AU-IBAR, Nairobi, Kenya. ISCTRC was established in 1949 and became an organ of OAU, now AU, in 1963.

This report was prepared by the ISCTRC Secretariat and contains recommendations on the implementation of the various decisions of the Council for strengthening ISCTRC, as recommended in the 2006 Consultants Report "Strengthening the International Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC): Meeting the Challenges of the Present and the Future" and in various minutes and reports of the Council.

A major concern about ISCTRC is that it has erroneously been associated with the Biennial Conference and has had minimal focus on its other core functions. Furthermore key areas of the Conference have not met the

stake holders expectations. Moreover, the lack of institutionalization of ISCTRC in the structure of AU Commission (AUC) and provision of a budget and staff had compromised its operations. Furthermore, the changing operating environment, such as the increasing role of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the increased demands on ISCTRC services, require that ISCTRC realigns itself accordingly.

The report focuses on the following key areas: (i) membership and functions of the Council, membership and functions of the Executive Committee; (ii) institutionalization of ISCTRC within the current structure of African Union Commission and its relationship with PATTEC; (iii) biennial conference; (iv) role and function(s) of ISCTRC Secretariat and ISCTRC publications.

The report has made several recommendations that will form the basis for the implementation of the various decisions and recommendations of the Council for strengthening ISCTRC. Some of the key recommendations include the need to enhance communication with Member States, especially reminding them about the mandate of ISCTRC and to formally submit the ISCTRC recommendations to them. The report also recommends that RECs, Veterinary Faculties and associations such as FARA and ASARECA join ISCTRC Executive Committee. It is

also observed that capacity building in tsetse and trypanosomiasis has not been emphasized in the past as a key function of ISCTRC and it is recommended that capacity building to support ongoing projects and field activities in Member States be strengthened. In a key departure from tradition it is recommended that the Chairman of ISCTRC Executive Committee be elected and not tied to any specific country and he/she may not necessarily be the president/ chairman of the General assembly/ general conference. The report further recommends that country reports be analyzed and the outputs of the analysis should include both control and research activities and the agenda of ISCTRC meetings. The output should also be stored in an electronic database to be established. The 2006 consultancy report and the 30th ISCTRC Conference recommended that ISCTRC be institutionalized within the new structure of AUC and the report recommends that this be considered by AUC.

In view of the overlapping mandates of AU-IBAR- ISCTRC on one hand and AU- PATTEC on the other it is recommended that AUC considers the need to develop a framework that will facilitate synergy and complementarity between the two organisations in order to ensure better implementation of their respective mandates.

The report has also made several

recommendations on the improvement of the various aspects of the General Conference especially in the following areas: structure of the Conference; hosting of the Conference; conference programme and its content; the organization of the Conference and follow-up of recommendations of the Conference. Recommendations on enhancement of the Secretariat and enhancing ISCTRC publications have also been made.

For ISCTRC to meet its objectives and to continue attracting approval by stakeholders, there is need for timely and effective implementations of the recommendations. A vibrant ISCTRC will provide the much needed platform for information sharing and exchange and will act as an important source for evidence based information for decision making at country and institutional level to support human and animal health, research, control and development.

I. Introduction

1.1 The History of ISCTRC

Tsetse transmitted trypanosomiasis is a major constraint to socio-economic development in the affected 37 African countries posing a risk to 50 million people and 48 million head of livestock. The disease affects human and livestock; limits land use, causes poverty and perpetuate underdevelopment on the continent.

The need for international cooperation for successful and effective control of trypanosomiasis was recognised since the beginning of the 20th century. A meeting held in Congo Brazzaville to discuss the tsetse and Trypanosomiasis problem in 1948 resolved that there was a need to establish a permanent bureau and a permanent international committee to meet regularly to discuss research and control of trypanosomiasis. The Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara - CCTA was established and under this bureau was the Inter-Africa Bureau of Epizootic Diseases (IBED). The first meeting of CCTA was held first in London in 1949. In early 1960 when many African countries were gaining independence CCTA was renamed Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC).

In 1964, the constitution was amended-addressed membership, composition of the Executive Committee and the functions of the Executive Committee.

In 1969 the 1964 constitution was further amended to widen membership of the council and clearly defined its role while the membership and functions of the Executive Committee was left intact (published in the proceedings of the 13th meeting of the ISCTRC in Lagos in 1971). The constitution was again amended in 2006 and was adopted during the 29th Meeting of ISCTRC in Luanda, Angola. ISCTRC is a Statutory Council of the African Union with the secretariat at AU-IBAR in Nairobi, Kenya and is managed by an Executive Committee which acts as a steering and advisory committee.

1.2 Background Information

The 2006 consultant report on strengthening ISCTRC observed that over the last few years ISCTRC has only been associated with the Biennial Conference and that ISCTRC has had minimal focus on its other core functions.

During the 34th Executive Committee meeting that was held in Uganda Kampala, the Executive Committee observed that some key areas of the Conference needed improvement; time management, overcrowding of the programme, repetitions observed across PATTEC presentations and ineffectiveness of interpreters.

It is against the above background that the Director of AU-IBAR tasked the ISCTRC Secretariat comprising of Dr.

J. Wabacha, Dr. S. Wakhusama, Dr. H. Wamwayi and Dr. G. Bobo to evaluate the various decisions of the Council on strengthening ISCTRC and prepare a report on its strengthening and the role of AU-IBAR in its operations.

2. Terms of reference

The Terms of Reference were to:

1. Assess the various decisions of the Council with reference to:
 - The constitution of ISCTRC
 - Governance
2. Propose recommendations on the implementation of the various decisions of the Council aimed at strengthening ISCTRC in order to fulfil its objectives

3. Methodology

The Secretariat reviewed a wide range of ISCTRC documents, including the ISCTRC constitution, past proceedings, report of consultants on “Strengthening the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC): Meeting the Challenges of the present and The Future”. Six meetings were held on the following dates, 18th November 2009, 5th December 2009, 12th December 2009, 24th December 2009, 20th January 2010 and 21st January 2010 to review the documents and write the report. The review of the documents and discussions formed the basis for the conclusions and recommendations made for the implementation of the various decisions of the Council on strengthening ISCTRC.

The Secretariat also received a feedback on the conclusions and recommendations from Dr. Rajinder Saini and Adriel Njogu both of whom are long serving Members of the Council. Further feedback on the report was received from the 35th Executive Committee meeting that was held in Bamako, Mali, 30th November and 1st December 2010. During the meeting the Secretariat made a comprehensive submission of the report and the Executive Committee commended the secretariat for an excellent work.

4. Findings and Recommendations

4.1 Assessment of ISCTRC organs and functions

4.1.1 The constitution of ISCTRC

4.1.1.1 Membership of the Council

- Representatives of all international organizations and institutions working in the field of Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis (T&T). The status and contribution/support of these representatives shall be defined by their respective bodies.
- Directors or one representative each of leading Institutes in Africa engaged in T&T research and control.
- Representatives of regional and multilateral projects in the field of T&T and related development in Africa.
- Representatives of development and funding agencies that are involved or have interest in T&T interventions.
- The Council shall have power to invite for all scientific discussions, as observers, members from other countries where research on trypanosomiasis and/or related subjects is being carried out.
- The Council may invite, as observers, scientists who are engaged in the field of tsetse and trypanosomiasis.

Conclusions:

The following conclusions were arrived at after an analysis of the provisions of the constitution in respect to membership:

- ISCTRC is an important platform in Africa in matters of T&T research and control
- ISCTRC was created to help Member States (MS) in the control and eradication of T&T
- The membership of the council has to a large extent represented the various stakeholders/interest groups and that the broad representation has promoted the objectives of ISCTRC
- However, the membership has not taken cognizant of the emerging changes like the increasing role of Regional Economic Communities, associations/platforms such as FARA and ASARECA in animal health management as well as that played by Universities in training and research in T&T.
- That the role of MS had reduced with time with only few submitting country reports
- Communication to MS was inadequate and MS need to be reminded of their obligations towards ISCTRC as well as the likely benefits they were likely to draw
- The communication ‘vacuum’ had created a situation where projects had taken advantage due to their financial muscle and ISCTRC was kept in the dark.

Recommendations:

1. Letters to member states should be prepared and forwarded to MS reminding them about the Mandate of ISCTRC including the role of

ISCTRC in Africa in matters of T&T research and control

2. In order to assess the effectiveness of various T&T interventions, including PATTEC, the Secretariat should make a request to MS to forward their T&T activities early enough to allow the Secretariat undertake a synthesis of the reports
3. The ISCTRC Secretariat needs to develop/implement a standardized reporting format to allow synthesis of the reports
4. The recommendations of the 30th ISCTRC Conference should be forwarded to the Governments formally
5. Given the important role Regional Economic Communities (RECs), associations such as FARA, ASARECA and Universities played in the management of T&T, the ISCTRC constitution should provide for membership by RECs, Veterinary Faculties and Associations (e.g. FARA, ASARECA) dealing with sustainable agricultural and rural development (SARD) in T&T affected areas/countries.

4.1.1.2 Functions of the Council

The following are the provisions of the ISCTRC 2006 constitution in respect of the functions of the council:

- Stimulate the progress, coordination and encouragement of research into the problems of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in Africa;
- Promote collaboration with agencies engaged in the field of tsetse and trypanosomiasis;

- Promote exchanges between researchers and field and control workers through training, dissemination of relevant information, publications and meetings in order to advance the elimination of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in Africa;
- Promote increased exchanges between research and control workers in other fields whose findings may be of importance to research on tsetse and trypanosomiasis;
- Provide opportunities for research workers in Africa to keep in touch with researches being conducted elsewhere in the field of tsetse and trypanosomiasis;
- Promote inter-country control projects and assist in fund raising;
- Generate support for the control of the AAT and HAT with concomitant socio-economic development;
- The Council shall hold a biannual meeting where reports of researches, intervention activities, and developments in MS are made and representatives from the four regional groupings (West, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa) are elected to serve on the Executive Council.

Conclusions:

- Capacity building is one of the key pillars of ISCTRC (vector control, research, control and support to decision making at policy level). However, capacity building is not explicitly stated among the functions of ISCTRC and lack of focus on capacity building has compromised

implementation of T&T activities

- The other functions as described in the 2006 constitution would serve the current needs of the Council.

Recommendations:

- Include capacity building as a key function of ISCTRC and explore ways of strengthening it.

4.1.1.3 Membership of Executive Council

The provisions for the Executive Committee, as in the 2006 ISCTRC Constitution, are as follows:

- The Chair of ISCTRC
- The Vice-Chair (& Chair-elect)
- The Director, AU-IBAR – ex officio
- The Coordinator, PATTEC – ex officio
- The Chair, PAAT – ex officio
- Six (6) members from the four major African regions affected by T&T elected by the Council such that two members each would come from each of the four regions including the Chair and the Vice-Chair.
- One representative each of the following organizations/institutions: FAO, IAEA, WHO, ITC, ICIPE, ILRI, CIRDES, WAHO and others deemed to be relevant to the work of Council as may be decided by the Executive Committee from time to time.
- Representatives of development and funding agencies with interest in tsetse and trypanosomiasis interventions.
- Secretary: ISCTRC Secretary

Conclusions:

The membership of the Executive Committee was considered in relation to emerging needs and context and the following conclusions were drawn:

- The provisions for the Executive Committee, as in the 2006 ISCTRC Constitution, do not reflect the current operational environment, especially the involvement of RECs.
- The constitution is not clear as to whom permanent members are.

Recommendations:

1. The Chairman should be elected and not tied to any specific country and not necessary the president/ chairman of the General Assembly/ General Conference
2. That the President of the General Assembly for the opening of the biennial conference of ISCTRC should be tied to the country hosting the conference for that purpose only.
3. That associations such as FARA and ASARECA and RECs be represented in the Executive Committee
4. That Members States be represented through regional representatives in the Executive Committee
5. The regional representatives from 4 regions should be elected at the General Conference

4.1.1.4 Functions of the Executive Committee

The following are the functions of the Executive Committee as provided for in the 2006 constitution:

- Act as a Steering Committee of ISCTRC
- Convene ad hoc meetings of specialists when required
- Act as an advisory body on:
 - Priorities in research and control programmes;
 - Support for research on trypanosomiasis;
 - The allocation of funds;
 - The initiation of new lines of research.
- Participate in the activities of the Advisory Committee of ISCTRC through its Chairman.
- Provide guidance to the Secretariat, and receive annual report of its activities.
- Be responsible to the Council and report to it at regular intervals.

Conclusions:

1. The Executive Committee (ExCo) has done exemplary work in the conduct of the business of ISCTRC. However, there is need to interpret the constitution of 2006 into clear roles and responsibilities for the Executive Committee because as it is the functions are broad and none specific making accountability by the ExCo difficult. For example function number 6 says that the ExCo will be responsible to the council but does not explicitly state how this is to be achieved.
2. The agenda for the ExCo meetings is rigid, that is, similar from one meeting to the other. As such the agenda is unlikely to lend itself to finding solutions for the various challenges/

opportunities of ISCTRC.

3. It is not appropriate for the EC to be the Steering Committee and at the same time the advisory committee for ISCTRC. EXCO should only advise in the identified areas.
4. The ExCo used to make reports to the General Conference but this was no longer the case. It was observed that currently PATTEC makes report to the Summit but since it is a programme there was a risk of such reports not being presented in case funding ceased. It was suggested that AU-IBAR should present a synthesis of country reports to the Council of Ministers.

Recommendations:

1. It is recommended that a subcommittee of the Council (ISCTRC) prepares draft guidelines for roles of ExCo for consideration by the ISCTRC.
2. The agenda of ISCTRC ExCo meetings would need to be dynamic so as to lend itself to findings solutions for the various ISCTRC challenges. As it is the structure of the ExCo meetings does not address emerging issues in a timely manner and therefore it is recommended that in addition to reviewing the recommendations of previous meetings, presentation of Regional and International Organisation reports among other items the committee should carefully select technical items for discussion including proposals/concept notes, training, donor support,

and formulation of appropriate recommendations/resolutions for presentation at the ISCTRC.

3. That the Secretariat undertakes synthesis of country reports which should, among other items be presented to the General body.
4. That reports should also be received from associations and RECs.
5. That the agenda of the ExCo should be informed by the issues coming up from the synthesis of the country reports and the issues should also inform research.

4.1.2 Governance of ISCTRC

Observations and conclusions

1. ISCTRC became an organ of OAU in 1963 and that it initially operated under STRC of OAU, now AU.
2. The 2006 consultancy report and the 30th ISCTRC conference recommended that ISCTRC be institutionalized within the new structure of AUC.
3. That PATTEC is a programme of AUC, with a life span, with mandate of eradicating T&T from Africa while AU-IBAR is a specialized agency of AUC having the continental mandate for animal health and production.

Recommendations:

1. ISCTRC should be institutionalised within the current framework of AUC as per the resolution of the 30th ISCTRC Conference
2. In view of the overlapping mandates of AU-IBAR- ISCTRC on one hand and PATTEC on the other it is

recommended that AUC considers the need to develop a framework that will facilitate synergy and complementarity between the two entities in order to ensure better implementation of their respective mandates.

3. It is further recommended that ISCTRC works closely with other projects/programmes under Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and zoonoses thematic areas of AU-IBAR for synergy and complementarity and in programme/project development

4.1.3 *The General Conference*

One of the functions of the Council reads “The Council shall hold a biennial meeting where reports of researches, intervention activities, and developments in MS are made and representatives from the four regional groupings (West, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa) are elected to serve on the Executive Council”.

The 2006 consultancy report recommends that “The General Conference which should continue to be a biennial meeting, where reports of researches, intervention activities, and developments in MS are presented and training, dissemination of relevant information and publications are advanced. In addition, it should continue to be one of the organs of the Council for promoting exchanges between researchers, field and control workers and capacity building.”

The analysis of the General Conference considered the following aspects of the Conference, structure of the Biennial conference, hosting of the Conference, the Conference programme and its content, organization of the Conference and follow up of the Conference recommendations. It was noted that the organization of the conference was becoming expensive and that the hosting country considered it as a burden and that no registration fees are charged at the conference.

4.1.3.1 *The Structure of the Biennial Conference*

The structure of the Conference, as recommended in the 2006 consultancy report, was considered and the following conclusions were drawn:

Conclusions:

1. The current structure of the Biennial Conference is appropriate for the Conference purpose as it allows for the following:

- Presentation of country reports on T&T interventions;
- Presentation by international organizations/institutions/donors;
- Presentations by programmes/projects;
- Scientific presentations;
- Training;
- Side meetings.

2. However, to ensure proper organization of the Conference in order to meet international

standards, the following areas need to be addressed: hosting of the Conference, development of the programme and its content, organization of the Conference, synthesis and prioritization of recommendations and ISCTRC publications.

4.1.3.2 Hosting of the Biennial Conference

Conclusions:

1. The tradition of rotating the Conference from one region to another has, at times not been respected.
2. At times there has been late identification of the hosting country.

Recommendations:

1. The member country to host the General Conference should be sought in time to allow the early setting up of the national organizing committee. In nominating the country to host the Conference the requisite facilities should be acceptable by the Secretariat. The Secretariat recommends that Mali be considered to host the 31st ISCTRC General Conference.
2. The hotel should confirm to participants the bookings before arrival. This will avoid the situation where participants get stranded at the hotel when their bookings are not honoured.
3. That once selected, Conference venue and the hosting country, should normally not be changed

4. Half a day free during the Conference period.
5. That the decision as to which country will host the next meeting should be made during the ExCo meeting held during the Conference
6. The Secretariat should identify, inform and convince the country to host the meeting.

4.1.3.3 Conference programme and its content

Recommendations:

1. The number of oral presentations should not exceed 60 for the whole session to avoid overcrowding of the programme.
2. The Secretariat should summarise the country reports
3. The Secretariat should provide a standard format to be observed by countries while submitting their reports
4. Countries that have not been making reports should be motivated through follow-up
5. The International organizations should continue making their presentations at the Conference
6. The PATTEC presentations should follow the format below;
- PATTEC programme report
- Regional presentations
NB: Country reports should have a small section on PATTEC
7. Key note papers: Specific technical presentations addressing key/emerging issues. The Secretariat should solicit from member countries/institutions information

on key areas that might need attention of the Council and ExCo and especially issues arising from the synthesis of the country reports.

8. The key note speakers should be introduced and requested to provide their CVs in advance so that their brief is read before they make their presentation

9. The Secretariat should review the Scientific Committee and should inform everybody who the members are

10. Scientific presentations

- Clear guidelines for the abstracts should be provided to facilitate the processing of the abstract book
- The subthemes of the Conference need to be relooked to align them to emerging issues
- Reduce scientific sessions to 3 days
- The timetable need to be communicated to participants before the meeting
- On the eve of presentations, the moderators should meet all the presenters
- The programme should always endeavour to have a running theme
- The detailed programme should be blown up to two pages and a poster of the programme to be placed at the entrance of the conference venue
- The programme should be forwarded to participants and posted on the internet at least one month before the Conference.
- All documents should be translated from English to French and vice versa

- AU-IBAR should coordinate the translation.

4.1.3.4 *The Organization of the Conference*

Recommendations:

1. To allow proper preparations for the ExCo meeting and the General Conference the National Organizing Committee (NOC) should work closely with the Secretariat especially during the last few days before the Conference. There should be an advance team to the country hosting the Conference by the Secretariat. Contacts with hosting country must be maintained through out and visits should be made to hosting country throughout the planning period
2. During such visits the following should be confirmed: protocol arrangements; venue; transport arrangements for participants from the airport and from hotels to Conference venue; interpreters equipment; adequate transport arrangements, translation of documents in official AU languages; customs arrangements for Conference materials to the hosting country- T-shirts, caps etc.
3. Involve the Regional Economic Communities that the hosting country is a member of.
4. Involve all the respective Ministries in the hosting country, health and livestock.
5. There is need to have a clear mechanism of time management during the sessions and after tea and lunch (several mechanisms as

- to how this can be achieved should be explored including timers and bells).
6. That a summary of the posters should be posted in English or French depending on the language of the poster
 7. The in house team/ scientific committee should ensure adequate preparation for the following:
 - Previous proceedings, conference materials including bags, caps, banners, brochures, flash disks, CDs, programme, printing paper, printers, photocopiers, internet at the venue, Secretariat space at the conference venue, room to receive guests
 - Administrative procedures such as correspondences, liaison with accountants, procurement, administrative assistants, interpreters, translators
 8. A list of participants should be prepared early and the conference documents should be ready at least three weeks before the meeting
 9. ISCTRC Secretariat team comprising of English and French speakers should be assigned specific tasks at the conference venue
 10. The Secretariat should be involved in the consideration of the meals and refreshment for the conference
 11. The NOC from the host country should provide key information about the hosting country and the venue and this should form part of the documents to be availed to participants
 12. Hard copies of the presentations should be availed to the interpreters to ensure accurate interpretation
 13. The Secretariat should sit with the Rapporteur(s) and Chairs of sessions to clarify their roles
 14. There should be a post-mortem meeting at end of each day
 15. There must be close collaboration between Chairperson of ISCTRC and the Secretariat through out the period between the Conferences
 16. During the Conference, IBAR visibility should be observed and this could include display of posters, brochures on all programmes/ projects and activities and in the documents for the meeting.
 17. Private sector should be invited as exhibitors
 18. The attendance list should be reviewed daily to remove from the programme those not able to attend and to make the necessary adjustments.
 19. There should be computers/ laptops designed for the Conference and folders/files should be uploaded well before the time of presentation.
 20. A timetable for each session should be prepared a day in advance
 21. A meeting for the Scientific Committee is recommended for technical issues and bonding as soon as it is possible to allow further discussions and planning
 22. Award for innovations be

institutionalised in the organization of the Conference

23. That two check lists on things that need to be done during the preparation and implementation of the Conference should be prepared for the Secretariat and the hosting country
24. That during the Conference there must be somebody responsible for making announcements/ housekeeping who should work closely with the moderator/chair of the sessions
25. The Conference must have an administrator/logistics officer
26. Side meetings should get special approval before the side meeting starts and they should be placed at the end of the session, i.e 5.00-6.00pm. Request for side meeting should be submitted the morning of the day preceding the side meeting to the Secretariat of the Conference for approval. In the request, objective of the meeting, list of invited people and organizations and purpose of the meeting should be clearly specified.

4.1.3.5 Follow up of Conference

Recommendations:

1. The recommendations of the ISCTRC have not been followed effectively and the ExCo is urged to work out a strategy to have these reviewed and followed up
2. There is need to prioritize the recommendations made during the Conference to ensure that only those recommendations that can be

implemented and followed up are captured

3. The recommendations made should be followed through missions and e-communication
4. The Secretariat report should include follow-up on recommendations
5. All recommendations should be captured but the ExCo should prioritize for follow-up
6. Recommendations should be forwarded to Member States and other organizations within one month following the end of the Conference.

4.1.4 The ISCTRC Secretariat

The ISCTRC Secretariat is the administrative, technical and scientific unit of ISCTRC. It is housed at AU-IBAR.

Terms of Reference of the Secretariat to include:

- Carry out advocacy on sustainable control and eventual elimination of T&T.
- Collaborate with PATTEC, national and international organizations in carrying out information dissemination on T&T to MS, research and field workers, development agencies, donors, policy makers and others interested in T&T interventions.
- Collaborate with national and international organizations and with the scientific community in the provision of scientific and technical support for African countries

implementing PATTEC programmes and national or regional T&T interventions.

- Follow up decisions and recommendations of the General Conference, the ExCo and other bodies as may be directed from time to time by the ExCo and the Director of AU-IBAR.
- Collaborate with International Organizations and PATTEC in capacity building and in organizing seminars and conferences.
- Collaborate with PATTEC in encouraging regional collaborations among African Governments implementing T & T interventions.
- Prepare Annual Report of its activities which shall be submitted to the AU, Director of AU-IBAR, ExCo of ISCTRC and the General Conference. Such report shall include, among others, feedback on the decisions and recommendations of the General Conference and the ExCo.

Conclusions:

1. It has been observed that the Secretary of ISCTRC is supposed to implement the mandate of ISCTRC and to serve as Secretary to the ExCo. However, ISCTRC Secretariat does not have the human and financial resources necessary for it to undertake the enormous task that has been vested on it. It is further observed that the Secretariat does not have staff dedicated only to the activities of ISCTRC Secretariat and relies on staff who is already

engaged in other projects activities. This state of affairs compromises the effectiveness of ISCTRC. Furthermore, the Secretariat does not have budget support to carry out all the requisite activities; the only support comes from AUC to support the General Conference.

2. In effect the secretariat has been unable to meet its obligations and has only been able to organise the Biennial Scientific Conferences.

Recommendations:

1. That funding for the Secretariat should be secured through AUC and modalities of having donors support the activities of ISCTRC worked out. Consideration should be made to establishment of a Multi-donor Trust Fund (MDTF) and preparation of funding proposals to donors
2. The Secretariat should engage a full time secretary
3. The Secretariat should recruit support staff
4. That the Secretariat should prepare work plans for approval by the ExCo
5. That AU-IBAR develops a programme/project to support ISCTRC activities
6. Further, it is recommended that the following additions be made to the Terms of Reference:
 - Work closely with other AU-IBAR programmes to identify opportunities for funding to support ISCTRC and relevant T&T research and control activities
 - Prepare work plans for approval by

the EXCO

- Mobilise technical support to other AU programmes, including PATTEC and Member States.

4.1.5 ISCTRC Publications

Conclusion:

It was observed that ISCTRC produces two publications; the Conference proceedings and the book of abstracts/programme. The quality and format for the publications vary from one year to another. The editorial quality of the publications is of poor quality.

Recommendations;

1. Quality paper be used for printing (see 1971 proceedings)
2. Quality formatting as in 1971 proceedings be observed
3. Produce A 5 size of proceedings for ease of handling in addition to CDROMs
4. Professional editing for the proceedings should be done
5. Standardise the whole format of the Conference proceedings

5. Annexes

Annex I: Kampala Declaration / Resolution

THE ISCTRC:

NOTING that in 1948 the European governments administering African colonial territories in Africa set up the Commission for Technical Cooperation for Africa south of Sahara (CCTA) for advising and recommending to them on technical development matters;

NOTING further that under the Commission were the Inter-Africa Bureau of Epizootic diseases and tsetse and trypanosomiasis from which emerged the present International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis and Research and Control (ISCTRC) for advising on technical development in that field;

NOTING that in 1965 the African Heads of states and Governments of OAU resolved to take over the functions of the CCTA to operate under the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) Science Technology and Research Commission (ISCTRC)

NOTING that in the implementation of above resolution the inter-African Bureau for Epizootic Disease was changed to Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources to encompass tsetse and trypanosomiasis programme which covered ISCTRC;

RECOGNISING that in 1971 the ISCTRC Constitution gave the Council the mandate to stimulate, encourage and co-ordinate research in the field of tsetse and trypanosomiasis,

including mobilization of funds and regular meetings;

NOTING that the ISCTRC mandate that has been implemented mainly through the holding of the regular meetings;

NOTING that a 2006 consultant report on strengthening of ISCTRC has been approved by the Executive Committee of ISCTRC and the African Union Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (AU/DREA), all the recommendations be implemented including its structure with in AU/IBAR and the provision of necessary funding and staffing without further delay.

RESOLVED that the AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, be requested to attend to all the outstanding recommendations of the 2006 consultancy report including the inclusion of ISCTRC Secretariat within the AU/IBAR structure and to provide the necessary funding and staffing.

***Annex II: Recommendations
of the 35th ISCTRC Executive
Committee Meeting, Bamako
Mali on 29th November and 1st
December 2010***

**1. Strengthening of ISCTRC
Recommendation**

The Executive Committee received from the Secretariat a comprehensive submission on the implementation of various decisions of Council it commends the secretariat for an excellent work. The EC recommends that the suggestions and amendments suggested be incorporated in the final document.

**2. Country reports
Recommendation**

The Executive Committee acknowledged the presentation of detailed regional reports and recommended that future reports tease out issues to be discussed by the executive committee. In this respect the Secretariat is requested to follow up with the different countries to receive their inputs in a timely manner.

**3. Capacity building and funding
mechanisms
Recommendation**

Capacity building is central to the T&T activities. Therefore the Executive Committee urges that the training needs assessment and plans already developed by ICIPE should form the basis for middle level manpower training. The Committee urges that for the purpose of sustainability, arrangement should be made with

nearest universities to train middle level manpower and in some cases, high level manpower. The Executive Committee recommends that appropriate donors be identified and if possible be invited as observers to the EXCO of ISCTRC meetings.



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