



## **Amblyomma Council Meeting (APC)**

**Sint-Maarten**

**29 novembre -2 décembre 2005**



**CIRAD  
Site de Duclos  
Domaine de Duclos,  
Prise d'eau 97170 Petit Bourg  
GUADELOUPE**

## 1. Objectifs de la mission

Les objectifs de cette mission étaient de participer à la réunion de l'Amblyomma Program Council afin de :

- Prendre connaissance des nouvelles orientations du projet CAP en matière de surveillance épidémiologique des maladies animales et notamment des incidences potentielles pour la mise en œuvre du projet FSP ;
- Présenter l'organisation institutionnelle et les activités prévues dans le cadre du FSP pour la Caraïbe ;
- Jeter les bases d'une collaboration avec le programme CAP et l'USDA pour la mise en œuvre des activités du FSP.

## 2. Contexte du programme CAP

Après neuf années de lutte contre la tique sénégalaise *Amblyomma variegatum* (TBT) dans les petites Antilles, la situation de l'infestation en 2005 est contrastée : -Certaines îles sont parvenues à l'éradication totale : Barbade, Anguilla, Dominique, Montserrat, St Vincent ;

-D'autres sont parvenues à réduire de manière très significative le taux d'infestation en étant parfois même passées par un statut de "provisoirement indemne" : Antigua, Nevis, St Croix, St Kitts, St Lucia ;

-Certaines îles connaissent encore un taux d'infestation important : Guadeloupe, Martinique, St Martin.

Ces résultats illustrent, entre autre, des situations géographiques très différentes (il est plus difficile d'éradiquer l'infestation parasitaire dans des îles de plus grande taille possédant un cheptel important comme la Guadeloupe) ainsi que des stratégies différentes (le recours au Bayticol apparaît comme la solution la plus efficace pour l'éradication).

La forte diminution des financements accordés par l'USDA pour la poursuite de l'objectif d'éradication de la TBT a contraint l'APC de statuer sur les orientations prioritaires du programme.

## 3. Orientations futures du CAP

En raison de la diminution des financements accordés par l'USDA, l'objectif d'éradication ne peut plus être poursuivi. Plusieurs options ont été discutées et les conclusions peuvent être résumées ainsi :

-Délocalisation (après le départ en retraite du coordonnateur FAO du programme) du bureau du programme CAP de Antigua à la Barbade ou Trinidad afin d'en faciliter la gestion à l'aide d'un personnel réduit. C'est là que sera notamment basé l'épidémiologiste / spécialiste en bases de données prochainement recruté par le programme ;

-Maintien du programme en l'état pour le premier trimestre 2006, le temps d'informer l'ensemble des pays de la réorientation stratégique ; -Passage d'une stratégie d'éradication à une stratégie de contrôle saisonnier de la TBT avec recouvrement des coûts ; -Transition vers une stratégie générale de surveillance des maladies animales.

Le CAP officialisera prochainement auprès des pays le changement de stratégie du programme.

### 3.1. Contrôle saisonnier avec recouvrement des coûts

Le principe de contrôle saisonnier de la tique repose sur la saisonnalité de l'abondance du parasite qui permettrait de concentrer les traitements pendant les périodes de plus grande abondance et limiter ainsi les coûts du programme. Le principe du recouvrement des coûts, discuté depuis plusieurs années, doit maintenant être fortement mis en avant de manière à ce que les éleveurs prennent en charge tout ou partie du coût des traitements afin d'assurer la durabilité du programme de contrôle. Il est convenu qu'en 2006 le Bayticol puisse être encore distribué gratuitement mais que l'année suivante le recouvrement des coûts soit généralisé. Le taux de recouvrement est laissé à l'appréciation de chacun des pays.

Des variations nationales sont prévues dans cette stratégie :-St Lucia poursuit l'objectif d'éradication avec des traitements toute l'année ;-Un appui particulier est accordé à St Kitt pour la main d'œuvre, des véhicules et des

produits antiparasitaires ; -L'objectif d'éradication dans un délai de 3-4 ans est fixé pour St Martin/St Maarten.

### **3.2. Surveillance des maladies animales**

Parallèlement à la stratégie de contrôle de l'infestation par la TBT, le CAP souhaite s'orienter vers la surveillance générale des maladies animales dans les petites Antilles. Dans un premier temps essentiellement centré sur la surveillance de la TBT, ce programme doit petit à petit s'orienter vers les autres maladies prioritaires de la zone. Un projet intitulé CARADnet (Caribbean Animal Disease Reporting network) a été préparé en vue de sa proposition au financement par l'IFAD. Il est envisagé que cette demande soit concrétisée par le CARICOM ou par un groupe de pays de la zone. Le contenu de ce projet est très proche des objectifs du FSP régionalisation et harmonisation de la surveillance épidémiologique. Afin d'éviter les risques de duplication et d'assurer la cohérence des interventions dans ce domaine, une coordination des activités FAO/USDA avec celles du MAE/CIRAD est donc indispensable.

### **3.3. Liens avec le projet FSP régionalisation et harmonisation de la surveillance épidémiologique**

Nous avons porté ensemble avec le Cirad une proposition d'organisation de l'animation régionale de la surveillance épidémiologique sous la forme d'une présentation réalisée au cours de la réunion (annexe II) et d'un document (élaboré en commun avec le CIRAD Guadeloupe) adressé au coordinateur FAO du CAP une semaine avant la réunion (annexe III). Les principes généraux de ce document sont de proposer une organisation institutionnelle du réseau CaribVET articulée autour d'un comité de pilotage, une unité d'animation et un comité technique (réseau d'experts régionaux) ainsi que les grandes lignes des activités prévues dans le cadre de l'exécution du FSP. Cette proposition permet d'inclure les différentes instances régionales impliquées dans la surveillance des maladies animales et prévoit une collaboration formelle avec la FAO et l'USDA en tant qu'institutions dirigeantes du CAP. Il a ainsi été formellement proposé l'organisation conjointe de la prochaine réunion du comité technique / comité de pilotage de CaribVET au premier trimestre 2006.

Ces propositions ont été formellement intégrées dans le rapport final de la réunion (annexe I) et ont été favorablement accueillies. Il a donc été décidé l'organisation conjointe du comité technique / comité de pilotage de CaribVET pour la dernière semaine de mars ou la première semaine d'avril 2006. Il a été décidé d'organiser cette réunion à Saint Domingue, République Dominicaine, en raison de la facilité d'accès pour l'ensemble des représentants des pays de la région et de la présence conjointe à Saint Domingue de Jack AMEN, futur représentant de l'USDA à compter du 15 janvier 2006 (remplaçant de Richard PACER) et de l'assistant technique du MAE, ce qui en facilitera l'organisation. Les futures réunions se dérouleront ensuite logiquement dans d'autres pays de la région.

Il a été reconnu par l'ensemble des parties une bonne complémentarité entre les activités du FSP et les financements accordés par l'USDA pour la surveillance. Ces derniers ont en effet plutôt vocation à financer des équipements (voitures, ordinateurs, moyens de laboratoire), alors que le FSP concentre ses actions sur l'organisation de réunions, les expertises et les formations. Il est également reconnu qu'en cas de financement du projet CARADnet par l'IFAD, celui-ci viendra bien en complément des activités du FSP.

## **4. Conclusion**

Les orientations qu'il nous est permis de prendre pour la régionalisation et l'harmonisation de la surveillance épidémiologique dans la Caraïbe permettent d'inscrire d'emblée le FSP en appui à un réseau régional existant (CaribVET) qui se dotera de ses structures propres d'organisation.

Le comité de pilotage du réseau régional sera ainsi chargé de définir les activités prioritaires à mener dans le cadre du FSP (et remplir ainsi les objectifs du comité technique du FSP) mais également d'assurer d'emblée la coordination avec l'ensemble des projets et institutions intervenants dans le domaine de la surveillance épidémiologique dans le Caraïbe (grâce notamment à la participation active de l'USDA et de la FAO son organisation).

Cette structuration devrait rapidement permettre d'ouvrir la voie à la proposition de projets cohérents pour la recherche de financements complémentaires qui permettront d'assurer la durabilité du dispositif.

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REPORT

of the

12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the

Amblyomma Programme Council

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Tuesday 29th November – Friday 2nd December 2005

**Venue of Meeting**  
Pasanggrahan Hotel  
Conference Room  
Phillipsburg  
St Maarten



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## Introduction and Welcome Remarks

The Caribbean *Amblyomma* Programme (CAP) Manager opened the 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Amblyomma Programme Council (APC) and invited the Director of Sector Health Care Affairs (SHCA) in St Maarten, the Representative from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sub-regional office, and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Regional Director to present their welcome remarks<sup>i</sup>. These are summarized in Annex I.

The Chairman then suggested that as many of the participants at this years meeting were new to the programme and to the APC, that each member provide a brief introduction of himself or herself. A full list of participants contact details is provided in Annex II.

Participants were invited to comment on the agenda for the meeting if they had any suggestions for amendments or additions. The proposed list of session chairpersons and rapporteurs was noted. The final agenda is provided in Annex III.



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<sup>i</sup> The participants were informed later that a telephone message had been received from the CARICOM secretariat stating they were unable to attend.



## **Country Reports**

### **CAP ERADICATION ISLANDS**

A summary list of all power point presentations is provided in Annex IV. The power-point presentations are included on the CD which contains all information pertaining to the meeting and the associated annual reports for the CAP for 2005. The presentations will be posted on CaribVET website [www.caribvet.net](http://www.caribvet.net).

The highlights and summary of the discussions on the presentations from the islands involved in TBT eradication, Antigua, Nevis and St Maarten / St Martin. follow hereafter.

#### **Antigua**

In Antigua it was noted that Bayticol will no longer be provided to the farmers free of cost. Whilst “progressive” farmers will be willing to pay for it, some will not. The challenge will be to think of some actions or measures that will be needed to deal with such farmers to assure that the progress made in the programme so far is maintained.

A query was raised regarding the use and linkages between Tick/INFO and Intertrace. The meeting was informed that the databases are not compatible, but complement each other. The data in Intertrace is a complete census of farmers and livestock for each parish and assists in tracing movements and changes in populations. It is being also being used by the Government Statistics Department.

#### **Nevis**

In the island of Nevis there has been significant reduction in TBT prevalence and Dermatophilosis over the years. The sustained and continuous inspection of animals should be highlighted as a positive outcome. However, in future, lack of funding will affect the ability to respond in a timely manner to possible outbreaks. This may also affect the credibility of the current successes of the programme.

#### **St. Maarten / St. Martin**

On the Dutch side of St. Maarten / St. Martin, continued surveillance has shown that one zone appears to be free of TBT. However, the border between the French and Dutch has previously posed a risk to the eradication effort. The French side has intensified efforts over the past six months, but the handling and control of small ruminants still poses a challenge. The lack of adequate personnel to provide effective surveillance and treatment remains a serious constraint.

However, there is now improved cooperation between both sides due to an informal CAP agreement for supply of Bayticol to St Martin through the GDS. The Director of the SHCA noted that the St. Maarten Government is committed and will support TBT eradication efforts including some cash funds.

### **FWI and USDA ERADICATION ISLANDS**

The second technical session focused on the TBT eradication and control activities on Guadeloupe and Martinique in the French West Indies (FWI).and on St Croix in the United States Virgin Islands (USVI).

## **French West Indies**

The cattle populations of Guadeloupe, Martinique and Marie Galante are based on a non-exhaustive farmers' database of the GDS and EDE. This database is used for the planning of simple or double random sampling. In the field survey, all cattle examined in a herd are restrained using ropes. A standard data collection form is used and information entered into the Tick/INFO database including GPS coordinates. A questionnaire was also completed. Analysis of data is carried out using EpiINFO and ArcView.

Staff of the veterinary services organize and supervise the control campaigns, although the GDS (Union of Sanitary Defence Groups) for livestock is responsible for the field activities for the *Amblyomma variegatum* control campaign. CIRAD acts as scientific and advisory agency.

A new strategy was adopted in 2001 similar to that used by the CAP which is based on tick biology of the TBT and treatment with Flumethrin pour on is carried out every 15 days by the farmers. The GDS is then responsible for farmer counselling, acaricide distribution, control visits, sanitary certification, and carrying out TBT prevalence surveys.

CIRAD organizes independently, epidemiological surveys to evaluate the tick infestation levels, the compliance with the new strategy, and assess the impact of the control campaign. Two surveys were conducted in 2002 and 2003 in Guadeloupe, one survey was carried out in 2002 in Martinique, and one survey in 2005 in Marie-Galante.

During the discussion, the CAP manager noted that the Marie Galante survey demonstrated that Taktic, as it is used, is very inefficient even if the treatment was applied every two weeks, as more than 60% of farms were infested. The respondent replied that there is a need to switch to Bayticol treatment using the same protocol as in the CAP with Bayticol treatment every 15 days. This would be adopted in the pilot zone project in Marie Galante under the new GDS. It would involve veterinarians and a renewed communication effort.

## **St Croix, United States Virgin Islands**

The approach in St Croix also differed from that in the CAP islands as the USVI is not allowed to use Bayticol. In FY October 2004 to September 2005, US\$ 500,000 had been requested for the programme. The objective of the programme was eradication of the TBT within 24 months, based on the Puerto Rico experience with a plan of action of an 18 month treatment phase followed by a six months surveillance programme.

The island is divided strategically into three areas based on TBT prevalence: in the east no TBT are seen; in the central area a low sporadic prevalence of TBT is reported; and in the west a high prevalence is expected. A survey was carried out to identify infested premises and animals. A treatment schedule was then planned for infected and high risk farms. In three sections in the east no *Amblyomma* ticks were found, but hot spots were identified on eight infested premises in the other areas in October 2004. By October 2006, however, only five infested premises had livestock and four were vacant.

The farm visits schedule was increased from 40 in October 2004 to 85 in September 2005 with a concurrent increase in the number of animals checked. The TBT peak occurred in May 2005, but by October 2005, no infestations were detected.

Under a cooperative agreement between ARS, the University of Southern Georgia and the USDA – VS on St Croix, several research studies are being carried out.

- Evaluation of the injectable parasiticide, a doramectin impregnated microsphere.

- Amitraz impregnated dog collars (on 41 sheep) for the control of TBT.
- Assessment of alternative wildlife hosts and birds to support the TBT.

The collections from mongoose and wild birds showed no adult TBT. Tick larvae and nymphs are unknown on mongoose. Collections of immature ticks from birds are pending definitive identification. In t Croix, other tick species of ticks include *Anocentor*, *Boophilus* and *Dermacentor* species, but no other *Amblyomma* species are known to occur other than the TBT.

The CAP Manager noted that based on the experiences in the CARICOM islands, that a period of two years treatment may well be too short to achieve eradication assuming that the TBT is now established on St Croix and immature stages have already adapted to birds and other non-domestic livestock hosts.

## **TBT SURVEILLANCE COUNTRIES**

### **St Kitts**

In St Kitts, Bayticol is sold to farmers. It was noted that after losing the provisional tick free status in 2004, TBT surveillance has been improved in the past year. The incidence of TBT in the first quarter at least is at a low level.

However, major challenges are now facing the country. With the closure of the sugar industry it is likely that roaming cattle, sheep and goats will increase, and consequently the spread of ticks and disease will also increase. Under these conditions, the surveillance and treatment of animals will be even more difficult given the fact that many farmers are no longer interested in livestock rearing due to the low meat prices. It is unlikely that these farmers will be willing to purchase Bayticol in future.

### **St. Lucia**

Bayticol is now purchased by the St. Lucia government and is given to the farmers in the hotspot areas. It is very difficult to charge farmers for Bayticol. Presently, St. Lucia requires about 60 litre per month for hotspot treatments. Due to current financial constraints St. Lucia requested a further supply of Bayticol that will facilitate treatment over the next few months. The national programme will then focus on prioritized areas in pastures where there is high risk of re-infestation.

The meeting was informed that the Bayticol purchased with EU funds in 2002 and 2003, as well as a supply of veterinary drugs, was distributed to the CAP islands on a pro-rata basis depending on the number of animals in each island. It was stated at that time, that islands that had been given provisionally-free-status were encouraged to sell the Bayticol and drugs to create a self-sustaining revolving fund to secure future supplies of Bayticol. However, evidence indicates that these countries did not heed the request and Bayticol was in general, continued to be provided free of charge.

Notably, in contrast, the Barbados Government has always budgeted for the purchase of Bayticol, for use in the TBT free areas, particularly in regard to the lucrative dairy industry. Therefore, they always have an adequate supply available for any future outbreaks or hotspots that may appear.

## **General Discussion on the Programme and related Technical Issues**

### **Management of Acaricide Resistance**

Some questions were raised regarding the management of acaricide resistance.

Q: What is the correct interval between each application of the acaricide Bayticol to prolong viable life of the product?

A: The longer you use an acaricide the greater the likelihood of resistance. It is better to treat strategically during the tick season (for example in the Caribbean from July – September) than to increase the period between treatments. In this way about 80% of the female ticks should be eliminated.

Q: Are there any specific reports of cases of resistance of the TBT to Bayticol?

A: There are no confirmed reports of resistance of TBT to Bayticol. There are other places in the world where Bayticol has been used as intensively as in the Caribbean (for at least ten years) and there have been no published, confirmed cases of resistance. However, there has been resistance of *Boophilus* ticks to Bayticol, e.g. in St. Kitts and St. Lucia. The problem was dealt with by using Amitraz for about six months. Amitraz eliminated the pyrethroid resistant ticks, and afterwards, Bayticol was used again and found to be successful against both the TBT and *Boophilus*.

### **The Termination of the CAP**

Noting that it appeared that the goal of TBT eradication was no longer feasible for financial reasons, the St Lucia delegate requested that the Permanent Secretary needs to be advised on the future of CAP via a letter. It was suggested that perhaps a general letter should be prepared to inform all of the islands currently participating in the programme.

The FAO representative suggested that FAO should be responsible to inform countries. The letter should consist of a technical report and a political input regarding the transfer of responsibilities to the respective governments. The St Lucia delegate further requested that the letter should be sent to the Permanent Secretaries, but should be copied to the CVO's and CAP Coordinators.

The CAP manager asked for further clarification as to the content and responsibility for the letter.

FAO responded that the letter should include a statement that the international donor funds for regional eradication have been exhausted. It should go through as a brief to the COTED via CARICOM for the attention of Ministers responsible to the various heads of government, as well as the PS's. There was also a need to consider the future of CAP with input from all participating countries, and the various other initiatives being taken.

### **The CARICOM – FAO – IFAD proposal for CARADnet**

A proposal for funding a CARADnet (A Caribbean Animal Disease Reporting network) was prepared for submission to IFAD. Although FAO had met informally with IFAD, it is not ethically correct or appropriate for FAO to actually request funding from IFAD. The FAO - CAP manager also met recently with CARICOM on the same issue with the view that CARICOM should make the formal request. However, in the absence of the CARICOM representative, the status of the submission is not known.

FAO suggested that if we cannot get CARICOM's support for this initiative, then maybe the islands (St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, Antigua) through their various CVOs can get their Ministers to jointly prepare a proposal, or it may be appropriate to go through the OECS.

Ideally, however, the formal request should be made by CARICOM and the Nevis delegate suggested that we request a feedback first from CARICOM before the islands go ahead with the request. This was agreed with the proviso that some urgent action was required if the proposal would be considered for funding in 2006

### **Other Financial Support**

The USDA delegation opened a brief discussion on other possible sources of funding. It was reported that currently there are no additional funds available. The TBT line item has never been increased (from the original pledge of \$500,000 per year), even after several attempts. The only additional funding in recent times have been the contingency funds, which is not a reliable regular source of funding. The climate in congress is not favorable to increased funding at this time. However, USDA pledged to keep trying but the earliest attempt for any increases would be for the 2008 budget as the 2007 budget has already been prepared.

## **Reports from the CAP – RCU and Working Groups**

In this session a presentation “Overview of the CAP: Past and Present Achievements” was provided mainly for the benefit of new APC members. This presentation included an update on the past years activities and achievements (See Powerpoints listed in Annex IV and the Annual Report for the RCU. Following these presentations the CAP Consultant for Database Management presented an update on “Developments in the Database: Tick/INFO & GIS”.

Following these general presentations, a working group (all APC participants) discussed the future of the CAP. The USDA delegation opened the discussion forum with an “Introduction to the Transition and Future of CAP” based on two scenarios.

- Scenario 1: No increase in Funding (TBT Control & Emergency Preparedness).
- Scenario 2: Significant increase in Funding (Continue TBT eradication).

In view of the funding situation having been clarified, only scenario 1 was considered. Subsequently, the discussion was then opened to all participants and various agency delegates and national representatives presented their perspectives.

### **Summary of the Working Group: Development of Ideas for the future Technical Management and Implementation**

#### **Scenario 1: No increase in funding (TBT control and Emergency Preparedness)**

In the introduction to the working group, the USDA stated that they would like to see the TBT eradication programme focused mainly in one country for the next 2 – 3 years with the aim of demonstrating that total eradication can be achieved. There would, however, be continued surveillance in the other TBT infested countries.

**The USDA delegation then outlined future events that are envisaged during the transition phase from January 2006 through September 2006.**

- Establish an office in Trinidad or Barbados where there are both FAO and US Embassy offices. A Technical Officer will be recruited in early 2006 to maintain Tick/INFO databases in CAP islands and to assume some of the responsibilities of the current CAP manager who will be retiring from FAO in September 2006.
- Plan to focus on one country (St. Maarten / St. Martin) to show eradication can be done. As Anguilla is very close to St Maarten, it needs to be checked for ticks.
- If any extra money is available, it could be used to buy Bayticol for Nevis.
- USDA also wished to confirm that in future, after the closure of the CAP RCU office in Antigua that CAPSUCO can help to maintain a Bayticol supply base in Caribbean.
- In summarizing the deliberations of the working group, and in opening the discussion, USDA confirmed that additional external sources of funding were not available at this time. Only \$350,000.00 is available for 2006, and, unfortunately, no increase in funding is foreseen in the near future.

**The CAP manager responded to the USDA proposals expressing the following concerns.**

- Concentration on one island may not be successful in 3 years for several reasons, including the fact that it is still uncertain as to if St Martin (FWI) will be able to ensure treatment of all

small ruminants. Note that on Nevis it took over 5 years to attain low prevalence rates (<1%) and even after another 5 years, a very low prevalence (<0.1%) still occurs.

- The very low levels of ticks on Nevis should not be allowed to proliferate to the former state whereby over 80 % of livestock were infested and high mortality occurred through *Dermatophilus* infections.
- Changes in land use St. Kitts, may well lead to further proliferation of TBT and increased distribution of the tick infestation.
- On St. Lucia, it may be possible to maintain the status quo, but with the new foci in the past two years, it is difficult to see how eradication can be achieved and so some form of seasonal strategic control must be implemented in the hot-spot areas in the south of the island.

**In the ensuing discussions, concern was expressed by several CAP coordinators regarding the approach outlined by USDA.**

Nevis has now achieved low incidence of TBT throughout the island and island-wide discontinuance of treatment would inevitably lead to a higher rate of tick infestation. St. Kitts is at an even greater risk of higher infestation due to recent changes in respect to land use. The higher infestation rates will result from the wider access on previous sugar growing lands for roaming animals.

Since early 2004, there was always an implied intention that participating countries will have to move to strategic tick control and a surveillance programme. This was contingent on the realization that donor funds might not be available in the foreseeable future. However, the participating countries are not yet prepared, or in a position, to effect immediate full cost recovery from farmers nor to purchase Bayticol® with Government resources. There is, therefore, an increased risk of higher rates of TBT infestations in most countries and adequate control measures would not be sustainable and effective because of lack of funds.

To help resolve the current difficulties and finalizing the potential options for 2006, the FAO delegation suggested that the secretariat should create a matrix, with the status of each island and its current needs to fully appreciate the requirements for each country. FAO also suggested that the parameters required for each island regarding Bayticol, vehicles, and personnel should be clarified. [See Figures 1 and 2 showing the seasonality of the tick as justification for the development of a seasonal treatment strategy, and Table 1 (Annex V) showing the Bayticol requirements for 2006 (free) and 2007 (with cost recovery)]. These figures are calculated based on current census data provided in the Annual Reports. Notably, with the exception of Antigua, there are considerable deviations between these figures and those calculated by the respective authorities. Nevis under-estimates by about 50%, whilst both St Kitts and St Lucia over-estimate their requirements.

The USDA delegate from Puerto Rico raised the question that "When money is given by donors to FAO, is it tagged for a particular country?" It was confirmed that the donor usually has say as to where the money goes. USDA also noted that currently, no money is available for vehicles, just for Bayticol, and some salaries and overtime.

**Country representatives then responded with a brief overview of their respective requirements.**

Antigua has adequate labour and four operational vehicles. Antigua will continue to sell Bayticol to the farmers but will have to develop a PIC package to encourage all farmers to purchase Bayticol during the tick season. It may be possible to convince the government to subsidize the Bayticol cost for the farmers during the tick season. If Antigua embarks on island wide treatment, it will require 950 litre of Bayticol per month.

St. Lucia has adequate staff and plans are in motion to acquire a vehicle. They do however need Bayticol. The authorities would like to continue treating their hotspots for a further two years, and therefore plan to give Bayticol free to farmers. Meanwhile a request is being made to the government to purchase a stock of Bayticol which would be sold to farmers after the eradication phase which is scheduled to end in 2007. St Lucia claims that they require two years supply of Bayticol (70 liter per month for 24 months), and one vehicle if available.

St. Kitts need funds for overtime, Bayticol and vehicles. St. Kitts has a problem with labour personnel for surveillance. They need three more persons. However, the St Kitts CAP coordinator believes that they will be able to get these new persons before the beginning of the next tick season. They also require a vehicle. St Kitts currently needs about 90 litre of Bayticol per month and is willing to treat strategically during the tick season. In the first season, Bayticol will be given free to the farmers in the hotspot area and sold to farmers in the other areas. In the second tick season (2007) all farmers will be charged. A public information campaign (PIC) will be developed to encourage farmers to participate.

Nevis requires Bayticol and a vehicle. This island has its labour force in place and is able to maintain a high level of TBT surveillance. However, they require a vehicle and about 300 litre of Bayticol each quarter. Nevis is willing to treat strategically during the tick season. They suggested that in the first season, Bayticol will be given free to the farmers and the second tick season (2007) the farmers will be charged. A public information campaign (PIC) should precede the introduction of the seasonal treatment campaign to encourage farmers to concentrate efforts. The Nevis representative also raised the question on the rationale for choosing only St. Maarten / St. Martin for continued TBT eradication?

St Maarten responded that both the Dutch and French sides are now working together which is an improvement on the previous situation. The Dutch side was getting re-infested from the French side. However, since there is now an improved agreement, TBT eradication should be possible.

In general, the islands suggested that it would be a good idea if the CAP could possibly provide Amitraz (in case of *Boophilus* resistance) and Imdocarb (in case of outbreaks of Anaplasmosis and/or Babesiosis).

All islands have agreed to use CAPSUCO to facilitate the purchase of Bayticol on their behalf.

### **Discussion of rationale for choosing St. Maarten/St. Martin:**

Following the discussion on the ideas of what activities and inputs could be supported under a “no increase in funding” scenario, USDA then justified why one island was singled out for continuing the TBT eradication efforts. St. Maarten / St. Martin is the most northern of the CAP countries and therefore is the most likely to infest the USA with TBT. It is better to show the taxpayers that it is possible to eradicate the tick, in order to get increased funding. It would also serve as a model for the FWI.

Several of the CAP coordinators counter-suggested that it would be better to reduce the number of TBT in the Caribbean overall, than to concentrate on eradicating it on one island which could easily become re-infested. Additionally, there is no evidence at this time to indicate that eradication is even possible in St Maarten / St Martin. Based on tick surveillance data in St. Maarten, there is no indication that this country would be even able to carry out the necessary work. Moreover, Anguilla is just next to St. Maarten / St. Martin and the status of tick presence is unknown. This is a great concern.

The CAP manager noted that the overall livestock populations in St. Maarten / St. Martin are low, therefore it should be easier to get a handle on the population and, therefore, perhaps it could be



successful. On the other hand, area-wide strategic tick control should result in an overall reduction in tick numbers and would involve treating all livestock in tick-infested islands and hot-spot areas during the tick season (July – September) which would decrease the numbers of female ticks, and thus the overall population should be reduced.

To summarize, the CAP manager suggested that Bayticol is given free of charge for three months for the 2006 TBT season and thereafter the governments purchase Bayticol for treatment for future years. Full cost recovery for Bayticol could come from both farmers and governments from 2007.

The strategy for 2006 would then comprise of the following:

- All countries would continue the present strategy from January through March.
- Thereafter, they should only treat fortnightly during the tick season, mostly from July to September, or possibly up to November.
- Surveillance for TBT, however, should continue throughout the year, at least for two years, to monitor the efficacy of the new strategy.
- The change in strategy should be pre-ceded with a public information campaign between April and June.
- Cost recovery should be implemented as soon as possible from either Governments and / or farmers.

## **Summary of Working Group: Administrative & Financial Management**

### **Administrative & Financial Management**

Following consultation with FAO HQ units (AGAH and TCDM), the Regional and Sub-regional offices, agreement had been reached regarding the continuation of existing Trust Fund arrangements between FAO and USDA. Notably, following the retirement of the Programme Manager, the RCU office will be relocated to Barbados or Trinidad to facilitate financial management and oversight. A new project number would be assigned. The FAO delegation noted that if USDA desired to use the services of the current CTA / PM following retirement in September 2006 for short term consultancy and advisory services, this could be facilitated through the retired expert scheme.

### **Finalization of Work Plan**

Thereafter, most of the discussion focused again on more technical aspects to facilitate finalization of the FAO/USDA Work and Financial Plan for 2006.

Although the goal is no longer TBT eradication, USDA and FAO will continue working as partners in the programme. In 2006, a new office will be established in Barbados or Trinidad with a database management officer or an epidemiologist to support the future programme.

It was agreed that everything will continue “as is” during the first three months of 2006 to allow time for Government Authorities to be informed of the decisions of the *Amblyomma* Programme Council.

In April-May, a communications / public awareness package will be developed to support:

- Transition towards animal disease surveillance.
- Transition from TBT eradication to TBT seasonal control with cost recovery.

It was concluded that a strategic tick control programme, with cost-recovery, be adopted throughout the CAP islands that were, or still are infested by the TBT. However, in the first year (2006) treatment will be free of charge and cost recovery effected via farmers and/or governments thereafter. The degree of subsidy is subject to individual Governments although FAO / USDA would encourage full cost recovery.

The working group accepted the general position advocated: "Strategic Seasonal Tick Control and Cost Recovery (SSTC + CR). Figures 1 and 2 (Annex V) demonstrate the seasonality of the overall TBT abundance and prevalence rates over the past five years as scientific justification for the approach. The discussion then focused on the options or variations in approach, and considered the justification for some countries / islands to be at variance from the new objective / goal.

The variations considered were as follows:

- St. Lucia continuing year round treatments of hotspots with the goal of eradication.
- St. Kitts requests for further assistance for manpower, vehicles, and Bayticol.
- The suggestion to attempt island wide eradication on St. Maarten / St. Martin over the next 3-4 years.

There was also a suggestion / query to continue eradication efforts throughout the region which would use up all the existing Bayticol® stock within one year.

The consensus, after much deliberation, was based on

- Equality.
- Standardization.

It was recommended that all islands should be advised to follow the same goals of SSTC and CR with no exceptions or variations other than that the TBT-infested islands of Antigua, Nevis, and St Maarten / St Martin will treat all animals whereas St Kitts and St Lucia will treat only the known TBT hot-spot areas.

Bayticol® will be shipped pro-rata for 2006 – 2007 (see Table 1; Annex V). Cost recovery will be implemented in 2007 and future procurement arranged via CAPSUCO.

It was also recommended that one vehicle from Antigua be transferred to Nevis. The old vehicles in Antigua will be sold and proceeds used towards purchase of another vehicle.

The one exception to immediate implementation is that a mission will be planned for St. Kitts in early 2006 to encourage the Government Director of Agriculture and the Chief Veterinary Officer to improve the staffing situation and the application of the legislation to resolve the loose livestock situation before implementation of the new protocol in July 2006.

The new phase / transition will include relocation to Trinidad or Barbados and the recruitment of a regional Database Manager / Epidemiologist. A technical workshop is also planned for the 2006 work plan in collaboration with the French / CIRAD.

It was agreed that notification of the change of project strategy will be sent to all countries directly via FAO and to CARICOM for presentation at the 2006 COTED

## **Concluding Remarks and Conclusions from Agency & National Perspectives**

### **CIRAD and French Representatives**

Considering the move of CAP from TBT eradication to TBT control and disease surveillance, collaboration will have to be further developed with the regional animal health network CaribVET (supported by the French funded FSP project). Therefore, a first steering and technical committee will be organised jointly by FAO - USDA and the CIRAD - French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Dominican Republic at the end of March 2006 or first week of April. A joint coordination unit will need to be created to organise and coordinate the progress of the regional disease surveillance network and prepare for the first joint meeting.

It is recognized that USDA and French funding are complementary since USDA could fund surveillance equipment (computer, software, vehicles) while FSP project will fund meetings, trainings and provide disease surveillance expertise.

The CAP manager noted that if IFAD funds the CARADnet proposal, it will also complement the FSP project and the USDA interventions. Meanwhile, considering the importance of data and information sharing, the countries should continue to provide data to the region through Tick/INFO database and CaribVET website.

### **USDA**

After listening to concerns and advice expressed by the CAP manager (Dr. Pegram) USDA accepted the revised work plan. It was not the original plan envisaged prior to the meeting, but USDA will be willing to implement and assess the new proposed strategy.

Noting that eradication is not a reality because of the unavailability of finance, a control programme should be satisfactory to minimize the risk of infestation in the USA. Surveillance efforts should continue to allow a full assessment of the revised approach of a regional programme for seasonal tick control.

### **FAO**

FAO noted that the comments from USDA are on line with what was discussed. They also confirmed that they would take responsibility to notify the governments and CARICOM. CAP would provide the technical background information.

Subsequently, FAO commented that farmers will have to be on board so that the new effort can work. They also concluded that the PIC is very important and surveillance will need to be maintained so that tick prevalence can be documented.

### **National CAP Coordinators**

Antigua: Antigua has been selling Bayticol for some time and appreciate that the comments from the island were taken into consideration. A PIC will be necessary. In response to a question posed by FAO, the Antigua delegate confirmed that they believe that it may be possible for the Antiguan government to subsidize the Bayticol during the tick season, because the new government seems to have an innovative approach and may link it to rewards if farmers form cooperatives.

Nevis: The Nevis delegate noted that surveillance must continue on all islands to determine when the ticks are most prevalent. It should be strategic treatment as opposed to seasonal treatment.

St. Kitts: Cost recovery has been going on for six months in St Kitts so the sale of Bayticol to farmers is not be a major problem. The government is trying to get those farmers who are not serious about farming to opt out of farming but is offering serious farmers land as an incentive.

St. Lucia: The St Lucia participant thanked the USDA for the supply of Bayticol and promised to discuss the approach regarding cost recovery with the government and the farmers. However, if in the upcoming budget funds are available for the purchase of Bayticol they will work on continuing the eradication programme in the remaining hot-spot areas.

St. Martin / St. Maarten: On the French side, the service for treatment is already paid for but the cost was reduced through the assistance from CAP as they provided Bayticol. Full cost recovery will not be a problem. On the Dutch side, farmers were notified before that they would have to pay, and a request was made in the budget for funds to purchase additional Bayticol. It was agreed that a cost recovery effort will be implemented. The two national entities now have a much closer relationship so like the French, St Maarten will have to sell the acaricide.

St. Maarten, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Lucia and Antigua have no problem with Bayticol being managed and supplied by CAPSUCO in Antigua.

## **Closing Remarks**

### **USDA**

Jack Amen: The US\$350,000 available in the 2006 budget includes public awareness campaigns, transition activities and salaries. If the cost-recovery strategy works, the programme will then have some additional resources to buy vehicles, computers and equipment needed for surveillance. If the cost-recovery strategy does not work then the programme will use its resources to buy Bayticol. It is important that CAP meets once a year, thus annual meetings should be maintained.

Glenn Germaine: Next week the International Services Leadership Team of USDA is meeting in Washington to discuss policy issues. The changes in TBT strategy will be discussed. In early 2006, a USDA Team (Jack Amen and Glenn Germaine), and the CAP Manager will meet with VS (Veterinary Services), and the US Animal Health Association in Washington to ensure that US congress is well informed and aware of the change of strategy for the TBT programme.

Steve Smith: It is important to emphasize the positive results attained by the CAP, and to take back to US Congress the message that the programme has been a success. The programme has been able to reduce TBT to extremely low levels. The programme merits continuous support and congratulations for its accomplishments.

### **FAO**

On behalf of the FAO delegation (Hesdie Grauwde, Bernard Reufels and Harripaul Bridgemohan) the spokesperson concluded that the project has been a success. The future plan for the next two years outlined during this meeting seems to be feasible. It is important that the countries continue supporting the programme in order to maintain the achievements of the last 10 years. FAO will adjust to the new situation and support the countries in their efforts in continuing the control of TBT. It is also hoped that donors will continue their support to Caribbean countries in their efforts to promote livestock development and economic growth.

### **CIRAD**

Thierry Lefrancois and Pascal Hendrikx stated that they were pleased with the invitation to participate in this CAP meeting. There are common objectives that will help to improve regional

surveillance activities for different animal diseases. A Technical Workshop on animal disease surveillance will be held in Dominican Republic probably at the end of March 2006 or beginning of April. This meeting is part of the French project and will also have the support of USDA. CVOs, and epidemiologists will be invited.

The French delegation questioned if the countries would be willing to continue providing the information for Tick/*NFO* if there is a decrease in funding. The CAP manager responded that the countries have been continuously providing the information during the past two years, with little financial help from the programme. Countries are collecting and sending the information by regularly. There will be a continuous exchange of information since at least one person will be working in data collection and management in an office either in Trinidad or Barbados. The CAP manager also noted that if funds become available through the CARICOM – IFAD proposal there will be more computers and equipment available to assist in the surveillance activities.

### **CAP**

In his closing remarks, the CAP Manager informed the meeting that a draft of the APC Report will be distributed to all participants within one week for corrections and comments, and then distributed to representatives of USDA, FAO, CARICOM for approval. The final version will be sent out in January. It was agreed that the FAO sub-regional office will send out the letter to notify CVO's and Permanent Secretaries, and to COTED via CARICOM or FAO.

He closed by expressing sincere thanks to the St. Maarten team for its support and organization of the logistics for the meeting, the hotel management and staff, the CAP – RCU team, the new USDA team for their attendance and exchange of ideas is especially appreciated, FAO for their support during the last two years after the RCU moved to Antigua, and finally all the National CAP Coordinators.

## **Annex I: Opening Speeches**

### **St Maarten**

**(Ms. Jorien Lucas, Director, SHCA, St. Maarten)**

I bring you greetings from I. G. (island government?) and SHCA (Sector of Health Care) and a warm welcome to our Island. I hope that your arrival has been pleasant and that everything has been arranged to have an enjoyable and productive mini-APC. We consider it to be a mini-APC, since the level of participation is lower, taken into consideration the developments, successes and available resources over the last years.

A special welcome to the representatives of the donor organizations notably the USDA, FAO and CARICOM, through your presence you still show your initiative and partnership in this regional programme.

Through St. Maarten's participation in the CAP we have witnessed and seen the move from a disastrous situation in the late 80's and early 90's of this pest to a situation in the beginning of this new century that is so much better controlled.

With the support of the donor organizations and the CAP, the region has moved to a point where significant improvements have been made in the fights against this pest. Some of our islands have already been declared provisionally free of the TBT while others are marching forward with that objective in mind.

On St. Martin, north and south, we have not seen the achievement of this goal yet, but I am sure that the reports at this year's meeting will indicate that we are one year closer to the eradication of this pest from our region. And through our partnership with the French side we hope to achieve more positive results towards a provisional free status.

As we sit, listen to the reports and deliberate about plans for the future, I wish ourselves great successes and endurance.

### **FAO**

Madam Ms. Jorien Lucas, Director Sector Health Care Affairs, St. Maarten,  
Dr. Steve Smith, Representing the Regional Director, USDA,  
Mr. Paul Hendriks, Representative of the French Embassy, Dominican Republic,  
Dr. Rupert Pegram, CTA, Manager of the CAP,  
Colleagues from Tick infested islands,  
Ladies and gentlemen, friends.

First let me on behalf of Ms. Barbara Graham, FAO Sub-Regional representative for the Caribbean, who is on duty travel in FAO/HQ's, Rome, thank you for inviting FAO to participate in this what we consider a very important 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Amblyomma Programme Council (APC), which perhaps may be the last of the Amblyomma Programme Council meetings of its kind as we have come to know. This 12<sup>th</sup> APC meeting is expected to once again deliberate on the future of the Programme and come up with proposals towards a sustained eradication and control of the TBT, and for recommending practical and workable strategies for the management of and implementation of the Caribbean Amblyomma Programme (CAP) in each and every island given available funding modalities.

The Caribbean Amblyomma Programme (CAP) began field operations in 1995 with the primary objective of eradication of *A. variegatum* from the English/Dutch speaking Caribbean region. Despite financial and logistics constraints, and natural disasters (hurricanes), the CAP has seen

some major successes. By March 2002, six islands (Anguilla, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and Barbados, have been certified Provisionally Free from the TBT. Antigua, Nevis and St. Maarten/St. Martin remain challenges in eradicating the TBT. But the Provisionally Free status of some countries could change easily if the necessary measures for surveillance and control are not put in place to sustain this hard earned status.

The successes could not have been achieved without the continued and committed support of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). While there were many other donors, the support of the USDA stands above all and reached nearly US\$7.0 million of the US\$12 million invested in the eradication programme over the years. May I therefore take this opportunity to say special thanks to Dr. Steve Smith, representing the Regional Director, USDA, and to the rest of the USDA delegation, Jack Amen and Paula Morales, for their consistent supporting the fight to eradicate from each and every infested Caribbean island.

The support of the USDA goes beyond its financial contribution as it assisted through the CAP to support the formulation of adequate legislative frameworks, disease surveillance of the TBT, administrative, monitoring and evaluation systems, among other things, for the eradication of the TBT. To secure their previous investments, the USDA also spearheaded the development of a Strategic Plan 2005-2009, and submitted it for future funding which again underscores its commitment to eradicate the TBT.

As funding was always a main concern in the implementation of the CAP, over the years, other donors besides the USDA, including the EU, IFAD, the British and German Governments, and our own FAO have all provided funding collectively, and contributed to the course for the successes and achievements reached. Today, however, donor funding seems to be drying up much faster than anticipated and the future of the project is very insecure as the efforts of USDA for a large increase in funding to conclude the programme were not successful. In the same way as were the efforts of FAO futile to get additional funding for DFID and IFAD.

*(One should note that it was originally estimated that it would cost about US\$25 mln to eradicate the tick in about six years, provided adequate funding, and that the Programme was considered technically feasible. So far, about 50% of this amount was invested in the Programme).*

This meeting is therefore very timely as some critical decisions have to be made by each of the concerned island states, individually as well as collectively, by CARICOM, by the other donors and FAO concerning the future of the CAP.

If we the in the Caribbean region and particularly in the TBT infested islands are serious in promoting livestock development, food security, rural development and poverty alleviation, then winning the battle of eradication of the Amblyomma tick must be one of high priority. From what I was told and from my own investigations, I must conclude that some States have put much resources; human, infrastructural, institutional and financial resources, to win the battle. These countries continue to make progress and continue to be vigilant to eradicate the tick. They have been provisionally declared free of the TBT and make every effort to remain so. Others, however, are at the edge of loosing this status because of no or limited national/agricultural sector commitment to put whatever is required to eradicate and/or control the TBT, to remain free of the TBT.

We now cannot loose the battle of eradicating the tick, we must consolidate our many gains, minimize our losses and come up with a strategic framework and action plans and secure funding from our own budgets and with the last bits of donor contributions to stop the re-infestation and further spread of the TBT during 2006 and following years.

Our focus must not be different then when the project started in 1995, which is the eradication of the Amblyomma variegatum from each infested island and Caribbean region being declared free of the TBT. There is clear evidence that this goal is achievable and let us, over the next two days, put

our minds together to realize it and find innovative solutions to generate the funding also from our own national budgets and with the support from our traditional donors such as the USDA, and others, to continue the eradication of the TBT and to put surveillance, control programmes, monitoring and evaluation systems in place to guarantee that our successes are sustained.

Finally, may I wish you all very fruitful deliberations.

I thank you.

## **USDA**

Response of Dr. Jack Amen, Veterinary Attaché, United States Department of Agriculture.

Good morning. I am Jack Amen a veterinarian with the US Department of Agriculture. As you may know, I will be filling in the position of Richard Pacer, who recently moved to a new position in Washington D.C. Currently I am in Panama working with the screwworm eradication program and I will be moving to the Dominican Republic in January.

Dr. Angel Cielo, the Regional Director, was unable to attend as he needed to be in Panama, this week, to attend to meetings and issues in regards to the construction of the new sterile fly production plant for the screwworm eradication program. In his place we have Dr. Steve Smith. Dr. Smith is a veterinarian with the USDA stationed in Nicaragua.

The program agenda says that this is the 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the APC. This is my first APC meeting. I imagine it is the first for Dr. Steve Smith as well. Therefore most of you know much more about the program than I do. So I am looking forward to hearing from each of you today on the status of the programs in each of your countries. Then tomorrow we will discuss the work plan for 2006 and what we will do over the next few years.

Thank you for attending the meeting and I appreciate the time and effort that you have put into the program and preparation for this meeting. Thank you.



## Annex II: List of Participants

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# **Amblyomma Programme Council**

## **AGENDA**

### **for 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the APC, 2005**

**Pasanggrahan Hotel Conference Room  
Phillipsburg, St Maarten**

**Tuesday 29th November – Friday 2nd December**

#### **Meeting Goals**

1. Review progress over the past year in the eradication islands and in the islands that faced serious re-infestations / hotspots.
2. Discuss the future management and implementation of the CAP under two possible scenarios:
  - A substantial increase in funding to facilitate concluding TBT eradication
  - No increase in funding: what can be done to minimize further spread?

### **Caribbean Amblyomma Programme**

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Tuesday, 29<sup>th</sup> November 2005

**Arrival and early Registration for the APC Meeting**

Wednesday, 30<sup>th</sup> November 2005

**0830 – 0900                      Registration of Participants**

**0900 - 1000                      Opening Remarks**

**Welcome Remarks**

Ms Jorien Lucas, Director, SHCA, St Maarten  
Mr Hesdie Grauwde, Policy Officer, on behalf of the SRR, FAO – SLAC  
Ms Margaret Kalloo, Senior Project Officer, CARICOM Secretariat

**Responses**

Dr Steve Smith, Regional Director, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)  
Dr Rupert Pegram, Programme Manager, CAP – RCU

**Introduction to Meeting**

Introductions of Participants  
Meeting Plan and Adoption of Agenda  
Enlistment of Session Chairpersons, Meeting Rapporteurs and Secretariat  
Reviewing of Key Reports and Documents

**1030 – 1100                      Coffee Break**

**1100 – 1230                      REPORTS: CAP ERADICATION ISLANDS**

|                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Antigua                | Helena Jeffery & Ranleen Lloyd |
| Nevis                  | Patricia Bartlette Powell      |
| St Maarten / St Martin | Mervyn Butcher & Julien Gumbs  |

**1230 - 1400                      Lunch Break**

**1400 – 1445                      REPORTS: FWI & USDA ERADICATION ISLANDS**

|                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| St Croix                | Miguel Borri-Diaz  |
| Guadeloupe & Martinique | Thierry Lefrancois |

**1445 – 1530                      COUNTRY REPORTS: SURVEILLANCE COUNTRIES**

|          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| St Kitts | Lesroy Henry |
| St Lucia | Eden Compton |

**1530 – 1600                      Tea Break**

**1600 – 1700                      General Discussion**

Thursday, 1st December 2005

**0830 – 1000      CAP - RCU REPORTS**

**RCU Activities**

Review of Progress in the CAP - RCU: 2004 – 2005 and Follow-up on the APC 2004  
Conclusions and Recommendations      Rupert Pegram

Developments in Database: TickINFO & GIS      Bryan Sanford

**General Discussion**

**1000 – 1030      Coffee Break**

**1030 – 1230      WORKING GROUPS & DISCUSSION PANELS**

**Introduction:**

Overview of CAP: Past and Present Achievements      Rupert Pegram  
Introduction to the Transition and Future of CAP      Steve Smith & Jack Amen

**Discussion: Development of ideas for the future Technical Management and Implementation of Activities in CARICOM Countries / Islands**

Scenario 1: No increase in Funding (TBT Control & Emergency Preparedness)  
Scenario 2: Significant increase in Funding (Continue TBT eradication)

Discussion Panel Openers      Jack Amen & Rupert Pegram \* 1

**1230 – 1330      Lunch Break**

**1330 – 1515      Presentations and/or Observations from Working Group**

**Future Activities & Interventions from Agency & National perspectives:**

|                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| CARICOM Countries / Islands: | Patricia Bartlette et al             |
| USDA                         | Jack Amen                            |
| FAO                          | Hesdie Grauwde et al                 |
| CARICOM                      | Margaret Kalloo                      |
| CIRAD (Other Interventions)  | Thierry Lefrancois & Pascal Hendrikx |

**1515 – 1530      Tea Break**

**1530 – 1730      WORKING GROUPS (Continued)**

**Administrative & Financial Management during Transition and post September 2006: FAO – RLC & SLAC, USDA, CARICOM, CAP – RCU \* 2**

**Endnotes**

\* 1: This opening discussion will include a brief presentation on the Draft Work Plan for 2006

\* 2: The discussion panel for this Working Group is restricted to those officers in the implementing and donor agencies (FAO and USDA) that have responsibility for Administrative and Financial Management of project resources. Other APC participants have a free session.

Friday, 2nd December, 2005

**0830 – 0900      Presentations from Working Group and Discussions**

**Comments from Working Groups**

|      |   |
|------|---|
| USDA | Jack Amen, Steve Smith & Paula Morales                  |
| FAO  | Hesdie Grawde, Harripaul Bridgemohan & Bernhard Reufels |

**0900 – 1030      REMARKS FROM COLLABORATING AGENCIES**

|              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| CARICOM      | Margaret Kalloo              |
| CIRAD – EMVT | Thierry Lefrancois           |
| FAO          | Hesdie Grawdie               |
| USDA:        | Glenn Germaine & Steve Smith |

**General Discussion on Agency Perspectives**

**1030 - 1100      Coffee/Tea Break**

**1100 - 1230      FINALISATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND DECISIONS**

**The Future of CAP**

The Current Financial Situation (Scenarios 1 and 2)

- No increase in Funding (TBT Control & Emergency Preparedness)
- Significant increase in Funding (Continue TBT eradication)

Interim (Transition) and Long-term Solutions

**1230 - 1400      Lunch and Departure**

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😊 **Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> December 2005 @ 1800 to 1900** 😊



**Happy Hour @ Hotel Beach-bar**  
**"Cock-tails and Tick-tales"**



## Annex IV: List of Power Point Presentations

| Name ▲  |
|---|
|  Antigua - APC Report 2005                             |
|  CAP - APC Report 2005                                 |
|  CIRAD - CaribVET APC 2005                             |
|  CAP - Review APC 2005                                 |
|  FSP Project - APC 2005                                |
|  Guadeloupe-Martinique - APC Report 2005               |
|  Nevis - APC Report 2005                               |
|  St Kitts - APC Report 2005                            |
|  St Lucia - APC Report 2005                            |
|  St Maarten-St Martin - APC Report 2005                |
|  USVI - APC Report 2005                                |
|  Ref 01 - Modified Protocol & Introduction to TickInfo |
|  Ref 02 -Troubleshooting in TickInfo2000               |
|  Ref 03 - TickINFO Development                         |
|  Rev 04 - Changes to TickIND Nov 04                    |
|  TickINFO4GIS Presentation APC 2005                    |



## Annex V: Figures and Tables



Figure 1: Summary of number of Adult TBT found in Antigua, Barbados, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and St. Maarten/St. Martin

2001 to 2005

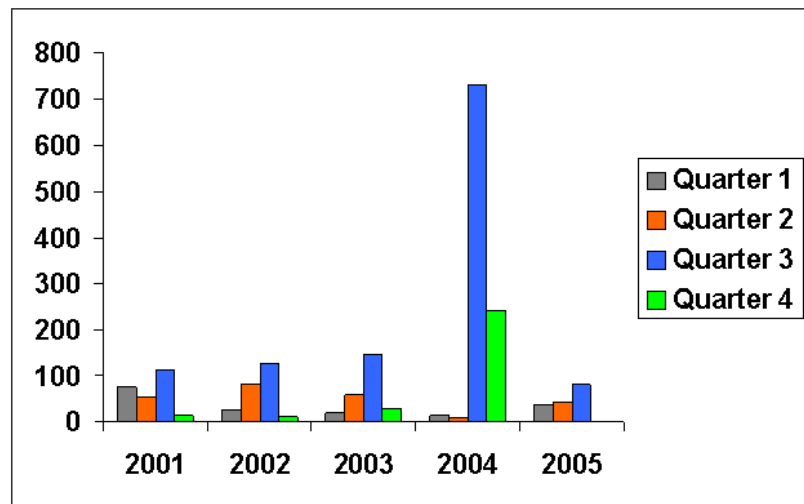
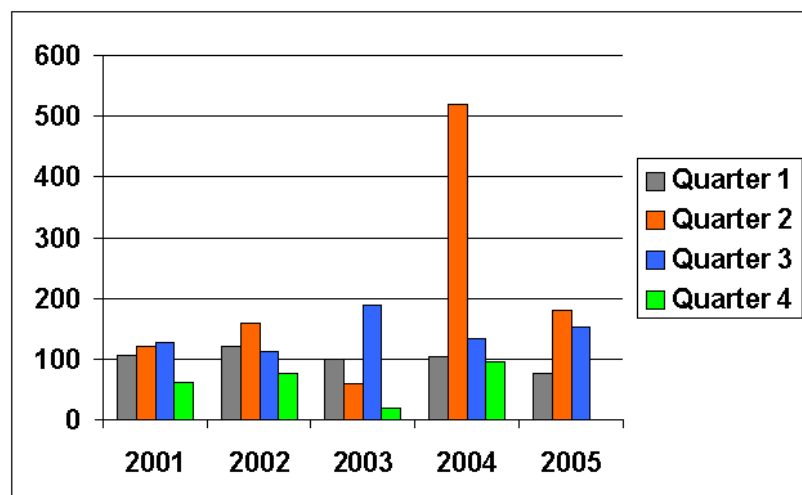


Figure 2: Prevalence of Adult TBT per 1000 animals found in Antigua, Barbados, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and St. Maarten/St. Martin

2001 to 2005



**Table 1: Livestock Populations and Bayticol Requirements 2006**

| Country                   | Cattle | Sheep<br>& Goats | Total<br>litres/treat. | Total<br>litres/qtr | Jan-Mar | Requirements |                  |                         |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|                           |        |                  |                        |                     |         | Jul-Sep      | Totals<br>(+20%) | Totals to<br>be Shipped |
| Antigua (pilot project)   | 500    | 13,900           | 89.50                  | 537.00              | 537.00  |              |                  |                         |
| Antigua (island wide)     | 4,700  | 56,500           | 470.50                 | 2,823.00            |         | 2,823.00     | 4,032            |                         |
| Nevis                     | 581    | 14,566           | 96.07                  | 576.42              | 576.42  | 576.42       | 1,383            | 2,000                   |
| St. Kitts (Hotspot areas) | 532    | 1,516            | 28.86                  | 173.16              | 173.16  | 173.16       | 416              | 700                     |
| St. Kitts (island wide)   | 4,076  | 10,756           | 216.82                 | 1,300.92            |         |              |                  |                         |
| St. Lucia (Hotspot areas) | 601    | 747              | 27.78                  | 166.65              | 166.65  | 166.65       | 400              | 700                     |
| St. Lucia (island wide)   | 7,064  | 22,194           | 393.53                 | 2,361.18            |         |              |                  |                         |
| St. Maarten/ St. Martin   | 1,100  | 11,000           | 99.00                  | 594.00              | 594.00  | 594.00       | 1,426            | 2,000                   |
|                           |        |                  |                        |                     | 2,047   | 4,333        | 7,657            | 5,400                   |

(\*calculated on the basis of 40 ml/cattle

In calculating these figures, it is assumed Anguilla, Barbados, Dominica St. Vincent and 5 ml/sheep or goat)  
have adequate stocks available and/ or are able to purchase from CAPSUCO.

**The total to be shipped includes quantities required for 2007 on the understanding they will be sold**