STOP AI QUARTERLY REPORT

April 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008

Stamping Out Pandemic and Avian Influenza (STOP AI)

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Prepared by STOP AI

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 1.1
2. COUNTRY ACTIVITIES 2.1
   - 2.1 COMPLETED COUNTRY ACTIVITIES 2.1
     - 2.1.1 ALBANIA 2.1
     - 2.1.2 BENIN 2.1
     - 2.1.3 BULGARIA 2.2
     - 2.1.4 GHANA 2.2
     - 2.1.5 MOLDOVA 2.3
     - 2.1.6 MONGOLIA 2.3
     - 2.1.7 NIGERIA 2.4
     - 2.1.8 UKRAINE 2.4
   - 2.2 ONGOING COUNTRY AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES 2.5
     - 2.2.1 AZERBAIJAN 2.5
     - 2.2.2 CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS 2.5
     - 2.2.3 GEORGIA 2.5
     - 2.2.4 LAC 2.5
     - 2.2.5 NEPAL 2.6
     - 2.2.6 SOUTHERN AFRICA 2.6
     - 2.2.7 VIETNAM 2.7
     - 2.2.8 WEST AFRICA 2.7
3. GLOBAL ACTIVITIES 3.1
   - 3.1 TECHNICAL LEADERSHIP 3.1
   - 3.2 TRAINING DEVELOPMENT 3.2
   - 3.3 ROSTER BUILDING AND RECRUITMENT 3.2
4. PROGRESS TOWARD RESULTS 4.1
   - 4.1 NEW PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS 4.1
   - 4.2 UPDATE ON RESOLUTION OF ISSUES RAISED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS 4.1
   - 4.3 ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER 4.1
   - 4.4 PROGRESS TOWARD RESULTS 4.2
5. FINANCIAL REPORT 5.1
6. APPENDICES 6.1
   - 6.1 TASK ORDER STATUS 6.1
   - 6.2 PRESS 6.2

1. INTRODUCTION

DAI and its partners are pleased to present this quarterly report for the Stamping Out Pandemic and Avian Influenza (STOP AI) project. This report covers the period from April 1, 2008 to July 30, 2008. During this period, STOP AI significantly increased in-country activities and:

Completed Country Activities

- Conducted Activity 1 in **Albania** (see section 2.1.1): *Training on USAID AI Commodities with Training of Trainers (ToT) and Shadowed Training* (completed May 13);
- Delivered a special activity in **Benin** (see section 2.1.2): *Implementation of an Integrated Surveillance System in the High Risk Disease Zone of Ouémé-Plateau Département* (completed April 9);
- Performed Activities 1 and 2 in **Bulgaria** (see section 2.1.3): *Collaborative Planning for the Farm-Based Drill* and, subsequently, the *Farm-Based Drill* (completed April 28);
- Conducted two subcomponents of Activity 3 in **Ghana** (see section 2.1.4): the *Training for Master Trainers Ghana Activity* (completed May 23) and the *Zonal Training* (completed June 27);
- Conducted Activities 1 through 5 in **Moldova** (see section 2.1.5): Two *AI Commodities Cascade Trainings*; two ToTs; and IATA training for laboratory workers (completed June 5, 2008);
- Delivered Activity 1 in **Mongolia** (see section 2.1.6): *Training on Basic AI Topics* (completed June 5);
- Performed Activities 1 and 2 in **Nigeria** (see section 2.1.7): *AI Commodities Logistics Support and Training on USAID AI Commodities* (completed April 28, 2008); and
- Finished Activities 2 and 3 in **Ukraine** (see section 2.1.8): *Cascade Training on AI Commodities and International Air Transport Association (IATA) Shipping Standard Compliance* (completed May 23, 2008).

Ongoing Country and Regional Activities

- Set up a project office in **Azerbaijan** (see section 2.2.1), recruited long- term personnel, conducted poultry sector study in Barda rayon, and developed a detailed activity plan;
- Set up project office in **Central Asian Republics** (see section 2.2.2), recruited long- term personnel, participated in a regional coordination meeting, and created a detailed activity plan;
- Conducted a planning trip to **Georgia** (see section 2.2.3);
- Completed **LAC** (see section 2.2.4) assessment trips in Guatemala and Paraguay, and participated in the Pandemic Preparedness Symposium held in Lima, Peru;
- Continued ongoing work in **Nepal** (see section 2.2.5);
- Started Activity 1 in **Southern Africa** (see section 2.2.6): *HPAI Risk Mapping*;
- Continued ongoing work in **Vietnam** (see section 2.2.7); and
- Conducted a reconnaissance trip to **West Africa** (see section 2.2.8) to assess human and veterinary health activities.

Global Activities

- Supported **technical leadership** (see section 3.1) in a position statement on rapid antigen tests and the impact of higher grain prices on HPAI;
- Designed four regional courses using our **training development** (see section 3.2) team;
- Continued **roster building and recruitment** (see section 3.3) by fielding 17 experts, training 463 course participants, and developing 45 master trainers.

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 built a pipeline of country activities that we will deliver in the third quarter of CY 2008 and beyond. The results from these planned activities will be highlighted in future quarterly reports.

2.1 COMPLETED COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

This section details one-time activities that STOP AI completed this quarter.

2.1.1 ALBANIA

In May 2008, STOP AI conducted a five-day training on USAID avian influenza (AI) commodities—including personal protective equipment (PPEs), decontamination kits, and laboratory kits—with a session on International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations on shipping infectious substances, and a "training of trainers" (ToT) module that teaches participants how to deliver the course themselves in a "shadow" training that STOP AI trainers helped facilitate. To help build capacity inside Albania, STOP AI selected two graduates from the AI commodities training and helped them deliver a two-day training on the proper use of AI commodities.

Figure 1: Facilitators and graduates of the AI commodities training.

Twelve veterinary, public health, and laboratory professionals attended the AI commodities training and ToT. Fifteen laboratory professionals and technicians from the central and regional labs attended the IATA training. Seventeen participants attended the subsequent shadow commodities training taught by the two graduates from the previous course.

Together, these activities helped Albania train 17 veterinarian and laboratory professionals in the use of USAID AI commodity kits; build human capacity to help control the spread of HPAI in the event of an outbreak; and enhance the institutional capacity to train others in the use of USAID commodities in the event of an urgent situation on the ground. The ToT graduates will be considered for technical training opportunities for future STOP AI activities in the region.

2.1.2 BENIN

In April 2008, STOP AI partner University of California Davis' Avian Flu School (AFS) sent representatives to Benin to consult with the Directorate of Livestock Production, Ministry of Agriculture, and Livestock Production and Fisheries regarding implementation of improvements in the HPAI surveillance for early detection in the Ouémé-Plateau Département, which includes the southern border with Nigeria.

Figure 2: A simulated contamination zone.

Prior to departing for Benin, AFS assembled a technical group to discuss surveillance methods relevant to Benin. The group included four epidemiologists, two poultry veterinarian specialists, and a wildlife specialist. The team developed a10-step surveillance implementation guide, 12 reporting and record-keeping templates, and two procedure

documents to share with the Government of Benin. STOP AI also developed a report with recommendations for HPAI surveillance and practices for improving biosecurity in the region.

Afterwards, STOP AI conducted a three-day workshop on biosecurity and surveillance for 10 veterinarians and 25 field technicians. The training covered basic HPAI topics; biosecurity and prevention; surveillance; public health and worker safety; the use of PPEs; and a special presentation on live bird markets and the likely poultry movements in the Ouémé-Plateau Département.

2.1.3 BULGARIA

In April 2008, STOP AI coordinated with the Government of Bulgaria and the private sector—including the Bulgarian National Veterinary Service (NVS), Regional Veterinary Services (RVS), local and private veterinarians, the Ministry of Health, regional and municipal governance, the Ministry of Environment and Water, and poultry producers—to conduct a preparedness exercise that allowed participants to test how to implement the National Contingency Plans and practice the skills required to control an outbreak of HPAI.

Figure 3: A simulated depopulation.

The training consisted of two components: the first was a table-top exercise using real-life, complex outbreak response scenarios that tested the clarity of procedures, roles, and responsibilities across the national, regional, and municipal contingency plans.

The second was a farm-based drill, which allowed participants to practice and evaluate their use of skills and procedures used to contain an outbreak, including site management, culling and disposal of birds, and cleaning and disinfecting the site.

During the farm-based drill, a STOP AI technical advisor demonstrated a technique for culling up to 200 birds at a time, or five times the quantity that could be depopulated using the country's existing culling carts. The technique constructs a temporary holding pen made of locally-available plywood, plastic, and carbon dioxide gas.

PARTICIPANTS & GUESTS

National Vet Services: 3

Regional Vet Services: 28

Municipal Vets: 2

Ministry of Health: 1

Public Health: 1

Municipal Government: 2

Private Veterinarian: 1

Vet Diagnostic Lab: 1

Local Officials: 1

Ministry of Environ. & Water: 1

Total: 40

2.1.4 GHANA

From May 12-23, 2008, the USAID STOP AI team conducted a ten-day training activity, the Ghana Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response ToT course in Accra, with the cooperation of the Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD). The course built upon previous STOP AI trainings on commodities and surveillance and participants included veterinarians from the Veterinary Services Department (VSD) and other government agencies. The course built the capacity of the participants—who STOP AI had identified as highly qualified in a prior commodities training course—to deliver the content to audiences across Ghana. The technical trainer that trained them was a graduate of the STOP AI course in Senegal in 2007.

Figure 4: Laboratory training.

The training developed a cadre of 21 qualified trainers. STOP AI also selected two students from this course to be technical trainers for the remaining three cascade trainings. They have also assisted with activities in Benin and West Africa.

From 16-27 June 2008, the USAID STOP AI team conducted another similar ten-day training and ToT in Aburi, with the support of the Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD). The course is the first of three zonal level training courses that follow the national level course delivered in Accra in May 2008. It included veterinarians from the VSD and other government agencies. We used two master trainers from the May course to deliver the course content to participants from the Coastal zone in Ghana with the aim of further transferring ownership and responsibility for the project to our local partners. The training team succeeded in conveying technical content, developing a cadre of 22 qualified trainers and further improving the STOP AI training materials for the Ghanaian context.

2.1.5 MOLDOVA

The purpose of this two-week assignment in May was to increase the capacity of Moldovan veterinarians, public health officials, and laboratory technicians in combating HPAI by conducting five training courses for a total of 68 participants.

Figure 5: Backyard poultry and ducks in Moldova.

The course focused on:

- Familiarizing participants with the contents of USAID Commodities Kits, including proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and proper use of decontamination kits;
- Familiarizing participants with the contents of the Laboratory and Diagnostics Kit, including proper procedures for taking and testing tracheal and cloacal samples; and
- Demonstrating decontamination procedures and their application to both live bird markets and outbreak situations.

In addition, through a one-day IATA Dangerous Goods Transportation training, the training team familiarized Moldovan veterinary laboratory technicians with IATA standards regarding infectious substance shipping regulations.

2.1.6 MONGOLIA

In June 2008, STOP AI coordinated with FAO to deliver a five-day training in basic avian influenza (AI) topics to 20 participants. The course began with an overview of AI; a presentation by FAO on AI in Mongolia; biosecurity on small and commercial farms; surveillance strategies; rapid response and outbreak management; and the use of USAID commodities and PPEs.

Figure 6: A tracheal swab demonstration.

Participants then conducted an exercise that outlined the roles and responsibilities of their agencies during each stage of a simulated outbreak of HPAI in domestic poultry. The exercise revealed the opportunities for improving pre-outbreak planning, coordination, and inter-agency communication.

The training concluded with two exercises at the Central Veterinary Laboratory. The first covered the donning and doffing of PPE as well as taking blood, tracheal, cloacal, and tissue samples and performing the rapid antigen test on both tracheal and cloacal swabs in a simulated contaminated zone. The second exercise required participants to practice pre-outbreak management planning and outbreak management skills on a fictitious AI outbreak at a commercial egg laying chicken farm of 30,000 birds. Participants assembled a detailed list of the materials needed and the number of required personnel to complete the depopulation, disposal, and disinfection of the farm, and estimated the time it would take to complete the entire process.

2.1.7 NIGERIA

Last quarter, STOP AI worked with the USAID Mission to Nigeria to support and facilitate the distribution of USAID AI commodities and storage cabinets to 43 sites across the country. This quarter, STOP AI continued its activities in Nigeria by conducting seven trainings on AI and the use of USAID AI commodities in three different regions between April 7 and 25, 2008. In addition, STOP AI ran a one-day training on IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations for laboratory staff.

Figure 7: Training participants in PPEs.

The target audience was State and Federal veterinarians from the Nigerian Veterinary Service (NVS) to ensure that each state in Nigeria has properly trained officials. In addition, we extended invitations to private sector veterinarians. Of the veterinarians employed by the government among the participants, 30 work at the National level, 85 at the State level, 12 in laboratories, and one in academia. Forty-seven privately employed veterinarians participated in the trainings, bringing the total number of participants trained to 175. Two members of the STOP AI training team were Nigerian veterinarians from the STOP AI roster who attended the STOP AI orientation course in Senegal in October 2007.

2.1.8 UKRAINE

In May 2008, STOP AI conducted a four-day avian influenza (AI) commodities training and ToT for 24 participants from key regional laboratories in seven oblasts, and a one-day IATA a course in shipping standards for infectious substances for 19 participants from 12 oblasts.

Figure 8: Donning of a PPE.

Participants who attended the AI commodity training learned about PPEs, decontamination and sanitary procedures, and laboratory diagnostics. They also received two days of ToT instruction in how to present the key ideas and concepts of the training to others.

The IATA training taught participants how to pack, mark, and transport infectious substances. All attendees passed the IATA test given after the training.

The May training was the first of several activities STOP AI will conduct in Ukraine. Ukraine is at risk for the introduction of HPAI through two migratory bird flyways. To reduce the risk to Ukraine's poultry and live bird markets, STOP AI plans to conduct additional training in-country on surveillance, response, culling, containment, and biosecurity, as well as establish a recertification training program for veterinarians at the Agricultural University in Kiev.

2.2 ONGOING COUNTRY AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This section details major ongoing activities and their progress this quarter.

2.2.1 AZERBAIJAN

STOP AI hired and mobilized the Azerbaijan Country Director, set up an office in Baku, and hired local staff. STOP AI also began cooperating with government agencies and donor organizations; conducted a survey on poultry sector in the Barda rayon to refine biosecurity activities; and assessed two border crossings with the State Veterinary Service: one with Russia and one with Georgia. In addition, STOP AI participated in a WHO/FAO table-top simulation on HPAI Outbreak Response in July and completed a detailed activity plan for Azerbaijan project.

2.2.2 CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

STOP AI hired and mobilized the CAR Country Director, set up a project office in Bishkek, began recruiting local staff, and began cooperating with government agencies and donor organizations. STOP AI also participated in the regional coordination meeting organized by the Asian Development Bank and Winrock's Farmer-to-Farmer program; met with the USAID Mission staff and government officials in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan to discuss the country-specific activities and identified Project HOPE as the implementing agency for Uzbekistan. STOP AI also developed a detailed activity plan for CAR.

2.2.3 GEORGIA

STOP AI conducted a planning trip to Georgia in July. STOP AI met with the Georgia Mission, Georgian government, donor organizations, and local NGOs to prepare an implementation plan.

2.2.4 LAC

During the last quarter, STOP AI continued to make progress in its AI prevention and control and pandemic response planning in LAC.

Central America

In Nicaragua, STOP AI began outlining the contents of the Nicaragua Municipal Pandemic Preparedness Toolkit that will contain content on pandemic disaster management, coordination, and response. The toolkit will help both municipal and national leaders with preparedness planning.

In El Salvador, STOP AI collaborated with USDA, the Ministry of Health (MINSA) and Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) about upcoming planning between the ministries for AI awareness and surveillance training, an airport to hospital simulation, and laboratory quality assurance.

In Guatemala, STOP AI completed its assessment trip. Future work may include AI training, laboratory capacity building, and an outreach effort in pandemic preparedness and response with CDC/CAP.

Andean Region

In Paraguay, STOP AI completed an assessment trip and received approval from the AI Unit to conduct joint MOH and MOA/SENACSA regional level training; promote AI awareness and control using Peace Corps and PLAN International networks; host an emergency preparedness study tour so that leaders from SENACSA, the

MOH, and the SEN can see Nicaragua's municipal capability; and consult on infection control with CDC/NMRCD and DELIVER.

In Bolivia, Dr. Horacio Espinoza coordinated a two week information gathering trip with the National Avian Influenza Prevention and Response Committee, made up of 9 different ministries, agencies, and stakeholder organizations. The scope of work for STOP Ai activity in Bolivia is currently under review.

In Peru, Maria Pia Sanchez participated on a panel at the 25th NMRCD Anniversary / Pandemic Preparedness Symposium held in Lima in June. The conference included 700 senior public health and animal health professionals from Latin America, Washington, and Atlanta. STOP AI gave an introduction on non-pharmaceutical interventions and participated in a 45 minute question and answer panel. STOP AI is also assessing the activities it could undertake that would benefit Peru.

2.2.5 NEPAL

All of the countries neighboring Nepal have experienced HPAI outbreaks in the past three years. To reduce Nepal's HPAI risk in its eastern districts near Bangladesh and India, STOP AI will work with the DLS in Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, and Siraha to strengthen community surveillance, response, and monitoring.

STOP AI fielded a District Coordinator (DC) to each of the high-risk districts in May. Each DC attended a week-and-half orientation at DLS, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC), and the central project office in Kathmandu. In addition, the DCs met regional officials at a one-day briefing at the Eastern Region Livestock Services Directorate in Biratnagar.

STOP AI also organized an observation visit for six senior government officers from Nepal to go to the Manipur and West Bengal states of India between May 12 and 21. The officers learned how those states controlled HPAI. After the return from the visit, the observation team briefed the MOAC's Technical Sub Committee on Avian Influenza (TSCAI), which is jointly chaired by Secretaries of MOAC and Ministry of Health and Population of Government of Nepal. After the presentation, TSCAI realized that the National Operational Plan on AI needed to be revised and decided to revise the operational plan within one month.

In addition, the DCs participated in a preparedness training with FAO and have begun working on surveillance and monitoring programs in their districts.

2.2.6 SOUTHERN AFRICA

Southern Africa has thus far been spared any outbreak of H5N1, although other strains (H5N2) have occurred in ostrich populations in South Africa and Zimbabwe in 2004 and 2006. Both of the latter cases were quickly brought under control, although not without substantial cost to the industries through export bans.

Because of this reprieve, STOP AI Southern Africa determined that the first step towards building regional capacity should be a rapid risk mapping exercise that inventories sources and movements of avian products. The objective is to identify potential "risk factors" for incursion of HPAI into the region. STOP AI started its risk mapping activity this quarter; the work is currently ongoing. STOP AI will present the results of the risk mapping at the HPAI Veterinary Epidemiology and Surveillance Planning training planned for September 2008. The initial mapping exercise occurred this quarter, and STOP AI circulated a first draft report for comments.

2.2.7 VIETNAM

STOP AI participated in an international avian influenza workshop in Hanoi from June 16 to 18.

Figure 9: Certified slaughterhouse outside of Hanoi.

Organized by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/Vietnam, the "Avian Influenza: Research to Policy" workshop was co-sponsored by FAO, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD).

STOP AI's presentation was titled "Certified Supply Chains for Safe Free Range Chicken in Vietnam." Currently, highly safe chicken products are only available from industrial breeds raised in large processing facilities, but such breeds are out of favor with the consumer due to their poor taste and quality. STOP AI presented a model in which Vietnam could develop alternative certified poultry supply chains that will produce a new, branded type of free range chicken—using local breeds attractive to consumers—under biosecure conditions on small to medium-sized farms.

2.2.8 WEST AFRICA

STOP AI conducted an assessment trip in West Africa. The team of human health experts and an African veterinarian traveled to Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Burkina Faso to meet with public and animal health officers to assess the priorities for intervention in the region as well as best practices from countries that have experienced outbreaks that could be replicated within the region. STOP AI also made a joint human and animal health presentation at the West Africa Poultry Association in Abijan.

3. GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

3.1 TECHNICAL LEADERSHIP

Introducing STOP AI's New Leadership Team

STOP AI is proud to introduce its new leadership team: Dr. **David Tardif-Douglin**, Chief of Party, and Mr. **Robert Ryan-Silva**, Deputy Chief of Party. Dr. Tardif-Douglin took over leadership of the project on May 1, and Mr. Ryan-Silva joined full time in mid-May.

Prior to becoming the COP of STOP AI, Dr. Tardif-Douglin held leadership positions in DAI's Economic Policy practice on his return from a five-year assignment with an economic policy project in the Philippines. In addition to a three-year stint with the Ministry of Agriculture in Rwanda, David has worked in Senegal, Kenya, and Ivory Coast for the African Development Bank. Before joining DAI in 1991, he managed a cattle ranch in the hill country of eastern Zaire. He holds a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from Cornell University.

Mr. Ryan-Silva is a project management specialist with more than a decade of experience in the administrative and financial management of international development projects and programs. Prior to becoming DCOP, Mr. Ryan-Silva was a Senior Business Manager responsible for managing the $350 million portfolio of DAI's largest operational division. Supervising a staff of 16, Mr. Ryan-Silva ensured that the group's 48 overseas projects ran effectively, efficiently, and in compliance with contract terms and USAID regulations.

Assisting the AI Unit with a Rapid Antigen Test Guidelines

Rapid Antigen Tests (RATs) (Flu Detect®) have a valuable role in the fight against H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1 HPAI). Used correctly, they provide resource-challenged countries with a tool to quickly detect influenza viruses in sick and/or recently dead poultry. Since USAID's stockpile of RATs are purchased with International Disaster Assistance funds, the AI Unit is considering the conditions under which RATs should be deployed to respond to or to prepare for an initial outbreak of H5N1.

The AI Unit called upon STOP AI to provide technical guidance and recommendations to a group that convened to develop a strategic approach to the use of RATs. In April, STOP AI facilitated a meeting with the AI Unit to develop a draft position statement on the deployment of RATs. Jerry Martin, Dr. Mick Fulton, Dr. Jarra Jagne, and a facilitator from STOP AI partner TRG attended the meeting, and Dr. Fulton developed the draft position statement.

Researching the Impact of High Grain Prices on HPAI

At the AI Unit's request for technical input and guidance, Dr. Gary Mullins drafted a white paper on the implications of rising food prices on HPAI transmission. With input from Dr. Jarra Jagne, Dr. Mick Fulton, and Dr. David Tardif-Douglin, Dr. Mullins assessed a variety of factors associated with higher grain prices that could impact the spread of HPAI, including:

- Biosecurity
- Free range production

- The use of prophylactics
- The augmentation of household food budgets with backyard birds
- Cost-reduction strategies

3.2 TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

During the last quarter, STOP AI:

- Designed a 4-day training course on "Preventing and Controlling Bird Flu in the Live Bird Markets of Bangladesh". We provided a participant's manual and a trainer's guide so others can conduct the training.
- Designed a 5-day training course on HPAI for Mongolia, including an overview of AI (virus, disease recognition, risks and spread), AI in Mongolia (risks, national plans, key stakeholders involved in prevention, detection, response, and recovery), clarification of roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, public health and biosafety (PPEs), biosecurity for high risk areas for Mongolia (borders and farms), and managing an outbreak response.
- Designed a 10-day "Ghana Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response Training of Trainers" course. This program included participant's manuals and master trainer guides so trainers can conduct zonal and district-level trainings using consistent technical materials.
- Designed a 7-day course for Macedonia that combines classroom training with a farm-based drill practice. The course is scheduled for October delivery.

3.3 ROSTER BUILDING AND RECRUITMENT

The following pages show STOP AI's progress building and using the roster through its recruitment and training activities.

Recruitment

STOP AI continued its recruitment activities. The following table shows the personnel we recruited this quarter 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
Albania	USAID AI Commodity ToT + IATA	Dr. David Ley	✔		Technical trainer for the Commodities ToT and IATA sessions and technical support to the 2 shadow trainings
Azerbaijan	STOP AI long-term project office staff	Manfred Smotzok		✔	Team Leader for the AZ office
Benin	3-day workshop on biosecurity and surveillance and consultation with the Benin ministries – Implemented by UC Davis	Dr. Yaghoube Kane, Senegal; Dr. Sabi Sourou Yao, Togo; Dr. Louis Banipe, Cameroon	✔		Technical trainers for the 3-day workshop regarding avian flu biosecurity and surveillance and technical team for the consultation with Benin government regarding improvements to the avian flu surveillance in Ouémé-Plateau. All three technical trainers participated in the STOP AI Senegal course in 2007.
Bulgaria	Farm-based drill	Dr. Mick Fulton	✔		Technical Advisor
CAR	STOP AI long-term project office staff	Armen Asatryan		✔	Team Leader for the CAR office
Ghana	Ten-day training activity, the Ghana Biosecurity, Surveillance and Outbreak Response ToT course	Dr. Anthony Akunzule, Dr. Darlington Owusu and Dr. Helena Acquah	✔		Lead Technical Trainer, participant in STOP AI Senegal course Technical Trainers from the Ghana Veterinary Services Department
Moldova	USAID Commodity ToT + IATA	Dr. Radivoje Spasojevic	✔		Technical Trainer, participant in STOP AI consultant course in October 2007
Mongolia	Basic AI course	Dr. Mick Fulton	✔		Technical Trainer
Nigeria	USAID AI Commodity ToT	Dr. Paul Abdu and Dr. Garba Maina from Nigeria	✔		Technical trainers for the Commodities ToT , participant in Senegal course
Ukraine	USAID AI Commodity ToT + IATA	Dr. Corrie Brown	✔		Technical trainer for the Commodities ToT
Vietnam	Poultry Supply Chain analysis	Dr. Dominic Smith, Dr. Patrice Gautier	✔		Technical experts to provide advice on design trip

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 466 total course participants and developed 136 new cascade trainers with 20 courses given in 8 countries. Of the cascade trainers, a subset of the most highly qualified became master trainers. This quarter, we identified 23 of them.

Country	Training Course	ToT	Shadow	IATA	# of Courses	# of Course Days	# of Participants	Cascade Trainers Trained
Albania	USAID AI Commodity + ToT	✔			1	5	12	12 (10+2 masters)
	IATA			✔	1	1	15	
	Shadow AI Commodity		✔		1	2	17	
Benin	Biosecurity and Surveillance				1	3	33	
Bulgaria	Farm-based Drill				1	3	40	
Ghana	Biosecurity, Surveillance & Outbreak Response + ToT	✔			2	20	43	43 (22 + 21 masters)
Nigeria	USAID AI Commodity + IATA			✔	7	15	175	
Moldova	USAID AI Commodity + ToT	✔			2	8	57	57
	IATA			✔	1	1	11	
Mongolia	Basic AI Topics				1	5	20	
Ukraine	USAID AI Commodity + ToT	✔			1	4	24	24
	IATA			✔	1	1	19	
Total					**20**	**68**	**466**	**136 (23 masters)**

In Albania, STOP AI developed two master trainers: Eralda Mariani (Human Health Coordinator for the Government of Albania's Avian Influenza Control Project, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection) and Altin Telo (Animal Health Coordinator for the Government of Albania's Avian Influenza Control Project). In Ghana, two master trainers from the May course, Dr. Darlington Owusu and Dr. Helena Acquah, were selected to join Dr. Akunzule as technical trainers for the three zonal level courses.

STOP AI's Dr. Maura Jagne also helped Dr. Akunzule set up a "ghanavet" Yahoo! Group to provide a forum for vets to share information, resources, files, and photos. Dr. Jagne helped him launch the site and will continue to provide assistance maintaining it in the future. Dr. Akunzule invited participants from the first two courses, and eventually will expand the site to all of vet services.

4. PROGRESS TOWARD RESULTS

4.1 NEW PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

LAC Strategy

The primary problem encountered this quarter was a divergence in the strategic vision for LAC, including the number of countries where work should occur and the scope of that assistance. STOP AI was unable to obtain the approval required to begin work in several Central American and Andean countries. Subsequently, the AI Unit and the LAC Bureau resolved the problem during a June meeting lead by CTO Murray Trostle. The meeting overcame differences of opinion and subsequently identified opportunities for programming "to be determined" activities in the Andean Region and Caribbean by identifying priority countries (e.g., Peru and Haiti).

4.2 UPDATE ON RESOLUTION OF ISSUES RAISED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS

New COP and Deputy COP

At the time STOP AI issued its last quarterly report, it was searching for a new Chief of Party and Deputy COP to replace Dr. Ross Graham and Mr. Odis Kendrick, the former COP and Operations Manager. In May, Dr. David Tardif-Douglin and Mr. Robert Ryan-Silva assumed the leadership of STOP AI (see section 3.1 for Dr. Tardif-Douglin's and Mr. Ryan-Silva's biographies). They have successfully assumed control of the project and have been instrumental overseeing and achieving the accomplishments outlined in this quarterly report.

CAR and Azerbaijan

At the time STOP AI issued its last quarterly report, the scope and staffing of the CAR and Azerbaijan activities was still being defined. This quarter, STOP AI developed and received approval for its work plans for both projects.

New Project Office Location

In order to achieve cost savings of approximately $200,000 to our global budget through the reduction of office rent, STOP AI relocated its headquarters from a rental space in downtown Washington, DC to DAI's home office in Bethesda, MD. The move occurred at the end of April and the Bethesda home office opened on May 1.

4.3 ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

STOP AI anticipates that the following work plan activities will be in progress during the next quarter:

- Global
  - Network and roster building
    - AVMA New Orleans conference
    - The World Veterinary Congress conference
  - Training
    - Regional training TBD
  - Technical leadership
    - Public/private partnerships

        - Commodities kit revision
- Ghana Activity 3 – *Cascade Training to Zonal Level on Surveillance, Biosecurity, and Response*
- East Africa Activity 1 – *Preparedness and Outbreak Response Training*
- West Africa Activity 3 – *Training in Biosecurity for Commercial Farms and Live Bird Markets*
- West Africa Human Activity 2 – *Implementation of Country-Specific / Sub-Regional Activities*
- Southern Africa Activity 2 – *Collaborative Planning to Strengthen Regional Capacity*
- Bangladesh Activity 2 – *Wet Market Training with ToT*
- Nepal Activity 1 – *Strengthen DLS for Community Surveillance*
- Nepal Activity 2 – *Capacity Building for Response and Monitoring*
- Vietnam Activities 2 through 5 – *Execution of Table Top Exercise / Project Implementation and Management*
- Afghanistan Activity 2 – *Border Guard Training Class*
- Pakistan Activity 1 – *Biosecurity Training*
- Azerbaijan Border Strengthening and Capacity Building
- CAR Project Management and Regional Coordination
- Moldova Activities 6 and 7 – *Poultry Disease Training and AI Basic Course*
- Macedonia Activity 1 and 2 – *Training on Basic Avian Influenza Topics and Field Drill*
- Ukraine Activity 5 – *Recertification of Veterinarians*
- Serbia Activities 1 and 2 – *Classroom of Technical AI Skills and Field Drill*
- LAC – Activities in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Bolivia, and Paraguay

4.4 PROGRESS TOWARD RESULTS

As detailed throughout this quarterly report, STOP AI has achieved significant progress on its country and global activities. By the end of the quarter, our project burn rate exceeded $1 million per month, showing the significant ramp-up in activity during the quarter. We anticipate the burn rate to continue increasing due to the opening of the CAR and Azerbaijan offices, as well as expanded approval to deliver work in LAC.

5. FINANCIAL REPORT

(All figures in 000's except as noted)

Pipeline	
Total task order value	$35,839
Total obligation	34,303
Total expended life of project through June 30	8,899
Total expended April 1 through June 30	2,388
Remaining balance of obligation	25,404
Percentage of obligation expended	25.9%

Planned Expenditures for Next Quarter	
Additional obligations expected	0
Total expended through September 30	12,076
Planned expenditures, July 1 through September 30	3,177
Estimated remaining balance of obligations on September 30	22,227

AIMEBA Expenditure Data: Life of Project	
PP1 – Avian influenza preparedness and response plans	7,500
AR2 – Animal response efforts	560
AR3 – Biosecurity	15
AS1 – Surveillance of domestic poultry	419
AS3 – Logistical/commodity support	249
HS3 – Human surveillance capacity	156
Total	**8,889**

6. APPENDICES

6.1 TASK ORDER STATUS

Name of USAID Cognizant Technical Officer	Murray Trostle
Name of USAID Contracting Officer	Bruce Baltas
STOP AI Chief of Party	David Tardiff-Douglin
Date of Award	March 5, 2007
Projected End Date of Activity	February 23, 2010
Ceiling Price	$35,839,343
Cumulative Expenditure	$8,899,278
Quarterly Expenditure	$6,611,000
Balance	$26,940,065

Participating Subcontractors

- *Management Sciences for Health*: Management of and access to human health services, surveillance
- *Training Resources Group*: Training design and delivery
- *Bird Flu Control*: Training, organizing, and conducting AI outbreak response and control activities
- *UC Davis Avian Flu School*: Train-the-trainer programs, biosecurity
- *Winrock International*: Surveillance system development, training in biosecurity
- *Michigan State University*: Training, biosecurity, and poultry disease expertise
- *The QED Group*: Monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management
- *Midwest Research Institute*: Applied research and technology development
- *Macfadden*: Disaster response management services

Final Invoice Submission	TBD

6.2 PRESS

From ModernGhana.com

http://www.modernghana.com/news/173554/1/poultry-farmers-urged-to-improve-hygiene-on-farms.html

Poultry farmers urged to improve hygiene on farms

By GNA

Science/Nature | Tue, 08 Jul 2008

Dr Enock B Koney, National Director of the Veterinary Services, on Monday, urged stakeholders in the poultry industry to adopt improved hygiene practices to prevent the outbreak of the Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) and other poultry related diseases.

He also advised farmers to ensure that rodents and alien wild birds do not enter their farms saying, "If you should adopt the practice of good hygiene on your farms seriously, you would have no reason to be worried about an outbreak of diseases".

Dr Koney said this at the open of a two-week Ghana Bio Security Surveillance and Outbreak Response Training of Trainers Workshop in Tamale on Monday.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) organised the programme to train participants in communication skills and disease control.

Officials from the Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD), Public Health and Reference Laboratory (PHRL), Ghana Health Service (GHS), National Disaster Management Organisation Management (NADMO) and the Customs Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) are attending the workshop.

Dr Koney said whenever there was an outbreak of any disease on poultry farms, the hygiene of the farm would be considered before compensations would be made on the destruction.
Dr Koney urged participants to make the best out of the workshop and to effectively impact the knowledge they would acquire to others.

He said there had been no outbreak of the avian influenza (AI) this year and that the last time the disease was heard of was in June last year in Aflao, Tema and Sunyani.

He said the "veterinary service had its men on the ground to make sure that all was well.

Mr Sylvester Adongo, Northern Regional Director of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture urged participants to be curious and respond quickly to rumours as part of the security measures in disease prevention on the farm.

From Ghana's *Daily Graphic*

Daily Graphic

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 2008

Nation still alert for bird flu

Story: Zakaria Alhassan, Tamale

— Director, Vet Services

THE Director of Veterinary Services, Dr. Enoch B.M. Koney, has stated that even though the country is currently not under any threat of the avian influenza (Bird Flu) disease, there was the need for all stakeholders to step up their monitoring activities to ensure that they respond quickly to any possible outbreak of the disease.

He said since the containment of the disease in some parts of Aflao, Tema and Sunyani last year, there had not been any reported case of the disease in any part of the country.

"We are currently taking samples of birds in all parts of the country as a proactive measure for early detection. Once you have an incident of the outbreak, you are obliged to report on its status in your country to the international community every six months," Mr Koney explained.

The director said this in an interview in Tamale last Monday after the commencement of a two-week training of trainers workshop on Ghana biosecurity, surveillance and outbreak response.

It was on the theme "Stamping out pandemic and avian influenza (STOP AI)" and organised by the Veterinary Services Directorate with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Participants included officers from the Ministry of Agriculture and the security agencies from the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions.

It formed part of a series of workshops for the northern, middle and southern sectors of the country.

Among the topics to be discussed were communication skills and disease control.

Dr Koney also announced that his outfit had taken biosecurity measures as a main policy framework to ensure the proper practice of hygiene on all farms in order to check the outbreak of diseases.

The northern regional director of agriculture, Mr Sylvester Adongo, said even though the area had not had any reported incidence of the bird flu, the directorate was vigilant, "since an outbreak of the disease could seriously affect food security and livelihood of the people".

U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523
Tel: (202) 712-0000
Fax: (202) 216-3524
www.usaid.gov