

STOP AI QUARTERLY REPORT

January 1, 2009 to March 31, 2009



Stamping Out Pandemic and Avian Influenza (STOP AI)

March 31, 2009

Prepared by STOP AI

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OVERVIEW

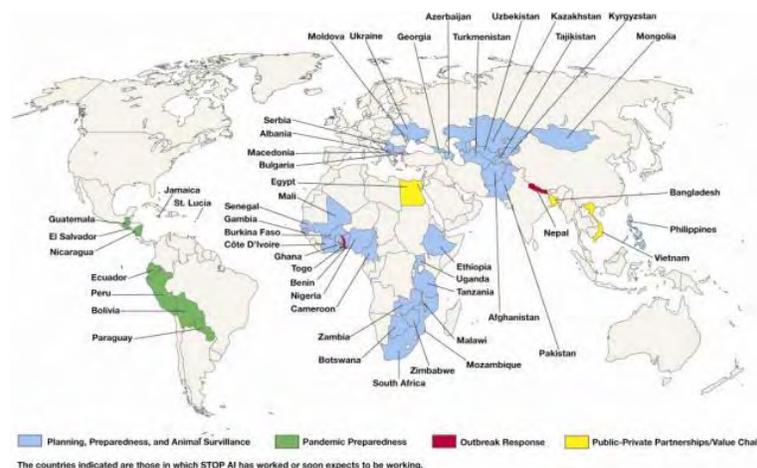
The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Stamping Out Pandemic and Avian Influenza (STOP AI) project works at the nexus of animal and human health. STOP AI works to minimize animal health threats and the risk that HPAI becomes a human pandemic. STOP AI builds developing countries' capacity to prevent, detect, respond to, and stop HPAI and other zoonotic disease outbreaks, and thereby minimize the resultant economic and nutritional losses. In addition, it addresses select human health aspects of HPAI such as exposure during poultry production and safety measures taken during outbreaks. STOP AI offers a wide range of technical assistance and training services to regional and national governments, municipalities, commercial poultry producers, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) throughout the world to plan for and prevent outbreaks of HPAI. The STOP AI project's period of performance is February 24, 2007 to December 31, 2010.

I. MANAGEMENT REPORT

DAI and its partners on STOP AI are proud of the progress we have made through the first quarter of calendar year 2009. This quarter, STOP AI achieved several important milestones:

- We provided hands-on assistance to Nepal at both the national and local level in response to their first-ever H5N1 HPAI outbreak (see Section 1.1 and 2.2)
- We conducted 40 training events in 14 countries for 1,102 participants (Section 2.1)
- We continued our long term technical assistance (LTTA) activities in Nepal and Vietnam, launched an office in Bangladesh, and began work planning for activities in Egypt (see Section 2.2)
- We developed two draft technical briefs—one on vaccination, one on wild birds as a vector for HPAI—and collaborated with the DELIVER Project and AI.COMM through regular partners' meetings and exchanges on the instructional inserts for the two new commodities kits (Section 3)
- We coordinated with the USAID Avian and Pandemic Influenza Response Unit (AI Unit) to focus more resources on private-sector participation (PSP) in planning for, conducting surveillance of, and responding to highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) (see Section 1.1)
- We are partnering with the FAO in Bangladesh and Egypt (see Section 1.2).

The map below shows the 49 countries where STOP AI is building capacity and providing technical assistance so countries can better prepare for and respond to avian and pandemic influenza.



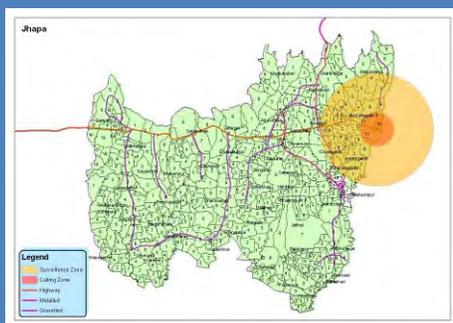
STOP AI Praised for Helping Nepal Prepare for and Respond to Avian Influenza Outbreak in Eastern Jhapa District

"I told my Minister/Secretary that if the [STOP AI] project had not been there it would have been much harder to handle [the outbreak]."

- Nepal Department of Livestock Services,
Director General, Dr. Prahakar Pathak
(statement in meeting, January 2009)

In January 2009, Nepal, which had long avoided infection from HPAI, experienced an outbreak in a village in a town in the Jhapa District on the border with India. This event was dismaying to Nepali authorities and to the poultry sector. It was, however, not altogether surprising since the surrounding region just across the border in Siliguri and Darjeeling, India had recently been hard hit with avian influenza outbreaks. Because of these outbreaks and the assessment that trade through the borders between India and Nepal posed a high risk of virus transmission, the Department of Livestock Services asked STOP AI to focus its attention in key border districts.

The STOP AI program in Nepal focuses on strengthening central-level, district-level and village capability to monitor and respond to avian influenza outbreaks in poultry flocks, whether commercial or village and backyard production. STOP AI supports the development and testing of Avian Influenza Contingency Plans using simulations of outbreaks. Each district was to develop a contingency plan, and detail its roles and responsibilities identified in the national response plan. STOP AI initially targeted high risk districts: Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha and the Ilam District, which borders India's Darjeeling District. This work proved its value during the real outbreak in the Jhapa District.



1.1 TRANSITION TO LONG TERM WORK THAT ENGAGES THE PRIVATE SECTOR

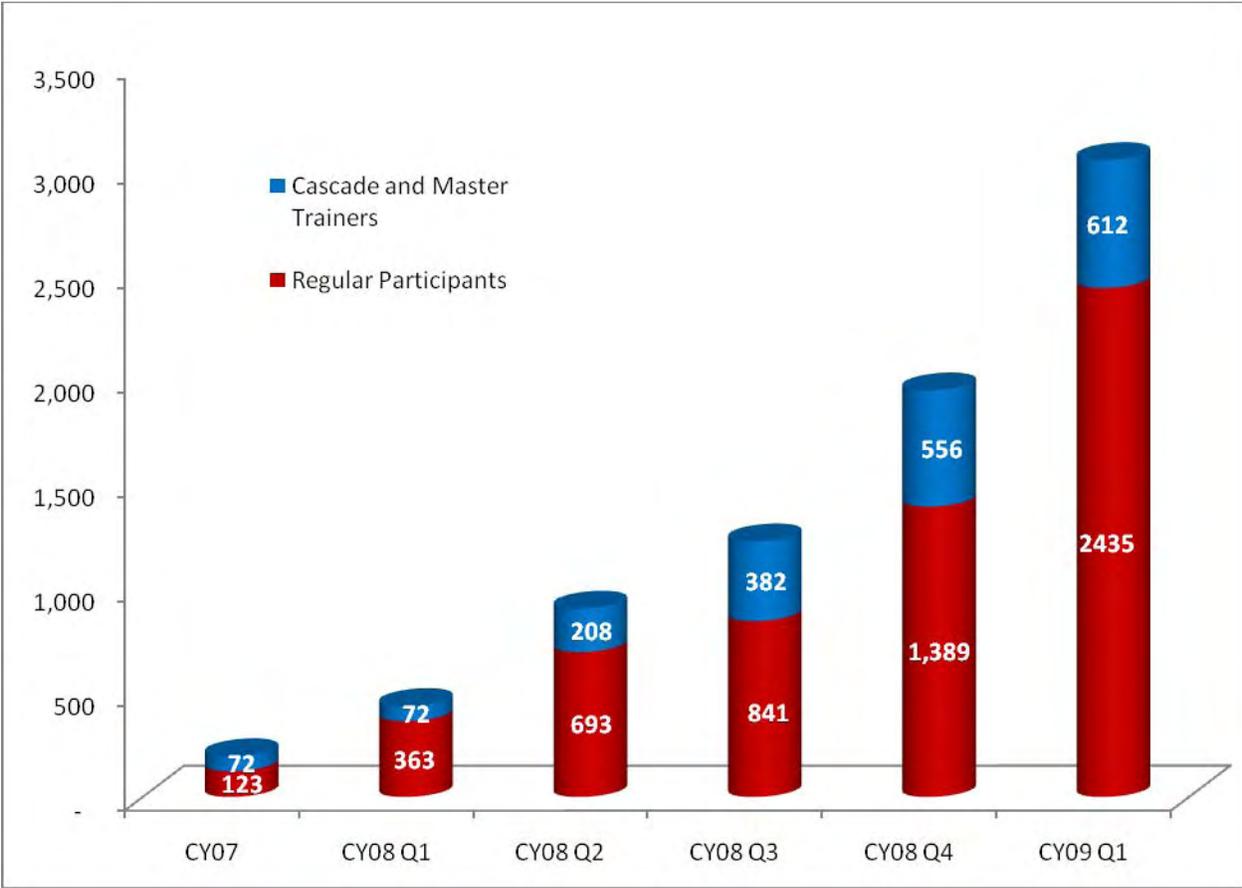
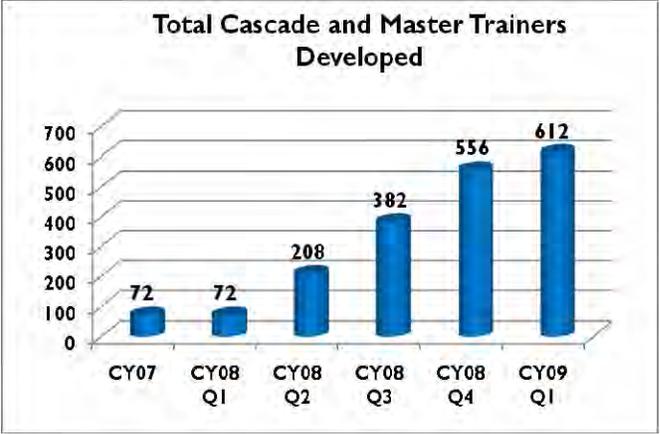
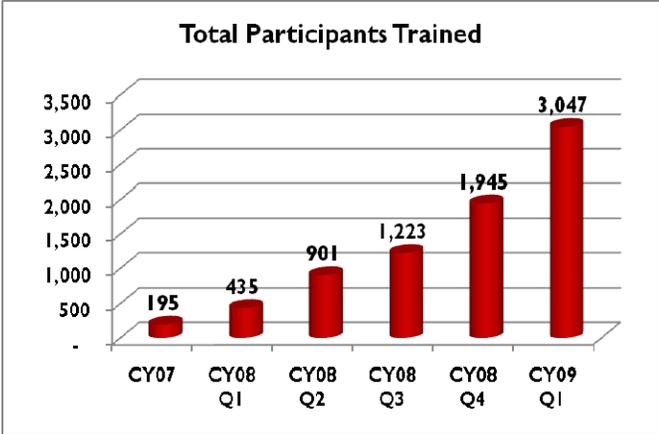
STOP AI is working closely with the AI Unit to re-prioritize where the project focuses its resources to address the threat of HPAI. We evaluated activities across Africa, Asia and the Near East, Europe and Eurasia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and found opportunities to allocate funds to high-priority areas including Bangladesh and Egypt. We are currently establishing our long-term presence in both countries by recruiting and deploying staff to support poultry marketing and production; cleaning and disinfection initiatives; and PSP. STOP AI is using its field staff to engage the private sector to reduce the threat of HPAI and zoonotic diseases by coordinating the planning, surveillance, and outbreak response. We are also leveraging the private sector's in-kind contributions to execute those initiatives. Our strategic shift from training events—the majority of STOP AI's activities to date—to long-term technical assistance (LTTA) by ensuring a field presence, allows us to be more attuned and responsive to countries' needs, and enhances our flexibility and response. For example, STOP AI's long-term presence in Nepal allowed the project to more effectively assist the Department of Livestock Services in responding to an outbreak in January (see the accompanying text box for more details).

1.2 PARTNERSHIP WITH FAO ON CLEANING AND DISINFECTION INITIATIVES

STOP AI is working closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on project activities in Bangladesh and Egypt. Our goal is to build on the positive experience we obtained working together in West Africa. This quarter STOP AI and FAO, in conjunction with the USAID Mission in Bangladesh, developed a pilot program to improve the cleaning and disinfection practices at two markets in Dhaka. In Egypt, STOP AI and FAO are entwining their planned activities with FAO leading a cleaning and disinfection initiative, and STOP AI heading up a private sector participation activity. We continue to partner with FAO in other areas, most notably in our work in West Africa.

1.3 CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAINING

STOP AI has continued its work building international capacity to address HPAI with an extensive training program. This quarter, STOP AI trained 1,102 participants, including 56 cascade and master trainers who are trained to pass their knowledge along to others in their home countries. The following charts show STOP AI's progress. All numbers are cumulative.



STOP AI is pleased to present this quarterly report for the period from January 1, 2009 through March 31, 2009.

2. COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

This section highlights the most important country activities that STOP AI delivered this quarter. In addition to the activities detailed below, STOP AI launched long-term project activities in Bangladesh and Egypt that will be highlighted in future quarterly reports.

2.1 COMPLETED COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

2.1.1 AZERBAIJAN

Avian Influenza (AI) Prevention, Biosecurity and First Response Training of Veterinarians. From February 26 to March 6, STOP AI conducted four regional one-day courses on Avian Influenza Prevention, Biosecurity and First Response for private veterinarians who are members of World Bank-supported PVUs (private veterinary units) in high risk rayons and areas that are on the flypath of migrating birds: Zaqatala, Ucar, Goygal, and Tovuz. PVUs are composed of three private veterinarians who have been receiving assistance from a World Bank project to strengthen the capacity of private veterinarians and their ability to provide needed “curative” services to livestock producers as the mandate for these services moves away from the public, state veterinary services (SVS) veterinarians. Five master trainers, who had completed Training on AI Prevention, Identification, Reporting, and Outbreak Response (November 9-13, 2008) and Biosecurity and Training of Trainers (Dec. 15-19, 2008) delivered the trainings. A total of 47 PVU private veterinarians participated in the training courses.



Poultry Sector Survey. The STOP AI Azerbaijan project completed its poultry sector survey in 15 high-risk rayons (regions) located in Northeastern, Southeastern, and Central Western Azerbaijan. STOP AI designed the training program based on information on the structure of the poultry industry in specific areas, the commercial channels through which poultry and poultry products move, and the current state of preparedness of local veterinarians to prevent, identify, and respond to the threat of avian influenza.

2.1.2 BOLIVIA

Building Laboratory Capacity. On January 11-24, STOP AI conducted the first of four workshops on laboratory quality assurance with the Bolivian human and animal health laboratories in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. STOP AI ran the first workshop in Cochabamba with 25 participants who represented five diagnostic teams from five institutions. STOP AI delivered a second workshop in Santa Cruz de la Sierra with participation of six teams from six institutions, for a total of 28 participants. STOP AI led exercises that improved their ability to conduct quality assurance. The training aimed to strengthen laboratory capabilities, allow for the proper realization of AI testing and surveillance, and promote positive interaction between the human and animal diagnostic sectors.



Supervisory Visit. On February 1-4, 2009, a STOP AI team traveled to La Paz, Bolivia to conduct a supervisory visit and to work on developing the agenda and modules for the infection prevention workshop that will be conducting in Paraguay in June 2009. A draft agenda for a three-day workshop was developed along with the accompanying modules.

2.1.3 CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

This quarter, STOP AI successfully implemented its activities according to the project planning matrix developed in the first contract year. STOP AI continued to collaborate with the donor community to increase the synergy among projects with similar mandates, including FAO, CENTCOM (Center for Disaster and Humanitarian Assistance Medicine), the World Bank AI project in Kyrgyzstan, and WHO representatives in Kyrgyzstan.

Commodities Distribution for Use in Trainings in CAR. STOP AI delivered commodity kits to Turkmenistan for use in STOP AI training and cascade training events in early January 2009. Turkmenistan is the final country under the STOP AI CAR program to receive the kits for training. The delivery to Turkmenistan concluded an activity that provided each of the Central Asian countries with a sufficient number of PPEs, viral transport media, laboratory kits, decontamination kits, and FLU DETECT kits to conduct high quality trainings with practical exercises.

Kyrgyzstan Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response Training of Trainers (TOT). Twenty-two veterinary and health specialists from Bishkek and all seven oblasts of Kyrgyzstan attended a five-day course, conducted in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan on March 25th – 29th. The training responded to a request from the World Bank to prepare more master trainers in Kyrgyzstan. The goal of the course was to present training participants with necessary material and practical experience in Surveillance, Biosecurity, Outbreak Response, and adult training modules to train their colleagues and to respond to possible outbreaks of HPAI in Kyrgyzstan efficiently. STOP AI and the World Bank will use the 22 master trainers to replicate this training on oblast and rayon levels totaling more than 50 trainings in Kyrgyzstan.



Turkmenistan Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response Trainings. STOP AI delivered a series of national and province level HPAI Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response trainings to 132 animal and human health specialists from Ashgabat and each of the five provinces (welayats) of Turkmenistan. The three-day course presented international best practices in combating HPAI with a focus on Human and Animal Surveillance, Biosecurity, and efficient Response in the case of an outbreak. The courses ran from March 12th to 30th in Akhal, Mari, Lebap, Dushaguz, and Balkan provinces and Ashkhabat.

Kazakhstan Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response Trainings. STOP AI delivered two national level HPAI Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response trainings to 52 animal health, human health and emergency rescue specialists. The three-day courses ran from February 17th – 28th in Astana and Taldykorgan.

2.1.4 EAST AFRICA

District Level Cascade Training on Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response. Training teams that



participated in the two STOP AI six-day East Africa Regional HPAI Surveillance, Biosecurity, and Response Training of Trainers in Tanzania and Ethiopia completed a proposal package to conduct East Africa Cascade Trainings in their home countries. The goal is to share the course content and skills solidified during the East Africa Regional Training Course with their colleagues at the district level when they return home. Of the seven country delegations who attended the six-day East Africa Regional Training Courses, participants from five countries designed successful proposals to conduct district-level training programs. During this quarter, the training team from Kenya delivered a training course for 12 participants in the Kisumu District on March 24-28.

As part of STOP AI's attempt to cascade training in East Africa, we established a request for proposals from training teams that participated in the two six-day East Africa Regional HPAI Surveillance, Biosecurity, and Response Training of Trainers in Tanzania and Ethiopia. The goal of supporting the District-level Training conducted by participants from the East Africa Regional courses was to increase the impact of the two-six day courses within the region, to reach more people, and to try to reach deeper into the regional level staff to increase the capacity of those most likely to be engaged in the outbreak responses. STOP AI exhaustively reviewed the proposals and provided funding for district level training in five countries: Kenya, Tanzania, Northern Sudan, Southern Sudan, and Uganda.

2.1.5 EL SALVADOR

El Salvador Municipal Pandemic Planning. STOP AI travelled to El Salvador to start implementing the municipal pandemic planning activity. On January 25th to 29th, the STOP AI Team briefed with USAID and spent three days working with the Ministry of Health to tailor the general plan to El Salvador. The team finalized the El Salvador municipal pandemic plan and presented the LAC partner toolkit to CONAPREVIAR, the national multi-sectoral avian influenza planning committee.

2.1.6 GEORGIA

Avian Influenza: Biosecurity and TOT and Cascade Trainings.

STOP AI conducted a five-day course entitled Avian Influenza: Biosecurity and Training of Trainers (TOT) in Tbilisi from February 16th to 20th, 2009. Twenty participants, including private and public veterinarians from the national and regional level, three poultry veterinarians, and a professor from Veterinary Department attended the course. The STOP AI technical trainers selected five of the participants to serve as Master Trainers to conduct the cascade trainings in the regions. STOP AI technical trainers shadowed the Master Trainers as they delivered the first two regional trainings in the Kakheti and Imereti regions from February 24-25, 2009. Thirty-nine participants joined the two-day trainings, including state and private veterinarians, poultry veterinarians, and hatchery owners.



Poultry Sector Study.

STOP AI Georgia completed the poultry sector study. The study focused on gathering information on the scale, nature, and structure of the poultry sector, the commercial trade patterns and availability of technical support available to poultry producers from the state veterinary service, private veterinarians, and donor organizations. In addition, STOP AI assessed the general awareness among poultry producers and consumers of avian influenza risks and bio-security/bio-safety practices to aid in the design of the training program in Georgia.

2.1.7 GHANA

Incident Command System and On-Farm Biosecurity Training.

From March 9th to 27th, STOP AI conducted training in three locations in Ghana's coastal, middle, and northern zones. From March 9th to 13th, the training was in Accra; from March 16th to 20th, the training was in Kumasi, and the final course was from March 23rd to 27th in Tamale. Forty-eight participants joined the training courses, including poultry farmers, representatives from the Veterinary Service Directorate, National Disaster Management Organization, Customs Excise and Preventive Services, Ghana Police Service, and Ghana Immigration Service. The training focused on providing participants with an overview and basic understanding of the Incident Command System and on-farm biosecurity practices.



2.1.8 GUATEMALA

Management and Leadership in the Implementation of Quality Assurance in the Laboratory.

From March 23rd to 27th, STOP AI implemented a TOT and the first of four workshops on quality assurance. The workshop brought together various Guatemalan organizations and institutions comprised of the National Health Laboratory (LNS), School of Veterinary Medicine of the San Carlos University (Bromatology), Mariano Galbez University, the Red Cross of Guatemala, the Regional Reference Laboratory of Avian Health (LARRSA), and the Avian Health Program (PROSA). Thirty-three participants from nine teams at five institutions attended the workshop in Guatemala City. Of these participants, two Laboratory Quality Assurance experts and 12 local co-facilitators received extensive training on practical exercises and in the Leadership Development Program (LDP) methodology. These 14 participants will join the training team to conduct follow up activities. The participants were selected based on their role in the preparation and response to avian and pandemic influenza.



2.1.9 JAMAICA

Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Assessment. From February 9th to 13th, STOP AI conducted an avian influenza, response, and control assessment trip in Kingston, Jamaica during which it evaluated in-country preparedness and response capacity across the six phases of the WHO AI Epidemic and Pan-

demical Alert and Response (EPR) system. The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) expressed its interest in strengthening its emergency disaster pandemic preparedness response. In seeking to better prepare the country for a possible pandemic, STOP AI will focus its activities on greater pandemic awareness and sensitization, greater inter-sectoral preparedness and response coordination and communication, and the strengthening of pandemic preparedness and response at the parish and municipal level. The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) will be the official GOJ counterpart for this effort, with pandemic planning becoming a sub-set of overall disaster planning and response. This is the first time this disaster model will be implemented by STOP AI.

2.1.10 NICARAGUA

Municipal Pandemic Health Planning. STOP AI travelled to Nicaragua to review the progress on the Municipal Pandemic Health Planning process, evaluate the results of the field test of the SILAIS of Nuevo Segovia (12 municipalities), and develop a work plan for the remainder of the project period. The trip included site visits to two municipalities in the northwest of Nicaragua, a meeting with staff in Nicaragua, an interagency meeting on pandemic preparedness efforts, a meeting with FAO Nicaragua, and a meeting with the new Red Cross director and program coordinator for the H2P project in Nicaragua.

2.1.11 NIGERIA

Farm and Live Bird Market Biosecurity Training. From January 12th to 23rd STOP AI delivered four 3-day courses in Kaduna, Nigeria, training 123 participants from across Nigeria. Participants in each training group included government and private veterinarians, poultry producers from the Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN), and live bird market sellers who are members of the Fowl Sellers Association of Nigeria (FSA). One representative from each of the five regional Veterinary Teaching Hospitals in Nigeria participated in the courses. The team of principal trainers included two Nigerian veterinary experts who participated in STOP AI's October 2008 consultant orientation course in Dakar, Senegal and served as trainers for the STOP AI commodities training in Nigeria in April 2008. Additionally, a state-level veterinary officer in Nigeria who participated in STOP AI's regional biosecurity course in Gambia in November 2008 also served as a technical trainer for the four events. A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture's Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control Services (FDLPCS) provided advice and operational support to the team throughout the two-week training period.



Reports from the field indicate that cascading of this training has occurred. Dr. B.A. Afolabi, a state-level veterinary officer in the Kwara, Nigeria, worked with state government officials to cascade down select modules from the Farm and Live Bird Market Biosecurity training to reach more stakeholders. From March 17th to 18th, Dr. Afolabi convened a training modeled after the STOP AI course held in Kaduna for local government veterinary officers, area veterinary officers, Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness and Response Project and quarantine officers, live bird marketers, and poultry farmers.

2.1.12 SOUTHERN AFRICA

Epidemiological Surveillance for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. Between March 9th and 14th, 23 participants from the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) attended STOP AI's course on "Epidemiological Surveillance for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Johannesburg, South Africa. Attendees included ve-

terinary and medical epidemiologists and public health officials from Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia, and Botswana who are responsible for national HPAI surveillance in avian subjects and humans. Also in attendance were senior officials from the Ports Inspectorates who are responsible for international airport and border control. This course, which introduces or, for some, refreshes their knowledge of surveillance planning and applied methodologies, used poultry and bird trade flow information collected during the STOP AI Southern Africa HPAI risk assessment in 2008. STOP AI built trade information into a hands-on table top simulation. Course participants were able to evaluate the weaknesses and strengths of their HPAI surveillance programs as well as see how HPAI surveillance measures and preparedness plans vary across the SADC region. This course was also the first trial of STOP AI's fully integrated veterinary-human health surveillance course materials which will be used throughout Africa.

2.1.13 UGANDA

Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response Training. STOP AI conducted three 5-day Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response training courses, training a total of 65 participants in Tororo (January 19th to 23rd), Lira (January 27th to 31st), and Kabale (March 23rd to 27th). Participants were district-level personnel from high-risk districts who are responsible for responding to suspected and actual outbreaks of HPAI. Five people from each of the five districts were invited to each course: two animal health workers, two human health workers, and one community liaison officer from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (law enforcement). The training team was composed of graduates from STOP AI's East Africa Regional HPAI Surveillance, Biosecurity, and Response Training of Trainers. A STOP AI master trainer led the team for the first two courses. STOP AI's master trainer evaluated and coached each individual to assist the team in strengthening its coordination, presentation, and facilitation skills. The Ugandan training team independently delivered the third training course after it had demonstrated its ability to deliver the course without the support or presence of the STOP AI master trainer. This exercise is another example of STOP AI building a net-



work of AI-trained trainers in Africa where the needs are great.

2.1.14 VIETNAM

Poultry Supply Chain: Stakeholder Kick-off Meeting. On January 13th to 15th, STOP AI¹ hosted two stakeholder workshops in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Twenty-five participants attended each meeting. The attendees included veterinarians, poultryers, university researchers, and representatives from animal feed companies, certification agencies, and government agencies. The meetings provided participants with an understanding of the project, its major objectives, and principal players. Local implementer MDI presented preliminary findings of the Market Assess-



¹ This was done with the support of DAI subcontracts ASVELIS and MDI, key implementing partners for STOP AI/Vietnam.

ment Survey and ASVELIS, another local implementer, shared the initial draft of the umbrella standards for safe, free-range chickens. USAID and FAO attended the meeting in Hanoi.

2.1.15 WEST AFRICA

West Africa Regional Course: Biosecurity for Farms and Markets. STOP AI conducted the fourth and final West Africa Biosecurity activity from March 23rd to 27th in Douala, Cameroon. A total of 28 participants from Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo Brazzaville, Central African Republic, Chad, and Cameroon attended the five-day course, which included instruction on biosecurity and practical applications of these lessons through visits to a farm and market. Country participant delegations included commercial poultry producers, small scale backyard poultry producers, fowl sellers, veterinarians, and local officials attached to markets. Participant selection was aimed at getting the perspectives of people with different roles, responsibilities in farms and markets. Three STOP AI Master Trainers who participated in the initial West Africa Training of Trainers and led STOP AI courses in Togo and Benin conducted the West Africa training. FAO's Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Disease (ECTAD) project supported the course by lending administrative and technical resources and representatives. This series of four regional trainings is one of the most successful FAO/STOP AI collaborative efforts.

2.2 ONGOING COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

2.2.1 AZERBAIJAN

Biosecurity in Poultry Production. The STOP AI Azerbaijan team identified the need for biosecurity training for poultry producers and hatchery owners in Azerbaijan. A STOP AI technical advisor will design a one-day training course targeted at poultry producers located in 15 high-risk rayons. The trainings will be delivered by STOP AI in collaboration with the World Bank financed Avian Influenza Preparedness Project (AIPP).

2.2.2 BANGLADESH

This quarter was the beginning of our long-term public-private-partnership activity in Bangladesh. On Feb 9th, Dr. Shankar Mondal arrived in Dhaka. He immediately began setting up the project office and establishing relationships with the Department of Livestock Service, Dhaka City Corporations, USAID Partners, and the private sector stakeholders.

The goal of this activity is improved biosecurity throughout the poultry value chain to reduce the risk to public health and the viability of the poultry sector of avian influenza and other emerging zoonotic diseases. STOP AI's work to achieve this goal is broken down into three main objectives:

- Objective 1: To provide leadership, coordination, training, and technical assistance for a large scale disinfection campaign with Dhaka & Gazipur wet markets associations and transporters for the express purpose of significantly reducing the outbreaks and spread of H5N1HPAI during the 08-09 winter season.
- Objective 2: To develop private-public partnership for improved biosecurity practices in two hard-hit districts, Gazipur and Dinajpur.
- Objective 3: To provide national-level assistance to the Department of Livestock Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.



The premise of this project is that improved biosecurity in Bangladesh's poultry value chain can be achieved by mobilizing private-public-partnerships to collaboratively finance and change practices and procedures and thus sustainably reduce the spread of H5N1 HPAI within the targeted area.

This quarter, we leased office space, staffed up, attended the 7th Annual Scientific Conference (ASCon VII), reached an agreement with FAO and other partners to pilot improved practices for cleaning and disinfection in two Dhaka markets, and drafted a data collection instrument that we will use to gather data about the poultry industry value chain.

2.2.3 CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

HPAI Biosecurity, Surveillance, and Outbreak Response. This quarter, STOP AI continues to replicate the HPAI Biosecurity, Surveillance, and Outbreak Response trainings in the Central Asian countries on national, oblast, and rayon levels. The trainings are implemented in coordination with local and international partners and are scheduled to continue through the second quarter of 2009.



Rayon Level Outbreak Response Plan. The STOP AI CAR team is developing a model Rayon Level Outbreak Response Plan based on specific rayons in Kyrgyzstan. The Rayon Level Outbreak Response Plan will first be delivered in Kyrgyzstan and will then be expanded to other countries in the region.

Biosecurity Training for Poultry Industry. STOP AI worked with the private poultry industry to launch a biosecurity training program for the private poultry industry. The STOP AI team is working to design a 3-day training course based on STOP AI's stock of biosecurity training materials.

2.2.4 EAST AFRICA

STOP AI continues to work with the remaining proposal teams in Uganda, Northern Sudan, and Southern Sudan to finalize training design for the Cascade District Level Training Programs. The proposals from Sudan include a financial commitment of \$15,000 from Veterinarians Without Borders – Belgium and other letters of commitment from the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health. The rescheduled joint FAO-WHO RRT AI training will now begin on June 14th.

2.2.5 EGYPT

Program Information Gathering and Program Design Trip. On March 8th to 27th, STOP AI sent Rich Magnani, Senior Technical Advisor, and Dr. Jarra Jagne, Senior Technical Advisor/STOP AI Poultry Veterinarian, to Egypt to conduct an information gathering and program design trip. The purpose of the trip was to assess potential private/public partnership interventions that address key virus transmission points in the poultry value chain where STOP AI can have a lasting impact on HPAI H5N1 control in the Egyptian poultry value chain. The team met with government officials, poultry industry association members, international donor counterparts, and farmers who all provided excellent insights into the Egyptian poultry industry and the current situation with HPAI in both domestic flocks and humans.

2.2.6 GEORGIA

Biosecurity Cascade Trainings. STOP AI worked with the Georgian Institute of Public Affairs, STOP AI in-country implementing partner, to deliver Biosecurity Cascade Training Programs in eight regions.

Outbreak Response Guidelines and Procedures. A STOP AI technical advisor continues to work with in-country partners in Georgia to develop the Outbreak Response Guidelines and Procedures manual and related training materials for the Veterinary Services.

2.2.7 LAC PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

The LAC Toolkit is a series of tools for use by mayors and their municipal leadership teams. There are 17 tools that have been submitted to USAID for approval. At this time, four of the seven tools developed by STOP AI have been approved, and the other three are under review. The tools cover general disaster response, health, food security and livelihoods, and risk communication. The list of the STOP AI tools is as follows:

Understanding the Threat of a Flu Pandemic (Approved by USAID). A learning guide composed of slides, this tool is especially useful for those who don't know much yet about pandemics. It is intended for training the people who will be responsible for planning and responding so that they know what to expect from a pandemic scenario.

Municipal Disaster Management for the Flu Pandemic (Under Review by USAID). This tool is intended to teach people how to coordinate the response activities of their municipality. The tool also covers topics such as how to maintain social order, allocate scarce resources effectively, and ensure that essential municipal services and functions continue uninterrupted.

Health Impact Projection Tool and User Guide (Approved by USAID). This step by step electronic tool will help people use municipality's health care resources to achieve the best possible outcome during a flu pandemic. A "User Guide" gives the user step by step directions and explains the information he or she will receive from the tool.

Continuity of Government and Continuity of Operations Guide (Under Review by USAID). During the pandemic, workforce shortages and supply chain disruptions, along with social distancing, will require some businesses to close or reduce their operations and the municipal government to rethink how it provides basic goods and services. This tool takes the user through each of the steps necessary for creating what is commonly called a COOP plan-one which he or she will have each of the sectors of his or her municipality create.

Guide to Municipal Health Planning for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (Under Review by USAID). This tool is designed to be used by health sector experts to develop a pandemic health preparedness and response plan. It can also help get buy-in from the key personnel of the Ministry of Health. The tool consists of a generic plan that can be adapted to the needs of any municipality, and includes instructions for creating this adaptation.

Actions that Will Limit the Spread of the Pandemic in Your Municipality (Approved by USAID). During a pandemic, there are different approaches to trying to limit the spread of the illness. Pharmaceutical interventions involve, for example, vaccines and anti-viral medications to prevent the disease or its complications. Because it will not be possible to manufacture vaccines for the initial pandemic wave, and certain barriers will prevent the use of anti-viral medications, most countries will need to protect their populations without either of these. Non-pharmaceutical interventions (such as "social distancing") are alternatives that municipalities can use to try to limit the spread of the disease. This tool describes these types of measures and explains how and when to implement them.

How to Prioritize Care to Reduce Deaths during the Pandemic (Approved by USAID). This tool provides guidance on developing policy and standards for the care of the sick and dying, how to most effectively allocate

resources, and how to prioritize care. This tool will help users know how to make the difficult choice of triage, how to choose the people who will receive care over the people who will not when available health resources are already overwhelmed.

Food and Livelihood Security. Food and livelihood security are key components of the LAC Partners Municipal Preparedness Toolkit. STOP AI coordinated with TANGO International and continues to research Emergency Food Products and alternative in-country food manufacturing operations.

2.2.8 LAC PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES

Virtual Municipal Pandemic Planning (VMPP) module development. From February 23rd to 27th, a STOP AI technical team met for four days in Mexico to work on the developments of the Virtual Municipal Pandemic Planning (VMPP) platform modules. The VMPP is one of the methods developed to disseminate the LAC partners' toolkit for municipal level pandemic planning.

Product Development and Diffusion. In coordination with USAID Peru and the Ministry of Health, STOP AI convened discussions about launching the upcoming VMPP toolkit pilot in Lima, Peru between March 9th and 13th. Additionally, STOP AI conducted a brief market study on the feasibility of producing Emergency Food Products in Peru as an alternative to receiving World Food Programme (WFP) food aid to sustain pandemic-impacted "food insecure" populations. The STOP AI team continued to work with TANGO International to identify and develop market trigger indicators that would signal when it would be necessary to convert from standard manufacturing to alternative Emergency Food Product manufacturing in the event of a pandemic.

2.2.9 NEPAL

The STOP AI program in Nepal focused on strengthening central-level, district-level, and village capability to monitor and respond to avian influenza outbreaks in poultry flocks, whether commercial or backyard production. Key to this process was supporting development and testing through simulations of Avian Influenza Contingency Plans. STOP AI initially targeted five high-risk districts – Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, and Siraha. Further, the STOP AI District Coordinators played a lead role in monitoring AI in the Jhapa district and activating a system to facilitate a preparedness, control, and containment plan.



STOP AI activities during the first quarter included:

- Continuing to support the Department of Livestock Services' (DLS) outbreak response effort and strengthening the DLS's capacity for Community Surveillance. As part of this effort, STOP AI conducted an assessment of high risk locations in each of the five districts. Included in the assessment was information about poultry populations, marketing chains, live markets, border locations where poultry products are traded (formally and informally), and the locations of duck populations.
- Improving the surveillance of AI in the high-risk villages. STOP AI contracted five local para-vet NGOs in each of the district Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, and Siraha. The NGOs began district level surveillance work and are working to prepare a poultry profile, monitoring unusual mortality in farms and live markets, and generating awareness of AI in the farming communities. Through their work and regular visits to the villages, these STOP AI partner organizations were able to detect index cases from Pathamari and Sharanamati in Jhapa at an early point.

- Monitoring poultry farms and high risk areas. STOP AI District Coordinators continued to visit farms on a regular basis to respond to reports of poultry mortality from farms and villages and to monitor the high risk VDCs and farms.
- Conducting District Training. STOP AI completed the two-day Para Vet Trainings in each of the five districts. In total, 301 participants were trained on sample collection, managing the transport of those samples to laboratories, and basic AI topics.
- Developing District Contingency Plans. On March 25th to April 3rd, the STOP AI team worked with two senior veterinarians from the DLS to complete District Contingency Plans in Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, and Siraha districts. The meetings began with a review of the bird flu situation in each district, with special attention to the imminent risk of introduction of bird flu in the district, GON legislation enacted for the preparedness, control and containment of bird flu, the roles and responsibilities of the DAITC, a review of the district poultry profile, and field visits to assess high risk areas. From the meetings in each district, the team selected two epicenters for a district-level preparedness exercise. The epicenter and use of GPS mapping equipment will serve as the basis for establishing a culling zone, calculation of the bird population to be culled, site selection for the control room, RRT camp, and disposal pits.
- Convening Regional Bird Flu Orientation Workshops. On January 9th and January 13th, STOP AI, the Department of Livestock Services, the Avian Influenza Control Project, Winrock International, FAO, and DAITC jointly held one-day orientation programs to create awareness among participants about the possible threat posed by HPAI due to recent outbreaks in a neighboring country. The meeting on January 9th was held in Jhapa and was attended by over 104 people including DAITC members, poultry entrepreneurs, and members of civil society. On January 13th the meeting was conducted in Biratnagar, Morang. The meeting was led by the Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and attended by regional and district GON officials.

2.2.10 UGANDA

STOP AI Uganda continues to work with the USAID Mission, the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, and Makerere Faculty of Veterinary Medicine to define the objectives and activities to be undertaken within Activity 2 of the Uganda Workplan. From feedback received and discussions to date with AI partners in Uganda, STOP AI anticipates proposing to continue to build capacity in the priority high-risk districts in Uganda through district-level outbreak response planning and practice exercises to reinforce and advance the skills and knowledge the district-level personnel acquired during the STOP AI trainings recently concluded. STOP AI expects to implement this component of the Uganda workshop between June and September 2009.



2.2.11 VIETNAM

The STOP AI Project is in the process of assembling and piloting certified supply chains of traditionally-raised poultry in order to demonstrate to the Government of Vietnam the economic viability of increasing and certifying biosecurity within the supply chain. STOP AI has further defined these traditional products as safe free-range chicken (SFRC) products. These SFRC products will be generated from semi-confined, small farmer-based poultry production systems that employ secure fencing, controlled feeding, vaccination, sufficient roaming or range capacity, high levels of biosecurity, and traceable production and quality control components. The key to the project's success is active participation of the private sector (processors/retailers), coupled with government acceptance and certification of the private label standards set by the activity for the SFRC products.

This quarter, STOP AI completed the following activities:

- Contracted ASVELIS JSC as the lead local contractor and MDI JSC as the marketing contractor;
- Conducted a thorough SWOT analysis of SFRC products and production systems in Vietnam, identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for project success;
- Completed a Market Assessment Report and conducted a Baseline Market Survey of consumers and retail outlets in the North and South on the topic of certified, free-range traditionally-raised poultry products;
- Evaluated the potential of five poultry supply chains (three in the North, two in the South) to produce certified, free-range products;
- Produced an “umbrella standards” manual for a new category of certified, branded, free-range products, and presented this manual for discussion with potential stakeholders at “kickoff” workshops in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Standards have been developed for all chain participants (hatcheries => slaughterhouses);
- Entered into the process of “MoU” initiation with 4 supply chains; and
- Started to promote the project at biosecurity meetings attended by donors and MARD officials.

By July 2009, the most advanced supply chains supported by the project should be producing branded product for consumer evaluation. Preliminary market analysis revealed that approximately 70% of urban households would pay up to 10% more for certified “safe” traditionally-raised products vs. “non-certified” products. The project seeks to demonstrate that international standards for animal production health, food safety, and traceability mechanisms can be applied to free-range poultry supply chains in Vietnam (and not only to mass-reared industrial poultry).

3. GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

3.1 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

An important aspect of STOP AI's knowledge management is to remain current on key dynamic AI issues. Internal team discussions led to the selection of several topics including the role of wild birds as HPAI and other zoonotic disease vectors, vaccination as a component of HPAI strategy, compensation schemes, and the status of individual country national preparedness plans.

Technical briefs that resulted from the research indicated that continued study and discussion of vaccination is warranted. Wild birds present an interesting but perhaps less compelling discussion topic. For example, only three years ago wild birds were considered an important HPAI vector. While the true impact of wild birds is still not well understood, their role now is considered less critical as there is no scientific basis that they contribute to the spread of HPAI.

Vaccination programs can be an effective control device to contain the spread in endemic areas, and as an emergency response to an epidemic. However, research indicates that when vaccination programs are not implemented with other strict biosecurity measures, the vaccination impact is less significant. STOP AI will hold an internal discussion involving two or more recognized specialists to assess the impact of selected vaccination programs. Based on the results, a subsequent step could involve a similar discussion with a larger audience.

3.2 VIRTUAL LEARNING

We propose to test an approach for a virtual learning exercise on a small scale. Our idea is to leverage a proposed STOP AI effort to evaluate biosecurity training activities conducted in Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, and the regional courses in East Africa. Participants in the evaluation will be asked to identify topics for which they require more information to do their jobs effectively. Based on the information and other requirements, STOP AI will develop a virtual learning activity on a media platform suitable for local conditions.

3.3 TRAINING

Course Development

During the last quarter, STOP AI:

- Designed an integrated veterinary and human HPAI epidemiology, surveillance, and response curriculum that was piloted in South Africa and will be used in West Africa.
- Strengthened and updated the International Air Transport Association (IATA DGR) course. Drawing on lessons learned and feedback from delivery of the IATA DGR course earlier in the project, STOP AI improved the course design and training materials to increase the participatory interaction and hands-on practice and learning opportunity offered by the course. Starting in the next quarter, STOP AI will deliver the improved course as a component in each of a series of regional training events to increase laboratory capacity in West Africa. The IATA DGR course program and materials will be among the training products that STOP AI makes available for download through its publically accessible website.
- Designed a four-day Response and Containment course for commercial poultry farm management participants. The course will be delivered in Ukraine in June 2009.
- Designed a combined Incident Command System (ICS) – Poultry Producer Biosecurity training course. The trainings were organized by STOP AI at the request of the Director of Ghana's Veterinary Services. The training course was designed to complement the previous trainings in terms of private sector involvement and preparedness to work with public sector disaster response services.

3.4 RESPONSE CAPACITY

STOP AI continued its collaboration with the DELIVER Project throughout the quarter to update projections and place orders for the AI commodities required for STOP AI technical assistance and training and to stay abreast of developments related to the USAID avian influenza international stockpile. Early in the next quarter, STOP AI expects to resume collaboration with the DELIVER Project and AI.COMM on the revision of the instructional inserts to accompany the two new commodities kits. If the two new kits become available to STOP AI for trainings and countries for surveillance and response as anticipated, STOP AI will develop and incorporate appropriate training and training materials on the proper use and management of the new kits into its training program.

3.5 RECRUITMENT

Bangladesh

STOP AI recruited and hired a project team to implement STOP AI activities in Bangladesh. Dr. Shankar Mondal joins STOP AI as the Bangladesh Team Leader. Dr. Mondal is a poultry veterinarian and has extensive experience working within the Bangladesh commercial poultry sector. He has trained and supervised farmers on poultry and livestock health, management and production, and vaccination strategies. As STOP AI's Bangladesh Team Leader, Dr. Mondal will take the lead on the day-to-day program operations in Bangladesh. Dr. Mondal

will provide technical oversight of all STOP AI technical assistance and training activities and provide technical advice to the DLS, DCC, and key stakeholders in the poultry industry.

MD. Zakaria was hired as the STOP AI Local Coordination and Logistics Specialist. MD. Zakaria holds an MS in Agricultural Extensions and Education from Bangladesh Agricultural University and has eight years of experience working in Bangladesh with the Ministry of Agriculture’s Department of Livestock and Fisheries, as well as coordinating the implementation of activities for USAID funded projects. The project office staff is completed with Mr. James Gains, the Project Accountant, Dr. Suman Das Gupta, the District Veterinarian for Dunajpur, and Dr. Syed Ur Rahman, the District Veterinarian for Gaizpur.

Egypt and West Africa

STOP AI has also initiated recruitment efforts for anticipated staffing needs for long term programs in Egypt and West Africa. Egyptian poultry experts were identified and contacted for informational meetings with Rich Mag-nani, STOP AI Senior Technical Advisor and Dr. Jarra Jagne, STOP AI Poultry Veterinarian, during their workplan design trip in March 2009. Preliminary recruitment for an ex-patriate team leader was also completed. In West Africa, recruitment was initiated for a Technical Coordinator. Graduates of the STOP AI Consultant training course in Senegal have been considered for this position.

STOP AI continued its recruitment for country activities. The following table shows the personnel we recruited to perform country work, and the role they played providing either short-term technical assistance (STTA) or long-term technical assistance (LTTA) to the field.

Country	Activity	Personnel	STTA	LTTA	Role
Azerbaijan	Technical assistance	Manfred Smotzok, Azer Melikov, Nazakat Asadova, Javanshir Orujov, Aydin Heydarov, Oktay Hamidov, Valeh Rzayev, Zafar Maharramov	✓	✓	Technical specialists, logistics support specialist, and technical trainers
Azerbaijan	Poultry Sector Assessment	Azerbaijan Agribusiness Center, LLC; Jalilabad Agribusiness Company, LLC; AKTIVTA	✓		Technical assistance
Bangladesh	Technical assistance	Dr. Shankar Mondal		✓	Technical assistance
Bangladesh	Technical assistance and training to support project start-up	David Tardif-Douglin, Rob Ryan-Silva, Linda Spink, Josh Beck	✓		Technical assistance
Bolivia	Training	Dr. Oscar Morales, Dr. Horacio Espinoza	✓	✓	Quality Assurance trainers
Bolivia	Technical assistance to support in-country project team	Maria Pia Sanchez, Dr. Horacio Espinoza	✓	✓	Technical trainers

Country	Activity	Personnel	STTA	LTTA	Role
CAR	Training (Kyrgyzstan)	Armen Asatryan, Joldoshbek Dadybaev, Raushan Amanzhanova, Roksana Tashbaeva, Shermatov Toktakun, Keli-dibekova Zamira, Joroyev Abdykadyr, Ismailova Bak-tugyl	✓	✓	Technical specialists, logistics support specialist, and technical trainers
CAR	Training (Turkmenistan)	Nurmukhmet Baigueldyev, Amanguly Tatov, Movlam Kerimov, Kemal Mavlanov, Saprklych Chakanov	✓		Technical trainers
CAR	Training (Kazakhstan)	Shampiyeva Kalamkas and Essilova Magiza	✓		Technical trainers
East Africa – Kenya	Training	Dr. S.G. Kiama, G. Njihia, D. Njuguna, R. Kalani	✓		Technical trainers
Egypt	Assessment	Dr. Jarra Jagne, Dr. Rich Magnani	✓		Technical assistance
El Salvador	Assessment	Dr. A. Fredrick Hartman, Dr. Lisa Stone, Dr. Carlos Saenz	✓		Technical assistance
Georgia	Training	Dr. Andrea Miles, Maura Fulton, Jimsher Osiashvili, Ketevan Tsiklauri, Lena Nidze, Maia Nadirashvili	✓		Technical trainers and facilitator
Georgia	Technical assistance	Georgian Institute of Public Affairs		✓	Technical assistance and logistics support specialists
Ghana	Training	Dr. Anthony Nsoh Akunzule, Dr. John Roberts	✓	✓	Technical trainers and facilitator
Ghana	Training	Mel Consulting Limited	✓		Logistics support specialist
Guatemala	Training	Dr. Oscar Morales, Lourdes de la Peza	✓		Quality assurance trainers
Jamaica	Assessment	Dr. A. Fredrick Hartman, Dr. Oscar Morales, T. Daniel Baker	✓		Technical assistance
Nepal	Technical assistance and training	Dr. NPS Karki, Luke Colavito, Dala Ram Pradhan		✓	Technical assistance

Country	Activity	Personnel	STTA	LTTA	Role
Nicaragua	Assessment	Dr. Lisa Stone, Dr. A. Frederick Hartman	✓		Technical trainers
Nigeria	Training	Dr. Jarra Jagne, Dr. Paul A. Abdu, Dr. Garba Maina, Dr. Bolaji Afolabi	✓		Technical trainers
Peru/LAC Product Development	Assessment	T. Daniel Baker	✓		Technical assistance
Southern Africa	Training	Dr. Gary Mullins, Dr. Andrea Miles, Dr. A. Frederick Hartman	✓		Technical trainers
Uganda	Training	Joseph Gaydos, Dr. Emilan Ahimbisbwe Bariyanga, Dr. Joseph Charles Aisu, Dr. Barnabas Bakamutumaho, Dr. Denis Byarugaba, Dr. Julius Lutwamal, Dr. Charles Musinguzi, Dr. Deo Birudgu Ndumu, Dr. Chris Rutebarika, Dr. Juliet Sentumbwe	✓		Technical trainers
Vietnam	Technical assistance	Dr. Rich Magnani	✓		Technical assistance
West Africa – Cameroon	Training	Dr. Yaghouba Kane, Dr. Idi Assoumane, Dr. Louis Banipe	✓		Technical trainers

Network Building

STOP AI also continued to build its roster of professionals by adding training participants and master trainers, all of whom could be contacted to conduct future technical assistance or training courses for in-country activities. The following table highlights this quarter's training outputs by course. STOP AI trained 1,102 total course participants and developed 56 new cascade trainers with 40 courses given in 14 countries.

Country	Training Course	TOT	# of Courses	# of Course Days	# of Participants	Cascade Trainers Trained
Azerbaijan	Avian Influenza (AI) Prevention, Biosecurity and First Response Training		4	1	47	
Bolivia	Building Laboratory Capacity		2	5	53	
CAR	Kyrgyzstan Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response Training of Trainers	✓	1	5	22	22
CAR	Turkmenistan Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response		6	3	132	
CAR	Kazakhstan Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response		2	3	52	
East Africa – Kenya	District Level Cascade Training on Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response		1	5	12	
Georgia	Avian Influenza: Biosecurity and Training of Trainers	✓	1	5	20	20
Georgia	Avian Influenza: Biosecurity Cascade Training		2	2	39	
Ghana	Incident Command System and On-Farm Biosecurity Training		3	5	48	
Guatemala	Management and Leadership in the Implementation of Quality Assurance in the Laboratory	✓	2	5	33	14
Nepal	District Para Vet Trainings		5	2	301	
Nepal	Regional Bird Flu Orientation Workshops		2	1	104	

Country	Training Course	TOT	# of Courses	# of Course Days	# of Participants	Cascade Trainers Trained
Nigeria	Farm and Live Bird Market Biosecurity Training		4	3	123	
Southern Africa	Epidemiological Surveillance for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza		1	6	23	
Uganda	Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response Training		3	5	65	
West Africa	West Africa Regional Course: Biosecurity for Farms and Markets		1	5	28	
Total			40	132	1,102	56

3.6 CONFERENCES

Annual Scientific Conference (ASCon II).

Shankar Mondal presented and represented STOP AI at the IUCN Bangladesh Workshop on Role of Wild Birds in the Persistence and Spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza on March 17th. On March 19th, Dr. Mondal presented at The 7th Annual Scientific Conference (ASCon II) on Food Security and Food Safety: Towards a One World One Health Approach organized by the Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU).

USDA “Towards a National Animal Health Program in Georgia”.

STOP AI Regional Coordinator for the Caucasus and Central Asia, Anahit Gevorgyan, attended the United States Department of Agriculture’s “Towards a National Animal Health Program in Georgia” in Bakuriani, Georgia from February 9th to 11th. The workshop was attended by Government of Georgia animal and human health agencies, international donor projects, private veterinarians, and other key stakeholders and focused on sharing information about activities on animal health and welfare efforts and drafting a National Animal Health Program.

Regional HPAI Risk in the Context of Poultry Sector and Value Chains among Greater Mekong Sub-Region Countries.

STOP AI Vietnam Activity Manager Dr. John E. Bowman, and Vietnam implementer Dr. Patrice Gautier presented an invited speech at the "FAO Second Consultative Meeting on Regional HPAI Risk in the Context of Poultry Sector and Value Chains among Greater Mekong Sub-Region Countries", March 2-4, in Bangkok. More than 30 participants focused on HPAI risk along trans-border poultry supply chains involving the countries of Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. They included officials from FAO, USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA), and USAID-funded implementing partners. Bowman and Gautier focused their presentation on aspects of supply chain certification and public-private partnering inherent in STOP AI's Vietnam Activity.

World Poultry Science Congress.

Rich Magnani and Jarra Jagne attended the World Poultry Science Congress in Nuweiba, Egypt on March 10-13 to interact with numerous industry, government, and poultry association representatives. The conference was

co-sponsored by the Egyptian Poultry Science Association. The Nuweiba Conference was not well attended by private sector representatives of the poultry industry, and government staff attendance was low. However, the time proved valuable for background information on HPAI in Egypt and learning the roles and actions of various actors in the industry.

4. PROGRESS TOWARD RESULTS

4.1 NEW PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

STOP AI experienced two new challenges this quarter. First, we experienced challenges opening our long-term field offices. For example, in Bangladesh, opening the office and setting up a bank account took longer than expected. We plan to address the anticipated spike in field office backstopping by potentially fielding coordinators who can interact with the Bethesda office on issues such as expense reports, finances, and other operational issues on the ground.

Second, we anticipate that recruiting for assignments that are less than a year long may be difficult. We have initiated our recruiting efforts and talked to candidates that we could field for our new field offices. We also plan to advertise throughout DAI for staff and focus our efforts of finding external commercial sector poultry veterinarians.

4.2 UPDATE ON RESOLUTION OF ISSUES RAISED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS

South Asia Security Concerns

STOP AI worked with DAI's head of security this quarter to review the feasibility of implementing the remaining proposed work plan activities in Pakistan and sent a synopsis of the findings and recommendations to the AI Unit.

Value Added Tax in Vietnam

STOP AI submitted a new budget to the AI Unit this quarter with an activity to cover the value added tax component of work in Vietnam.

4.3 ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

Africa: STOP AI is in the process of updating the implementation plans for **Nigeria** and **Uganda**, where we will conduct activities next quarters. We are working with the proposal teams and conducting a joint FAO-WHO RRT AI training in **East Africa** in June. In **Southern Africa**, we will conduct surveillance, biosecurity, and rapid response planning work and training in June. We are re-programming **West Africa** veterinary health activities and will conduct integrated surveillance and response trainings. We will also use the Southern Africa modules for human health trainings in June or July.

ANE: We will conduct phase one cleaning and disinfection activities in the Kaptan Bazar and Mohammedpur markets in April in **Bangladesh** and also conduct a wet market biosecurity training. We will start work in **Egypt** and continue our long-term activities in **Nepal** and **Vietnam**.

E&E: We will conduct a biosecurity for poultry producers training in **Azerbaijan** in May and subsequent cascade training from May through July. In **CAR**, we will conduct a national training in Uzbekistan in April and a series of five trainings in May in Tajikistan. Two regional cascade trainings in **Georgia** are scheduled for April and an updated poultry disease diagnosis component will be added to the **Moldova** training in June. **Ukraine** receives a response and containment training in June.

LAC: We will conduct additional laboratory training in **Bolivia** in May, **Guatemala** in June, and **Paraguay** in late April and early May; conduct work in Jamaica and participate in a May toolkit pilot St. Lucia in the **Caribbean**; continue training in **El Salvador**; and co-host an infection control workshop in **Paraguay** in June.

Global: We will attend the East Africa Regional Pandemic Planning Meeting in Ethiopia in April to present our Municipal Pandemic Planning toolkit. We will continue to collaborate with DELIVER and AI.COMM on commodities. We will present “Practical High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza First Response Training Exercise” at the University of Georgia 7th International Symposium on Avian Influenza: Avian Influenza in Poultry and Wild Birds, April 5th to 8th.

4.4 PROGRESS TOWARD RESULTS

As detailed in sections 1 through 3 of this report, STOP AI made significant progress delivering on its country and global activities. For the quarter, STOP AI conducted just under \$2.9 million worth of work. We anticipate that next quarter’s work stream will continue to be strong as we continue to ramp up long-term work in Bangladesh and Egypt.

6.2 PRESS

Prepared by Fatima Kasmahunova and Gulzat Toktogulova, Manager of the Media Monitoring Department, Consulting Agency Expert, for more info visit <http://www.expert.kg> or tel. +996 (312) 591566, e-mail: ad@expert.kg

Table 2. Coverage of USAID programs on Economic growth and Democratic governance, Health and Education

Democracy & Conflict Mitigation	58	19	3	27	9
Pact, Inc	18	5		11	2
EFCA	16	5		11	
DLGP, Urban Institute	12	6	3	3	
MCA Threshold Program	5	3		2	
Media, Internews	5				5
IFES	2				2
Economic Growth	27	9	8	6	4
RTLCR	15	6	6	3	
BEI	5	1			4
CHEMONICS	4	2	2		
EREC	2			2	
CAMFA II	1			1	
Health and Education	63	6	21	29	7
Project HOPE	26	1	15	8	2
Stop AI	16	2	4	5	5
ZdravPlus	9			9	
State testing	6	1	2	3	

Potential project	4			4	
Sapattuu Bilim	2	2			
USAID	20	8	0	12	0
Meeting of Prime Minister Chudinov I. with Shapiro P.	9	3		6	
Coordination meeting with donor organizations and ADB projects	5	1		4	
15th anniversary of USAID cooperation with the KR	2	2			
Meeting of anticorruption business council with donors	1			1	
Handing over of power generators	1			1	
Interview with head of ayil okmoty named after Orozbekov	1	1			
Interview with head of Kadamjai rayon	1	1			
TOTAL	168	42	32	74	20

USAID поможет усилить эпидемиологический и ветеринарный надзор и контроль птичьего гриппа

БИШКЕК (АКИпресс) - Агентство США по международному развитию (USAID), проводит 5-дневный семинар для ведущих ветеринарных и медицинских специалистов из всех областей Кыргызстана и города Бишкека, в целях усиления эпидемиологического и ветеринарного надзора и контроля птичьего гриппа.

Как сообщает USAID, на семинаре будут обсуждаться практические аспекты эпидемиологического и ветеринарного надзора и контроля, биобезопасность и ответные меры во время возможных вспышек высокопатогенного птичьего гриппа H5N1.

Специалисты ознакомятся с подходами к планированию мер безопасности в системе здравоохранения, способами оценки риска биобезопасности и мерами по снижению риска для малых и средних птицеводческих хозяйств, коммерческого птицеводства, а также владельцев и продавцов живой птицы.

Будут рассмотрены национальные программы защиты от высокопатогенного птичьего гриппа H5N1 и осуществление данных программ на районном уровне; ответственность местных органов, организация и проведение ответных действий в очаге вспышки; методика определения зон ограниченного доступа по степени загрязненности; разработка и осуществление контроля ввоза и вывоза животных и передвижения людей и техники по отбору проб крови и экспресс-диагностики. В рамках проекта специалистов также обучат навыкам эффективного проведения подобных семинаров для других специалистов страны.

Семинар проводится в рамках проекта USAID, занимающегося вопросами птичьего гриппа, STOP AI. В 2009 году, проект STOP AI совместно с Всемирным банком, Министерством сельского и водного хозяйства и перерабатывающей промышленности и Министерством здравоохранения Кыргызской Республики проведет подобные семинары для ветеринарных и медицинских специалистов Кыргызской Республики на областном и районном уровне. Обучение будет проводиться в тесном сотрудничестве со специалистами, прошедшими этот первый семинар.

АКИпресс

● береженого Бог бережет

Как принять незваного гостя

Вчера начался республиканский семинар "Биобезопасность, надзор и ответные меры на возможные вспышки H5N1".

Проект ЮСАИД Stop Ai уже не первый год помогает нашим медицинским и ветеринарным службам, что называется, во всеоружии встретить птичий грипп. Угроза его, по мнению медиков, не миновала. И очень важно, в случае чего, правильно действовать во время вспышки и после нее. По словам руководителя проекта, который работает в разных странах мира, Дэвида Тардиф-Даглина, главное — не дать гриппу распространиться, локализовать очаг, но для этого надо знать, как это

быстро и грамотно сделать. На этом семинаре и учат, как планировать меры безопасности в системе здравоохранения, оценивать риск биобезопасности и что предпринимать для его снижения в малых и средних птицеводческих хозяйствах, владельцам и продавцам живой птицы.

Причем его участники будут на практике определять зоны риска, проводить утилизацию умершей птицы, дезинфекцию транспортных средств. Обучение продлится пять дней.

По окончании всем выдадут сертификаты, которые дают возможность их обладателям проводить семинары самим среди ветеринаров и медработников.

Айжан МАМБЕТАЛИЕВА.

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Будь начеку, ветеринар!

Профилактика птичьего гриппа

С 25 по 29 марта 2009 года в Бишкеке, в отеле «Корунд», прошел пятидневный тренинг-семинар для ведущих ветеринарных и медицинских специалистов из всех областей Кыргызстана. Семинар проводился в рамках проекта по искоренению пандемии птичьего гриппа «STOP AI», финансируемого Агентством США по международному развитию (USAID).

USAID в течение ряда лет способствует улучшению ветеринарного и медицинского контроля по защите от птичьего гриппа в Кыргызской Республике, а также в странах Центральной Азии.

На семинаре обсуждались практические аспекты эпидемиологического и ветеринарного надзора, биологической безопасности и подготовки ответных мер во время возможных вспышек высокопатогенного птичьего гриппа.

В ходе семинара специалисты были ознакомлены с подходами к планированию мер безопасности в системе охраны здоровья людей и животных, способами оценки риска и мерами по снижению его для малых и средних птицеводческих хозяйств, коммерческого птицеводства, а так же для владельца и продавцов живой птицы.

Также были рассмотрены национальные программы защиты от высокопатогенного птичьего гриппа и их осуществление на районном уровне. Кроме того, речь шла об организации и проведении ответных действий в очаге возможной вспышки инфекции, методике определения зон ограниченного доступа по степени загрязненности, разработке и осуществлению контроля ввоза и вывоза животных, о передвижении людей и техники, о методике отбора проб крови и экспресс-диагностике.

Проектом было предусмотрено обучение специалистов навыкам эффективного проведения подобных семинаров для других специалистов нашей республики.

Все присутствующие отметили высокий уровень семинаров, проводимых Агентством США по международному развитию USAID. Данные мероприятия показали высокий результат у наших соседей в Казахстане. Теперь и у нас прошли 5 дней напряженной работы. В течение этих дней участники семинаров должны были научиться применять свои знания не только в теории, но, что самое главное, — на практике.

О ситуации, связанной с птичьим гриппом в нашей республике, мы побеседовали с генеральным директором Департамента ветеринарии КР Байымбетом МУРАТАЛИЕВЫМ.



— Байымбет Молдалиевич, птичий грипп, безусловно, может вызвать пандемию. Им, как правило, болеют животные, в первую очередь, птицы, но не исключено, что вирус со временем станет опасным и для человека. Какова на сегодняшний день ситуация с вирусом птичьего гриппа в нашей республике?

— Мир день ото дня становится всё теснее, развивается торговля, ежедневно границы пересекают десятки тысяч людей. Естественно, это заставляет быть постоянно начеку. К тому же маршрут перелетных водоплавающих птиц проходит через территорию Кыргызстана. Поэтому мы стараемся держать ситуацию под постоянным контролем. В местах отдыха пернатых развернуты лаборатории с новейшим оборудованием. Постоянно производится контроль над качеством мяса птицы. Главное, быть готовым к чрезвычайной ситуации, прежде чем она нанесет свой удар.

— Вирус убивает птиц тысячами, уже имеется печальная статистика потерь среди людей. Некоторые штаммы гриппа, которыми болеют люди, абсолютно не реагируют на давно известные антибиотики. Ведется ли работа над новыми антивирусными препаратами?

— Данный семинар как раз уникален тем, что в нем участвуют как врачи-ветеринары, так и медицинские специалисты из разных областей республики, поскольку именно вирус высокопатогенной формы птичьего гриппа передается

от животных к человеку. Безусловно, работа в создании препаратов именно против этого штамма не прекращается во всем мире. К счастью, случаев заболевания птичьим гриппом у нас не зарегистрировано. Но угроза сохраняется.

Как видим, здоровье людей всё теснее переплетается со здоровьем животных, и это не случайно. С каждым годом наблюдается рост населения на нашей планете, расширяется

среда обитания человека, охватывая всё больше новых территорий, свободных в прошлом от людей, и происходит интенсификация производства продуктов животного происхождения.

В 2009 году Всемирный банк совместно с проектом «STOP AI», Минсельхозом и Минздравом КР проведет подобные обучения для ветеринарных и медицинских специалистов на областном и районном уровне.

Дальнейшее обучение будет проводиться специалистами,

прошедшими подготовку на данном тренинге-семинаре.

Готовность к вспышке птичьего гриппа — одна из многих сфер помощи, предоставляемой американским народом через Агентство США по международному развитию. USAID является одной из самых крупных донорских организаций в Центральной Азии. В Кыргызстане программа USAID оказывает поддержку развитию экономики, здравоохранения и демократических институтов.

Юлия КРИБЧУН

■ Проект

ПТИЧИЙ ГРИПП ПОД КОНТРОЛЬ

В Бишкеке прошел национальный семинар по мерам быстрого реагирования на вспышки высокопатогенного птичьего гриппа H5N1. Эта программа StopAI, напомним, реализуется в Центральноазиатском регионе при поддержке USAID и при участии Министерства сельского, водного хозяйства и перерабатывающей промышленности и Министерства здравоохранения Кыргызской Республики.

Проект StopAI уже провел ряд обучающих тренингов и семинаров на региональном уровне. Внешний, как отмечено, был наце-

лен на более детальное изучение проблемы усиления эпидемиологического и ветеринарного надзора внутри Кыргызстана. На

пятнадцатидневный семинар, где обсуждались практические аспекты ветеринарного надзора и контроля, биобезопасности, собрались медики, ветеринары, а также владельцы и работники коммерческого птицеводства.

Расширение интенсивного животноводства в мире приводит к появлению все новых зон распространения смертельно опасных для человека инфекционных заболеваний, источником которых является домашний скот. Вопросы охраны здоровья человека все теснее переплетаются со здоровьем животных. В этом плане птичий грипп вызывает большую обеспокоенность специалистов. Эксперты говорят: если вирус высокопатогенного птичьего гриппа (ВППГ) обретет способность передаваться от человека к человеку, то возникшая при этом пандемия будет одинаково опасна для всех стран мира. Как свидетельствует мировой опыт, в этом деле главное - отработать четкую координацию различных служб и специалистов по введению карантина, утилизации умерших и зараженных животных, дезинфекции и профилактики. Проект StopAI оказывает помощь странам нашего региона с тем, чтобы быть готовыми к такой опасности.

Как отметил директор региональной программы StopAI в

Центральной Азии Армен Асатрян:

"Несмотря на то что мы уже провели ряд обучающих встреч по проблемам искоренения пандемического и птичьего гриппа, нам всегда есть чем поделиться со специалистами. К примеру, большой интерес вызвал недавно проведенный аналогичный тренинг в соседнем Казахстане. А там, я напомню, уже есть определенный опыт борьбы с этой опасной инфекцией. Кыргызстан, к счастью, пока не сталкивался со вспышками высокопатогенного птичьего гриппа, однако и здесь специалисты проявляют к семинарам нашего проекта большой интерес. Они получают здесь не только теоретические, но и практические навыки".

И в этот раз, помимо теоретических занятий, пройдут полевые и штабные учения для участников семинара, где будут отработаны ответные действия в очагах вспышки инфекции, методика определения зон ограниченного доступа, контроля ввоза и вывоза животных, техника по отбору проб крови и экспресс-диагнос-



тики. Основное назначение семинара - подготовить национальных тренеров, которые будут впоследствии обучать местных специалистов.

Руководитель отдела реализации сельскохозяйственных проектов Минсельводхоза Захифа Оморбекова отметила: "Для нас является очень важным, что в этот раз семинар нацелен на подготовку национальных тренеров, которые смогут потом обучать и профессионально готовить необходимых специалистов по борьбе с высокопатогенной инфекцией".

Вовлечение в процесс обучения представителей как частных, так и государственных структур - одно из главных условий такой учебы.

Чинара АСАНОВА.
Фото автора.



Workshop to build capacity of poultry and livestock farmers

A WORKSHOP designed to build the capacity of veterinary officers, poultry and livestock farmers to enable them to detect diseases that affect animals and chicken early is underway in Kumasi.

The five-day workshop dubbed: "Stamping Out Pandemic" is being attended by poultry farmers, veterinary officers and officers from the Immigration and the Customs, Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) among others. It is sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The participants are drawn from the Ashanti, Eastern and Brong-Ahafo regions.

The workshop has been designed to build the capacity of the participants to acquire skills that would enable them to prevent, detect and respond to, as well as stop the out-

breaks of avian influenza, in order to minimise economic and nutritional losses that resulted from the disease.

While focusing on animal health threats and responses, it will also address many of the human health aspects, such as exposure during poultry production, and safety measures needed to be taken during the outbreaks of such diseases.

By building the capacity of stakeholders in the poultry and livestock sector, global availability of technical expertise is expected to be improved to enable the participants to use internationally accepted procedures in finding solution to the outbreaks of avian influenza.

It will also enhance the use of internationally accepted practices for animal and human disease control, and access reliable and timely logistical support from the international

community for countries affected by the disease.

Addressing the participants, the Ashanti Regional Director of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Mr Badu Yeboah, said any disease that affected poultry and livestock should be of great concern to all because it would be a threat to the sustainable growth of the national economy.

He said agriculture alone contributed about 36 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product and employed not less than 60 per cent of the entire workforce in the country.

"Agriculture is key to sustainable development because in Ghana it produces about 80 per cent of the food intake, making it possible for Ghanaians to get sufficient food for consumption at relatively cheaper cost".

Mr Yeboah urged the participants

to concentrate on the workshop to enable them to acquire the requisite skills to apply to sustain accelerated development of livestock and poultry production in the country.

The Chairperson of the Ashanti Regional Eggs Sellers Association, Hajia Amina Haruna, who chaired the programme, expressed concern about the regular increased production of poultry products in the region, especially eggs, which was affecting sales and consumption of such products.

She explained that while poultry farmers from neighbouring regions in Ghana sold poultry products at a relatively moderate prices, those in the Ashanti Region increased their prices arbitrarily, thus preventing the ordinary person from patronising such products.

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