

## **ANNEX 2**

### **TRYRAC First Stakeholder Meeting**

**19-20<sup>th</sup> March 2014, Kara, Togo**

#### **Wednesday 19/03/2014 – Preparation of the stakeholder meeting**

Present: Peter-Henning Clausen, Burkhard Bauer, Antje Hoppenheit, Vincent Delespaux, Déthié Faye, Jean Adomefa, Helmut Bankolé, Félix Awoumé.

Report: Vincent Delespaux – Helmut Bankolé

The agenda of the stakeholder meeting was revised, completed and accepted by all participants.

The participants immediately identified a core question in the health care for livestock. In remote areas there is a clear gap between the veterinary services and the livestock keepers. The question was raised to know if the veterinary assistants/ Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWS) could be trained and authorized to inject trypanocides. This decision must be approved by ministerial decision. Past experiences showed that this is a hazardous situation as CAHWS tend to conduct broader veterinary activities than what is authorized by their mandate. The Direction de l'Élevage represented by the Drs Batawui and Adomefa should raise the question to the Ministry of Agriculture. If positively considered by the Direction de l'Élevage and the Ministry, then the precise framework for activities and content of the training should be defined. The sources of trypanocides should be clearly identified to allow a quantitative control. The link between the CAHWS and the supervising veterinarian should be defined in a written contract. The veterinarian would be the final responsible in case of abuse. The contract with the CAHW must then be terminated and all rights defined by this contract ended instantaneously.

#### **Thursday 20/03/14 pre-workshop activities**

-The Drs Batawui, Bauer and Delespaux visited the DRAEP (Directeur régional de l'Agriculture de l'Élevage et de la Pêche) Dr DJITENA Togaba (90 04 20 91) to explain the reasons of the meeting hold in Kara and to present the TRYRAC project activities.

-The same team also visited the Préfet of Kara, the Col BAKALI Badibawou with the same intention and, in the context of the work package 7 (visibility and communication) to request an agreement on television broadcasting of interviews and reportage over the meeting. This agreement was granted.

## Thursday 20/03/14 Stakeholder meeting: 1st morning session

### Participants presentation:

01	BEDKELABOU Mayéké	ICAT-Mango	Mango
02	PONEYI Amana	Techn. Vét Kara	Kara
03	ADOM Simféilé	DCVp Oti	Mango
04	AWIZOBA Ekpao Maweke	AGROVET- Lomé	Lomé
05	KAO Badibalaki	PHASE -Kara	Kara
06	CLAUSEN Peter-Henning	FUB	Berlin
07	HOPPENHEIT Antje	FUB	Berlin
08	HOUNKANLI Yaovi	Tryrac- Lomé	Lomé
09	ANOUGEULO Adjaoté	Veterinaire	Kara
10	BEDOUMA Amadou	Eleveur	Mango
11	TCHRIFOU Aboudou	Eleveur	Mango
12	ISSIFA Soulé	Chef de poste Vét.	Naki- Est
13	YOBI Tchamdja	Eleveur	Koundoun
14	BARY Gani	Eleveur	Kpendjal
15	TCHOPOLI Moussa	Eleveur	Koundoun
16	DELESPAUX Vincent	ITM	Belgique
17	BATAWUI Komla Batassé	Coord. Nat. TRYRAC	Lomé
18	BANGUE LAMBONI Boitoaka	Pharma. Vét. /ANIVET	Cinkassé
19	KULO Abalo	Université Lomé	Lomé
20	ADOMEFA Kossi	TRYRAC Lomé	Lomé
21	AWOUME Kodzo	TRYRAC Lomé	Lomé
22	BANKOLE Anani	TRYRAC Lomé	Lomé
23	FAYE Dethie	VSF-Belgique	Niger
24	Haret HAMBE	VSF - Belgique	Kenya
25	TCHAMDJA Eyaba	DCV -Kara	Kara
26	BAUER Burkhard	FUB	Berlin

## Group picture



(Haret Hambe, VSFB)

## Context presentation

The results of the transversal study conducted in Northern Togo and of the block treatment were presented to the participants. A rapid summary for the livestock keeper representatives was then made by Dr Guy Tchamdja, TRYRAC PhD student for Togo.

Remark of the livestock representatives:

-Despite years of trypanosomiasis control, the disease remains a burden. What is the added value of TRYRAC, which is the strategical difference? Dr Bauer explained that simple and cheap measures of control that are owned by farmers are much more sustainable than actions coordinated and financed by projects. He gave the example of Kenya where selective spraying for vector control was introduced and promoted more than 10 years ago. The method is still used by livestock breeders during and after the rainy season when the vector abundance is reaching its peak.

One remark was made by a veterinarian:

-What can be done against the farmers' cattle self-treatment? It was unanimously recognised that an important gap was existing between farmers and veterinarians in some remote areas. No clear answer was proposed to sort out this problem.

## **Thursday 20/03/14 Stakeholder meeting: 2nd morning session**

### **Dr Guy. Tchamdja presented the results of the drug quality analysis performed in LACOMEV**

Livestock breeders reacted by emphasizing again the cruel lack of veterinarians in the field. They were puzzled by the fact that 50% of the drugs sold on the markets were of substandard quality. They were wondering where to buy standard quality drugs. They also explained that even veterinarians were buying from the market. They were also wondering if the Veterinary Services could not organize quality control on drugs as they are doing in some vaccination campaigns. They also raised the need for a better control on the use of pesticides and herbicides that are contaminating pastures.

### **Dr Burkhard Bauer gave a presentation on the improvement of trypanosomosis management.**

The livestock keepers explained that if the project brings new techniques, they are ready to try the technologies and disseminate them if they proved to be efficient. Dr Bauer explained that when results are visible, farmers are coming from far to evaluate the situation. There is a kind of auto-dissemination/fertilisation that is happening. Thinking further than trypanosomosis, some farmers stated that the dry season was a major constraint regarding the water availability. They inquired on the possibility of building a dam in the Koundoum area. This would have a direct and important effect on cattle productivity in the area.

Dr Batawui stated that TRYRAC and partners invited farmers to the meeting to explain that the project was there to show some tracks to follow. He explained that projects were ending and that farmers have to disseminate information and techniques brought by the project. State will help if farmers are helping themselves. Project against trypanosomosis ended in Togo, ten years ago. Flies are back, back to the start. To solve the problem of lack of veterinarians, he suggested farmers to send their children to vet schools. The image of veterinarians is not good; there is a clear lack of willingness to go to vet schools. This situation should change to offer better veterinary services to them. Dr Batawui continued by stating that water dams were planned in the area and that farmers will have to maintain them. He also emphasized that veterinary assistants were working for vets but go beyond their mandate and are misusing drugs to make money. Law must be respected. Controls will be increased. Administration must be rigid.

Dr Batawui promised again that 1500 water dams will be created in the Northern part of the country. Dr Adomefa insisted on the fact that the willingness of adopting the technique was essential.

### **Dr Faye from VSFB presented his communication and dissemination plan**

Livestock keepers were asked to comment and to propose alternative communication tools. It was found that the dissemination should be large. Everybody has to understand the efficiency of the proposed methods. Some livestock keepers are good at representing the others. Those should disseminate the information of meetings but often do not do it. Meetings should be organized with the members of the associations. The information must be channelled through the associations that are well organized in Northern Togo.

Veterinarians stated that within the community, there are literate members who are efficiently channelling information's. Those are called the endogenous communication channel. The dissemination of the information should absolutely use this efficient communication mean.

Dr Adomefa asked the livestock keepers to disseminate what they heard during the meeting. They were also asked if some specific problematic should be discussed. Livestock keepers explained that often water dams were misused and that cattle could not drink there. Water dams are used for humans and their gardens. Transhumant corridors must be clearly defined and water resources shared equally between cattle breeders and crop producers.

Crushpens are missing in Magnan. Livestock keepers are asking for some support. Dr Adomefa answered that assistance can be given but as a training on how to do it. The know-how will be provided by the Public Veterinary Services.

The morning session was summarized by the messages to take home for the livestock keepers:

1. A management committee must be created immediately per hot spot. In a participatory manner, the composition and the role of the management committee must be defined.
2. A crushpen must be built with the technical assistance of the Veterinary Services.
3. If those two conditions are not respected then TRYRAC will not begin with the action i.e. providing 1 litre insecticide and a sprayer and showing how strategically use them.

## **Thursday 20/03/14 Stakeholder meeting: Afternoon session**

Peter-Henning Clausen presented "Improvement of chemotherapy" and a movie about rational drug use. Antje Hoppenheit explained then the anti-vectorial fight by means of targeted insecticidal spraying. Finally Dr Bauer presented the technique of the insecticide treated net (ITN).

### **General discussion:**

Dr Kulo asked if enzymatic induction was not caused by regular administration of trypanocides? Dr Delespau explained that this was not observed with ISM. The half-life of ISM when measured by ISM-ELISA was not shortened by frequent administration.

Dr Ado asked in the context of RDU if weigh bands would be made available. Dr Adomefa replied that bands should be transmitted to veterinarians and veterinary assistants.

Veterinarians were wondering how long would ITN last as those are to be deployed in the rainy season. Dr Bauer explained that 8 months are guaranteed which is longer than the rainy season. Advice was given to remove the ITN after the rainy season and to reinstall it at the next one. Dr Bauer explained that it was possible to perform some biological tests. To do so, one put a piece of net in a box and place flies in it for 10 seconds. Flies are paralysed when ITN is still effective. Knock down can still happen after 5-10 minutes.

ITRA was wondering if this strategy was affordable for farmers. Dr Bauer explained that the ITN was available from Vestergaard at 1.5US\$/square meter. Strategic placement of ITN is ideal. Animals are learning and protect themselves by coming in proximity of the net where flies are far less abundant. Local production of ITN should be envisaged. The market is to be created. What is the need? Dr Adomefa indicated that ITRA could start research on that matter in order to answer those questions.

Dr Faye (VSF) explained that animals were moving a lot in the Niger context. Dr Bauer explained that experiments were made where zero grazing and walking animals were compared. Infection status and PCV were significantly different in protected and semi protected contexts. Even for walking animals, benefits are visible. Nuisance decreased, like mosquito bites at night.

It was finally insisted on the fact that the strategic insecticide spraying would be on a cost recovery basis.

## **Friday 21/03/2014 Morning session**

Protocol elaboration for the best bet strategies (Peter-Henning Clausen, Burkhard Bauer, Antje Hoppenheit)

### **Longitudinal follow up (early May)**

Identification of 3-5 herds by place. 50 female calves will be randomly selected per site. Egg count will be done using the Mc Master counting chambers (protocol to be sent by FUB). Count and harvest of the ticks will be made (5 randomly selected calves, half a body, ticks from the interdigital space will be separated from the rest of the body). Interventions will be early rainy season in May June then mid rainy season in August September and finally beginning of dry season in October November (young larvae and nymphs).

Egg count (Epg), BCS will be used for trypanosomosis diagnosis and impact assessment.

Places: Lopano (experimental site) and Kadjiteri (control site) /Magnan (experimental site) and Santigou (control site) / Koundoum (experimental site) and Wakade (control site)

Crushpens in Koundoum, Magnan et Lopano

## **Intervention**

### **1. Targeted spraying**

Committee creation : March

Crushpen construction : April

Meeting for training and information will be organized in the three intervention places.

Representative of the committee will deal with the veterinary services. Dr Tchamdja will organize the three meetings. Local veterinarians will assist. A motorcycle will be bought for Lopano. Dr Batawui stated that an official request will be done to the local veterinarians for the TRYRAC activities. Beginning of May, a bi-monthly spraying during 2 months will be organized; then it will be left to the livestock keepers' willingness.

### **2. Rational Drug Use**

Information and demonstration will be provided during the initiating meeting. Only cattle with clinical signs of trypanosomosis will be treated.

### **3. Insecticide Treated Net**

Transport and taxes are to be covered by the project. Felix Awoumé will receive the netting in Lomé. The Direction de l'Élevage will send it to Kara. A student from Berlin will be trained on the technique. He'll be on mission beginning of July. A preliminary survey by questionnaire will be done before implementation and then two weeks after deployment. The student will stay for a six weeks period.

1000 meters ITN are offered by Vestergaard. It will be shared in 3\*333m per intervention site. Then the 333 meters will be shared according to the number of herds participating. Community will provide the wooden poles and TRYRAC will buy the support of the net. Dr Kulo proposed to associate a Togolese student to the FUB student.

## **Friday 21/03/2014 Afternoon session**

Dr Faye presented the communication/dissemination strategy for the TRYRAC

Concerning trypanosomosis, prophylaxis is advised for transhumant cattle. The deworming tablets and insecticides will be financially covered by the project for the 50 calves that will be followed up during 2 years.

Vaccination against Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*) is advised. A vaccination campaign is now taking place in the Northern part of the country under the sponsorship of West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) .

Vaccination against CBPP is advised at the end of the rainy season.

Vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease is advised against the two more prevalent serotypes i.e. O and SAT2. The A serotype is far less common.

### **Small ruminants:**

Though small ruminants play a great role in rural household economy, it was agreed during this meeting that the prophylaxis calendar that will be disseminated will only target cattle. The animals from the follow up will be vaccinated with a trivalent vaccine against foot and mouth disease. However, this disease won't be taken into account in the prophylaxis calendar that will be disseminated by workpackage 5.

### **Visibility: EU**

A visibility plan is prepared by Vincent Delespaux in collaboration with the communication service of the ITM. This will be submitted for approval to EU. Some budget will have to be reallocated for that. The visibility plan will be discussed more in details during the PMC meeting in Lomé on 24-26<sup>th</sup> of May.

### **Students**

Dr Tchamdja will have to follow some trainings modules in biometry, scientific communication and scientific writing for a total of 180 hours. Participation to international scientific meetings is highly recommended. Dr Tchamdja will have to submit at least 3 articles as first author in peer reviewed journals. He will have to draft a protocol and submit it to the promoters by the 6<sup>th</sup> of April.

**PROGRAMME DE L'ATELIER DES PARTIES PRENANTES A KARA LE 20 ET 21 MARS 2014**

Rapporteurs : Helmut Bankole et Vincent Delespaux

<b>Date</b>	<b>Heure</b>	<b>Activité</b>	<b>Responsable</b>
Mercredi 19/03/14	8:00-8:30	Arrivée des participants	Participants
Jeudi 20/03/14	8:30-9:00	Ouverture et objectifs de la réunion Photo de groupe	DE, ITM
	9:00-9:15	Présentation des participants (tour de table)	Participants
	9:15-10:00	État actuel du projet et résultats - Étude transversale (WP 3) - Étude du traitement en bloc (WP 3) - Étude sur la qualité des médicaments (WP 3)	ITM, partenaires ITM, partenaires ITM, partenaires
	10:00-10:30	Pause-café	Participants
	10:30-11:30	Étude de la mise en œuvre – stratégie « best bet » (WP 4)	FUB, partenaires
	11:30-12:30	Étude de la vulgarisation (WP 5) Clôture parties prenantes – paroles aux éleveurs	VSF, partenaires
	12 :30-14 :00	Pause – déjeuner (libre)	Participants
	14 :00-15 :00	Planification des stratégies «best bet » : A) Utilisation rationnelle des trypanocides et vermifuges	FUB, partenaires
	15 :00-15 :30	Pause-café	Participants
	15 :00-17 :00	Planification des stratégies «best bet» : B) Contrôle des vecteurs par le traitement ciblé du bétail avec des insecticides	FUB, partenaires
	Vendredi, 21/03/14	8:30-10:00	Planification des stratégies «best bet» : C) Utilisation des moustiquaires
10 :00-10 :30		Pause-café	Participants
10 :30-12 :00		Élaboration du protocole pour la mise en œuvre des stratégies « best bet »	FUB, partenaires
12 :00-14 :00		Pause – déjeuner (libre)	Participants
14 :00-15 :30		Plan de visibilité et dissémination	VSF, ITM, FUB, partenaires
15 :30-17 :00		Gestion des étudiants, questions administratives et financières Clôture de réunion - Debriefing	ITM, partenaires
Samedi, 22/03/14		Retour à Lomé	Equipes de Lomé