



Policy Framework: Integrating T&T Programmes in Rural Development Strategies



**PATTEC Coordination Office
Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
Africa Union Commission**

The search for elements of a sound policy toward tsetse and trypanosomosis control and eradication has remained unresolved for decades. This is in spite of the profound policy and institutional reforms that are currently sweeping across animal health systems in Africa and further afield. This policy framework is designed to underscore the fact that consistent policy toward tsetse and trypanosomosis control and eradication hinges on strong links with broad rural development objectives and strategies. Consistent with the fact that the tsetse and trypanosomosis challenge is an intersectoral issue at the heart of rural development, trypanosomosis control and eradication policy must be concerned with all rural development issues.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
2	THE CONTEXT.....	2
2.1	TSETSE AND TRYPANOSOMES BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY.....	2
2.2	AFRICAN ANIMAL TRYPANOSOMOSIS	2
2.3	HUMAN AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMOSIS.....	2
2.4	THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMOSIS.....	3
3	OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	3
4	ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITIES AND PLANS.....	5
5	DEFINING A TRYPANOSOMOSIS CONTROL POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	6
6	STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND CONSULTATION.....	7
7	POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	8
8	ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	9
9	CREATING THE APPROPRIATE AND ENABLING INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT	9
10	THE RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION.....	10
11	POLICY INSTRUMENTS	10
12	POLICY IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW	11
13	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	13
14	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS.....	13

1 Introduction and background

In July 2000, at the 36th Ordinary Summit of the African Heads of State and Government held in Lomé, Togo, 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.

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). 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.

The success and sustainability of these programmes will depend on how well they mesh with an enabling institutional environment and with existing rural development strategies and projects. The outcome will also depend on whether T&T affected countries can be encouraged to commit adequate resources to sustainable tsetse control technologies, some of which have become cheaper and more accessible in recent years. This policy framework specifically addresses the ways and means by which policies on T&T eradication programmes can be formulated to support and consolidate rural development efforts in the context of overarching national, regional and continental rural development strategies and sustainable development goals (SDGs). Most importantly, this policy framework will serve to support the translation of the Malabo Summit Declaration on accelerated agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and livelihood into strategies and actions that enhance the impact of T&T intervention programmes on the realization of the provisions of this Declaration. In the declaration, the African Heads of State and Government have made a commitment to ensure that the agricultural growth and transformation process is inclusive and contributes at least 50% to the overall poverty reduction target; and to create and enhance the necessary appropriate policy, institutional and budgetary support and conditions to realize this goal.

2 The Context

2.1 *Tsetse and trypanosomes biology and ecology*

In this day and age, we now have a much better understanding of tsetse and trypanosomes biology and ecology. It is however, recognized that the biology and ecology of trypanosomes and tsetse are characterised by a highly non-linear relationship between tsetse challenge and trypanosomosis prevalence in cattle. Large decreases in disease prevalence can be achieved only with near eradication of tsetse populations which means that vector challenge has to drop considerably before much change in prevalence can be observed. The non-linear relationship between tsetse and trypanosomes derives from the complex interactions among such factors as tsetse and trypanosome species, landscape and topography, natural vegetation types, livestock breeds, livestock and human population distribution and densities, and the prevailing agricultural production systems.

2.2 *African Animal Trypanosomosis*

African animal trypanosomosis constrains agricultural production in areas of Africa that hold the continent's greatest potential for expanded agricultural production. Compared to animals kept in trypanosomosis free areas, animals kept in areas of moderate risk of trypanosomosis have lower calving rates, lower milk yields, higher rates of calf mortality, and require more frequent treatment with preventive and curative doses of trypanocidal drugs. At the herd level, trypanosomosis reduces milk offtake, live animal offtake and the work efficiency of oxen used for cultivation. Herds of trypanosusceptible livestock can be devastated by sudden exposure to high levels of trypanosomosis risk.

Trypanosomosis also affects where people live, the way they manage their livestock and the number of animals that they keep. In the tsetse-infested areas as a whole, trypanosomosis reduces the offtake of meat and milk by at least 50%. And by generally constraining farmers from the overall benefits of livestock to crop farming -- less efficient nutrient cycling, less access to animal traction, lower income from milk and meat sales, less access to liquid capital -- trypanosomosis reduces yields, area cultivated, and the efficiency of resource allocation. It is estimated that a 50% increase in the livestock population would increase the total value of agricultural production by 10%.

2.3 *Human African Trypanosomosis*

Human African Trypanosomosis (HAT) is characterised by its diverse epidemiological settings which necessitate careful consideration of control strategies to facilitate disease elimination. Consistent with this, HAT is often described as two diseases, two parasites and two epidemiological patterns. In HAT endemic 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

The distribution of both gambiense and rhodesiense HAT is uneven. In the absence of environmental change, the foci of endemicity tend to remain spatially stable over time. Environmental modifications and human or livestock movements can result in shifts in geographical location and extent. Attempts to predict the distribution of HAT and tsetse in the face of climate change have been limited by the lack of a robust database for current infection and fly distribution. However, it is postulated that the impact of population growth and climate change will differ by region.

2.4 The socio-economic context of African Trypanosomosis

The tsetse and tsetse transmitted trypanosomosis challenge has both direct and indirect impacts. Direct impacts can be aggregated into three groups comprising impacts on livestock productivity, impacts on migration and settlement, and impacts on livestock management. Indirect impacts are aggregated into four groups comprising crop production, land use, ecosystem structure and function, and human welfare. These impacts can be measured at the animal, herd or household, regional, national, or continental levels. Thus, it is evident from the impacts highlighted above that the three sectors affected by T&T are **human health, livestock health and rural development**. Just as the impact of T&T is spread over these three sectors, its impact is felt at three different socio-economic levels, namely, macroeconomic, mesoeconomic and microeconomic. **It is evident from the above narrative that tsetse transmitted trypanosomosis is an intersectoral problem lying at the heart of African rural development.**

3 Objectives of the policy framework

Experience has shown that T&T intervention programmes in general, and particularly those employing area-wide integrated pest management (AW-IPM) approaches, are very complex undertakings and require intensive management approaches. In all T&T interventions, there are a number of strategic, technical and managerial pre-requisites that need to be addressed for T&T programmes to be successful. This is compounded by the complexity of the links that exist between the three sectors (**animal health, public health and rural development**) that are affected by the T&T challenge.

The objective of this policy framework is therefore, to highlight key issues that need to be addressed by all policies that are designed to contribute to reducing the burden of the T&T challenge in the context of rural development. It is envisaged that this policy framework will also be instrumental to the realisation of the goals and objectives of Agenda 2063, the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as enshrined in the Malabo Declaration and the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The

key issues identified in this policy framework include: **problem identification; participation of stakeholder individuals and institutions; policy development process; resource allocation; clear policy statements; and appropriate implementation framework.**

The specific objectives of each of the key issues highlighted above are as follows:

Problem identification

- To provide ground-breaking research which defines the T&T problem as it relates to rural development and clarify appropriate courses of action to remedy it
- To analyse the T&T problem as it relates to rural development in a scientific and technical way producing tangible data that offer something concrete to act on
- To arrive at a general consensus within an organisation or wider network that change is needed, a new policy direction is required and that old strategies may not be working as well as they could
- To ensure that the timing of releasing results of problem identification happens when a policymaking organisation is particularly interested in the issue being analysed

Stakeholder individuals and institutions

- To ensure that there is adequate and consistent collaboration between interested parties such as resource partners, the research community, and government, thereby making a network, through which ideas are exchanged and thoughts clarified about possible policy directions
- To identify a particular influential group that has close links with policymakers so as to force the issue onto the agenda and shape policymaking
- To identify a person in authority (champion) who has a particular interest in addressing the T&T challenge and as a result, those around him/her are influenced to work and develop a policy in that area
- To ensure that events are timed in such a way that a person who is particularly interested in pushing forward an agenda is working at a time when a powerful political authority has reason to be interested in the same agenda
- To ensure that an organisation and individuals within it are open-minded and consider it important to adapt new ideas from external world, rather than seeing these as a threat
- To foster innovation so as to encourage people to develop new ways of doing things and being confident that their ideas will be considered with an open mind by others
- To enhance good links between and within agencies where lessons learned from practical experience can be shared and acted upon

Policy development process

- To ensure that the T&T challenge is turned into an agenda for action in the context of sustainable rural development goals
- To establish a discourse or way of thinking about the T&T challenge which makes clear certain priorities, thereby simplifying a situation and providing guidance to certain policy directions
- To establish a code of conduct or best practice regarding T&T management in general and creating guidelines on how to act
- To identify “change agents” who undertake T&T advocacy forward explaining to others and building a consensus toward the new approaches
- To establish a network of people around the “change agents” who will respond to them and help them carry the process forward

Resource allocation

- To mobilise requisite resources to address the T&T challenge as it relates to the rural development agenda
- To harness required motivation, momentum and energy to use and mobilise these resources in order to achieve the goals of a policy innovation

Policy statement

- To ensure that a clear policy statement on addressing the T&T challenge in the context of rural development and sustainable development goals emerges

Implementation framework

- To ensure that policymaking and implementing bodies have sufficient authority to push through a new policy on integrating T&T programmes into rural development strategies even if it may not be widely supported
- To create an organizational structure that is sufficiently flexible to enable the creation of new partnerships in the management of T&T programmes which will be effective in seeing a policy change through

4 Analytical Framework for Priorities and Plans

Lessons can be learned from the past structural adjustment programmes which incorporated health, agriculture and rural development objectives in strategies for reducing poverty. In these approaches, some of the multi-factorial characteristics of poverty that were identified included low levels of income, particularly among women and young people; inadequate access to basic infrastructure and productive services; and weak institutional capacities of community-based organizations and local organizations managed by the poor themselves. It was concluded from this that the key requirements for alleviating poverty were empowerment, economic opportunity and basic social services and infrastructure. The T&T interventions were, however, erroneously neither included as remedial actions nor were they explicitly mentioned even in the most current poverty reduction strategy papers

(PRSPs). Further, strategies for livestock development were absent despite the essential contribution that livestock makes to the economies of many Sub Saharan countries and the impact it can play in poverty reduction. Given this context, the inclusion of T&T interventions in national and regional planning is essential to reduce poverty in these areas. Such planning can also benefit from the use of geographical information systems (GIS) to help set priorities. Thus, once suitable areas for intervention have been identified; ongoing projects and programmes in health and rural development can be considered along-side land use plans.

It is essential that priority setting also considers the community development plans, frameworks involving local councils and other local governing bodies, farmers' organizations, public and private extension/advisory agencies, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders such as line departments (health, forestry, livestock, land management, tourism and conservation).

5 Defining a trypanosomosis control policy framework

Trypanosomosis policy must be placed in the broad context of rural development. This assertion arises from the fact that even in situations where trypanosomosis is most severe, it is but one constraint on rural growth and development and that its eradication is but one instrument to unleash that potential. Sustained rural development hinges on efficient, equitable and sustained growth in incomes from a wide range of rural activities. An effective T&T eradication policy thus must influence the decision making process in a manner that furthers or enhances rural development objectives. T&T eradication policy must be concerned with all rural development issues including human migration and settlement patterns, productivity of livestock and crop production systems and mechanisms to address these issues via control and management of tsetse and trypanosomosis. A cumulative process such as the following is proposed to define a trypanosomosis control policy framework:

- Specifying the country's philosophy of national development and its rural development objectives
- Assessing the factors impeding or promoting attainment of these development objectives
- Identifying the role of the rural sector in national development and specifying the rural development policy objectives that spring from this role
- Specifying the potential contribution of removal of the trypanosomosis burden to achieving these agricultural policy objectives
- Identifying the objectives of trypanosomosis control policy, and based on these objectives, defining a trypanosomosis control policy framework comprising:
 - An agenda for trypanosomosis control
 - A strategy for funding trypanosomosis control
 - A strategy for international acquisition and exchange of control innovations and information

- Structures and processes for interaction among domestic T&T control institutions
- A Strategy for trypanosomosis control technology dissemination within the country
- A legal framework that supports acquisition, development and dissemination of trypanosomosis control technologies

6 Stakeholder Identification and Consultation

Once a problem has been identified, it is vital to understand the people (or stakeholders) who will participate in the process of policymaking, the places (institutions) inside and outside the government that they represent in policymaking, their views on the “problem,” and the various roles they play in policymaking.

The formulation of effective T&T intervention programmes should involve the identification and consultation of stakeholders who will be involved in implementing the programmes. The stakeholders are very diverse and numerous. They range from the farmers, livestock keepers and other rural inhabitants who are the ultimate beneficiaries of better human and livestock health to all of the people involved in the delivery, implementation, and administration and funding of programmes. Thus stakeholders include individuals and stakeholder institutions.

Individual stakeholders (the people involved in policymaking) and the institutions (the places where policies are made) they represent are central to policymaking. Individual stakeholders involved may come from within and outside government. A stakeholder is an individual or group that makes a difference or that can affect or be affected by the achievement of the organization’s objectives.

The institutions involved in policymaking are closely linked with the individual policy stakeholders. It is important to know the roles and responsibilities of the various institutions (e.g., How is a policy submitted for approval? Which institutions can draft policies? What institutions can promulgate policies or pass laws?).

The work of stakeholder identification and consultation requires the alliance and coordination of many groups, including the community, the private and public sectors (together with research and development), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). It also requires coordination across sectors – especially human health, livestock, wildlife, tourism and rural development through an approach popularly known as the One Health.

High-level support within government is crucial for policy change to occur. Policy champions who are committed to promoting a policy issue are important advocates for policy

development and reform. Policy champions can come from any stakeholder group; what is important is that they have access to key decision makers. Generally, the higher level the policy champion, the more likely the impact on policy related to an issue.

The role of Nongovernmental Stakeholders in Policy has expanded. In the past, policymaking was concentrated in the hands of policymakers and a few influential people/organizations outside government. Over the past decade, policymaking has increasingly included the participation of a wider range of stakeholders outside of government in the paradigm of inclusive participation. Non-governmental stakeholders participate through advocacy, representation in government bodies, consultation and policy dialogue with policymakers, and participation on coordination mechanisms.

Institutions outside the government play a role in policymaking by acting as advocates for policy change (civil society groups, grassroots organizations, NGOs, and advocacy groups), by providing data for decision making (academic and research organizations), and by providing funding (donor organizations) for policy research, policy dialogue and formulation, and implementation. Finally, international organizations also play a role in supporting—and influencing—policymaking.

7 Policy Development Process

The process for policy development for integrating T&T programmes in rural development strategies will involve three key steps: framing the problem; getting the issue on the policy agenda; and formulating the policy itself. The T&T challenge has been ably articulated in many publications. However, the challenge that still remains is finding sustainable ways of addressing the problem, hence this initiative to develop a policy framework that will facilitate the integration of T&T programmes in the rural development agenda. This is against the background that the way a problem is stated or issue is framed influences the types of solutions that are proposed. For the T&T challenge, it has been observed that the current T&T management programmes consistently and invariably only begin and end with clear understandings of the basic tsetse ecology and epidemiology of trypanosomiasis without clear strategies to address socio-economic aspects. Yet, identification of strategies for addressing socio-economic issues would constitute a perfect entry point for integrating T&T programmes into the rural development agenda.

Issues framing influences stakeholders' ability of getting the issue on the policymakers' agenda so that the problem is recognized and policy response debated. Issue framing often sets the terms for policy debate. The eventual fate of a policy proposal is also a function of how it is formulated in the first place.

The agenda setting refers to actually getting the “problem” on the formal policy agenda of issues to be addressed by, for instance, the head of state, the cabinet, parliament or relevant ministries. In developing policy, it is always worth noting that at any given time, policymakers are only paying serious attention to few of all possible issues or problems facing them as national or subnational policymakers.

The third stage is the part of the process by which proposed actions are articulated, debated and drafted into a language for policy. The formulation process will include setting goals and outcomes of the policy. The goals and objectives should articulate relevant activities and indicators by which they will be achieved and measured.

Other activities related to the process will include advocacy, policy dialogue and data analysis.

8 Analysis of Requirements for Implementation

The formulation of effective T&T programmes that can be successfully integrated into rural development programmes requires a careful analysis of the requirements for implementation and delivery. It is highly recommended that the analysis should be undertaken within the context of lessons learned from the approaches that have been used over the past five to six decades. In mobilizing resources for effective T&T programmes, a clear distinction should be made between activities/components that are of private or public goods in nature.

9 Creating the Appropriate and Enabling Institutional Environment

An appropriate and enabling institutional environment is required to secure the benefits of T&T interventions. The majority of past T&T intervention programmes failed to achieve their set objectives largely due to the adoption of approaches that did not link the three sectors affected by the T&T challenge: **livestock health, public health and rural development**. In this context, the sustainable livelihoods framework offers particularly useful insights for analyzing the effects of T&T interventions on the poor. Livelihood approaches are **conceptual frameworks** that promote people-centred development. They are responsive and participatory, and they favour multidisciplinary and multilevel development interactions. Livelihood approaches generate a deeper understanding of the wide range of livelihood strategies pursued by people that poverty reduction measures address. The framework provides a checklist of important issues, highlights key elements and processes and emphasizes the interactions among factors that affect the livelihoods of poor people. By helping identify appropriate and efficient links among T&T interventions, human health delivery and livestock development strategies, the sustainable livelihoods framework also focuses attention on processes and structures that need to be reformed.

10 The Resources for Implementation

Policies without resources allocated for implementation do little more than sit on a shelf. In this context, resources refer to the financial, physical and human resources that are needed to implement policies, plans and programmes. Policies that are well written but that do not have adequate resources for implementation are all too common. Often, assuring adequate funding for programmes becomes a problem to be addressed through policy. Resources can become a struggle if annual budgets are determined before the reform occurs or if there are obstacles in the government bureaucracy. In many T&T affected countries, programmatic action is usually delayed until budget cycles free up resources within the agriculture and health sectors to be reallocated. More recent efforts have gained a better understanding of how many resources will be needed to achieve a desired T&T eradication-related goal, and how many resources a particular goal will require to be achieved.

Often, increased resources are not available to address emerging problems. Instead, addressing new problems can require taking resources away from other pressing needs. Incorporating the budget process into the framing of a policy can ensure feasibility and implementation of a policy.

11 Policy Instruments

Policy formulation culminates in promulgation of written policies or laws that provide a broad framework for programme implementation. Policy documents include laws, national and local policies and plans, operational policies, and resource allocation plans. Some policies derive from statements of heads of state or ministers without being formally written down as formal government orders or regulations. In some countries, unwritten procedures and even traditional norms and practices are also considered policies. The “paper” or policy document should state clearly what the policy aims to accomplish or facilitate, what the policy stipulates in terms of change or new behaviour, which sectors of society benefit from policy change, how much the policy change will cost and who bears the cost, and who will coordinate and implement the policy. Written policy documents should include the following:

- Rationale (including a statement of the problem and justification for the policy)
- Goals and objectives (what the policy will achieve, by when)
- Programme measures (broad categories of activities)
- Implementation and institutional arrangements (including organizations and ministries involved)
- Funding and other resources (levels and sources, human resources)
- Indicators of success

- Monitoring and evaluation plan Written policy documents should include the following:

It should be borne in mind that policies differ from strategic plans in that policies are generally broader statements of purpose with goals and expected outcomes. Strategic plans provide more specification of how the policy is to be implemented.

12 Policy Implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review

“If policy practitioners and reformers want to promote a specific change in sectoral policy, they will need to focus their attention on policy elites within government, as well as on midlevel managers responsible for translating policy directives into programs” (Porter, 1995: 21).

Once a policy has been formally 'signed off' and launched, it must be adhered to unless there are exceptional circumstances justifying a variation from the policy. Policies are often broad statements of intention and, as such, require supplemental implementation documents, including strategic plans, implementation plans, and operational policies to ensure that the policies are carried out. Programmes are put in place to implement policies. This component of the process includes the organizational structure (including the lead implementing agency or body), resources that support programme implementation, and activities required to implement the policy through programmes. It also includes monitoring and evaluation of performance to assess if goals of the policies and implementation plans have been met.

Policy implementation is political as well as technical. Besides technical and institutional analysis, it calls for consensus-building, participation of key stakeholders, conflict resolution, compromise, contingency planning, and adaptation.

The process of policy implementation is often delegated to technocrats, who are charged with devising solutions, mobilizing and allocating resources, and ensuring maximum gains. Unlike the chief executive or policy elites, who must address the issues of constituents, technocrats are not bound by political obligations or tradeoffs. On one hand, this arrangement could lead to a more effective implementation process. However, if the individuals charged with implementation are new to the government (as may be the case in newly created democratic governments or countries emerging from war situations, and therefore not knowledgeable of, or limited by, established routines of the government, their lack of knowledge about government operations and bureaucracy could also hinder their efficiency. Policy implementation is often multidimensional, fragmented, and unpredictable.

The following framework that divides policy implementation into six tasks is proposed as a guide:

- The first task is **legitimization**, or getting the policy accepted as important, desirable, and worth achieving.
- The second task is **constituency building (buy-in)** or gaining active support from groups that see the policy as desirable or beneficial.
- The third relates to **resources** and the need for ensuring that present and future budgets and human resource allocations are sufficient to support the requirements of policy implementation.
- The fourth focuses on the **organizational structure** as it involves adjusting the objectives, procedures, systems, and structures of agencies responsible for policy implementation.
- The fifth is **mobilizing action**, or marshaling committed constituencies to develop action strategies to translate intent into result.
- The sixth and final task is **monitoring impact** to assess the progress of implementation and to alert decision makers and programme managers to implementation snags and intended and unintended consequences of the policy.

It is essential that, once approved, policies remain relevant, fit for purpose and consistent with the PATTEC's mission, strategy and objectives. There are three types of activity to ensure this: **monitoring, evaluation and periodic review**. Monitoring and evaluation systems and indicators should be built in to measure the achievement (or performance) of policies and associated programmes.

Formal Review of policy takes place in two distinct stages:

Stage 1 Policy Review

Stage 1 review is used to address minor issues that may arise during the implementation of the policy or during its first year of operation. Inputs may be sought from those using and applying the policy. This process may result in some amendments or clarifications in the policy document or related procedures.

Stage 2 Policy Review:

All approved policies are subject to periodic review. Reviews normally take place after 3 - 5 years of operation. Policies are formally reviewed by relevant working

groups appointed by policymakers. The purpose of Stage 2 Policy Review is to examine, in detail, whether the policy has achieved its objectives and is still relevant and fit for purpose and to identify opportunities for enhancement.

13 Roles and Responsibilities

Given the diversity of stakeholders in the T&T domain and the sectors of livestock health, human health and rural development that are affected by it, the relevant policies will require the articulation of roles to be undertaken by those responsible for applying the policy. In this case PATTEC's expectations should be outlined and the responsibilities of relevant parties should be detailed.

14 Supporting Documents

In developing policies to integrate T&T interventions in rural development strategies, a number of supporting documents should be cited. It is not the intention of this policy framework to provide an exhaustive list of such documents. As a guide, it is proposed that all strategy documents relating to addressing AAT and HAT should be considered as supporting documents. The current PATTEC Strategy and subsequent strategies will provide the broad framework for national and regional policies. To enhance rural development activities in general and agricultural productivity in particular in T&T freed areas, sustainable land management (SLM) strategy documents constitute an essential package of the supporting documents.



PATTEC Coordination Office,
Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
African Union Commission
P.O.Box - 200032, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: +251-11-5525854 Fax: +251-11-5525854
Email: WandaG@africa-union.org
Website: <http://pattec.au.int>