



**Thailand AERA Annual Activities Report
October 2007 – September 2008
Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia
A US Government Funded Program
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Executive Summary

Public Health Program: *Borderless Action Against Microbes (BAAM)*

K.I.Asia provided support for malaria-related projects to the Royal Thai Government (RTG) Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) Bureau of Vector-borne Diseases (BVBD) during fiscal year 2008. Activities included continued drug resistance monitoring for current front-line ant-malarial drugs in nine sentinel sites and training to approximately 160 individuals from southern Thailand on the new three-day artesunate and high dose mefloquine combination treatment regimen.

K.I.Asia worked with Management Sciences for Health (MSH) and the BVBD on an assessment to improve logistics management and quality assurance systems for antimalarial drugs and rapid diagnostic tests. With BVBD, K.I.Asia supported a workshop to provide recommendations for improvements.

K.I.Asia continued its work related to avian and pandemic influenza and other infectious diseases. Cross-border exercises on communicable disease surveillance and response among 17 provinces in Cambodia, Thailand, and Lao PDR continued throughout the year. Ten exercises were completed; four joint cross-border dengue outbreak investigation field exercises and six joint cross-border discussion exercises on a self-referral AI human case.

K.I.Asia sponsored an informal planning meeting for a workshop on cross-border collaboration in communicable diseases surveillance and response among Cambodia, China PR, Laos PDR and Vietnam. K.I.Asia supported an RTG meeting on health collaboration along Thailand's borders. The meeting outlined a framework for collaboration and action.

To improve healthcare provider knowledge on the current situation of human influenza, BAAM supported a two-day workshop for clinicians on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of human seasonal influenza.

Building upon experience in developing an API curriculum for Thailand schools, BAAM supported a feedback meeting in Vietnam on an avian influenza curriculum that was introduced into secondary schools in 2007. Teachers shared their experiences and provided suggestions for improving the curriculum.

Global Development Alliance: *Partnerships for Avian and Pandemic Influenza Prevention and Control (PAI)*

Technical assistance from the Influenza Foundation Thailand (IFT) on Business Continuity Planning (BCP) focusing on API for the banking sector was completed in March 2008. K.I.Asia followed up with a survey to determine progress-to-date. The survey indicated that seven banks have established policies on business continuity plans for disasters and have assigned staff to work on the plans. A template for API preparedness planning is being developed for the banking industry.



Colgate-Palmolive (Thailand) Limited (CPT)'s "Clean Hand Project" expanded its public outreach campaign to the general public with a press event, educational print ads and four TV episodes.

As part of the Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific (AFAP)'s activities this year, the GDA team visited project sites in Vinh Phuc and Hanoi, Vietnam to meet with partners under the AI program. AFAP organized nine trainings for 27 village veterinary workers.

The Asian Veterinary and Livestock Services (ASVELIS) and Hanoi Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (HFVM) organized three sessions of a course on managing poultry diseases in August.



ACTIVITY DETAILS

Borderless Action Against Microbes Program (BAAM)

The BAAM program's strategic actions include development of collaboration in trans-boundary infectious disease control including: monitoring and responding to the emergence of resistance to antimicrobial medicines, counterfeit and substandard medicines, and sub-optimal medicine use practices that contribute to antimicrobial resistance and treatment failures. In tandem with capacity building for measures undertaken by the public health system, BAAM supports health system reform to enable community action through school life skills-based health education and participatory processes for a long-term effect on community health behaviors.

Project Implementation and Results in FY2008

During the reporting period from October 2007 to September 2008, activities implemented and results included the following:

Malaria

Drug resistance monitoring at sentinel sites: With support from BAAM, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) Bureau of Vector-Borne Diseases (BVBD) conducted therapeutic efficacy and *in vitro* sensitivity monitoring of the currently used front line anti-malarial drugs in nine border provinces under the malaria sentinel surveillance drug resistance network initiative.

Sentinel site monitoring of quality of anti-malarial drugs: K.I.Asia supported procurement of six minilabs to expand drug quality monitoring capacity by all 12 regional Offices of Disease Prevention and Control of RTG/MOPH/DCD.

Training on Applying the New Malaria Treatment Regimen: K.I.Asia supported BVBD and the Office of Disease Prevention and Control (ODPC) to provide training on the implementation of the new three-day artesunate and high dose mefloquine combination treatment regimen. Approximately 160 key staff from provinces in southern Thailand - provincial public health offices, vector-borne disease control centers and hospital-based physicians - attended the training held on July 7-8, 2008 in Suratthani, Thailand.

Malaria Control in Tourism Areas Related to Burmese Migrant Laborers: BAAM supported training on malaria control for Phuket Public Health Office and assistance in formulation of a proposal for a project to eliminate malaria transmission in the province. It is expected that a subgrant will be awarded to Phuket Public Health Office in the next quarter.

Provision of Anti-malarial Drugs to RTG MOPH: K.I.Asia contacted procurement agents suggested by USAID Washington to obtain price quotations for procurement of mefloquine to support implementation of the new three-day artesunate and high dose mefloquine combination treatment regimen by RTG/MOPH/DCD/BVBD.



Study on the Phenomenon of Migrants and Malaria: The public health team worked with RTG Bureau of Vector-Borne Diseases (BVBD) to design a proposal for a study on migration and malaria in Sa Kaeo, Chantaburi and Trat provinces along the Thai-Cambodia border. During the next quarter, an initial meeting of the provincial public health and malaria control representatives will be conducted to critique the proposal and provide technical advice on the study design. The study will provide a baseline of the situation for design of an approach to interventions focused on the addressing migration issues in the epidemiology of transmission of malaria in the important area of MDR malaria along the Thailand-Cambodia border.

Technical assistance for improving logistics management and quality assurance systems for antimalarial drugs and rapid diagnostic tests: K.I.Asia teamed with Management Sciences for Health (MSH) and RTG BVBD staff to conduct site visits to Mae Hongson, Kanchanaburi and Suratthani in early July. Information and documentation describing the management of antimalarial drugs and rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) were collected from provincial and local authorities. Key staff at each office were interviewed to assess current practices on stock availability, inventory management, storage conditions, and number of clients treated. Collected data were analyzed and weaknesses in logistics management were identified.

With support from K.I.Asia and MSH, BVBD held a workshop in July to discuss the findings from the site visits and recommendations for improving logistics management. Attendees were encouraged to provide feedback on the findings and to share their opinions on the suggested recommendations. Attendees were also asked to prioritize challenges in managing antimalarial drugs and RDTs and to develop a plan of action for addressing these issues.

Coordination and networking: BAAM staff participated in the following events:

- BAAM staff James Hopkins was invited to be a member of the external evaluation committee of the Global Fund Malaria Round 2 ending in February 2009.



Avian and Pandemic Influenza and Other Infectious Diseases

Joint Action Programs on Infectious Disease Control in Border Areas:

Communicable diseases continue to threaten the health of populations in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and China, particularly along borders and in remote areas. Emerging and re-emerging diseases such as SARS, avian influenza, dengue, HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, and zoonotic diseases are increasingly becoming a priority public health concern. Prevention and control measures have been identified as urgent needs within and amongst countries that share a border. In addition, regional collaboration and cooperation is required to ensure prevention as well as timely and coordinated responses to outbreaks.

Joint cross-border exercises on communicable disease surveillance and response among 17 provinces in Cambodia, Thailand, and Lao PDR continued throughout year. Ten exercises were completed; four joint cross-border dengue outbreak investigation field exercises (two for the Thailand-Lao PDR border, two for the Thai-Cambodia border) and six joint cross-border discussion exercises on a self-referral AI human case (five for the Thailand-Lao PDR border, one for the Thai-Cambodia border).

The joint dengue outbreak investigation field exercise was a three-day exercise where the first day was spent on pre-exercise preparations. Approximately 15 surveillance and rapid response team (SRRT) members from each province spent the first day discussing how they would conduct a joint investigation based on three main topics: vector control, active case finding, and health promotion/education. In addition, team composition and case definition were discussed. Necessary resources for the exercise (e.g., documents, equipment) were also secured on Day 1. Technical experts from participating countries (e.g., MOHs, WHO-Laos, and Thai-ODPC) observed and provided comments on pre-exercise planning and served as external evaluators during the exercise. The last day of the exercise (Day 3) was used to share experiences and lessons identified from the field exercise.

The joint cross-border discussion exercise on a self-referral AI human case was a two-day exercise. Staff from participating Ministries of Health and Thai-Offices of Disease Prevention and Control 3, 6, 7, and 10 served as lead facilitators and evaluators. Approximately 20 people from provincial and district health offices, provincial and district livestock offices, and point of entry/border health check points participated in the exercise. The aim of the exercise was to assess the existing response plans and procedures to WHO's pandemic alert phase 3 in terms of communication, coordination and information sharing. The scenario used in the exercise was of an individual diagnosed with AI in country A yet resided in country B. The output from this exercise was a flow chart of the internal and external incidence command systems, lines of communication and coordination, and information sharing mechanisms. Gaps and recommendations for improvement are to be compiled and included in the After Action Report.

BAAM staff met with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center in late September to discuss preparations and planning for a sharing/planning meeting tentatively scheduled for 26-28 November. The three-day meeting would provide ODPC and provincial staff from Cambodia, Laos PDR, and Thailand the opportunity to share their experiences in conducting the dengue outbreak investigation, self-referral AI



tabletop discussion exercise, and self-referral AI functional exercise. The last day of the meeting would be spent planning for joint cross-border collaborations on the pandemic influenza tabletop discussion exercise.

Expanding the cross-border collaboration network, BAAM staff met with Dr. Dong (Quarantine) in Ha Noi, Vietnam to discuss preparations and planning for a joint exercise between Vietnam and Guang Xi, China on a self-referral case of AI tabletop discussion exercise to be held in Lang Sun, Vietnam. Two more sites for cross-border collaboration, along the Vietnam-Cambodia and Vietnam-Laos PDR, are also being identified.

Work with Asia Development Bank and GMS CDC Regional Coordination Unit to hold an “Informal meeting on terms of reference and expected outputs of an upcoming 2nd workshop on cross-border collaboration in communicable disease surveillance and response among Cambodia, China PR, Laos PDR, and Vietnam”:

BAAM supported an informal meeting among representatives from Cambodia, China PR, Laos PRD, and Vietnam, GMS CDC project regional coordination unit, and WHO in Hanoi, Vietnam from 22-23 July. The objective of the meeting was to prepare for the “Second workshop on cross-border collaboration in communicable diseases surveillance and response among Cambodia, China PR, Laos PDR and Vietnam” which was tentatively scheduled for 14-16 September in Siem Reap, Cambodia (postponed until January 2009). Topics discussed included the goal, scope, and objectives of the second workshop, regional framework, tentative agenda, expected outputs, and desired participants.

Consultations with USAID and TICA regarding trilateral cooperation; An initial meeting was organized among K.I.Asia, USAID Public Health Office, and TICA to consult about potential trilateral cooperation with involvement of K.I.Asia.

Consultations with a team from the University of North Caroline, RTG MOPH, WHO, CDC, ADPC, and Mahidol University regarding hospital preparedness planning for pandemic influenza: BAAM developed a concept paper that was used in a series of consultations leading to formulation of a proposal for a sub-regional initiative on hospital preparedness for pandemic influenza. Keen interest was expressed in such an initiative by the Thai, Lao, and Cambodian ministries of health.

Work with RTG MOPH, IFT and US CDC to conduct a workshop for clinicians on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of human seasonal influenza:

Organized by RTG MOPH, IFT, and US CDC, BAAM supported a workshop for physician training on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of human seasonal influenza. The workshop was held from 14-15 August in Nongkhai, Thailand and was attended by approximately 160 healthcare providers from the upper northeastern region of Thailand. Select healthcare providers from Laos PDR were also invited to attend.

The primary objectives of the workshop were to: 1) update attendees on the global situation and current knowledge on diagnosis, treatment, and prevention; 2) describe the burden on seasonal influenza in Thailand; and 3) to share findings from recent studies on seasonal influenza in Thailand.



Meeting of the RTG border health development committee:

Kenan Institute Asia Senior Public Health Program Manager James Hopkins was appointed as a member of the RTG national border health development committee that is charged with developing and overseeing coordination of the new master plan for border and migrant health.

Work with RTG MOPH to design and conduct “The Meeting on Development of Health Collaboration along Border Areas for 2008”:

BAAM worked with and provided support to MOPH for this meeting in which the “Border Health Development Master Plan 2007-2011” was shared. The master plan is to be used as guidance for all future activities along the border areas. Held in Bangkok from 18-20 August, attendees included governmental and non-governmental organizations working and/or supporting activities along the borders in Thailand. Attendees were provided opportunities to break into small groups to discuss what activities were already being conducted, to identify gaps and to develop action plans for the six strategic objectives detailed in the master plan.

National study tour in Chiang Rai province hosted by International Organization for Migration in partnership with International Rescue Committee and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center: According to IOM there are approximately two million migrants and 140,000 refugees in Thailand. Avian influenza has yet to be identified in migrant populations. However, as a marginalized population with traditions in raising poultry, working in poultry farms and slaughterhouses with substandard living conditions and limited access to health and social services, these migrants represent a high risk group to whom little attention has been paid. For instance, the current national AHI strategic plan does not include AHI management for migrant populations.

To test, revise, and develop future plans addressing migrant populations, IOM, IRC, and ADPC led a simulation AHI exercise held in Chiang Rai province from 20-23 July 2008. A BAAM staff member was invited to serve as an observer and to provide commentary on the development of AHI contingency plans that address mobile and migrant populations. Approximately 80 participants from governmental and non-governmental organizations from four IOM districts in Chiang Rai participated in the exercise. The simulation was based on plans and flowcharts developed from three previous workshops. ADPC presented information on exercise management models while IRC discussed emergency preparedness planning from a refugee perspective and IOM presented information on pandemic influenza preparedness planning for migrants. Two hours prior to the simulation exercise participants were briefed on their roles and the scenario, which focused on WHO pandemic alert phases 3-4. Lessons identified from the drill included: 1) Pandemic influenza training is urgently needed for non-health sectors; 2) simulation exercises can be an effective advocacy tool but more resources and funding are needed; 3) with appropriate support, migrant populations can be self-sustaining; and 4) operational/contingency plans for pre-, during, and post pandemic phases need to be developed.

JICA workshop “Disaster Management in Thailand and Japan” under the “Capacity Development on Disaster Management in Thailand” project:

Under the “Capacity Development on Disaster Management in Thailand” project, JICA has been able to support a wide array of activities since 2006. The workshop



"Disaster Management in Thailand and Japan" was held to share experiences and results from activities 2008. Approximately 160 people from organizations such as the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Education, and governmental organizations and NGOs specializing in disaster management attended the meeting. Presentations included " Hazard Map & GIS Data Base", "Disaster Management Plan and White Paper", "E-Learning for Disaster Management" (by DDPM), "Disaster Management Education in School" (by MOE), and "Disaster Management in Japan" & "Disaster Management Education in Japan" (by JICA). Although the majority of presentations focused on natural disaster management, disaster management education experiences could be adapted for use in school pandemic preparedness planning, a focus of K.I.Asia.

MBDS regional forum and executive board meeting:

BAAM staff participated in the Mekong Basin Disease Surveillance (MBDS) regional forum held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia 25-27 August 2008. The forum was an opportunity for GMS country representatives from Ministries of Health (Public Health) and Agriculture, other public health entities (e.g., US-CDC) and development partners (e.g. Rockefeller Institute, InSTEDD, GHSI, ProMed, STG) to review and refine action plans on five key areas for regional collaboration: 1) cross-border and risk communication; 2) animal and human interface, community surveillance; 3) ICT training; 4) human resources development; and 5) laboratory capacity.

BAAM Senior Program Manager participated in the ASEAN+3 EID health tourism workshop, and the subsequent pandemic influenza exercise regarding the tourism sector.

Meeting on "Feedback on implementing avian influenza curriculum in secondary schools" organized by the Vietnam MOET and UNICEF-Vietnam:

BAAM sponsored a feedback meeting in September organized by the Vietnam MOET and UNICEF. With technical assistance from BAAM, an avian influenza curriculum was introduced in secondary schools (grades 6-9) in nine provinces in Vietnam in 2007. Participants from seven of the provinces were invited to attend the meeting to share their experiences and to provide recommendations for improving the curriculum. Information from the workshop will be used to revise the curriculum.

Coordination and networking: BAAM staff participated in the following events:

- Monthly meetings of the inter-agency information sharing/coordination meeting on avian influenza;
- Monthly meetings of the AI taskforce organized by IRC;
- Meetings with Dr. Bounlay (Laos PDR Ministry of Health) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) to discuss potential collaboration on community-based pandemic influenza preparedness;
- Meeting with SEARO to discuss development and finalization of interactive case studies;
- Meeting with UNICEF-Vietnam and Vietnam MOET to discuss orientation workshop for emergency preparedness and response planning, focusing on API;
- Meeting with USAID-Vietnam to provide update on BAAM activities in Vietnam and future collaborations;
- Meeting with RTG MOPH EID to update on BAAM activities and future collaborations.



Global Development Alliance Partnerships for Avian and Pandemic Influenza Prevention and Control

During FY2008, the AI team in Bangkok continued to work on monitoring subgrants to carry out avian influenza prevention and control activities in GMS.

Thailand

Influenza Foundation Thailand (IFT): This project was completed and K.I.Asia conducted a survey to determine progress-to-date in API preparedness plans. Due to the limited availability of the lead planner, only 7 of 17 participating banks returned questionnaires two months after completing the training course. The delay in returning surveys was due to the Bank of Thailand's (BOT) decision to extend the API preparedness plan submission due date for Thai Commercial Banks to early 2009. Other financial regulatory compliance issues contributed to the limited response.

The following are important findings from the seven returned questionnaires:

- 1) Six banks (86%) indicated that they have already set policy and assigned staff to work on API preparedness plans;
- 2) Three banks (43%) reported that they conducted meetings and knowledge management on API preparedness planning;
- 3) Two banks (29%) have conducted API preparedness plan exercises in certain levels while two banks provided no answer on this question.

The Thai Bankers Association, one of project partners, continues to organize API preparedness plan workshops for participating banks in order to help bank members meet upcoming deadlines of BOT's API BCP compliance.

Colgate-Palmolive (Thailand) Limited (CPT): Activities under the "Clean Hand Project" focused on expanding the public outreach campaign to the general public. CPT and project partners organized a press event at Siam Center on importance of hand-washing as part of bird flu prevention among the public. Activities included speeches from partners about the program and a video showing activities in the schools. CPT also developed educational print ads and four television episodes that are ready to be broadcast.

In terms of printed materials, CPT met with a media agency to brief them on the project. Public relation materials were approved by the Ministry of Public Health. In addition, CPT and the communication department at MOPH also prepared a radio spot on the seven steps to clean hands. The spot will be broadcast on MOPH community radio stations.

DTAC: K.I.Asia helped DTAC develop its GDA-AI proposal to leverage its existing corporate citizenship program. The aim is to prevent the spread of AI and improve Thai farmers' standard of living by providing technical assistance on good agricultural practices, including life skills education. The project will improve community member's health by enhancing awareness and knowledge on the prevention and control of API in Thailand. DTAC will work in collaboration with its Sam Nuk Rak Ban Kerd Foundation and its telecommunication network, a radio station named



“Ruam Duay Chuay Kan Happy Station” to implement a two component project. The first is to organize training classes for local community on preparedness and BCP for strategic business sectors and farmers in 31 provinces. The second component is to deliver key messages on the “prevention and control of bird-to-human transmission of avian influenza” and “prevention and control of human –to-human transmission of avian influenza” to the general population in high risk areas of Thailand via their radio station networks that cover 31 provinces and via DTAC’s SMS, free of charge.

Vietnam

Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific: The GDA team conducted site visits to Vinh Phuc and Hanoi, Vietnam to monitor and meet with partners under the AI program. This year AFAP organized nine trainings covering topics such as pig diseases, cattle diseases, biosecurity and chicken raising techniques, AI prevention and biosecurity for 27 village veterinarian workers. The trainings were well supported from Lap Thach People’s Committee and Lap Thach District Veterinarian. The trainer came from Thanh Tho private company. The project also provided basic veterinarian equipment to participating village veterinarian workers and four refrigerators for vaccine storage to four communes in the veterinarian network.

Asian Veterinary and Livestock Services: ASVELIS and the Hanoi Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (HFVM) organized three sessions out of a series of five sessions on “Management of Disease in Poultry” in August. There were 48 participants selected by ASVELIS based on their work history. The main speaker was Professor Jean Luc Cuerim PhD (Virology), Veteran School of Toulouse, France. The course offered a high level of interaction and the presentations included real clinical cases. The training was delivered in French with Vietnamese translation. Training materials were reviewed by a veterinarian professor from HFVM. The training materials are the first guidelines on poultry disease for Vietnam.



Project Matrices

Avian and Pandemic Influenza Projects

<i>Global Development Alliance Projects Approved for Funding (FY07)</i>				
Project Name	Description	Objectives	Partners	Status
AGRISOURCE Co., Ltd: Building Partnerships for the Prevention and Control of Avian Influenza and Pandemic Influenza (PAI) in Thailand	The alliance, lead by AgriSource, will utilize resources from more than 17 agribusiness and media organizations to communicate with and change behavior among agricultural workers, backyard poultry producers, and other at-risk individuals in rural communities. They will deliver messages to these target groups through three integrated channels (media, workplace education, and information toolkits) and related primary activities.	To reach out to poultry industry workers, backyard producers, and other at-risk individuals in rural communities, focusing on behavior change and communications related to animal and human health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AgriSource • InterNews • International Center for Development Communication • Academy for Educational Development 	AgriSource submitted final report to K.I.Asia in late January. However, the project has not yet concluded as some document is missing from Internews. K.I.Asia is expected to finalize all payment to Internews and close the project by the end of April. AgriSource developed and submitted proposal for GDA-AI FY 2008 on February 22, 2008 to conduct Behavior Change Communication (BCC) program in 5 at-risk provinces in Thailand. The proposal review and evaluation is expected to be completed before the end of April.
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE THAILAND: Avian Influenza Prevention Campaign	Colgate-Palmolive (Thailand) and its partners will work to expand the Clean Hands, Good Health program currently sponsored by Protex, a Colgate-Palmolive brand. The project will target 24,000 schools throughout Thailand to distribute teaching materials	To decrease the incidence of avian influenza and other diseases that are preventable by good hygiene by (1) increasing awareness among target groups, both school children and the general public, of avian influenza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colgate-Palmolive (Thailand) • Ministry of Education (Thailand) • Ministry of Public Health (Thailand) 	The activities under "Clean Hand Project" focused on expanding public outreach campaign to the General Public. CPT and project partners



Global Development Alliance Projects Approved for Funding (FY07)

Project Name	Description	Objectives	Partners	Status
	<p>endorsed by Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education. Product samples will be distributed with the learning materials in order to promote active learning. In addition, Protex will integrate information on the role of hand hygiene in preventing avian influenza in its promotional campaign to educate the public on effective method of washing hands in public restrooms. Protex will also organize regional seminars and a best practices contest to build knowledge and develop teaching best practices for the prevention of pandemic and avian influenza.</p>	<p>preventive measures and the importance and benefits of good personal hygiene as disease prevention measures, (2) increasing awareness and frequency of effective hand washing among school children, and (3) increasing the frequency and effectiveness of the implementation of non-pharmaceutical avian influenza prevention measures in school children and the general public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education (Laos) • Ministry of Public Health (Laos) 	<p>organized press event at Siam Center about importance of hand-washing in Bird Flu prevention among public. CPT also developed education print ad and TV 4 episodes. Meanwhile, the letter of Laos MOE and MOPH are received so that the agreement no. 0508 for clean hand zero bird flu in Lao PDR was approved in September 2008.</p>
<p>INFLUENZA FOUNDATION THAILAND: Activities on Influenza Pandemic Preparedness for the Private Sector and General Public in Thailand</p>	<p>Influenza Foundation Thailand (IFT) and partners will implement the Influenza Pandemic Preparedness program to prevent and prepare for an influenza pandemic in Thailand. The program will develop a handbook to serve as a guideline for pandemic preparedness planning for business sectors which includes risk management and business continuity planning (BCP) by using participatory methods to adapt international practices into a Thai context. The program alliance partners will also develop a Flu Information Pamphlet to expose workers to fundamental information regarding pandemic influenza. The alliance partners will organize</p>	<p>(1) To increase understanding of the risks of an influenza pandemic among strategic sectors of the economy, including small and medium-sized enterprises, public utilities, and the banking sector; (2) To facilitate and support pandemic preparedness planning for strategic sectors of the economy through the participatory development of sector-specific guidelines; (3) To provide influenza and pandemic planning knowledge via media to the private sector; and (4) To increase the general public's knowledge of influenza prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFT • Roche • Sanofi • Esso 	<p>The project is already completed and closed. During this quarter, KIA completed follow up questionnaires for progress outcome.</p>



Global Development Alliance Projects Approved for Funding (FY07)

Project Name	Description	Objectives	Partners	Status
	and host capacity building workshops and conferences for private sector organizations that will offer concrete advice on how to write BCPs. Finally, the alliance partners will launch a communications program on Flu and Pandemic influenza targeting the general public	and control.		
<p>AGRONOMES & VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTIERES (AVSF): Strengthening the Capacity of Veterinarians and Poultry Farmers to Control Avian Influenza Outbreaks in Vietnam</p>	<p>AVSF project will consist of five primary components that include avian influenza diagnosis, avian influenza epidemiology, animal health information system, bio-safety and safe poultry production, and wide scale dissemination of materials and results. Specifically, the project will build capacities in the detection of avian influenza and its epidemiology as well as in the animal health information system. In addition, the project will use the distribution networks of provincial veterinary sub-departments and the sales forces networks of private agriculture companies to disseminate key avian influenza messages and materials. Under Phase II, AVSF will target 20 provinces and more than 4,000 vets/paravets.</p>	<p>To strengthen the capacity of veterinarians and poultry farmers to prevent and control avian influenza outbreaks in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Lao PDR by (1) building the capacity of public and private veterinarians to conduct clinical and laboratory diagnosis including the use of rapid tests such as Flu-Detect; (2) building the capacity of public and private veterinarians to use epidemiological data to manage AI outbreaks; (3) upgrading the Animal Health Information System including regular disease reports and monthly veterinary bulletins featuring avian influenza news; and (4) increasing the number of small to midsized poultry farmers who implement bio-safety and poultry handling measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AVSF • Department of Animal Health • Provincial Sub-Departments of Animal Health • Pfizer Animal Health Group • Synbiotics • Evialis • Cargill • Proconco 	<p>On March 17, 2008, AVSF submitted all required documents to request for the final payment. K.I.Asia expects the payment to be made and the project will be closed by early April.</p>



Global Development Alliance Projects Approved for Funding (FY07)

Project Name	Description	Objectives	Partners	Status
<p>CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS): Ensuring Safe and Sustainable Small-Scale Poultry and Livestock Raising Among Vulnerable Communities in Vietnam</p>	<p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and its partners will implement a project designed to enable vulnerable rural communities in seven districts of Thanh Hoa and Nghe An Provinces in Vietnam to safely maintain their small-scale poultry and livelihoods in the face of avian influenza. The activities include community AI information, education and communication, strengthening of AI skills and knowledge of local extension staff, increasing awareness on bio-secure livestock practices among vulnerable families, conducting community based, participatory surveillance, developing early warning structures, and linking with livelihoods alternatives.</p>	<p>To enable vulnerable rural communities in selected districts of the provinces of Nghe An and Thanh Hoa to safely maintain their small-scale poultry and livestock livelihoods from avian influenza and other infectious animal diseases by (1) making poultry rearing practices of targeted rural communities more bio-secure; (2) strengthening knowledge and skills of target local extension personnel in the management of infectious animal diseases, especially avian influenza; (3) organizing participatory early warning (surveillance, detection, reporting) mechanisms on avian influenza and other infectious animal diseases by local governance structures of target communities; and (4) promoting alternative livelihoods as one method of the expansion of opportunities to vulnerable families to diversify their livelihoods, further reducing threats arising from poultry production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRS • Coordinating Committees in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces • Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development • Provincial Veterinary Offices • District level People’s Committees • Son Hao Ltd Co for Construction and Livestock/Poultry development • Ho Viet Linh Farm • Hai Hao Livestock co-operative • Thanh Hoa Joint Stock Company for Seeds and Poultry Development 	<p>CRS submitted a request for the second payment on February 29, 2008. It will submit all relevant documents by April to request the final payment. The delays in submitting the information is due to the travel time needed to monitor and photograph 54 biosecure and alternative livelihood models.</p>



Global Development Alliance Projects Approved for Funding (FY08)

Project Name	Description	Objectives	Partners	Status
<p>AUSTRALIAN FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - VIETNAM (AFAP-VN): Targeting Avian Influenza in Hoa Binh and Surrounding Provinces</p>	<p>This project will work with 4,000 local paravets, poultry farmers and community members, as well as district level government staff, to strengthen capacity in poultry biosecurity and detection, diagnosis, monitoring and control of AI. The project will secure the input from private sector livestock companies and work with them to foster an engagement in AI prevention between community and government resources and the private sector.</p>	<p>To prevent AI infection in domestic poultry in Vinh Phuc Province, Vietnam by (1) strengthening the local, district and provincial capacity in poultry biosecurity and in the detection, diagnosis, monitoring and control of avian influenza outbreaks and (2) facilitating coordinated private sector engagement in avian influenza prevention and control strategies in Vinh Phuc and surrounding provinces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFAP • Thanh Tho Company • Lap Thach District Vet Station • Lap Thach People’s Committee 	<p>AFAP-VN has continued the project activities in Vinh Phuc Province Vietnam. They completed 9 trainings in the areas of biosecurity and in the detection, diagnosis, monitoring and control of avian influenza outbreaks an. AFAP also conducted 2 commune meeting and 1 communication events to increase AI prevention and control awareness. AFAP also requested for the completed date extension from 30 September 2008 to February 2009. KIA awaiting USAID approval.</p>



Global Development Alliance Projects Approved for Funding (FY08)

Project Name	Description	Objectives	Partners	Status
ASIAN VETERINARY AND LIVESTOCK SERVICES (ASVELIS): Continuing Professional Education for Poultry Technicians	Asvelis and its Partner will improve the health management of medium-scale poultry farms in Vietnam by providing high-quality continuing education to poultry technicians in Vietnam. The project will consist of selecting candidate trainees, assessing training needs, finalizing the course contents and educational materials, running 8 courses with 10 trainees each and 5 days each, and evaluating the lessons that can be learnt from the project.	Goal: To increase the knowledge of medium-scale poultry farmers in poultry diseases and differential diagnosis of HPAI in Vietnam. Objective: To design and implement a high-quality 5-day training course and educational materials on poultry diseases and their management for poultry technicians in Vietnam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asvelis JSC • Hanoi University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine 	Asvelis JSC submitted the interim report of 4 training activities in August 2008. The report including of detailing course dissemination activities, methodology, the number of poultry technicians receiving information, and geographic reach of course marketing. Asvelis also request for the completed date extension from 30 September 2008 to February 2009. KIA awaiting USAID approval.



Malaria Projects

BAAM Projects Approved for Funding				
Small Grants				
Project Name / Objective	Description	Objectives/ Outcomes	Partners	Status
The Study of Antimalarial Drug Use Practice in Thailand / <i>Surveillance of MDR Malaria</i>	<p>This activity consists of phase I, problem identification. Initial data collection will take place on the eastern border of Thailand with Cambodia. Since a study took place in Cambodia in October 2002, there may be a comparison of information across the border with Cambodian colleagues to identify potential areas of collaboration and joint approaches. It is anticipated that once the approach is developed for eastern Thailand, it will be adapted to the specific local conditions in other border regions, such as on the Thai-Burmese border, and that those areas will also be surveyed.</p> <p>The overall objective of this activity is to enhance the capacity of national and local counterparts to systematically identify and monitor community-level drug management practices and use and disseminate this information to develop policy and programmatic interventions.</p>	<p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a Thailand-specific assessment and monitoring tool, which can be applied in border areas in Thailand 2. Develop the capacity to adapt the tool to local circumstances and apply it in selected areas 3. Analyze the findings to identify key drug use problems that may require additional exploration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Vector Borne Disease (Sub-Grantee) • Chantaburi Provincial Public Health Office • Office of Disease Control Chonburi • Management sciences for Health <p>Chantaburi Province Vector-borne Disease Control Center, Vector-borne Disease Control Units in Pong Nam Ron and Soi Dao Districts</p>	<p>Data collection is completed and final analysis is underway.</p> <p>Preparations are underway to expand coverage to the Thai-Burma border at sentinel surveillance sites in Mae Hong Son and Tak Provinces.</p>



BAAM Projects Approved for Funding

Large Grants

Project Name / Objective	Description	Objectives/ Outcomes	Partners	Status
<p>Strengthening of Sentinel Surveillance System for Anti-malarial Drug Resistance in Thailand / <i>Surveillance of MDR Malaria</i></p>	<p>With the Malaria Group of the Bureau of Vector-Borne Diseases (MOPH) as focal point, the ADR surveillance network comprises malaria clinics under responsibility of regional Vector Borne Disease Control Offices 1-5, provincial and district community hospitals, and academic field research stations. Nine border provinces with high malaria incidence are selected as sentinel sites, <i>i.e.</i>, Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Tak, Kanchanaburi, Ranong, Ratchaburi, Ubon Ratchathani, Chantaburi, and Trat. Main activities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on <i>in vivo</i> therapeutic efficacy assessment and <i>in vitro</i> sensitivity study; 2. <i>In vivo</i> therapeutic efficacy assessment of the first line treatment regimens; 3. <i>In vitro</i> sensitivity study of the currently used anti-malarial drugs; 4. Establishment of an information center for ADR network at the Malaria Division. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish a network of sentinel surveillance sites for monitoring anti-malarial drug resistance in Thailand 2. To study the current situation of anti-malarial drugs in Thailand both <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> and including using HRP2 drug sensitivity assay 3. To strengthen the cooperation among sentinel sites in country and among neighboring countries towards sharing anti-malarial drug resistance information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Malaria Group, Bureau of Vector-Borne Diseases 2. Provincial and district hospitals 3. Mahidol University 4. Siriraja Hospital 5. Thammasat University 6. The Royal Thai Armed Forces Research Institute for Medical Science 7. WHO 	<p>Initial and refresher training completed; sentinel surveillance by <i>in vivo</i> therapeutic efficacy study, <i>in vitro</i> sensitivity study, and HRP2 assay of the currently used anti-malarial drugs is on-going in 9 sentinel sites.</p> <p>Results of monitoring drug resistance in were analyzed at national technical workshops in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005. Revised standard treatment regimen has been finalized. The national malaria drug policy committee has revised manuals on treatment guidelines for physicians and health workers; mefloquine-artesunate combination therapy is now used nation-wide since October 2004.</p>



BAAM Projects Approved for Funding

Large Grants

Project Name / Objective	Description	Objectives/ Outcomes	Partners	Status
<p>Community-Based Malaria Control Along the Thai-Cambodia Border Through Civic Partnerships in Chantaburi and Trat Provinces / <i>Health System Reform –Decentralized Response Strategies and Effective Partnership Models</i></p>	<p>The main concept of the project is to strengthen community involvement in malaria control and toward self-reliance in the long run through the process of standardized method of working for prevention, cure, and control, by community-based work to improve the potential of community and local agencies to address the malaria problem by themselves with support by related health personnel and other multi-disciplinary teams.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To initiate malaria epidemiology information center in the community. 2) To improve prevention in high-risk groups. 3) To promote community participation in solving problem of prevention in high-risk groups, and promote use of dipstick test for early diagnosis. 4) To promote community participation to address malaria with support by government organizations 5) To build capacity of health personnel and volunteers, including health personnel from Cambodia border areas if requested to create a network for disease control by communities themselves in the long run. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPH, VBDC, VDDUs • Chantaburi and Trat Provincial Public Health Offices • District Health Offices and Health Centers • Schools • High-risk groups • Village health volunteers • Government agencies • Community leaders 	<p>Orientation workshops on conducted, community civil-society forums on malaria problem, analysis, and action planning conducted in Chantaburi and Trat Provinces.</p> <p>Training on use of GIS for malaria control conducted in Chantaburi Province.</p> <p>Workshop conducted on community epidemiology for multi-sectoral local malaria control core participants in Trat Province, and training held on improved diagnosis and treatment of malaria in Trat Province.</p> <p>Community malaria core teams established and trained; stakeholder awareness and planning sessions conducted for community-based control projects; community malaria information centers established.</p>



BAAM Projects Approved for Funding

Large Grants

Project Name / Objective	Description	Objectives/ Outcomes	Partners	Status
<p>Developing and producing dipstick dye immunoassays utilizing dye particle-linked monoclonal antibodies developed against pLDH and pGAPDH for malaria antigen detection / Increased Access to Rapid Parasitological Diagnosis and Effective Treatment</p>	<p>Preparing and purifying pLDH and pGAPDH for raising monoclonal antibodies, followed by research and development to determine the feasibility of local production of dipstick dye immunoassays utilizing dye particle-linked monoclonal antibodies developed against pLDH and pGAPDH for malaria antigen detection of both P. falciparum and non-P. Falciparum.</p> <p><i>General objective: To locally produce a rapid, simplified, reliable and maximized sensitivity dipstick dye immunoassay utilizing dye particle-linked monoclonal antibody against pLDH and pGAPDH for detecting malaria antigens of falciparum and non-falciparum malaria in human blood by using our national resources.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To raise/characterize MABs against pLDH and pGAPDH, maximize test sensitivity, genetic diversity to the P. f. parasite population, and not react to non-malaria antigen. 2. To develop a rapid, simplified, sensitive, and specific dipstick assay to detect asexual erythrocytic stage of P f. and non-P f. 3. To increase sensitivity, aiming at 100% for densities of >100 parasites per µl blood in four species. 4. To improve readability of tests (better signal intensity & avoidance of mix-ups). 5. To evaluate relative sensitivity/specificity of the antigen detection dipstick method for P. f. malaria field diagnosis compared to microscopy. 6. To set up a quality control system for sensitivity and specificity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Bureau of Vector-Borne Diseases, Department of Disease Control, MOPH 2. National Institute of Health, Department of Medical Sciences, MOPH 	<p>Cloning and expression of pLDH in <i>E. coli</i> by genetic engineering obtained expressed fusion protein. By affinity purification, the protein obtained had high purity and good yield, and these proteins show the pLDH enzyme activity; Pre-immunized sera of rabbits were determined for the reactivity with pLDH and GST proteins by western blot analysis. Reactivity of the immunize sera was characterized by western blot analysis, followed by standardization of ELISA assay, determination of appropriate blocking solution in ELISA assay, and titration of polysera,. 4 LDH and 4 GAPDH clones with an acceptable level of response have been produced for use by NIH on the prototype dipstick.</p>



BAAM Projects Approved for Funding

Large Grants

Project Name / Objective	Description	Objectives/ Outcomes	Partners	Status
<p>Partnerships for a School-based Approach to Community Action Against Malaria / <i>Effective Partnership Models</i></p>	<p>The project builds partnerships to develop a model for a school-based approach to community action against malaria as a strategy for developing knowledge, attitudes, skills and behavior necessary for community-based self-reliant action against malaria in highly endemic border. The model comprises the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A process for participatory learning and action against malaria by the school and community; • Use of case study approach on a whole school basis to study the local malaria situation and identify alternative solutions; • Use of life skills education methods to enhance the case study approach and develop/change behavior to prevent and reduce malaria; • Development of learning materials to support discovery learning; • Mobilization of communities for self-reliant action against malaria; • Technical support for schools and communities; • Leveraging resources from local sub-district councils to support community malaria prevention and control plans and projects <p>Phase II (replication trials) began in October 2002 with expansion to include 40 schools in Tak, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Chantaburi, and Trat Provinces.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To strengthen capacity of schools and teachers to facilitate participatory learning and action by students and communities to prevent and control malaria. 2. To raise awareness and mobilize community action to prevent and control malaria. 3. To set up an example of a working model with multi-sectoral organizations collaborating as equal stakeholders. 4. To build on lessons learned and best practices for expansion of coverage to other endemic border areas facing increasingly multi-drug resistant malaria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education - Office of National Primary Education Commission: Office of Special Projects, Office of Supervision and Standards, Offices Provincial Primary Education Commissions in Tak, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Chantaburi, Trat • Health Behavior Development Group, Malaria Division • Regional Disease Control Offices, Vector Borne Disease Control Centers and Units • The Life Skills Development Foundation • Rajabhat Institute Chiang Mai • Border Patrol Police Bureau 	<p>Phase I (model-building): 200 teachers, principals, education supervisors from 25 schools in 4 districts received 25 days of training in 5 workshops. Students completed community malaria situation assessments, analyzed alternatives, and shared with community leaders in consultation workshops to reach consensus on action plans and projects. Community-generated malaria control projects received funding support. A participatory process evaluation was conducted in August 2002. Phase II: 109 grade 4-9 teachers/ supervisors from 15 expansion schools received 15 days training, conducted surveys of health problems, malaria KAP, analysis of community malaria situation and alternatives for action. Phase III: 230 grade 4-9 teachers from 46 expansion schools received 7 days training on revised curriculum on mosquito-borne diseases.</p>



BAAM Projects Approved for Funding

Small Grants				
Project Name / Objective	Description	Objectives/ Outcomes	Partners	Status
Thailand Roll Back Malaria Strategic Planning Workshop / <i>Effective Partnership Models</i>	<p>BAAM Project Coordinating Unit organized a multi-agency gathering of key stakeholders in malaria control. Working group sessions were held to obtain input on key strategies for renewed joint efforts to control malaria with special focus on border areas and multi-drug resistant malaria. Deliberations focused on the following thematic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis, treatment, case management • Community/household prevention • Epidemiology, surveillance, mapping, GIS • Decentralization, health system reform, responsibilities, and processes for community participation • Staff capacity building and training methodologies • Participatory learning processes, and prototypes for action in target communities • International organizations and their contribution to Thailand Roll Back Malaria <p>The thematic working groups presented results of their discussions in the form of recommended strategies, activities, support needed, and potential partner agencies for comments and plenary discussion.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To seek approaches and mechanisms for mutual cooperation for more successful malaria control. 2. To provide an opportunity for all stakeholders to present experience and share ideas to move toward formulation of key joint strategies for collaboration in systematically advancing as appropriate and necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPH • Mahidol University • Thai and US AFRIMS • Royal Project Bureau • Royal Thai Army • Border Patrol Police • Hilltribe Welfare Division, Ministry of Labor • Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board • Office of the National Primary Education Commission • The Life Skills Dev. Foundation • IMPECT • IRC • ACTMalaria • MSF • PATH Canada • UNICEF • WHO • USAID 	<p>Workshop completed in July 2000. Participants from the wide range of organizations involved in anti-malaria efforts in Thailand were able to achieve consensus on four principal strategies for rolling back malaria in Thailand.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveillance and response: epidemic preparedness, prevention and control 2. Early diagnosis, prompt and effective treatment 3. Household and community prevention 4. System reform to support local self-reliance in malaria control 5. Collaboration and coordination with equal partnerships among local implementing agencies <p>Program strategies, operational strategies, and potential partner agencies were compiled into a national strategic framework for Roll Back Malaria in Thailand.</p>



BAAM Projects Approved for Funding

Small Grants				
Project Name / Objective	Description	Objectives/ Outcomes	Partners	Status
Participatory action research planning workshop in Chantaburi Province / <i>Effective Partnership Models</i>	Following on focus group discussions conducted with more than 200 malaria high-risk villagers in Chantaburi Province, MOPH Vector Borne Disease Control Office No. 5 organized a planning workshop with local government officials, informal employers and high-risk forest-related occupation groups from Pong Nam Ron and Soi Dao Districts. Working groups provided input into formulation of proposals for subgrants to support development of appropriate interventions for a community-based approach to malaria control in Thai-Cambodian border areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To review results of focus group discussions with malaria high-risk groups. 2. To generate input on interventions emphasizing self-reliance. 3. To identify collaborating partners and their potential roles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPH VBDO No. 5, VBDC, VDDUs • Chantaburi Provincial Public Health Office • District Health Offices and Health Centers • Border Patrol Police • Royal Thai Marines • Principals and teachers • Informal employers • High-risk groups • Village health vols. 	Workshop completed in August 2001. Input used to formulate action research proposal planned for funding in FY 2002. Implementation underway on community-level epidemiology system using GIS and community awareness raising interventions.
Participatory action research planning workshops in Trat Province / <i>Effective Partnership Models</i>	MOPH Vector Borne Disease Control Office No. 5 organized two planning workshops in Trat, with local officials, employers, subdistrict council members, and high-risk forest-related groups from Bo Rai, Muang, and Klong Yai Districts. Working groups provided input into formulation of proposals for subgrants to support development of interventions for a community-based approach to malaria control in Thai-Cambodian border areas. These workshops were followed by consultations with key officials of Vector Borne Disease Control Office No. 5 on formulating a proposal for subgrant support from BAAM.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. To review results of focus group discussions with malaria high-risk groups. 5. To generate input on interventions emphasizing self-reliance. 6. To identify collaborating partners and their potential roles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • , MOPH VBDO No. 5, VBDC, VDDUs • Chantaburi Provincial Public Health Office • District Health Offices and Health Centers • Border Patrol Police • Royal Thai Army and Marines • School Principals and teachers • Informal employers • High-risk groups • Village health vols. 	Workshops completed in November 2001. Input used to formulate action research proposal planned for funding in FY 2002. Implementation underway on community-level epidemiology system and community awareness raising interventions.



BAAM Projects Approved for Funding

Small Grants				
Project Name / Objective	Description	Objectives/ Outcomes	Partners	Status
USAID Roll Back Malaria Partners' Meeting: Informal Consultation on Monitoring Anti-malarial Drug Quality and Use Practices / <i>Surveillance of MDR Malaria</i>	BAAM Project Coordinating Unit organized a series of meetings from September 12-14, 2001 for consultations on monitoring drug quality and use practices among representatives of USAID Roll Back Malaria partners in Thailand, Cambodia, the U.S.A, and WHO.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify issues related to drug quality control and drug use practices in border areas; 2. To identify priority actions to initiate study and monitoring of drug quality and use practices as components of sentinel surveillance; 3. To identify potential implementing actors in study and monitoring of drug quality and use practices; 4. To identify opportunities for technical cooperation, and support needed to implement study and monitoring of drug quality and use practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID • WHO • Royal Thai Government Ministry of Public Health • Cambodian Ministry of Health • US Pharmacopeia • Management Sciences for Health • ACTMalaria • K.I.Asia - BAAM PCU 	The consultation meetings are completed. The consultations resulted in identification of important issues and priority actions needed to initiate/implement study and monitoring of drug quality and drug use practices as integral components of sentinel surveillance of anti-malarial drug resistance with a focus on Thailand and Cambodia.
Training of village health/malaria volunteers and sub-district council members / <i>Health System Reform – Decentralized Response Strategies and Effective Partnership Models</i>	BAAM Project Coordinating Unit collaborated with VBDO Nos. 1 and 2 to organize 2 training workshops for village health/malaria volunteers and sub-district council members on in-depth community malaria situation analysis; prevention, control and treatment of malaria; and coordinating planning for community action against malaria.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve knowledge, and behavior related to malaria. 2. To understand analysis of risk and community malaria epidemiological situation. 3. To prepare for collaboration with schools in analyzing alternative actions and formulating community malaria action plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VBDO No. 1 and 2, VBDCs and VBDUs • Village health/malaria vols • Sub-district councilors • Provincial Primary Education Offices • The Life Skills Development Foundation • BAAM PCU 	Training workshops were completed in February 2002. Volunteers and sub-district council members from communities served by 25 schools in 4 districts have increased knowledge about malaria, situation/risk analysis, and are prepared to collaborate in school-community malaria action planning workshops in July 2002.



BAAM Projects Approved for Funding

Small Grants				
Project Name / Objective	Description	Objectives/ Outcomes	Partners	Status
Write shop to summarize one year implementation of the Partnerships for a School-based Approach to Community Action Against Malaria Project / <i>Effective Partnership Models</i>	BAAM Project Coordinating Unit collaborated with the Special Projects Office of the Office of the National Primary Education Commission to organize a write shop to summarize implementation at the whole-school level and at each grade level from kindergarten to grade 9 under the Partnerships for a School-based Approach to Community Action Against Malaria Project.	1. To summarize results of first year implementation including learning processes, curriculum linkages, and teaching plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Projects Office of the Office of the National Primary Education Commission • Provincial and District Offices of Primary Education • The Life Skills Development Foundation • BAAM PCU 	Write shops completed in April 2002, 2003, 2004. Representatives of 40 schools in 4 provinces summarized implementation, learning processes, content, life skills, problems & solutions, results, benefits.
Transfer of technology training on preparing and purifying pLDH and pGAPDH for raising monoclonal antibodies / <i>Increased Access to Rapid Parasitological Diagnosis and Effective Treatment</i>	Dr. Pongwit Bualombai of the Malaria Division was sent to the University of Manchester to participate in a short training course on preparing and purifying pLDH and pGAPDH for raising monoclonal antibodies. If this is successful, it will be followed by research and development to determine the feasibility of local production of dipstick dye immunoassays utilizing dye particle-linked monoclonal antibodies developed against pLDH and pGAPDH for malaria antigen detection of both <i>P. falciparum</i> and non- <i>P. Falciparum</i> .	1. Transfer of technology on preparing and purifying pLDH and pGAPDH for raising monoclonal antibodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaria Division, Department of Communicable Disease Control, MOPH • National Institute of Health, Department of Medical Sciences, MOPH 	Dr. Pongwit Bualombai is undergoing training at the Department of Molecular Biology, University of Manchester, and will return in July.

