Stamp Out Sleeping Sickness (SOS)

Promoting an Animal-Based Intervention for the Control of Trypanosomiasis

Description	The Stamp Out Sleeping Sickness (SOS) initiative is a Public Private Partnership (PPP) launched in Uganda 2006, which facilitates control of human disease through an innovative community livestock intervention. Combining scientific research with corporate and local commercial interests, SOS has grown into a significant partnership between various sectors including the Ugandan government, medical and agricultural sectors, academia and the private sector, resulting in local business creation and significant institutional change in Uganda. The SOS intervention has demonstrated both advantages and challenges of the practical implementation of an intersectoral approach for neglected zoonotic disease control. Overall, cutting edge scientific research, combined with political goodwill and private sector engagement, has resulted in a change of approach from reactive treatment of human sleeping sickness cases, to a more holistic One Health approach.
Purpose	The overall strategic objective of SOS is to halt a potential merger of two forms of fatal disease in Uganda, whilst promoting business and improving human and animal health.
Scope	National – Uganda.
Primary Funders	UK's Department for International Development (DFID), CEVA Sante Animale, and IKARE.
Participants & Key Collaborators	Primary funders and Makerere University (Uganda), Ugandan Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF), Coordinating Office for Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda (COCTU), and University of Edinburgh, UK.
Definition of One Health	Follows the definition afforded by the external action arm of the European Union: "The improvement of health and well-being through (i) the prevention of risks and the mitigation of effects of crises that originate at the interface between humans, animals and their various environments and (ii) promoting a cross-sectoral, collaborative, 'whole of society' approach to health hazards, as a systemic change of perspective in the management of risks."
Monitoring & Evaluation Strategy	Monitoring occurs in two forms: biological (through the sampling of animals and humans across 7 districts of Uganda) and physical in the form of meetings and a number of collaborative PhD and MSc research projects to ensure program deliverables are met. Monitoring of the business aspect of the program also occurs through reporting of veterinary drug sales and services in the intervention districts.
Sources of Information	Website: http://www.stampoutsleepingsickness.org
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