



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TRAINING WORKSHOPS FOR USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES: AFGHANISTAN, LAOS, VIETNAM

RAISE SPS COUNTRY DIAGNOSTIC REPORT # 35

SEPTEMBER 2007

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by DAI Washington.

TRAINING WORKSHOPS FOR USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES: AFGHANISTAN, LAOS, VIETNAM

RAISE SPS COUNTRY DIAGNOSTIC REPORT # 35

Prepared for USAID under RAISE Task Order 14, "Assistance for Trade Capacity Building in Relation to the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures", (Subcontract #4105-99S-006), under, USAID/DAI Prime Contract # PCE-I-00-99-00002-00, "Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment (RAISE)," by

Dr. John Bowman, DAI

Dr. Andrea Miles, DAI

Dr. David Love, DAI

Dr. Jarra Jagne, DAI

Ms. Alexandra Hiniker, DAI

Mr. Daniel Shaul, DAI

Mr. Harm Kiezebrink, DAI

Funded by USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) and implemented by Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), the RAISE SPS Project ("Assistance for Trade Capacity Building in Relation to the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures") is Task Order 14 under the RAISE ("Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment") Indefinite Quantity Contract with DAI as Prime Contractor (Michigan State University, Abt Associates, Winrock International, and Fintrac Inc. are subcontractors). RAISE SPS assists farmers, processors, exporters, retailers and other participants in agribusiness supply chains enhance their competitiveness through achievement of international market standards. Concurrently, RAISE SPS assists regulatory, scientific, technical, and donor institutions better understand the effect of SPS issues and private sector-driven standards on economic growth and poverty reduction. USAID Missions and Bureaus can seek assistance from RAISE SPS by contacting Jim Yazman, USAID/EGAT Cognizant Technical Officer, at jyazman@usaid.gov.

For further information and copies of RAISE SPS publications, contact:

Dr. John E. Bowman

Chief of Party,

RAISE SPS Project

DAI

john_bowman@dai.com

(301)-771-7600

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING, KABUL, AFGHANISTAN	3
3. USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAININGS, VIENTIANE, LAO PDR	13
4. USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAININGS, VIETNAM: HANOI AND HO CHI MINH CITY	33

TABLES

TABLE

1	How Confident Are You in Using PPE?	35
2	How Confident Are You In Using Decontamination Equipment?	36
3	Were Your Expectations of this Training Met?	36
4	Was the Quality of the Training?	37
5	Were the Exercises and Group Work?	37

1. INTRODUCTION

From January to August, 2007, RAISE SPS conducted four trainings in three Asia/Near East countries to train over 100 animal and public health professionals on the use of avian influenza commodities provided by USAID. Each training was adapted the needs of the host country based on information provided by USAID and other in-country partners. Trainers also collaborated with organizations already active in the host countries, such as FAO, WHO, national ministries, local governments, and the USDA, among others. This report includes summaries of each of the trainings, organized by country, as well as participant lists and a synopsis of pre- and post-training evaluation forms (unedited) completed by the participants.

2. USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING, KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

JANUARY 23-24, 2007

REPORT BY MS. ALEXANDRA HINIKER

USAID's Avian Influenza Commodities training seminar was successfully completed in Kabul, Afghanistan, on January 24, 2007. In attendance were 21 officials from the Afghan Ministries of Public Health and Agriculture as well as observers from the FAO and WHO. Dr. Robert Smith, who runs the USAID/USDA avian influenza program in Afghanistan, welcomed the participants and explained USAID's training program.

Mr. David Love and Ms. Alexandra Hiniker conducted the trainings. The PPE and decontamination modules were completed on the first day, and the sampling and shipping modules were completed on the second day. Five of the participants were IATA certified to ship HPAI samples.

On the afternoon of the second day, Dr. Abdul Habib Nawroz of the FAO gave a presentation on the plan FAO is implementing to respond to suspected cases of avian influenza, and the animal and human health practitioners discussed ways to effectively combine resources and efforts in such a case. The participants also discussed plans for carrying out future trainings.



The training was conducted in English with simultaneous interpretation into both Pashtu and Dari. The manual was distributed in Pashtu and Dari, as were all of the PowerPoints and the IATA training documents. Participants received electronic copies of all of the documents in English, Pashtu, and Dari on a CD.

On average participants ranked the quality of the training at 4.78 out of 5, with 1 being "not acceptable" and 5 being "excellent". When asked if the training met their expectations, participants responded with an average of 4.41 out of 5, with 1 being "not acceptable" and 5 being "in every way." The participant list and a training evaluation form summary are included below for review.

TRAINING EVALUATION (FOR TRAINEES)

PRE-TRAINING

Type of training (mark all that apply): x PPE kit
 x Decontamination kit
 x Lab sampling kit

Date of training: January 23-24, 2007

Location: Kabul, Afghanistan

There were a total 23 participants but five were added at the last minute so came late and did not fill out this survey.

BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

1. Profession Veterinarians: 13, Medical Doctors: 5

2. Have you used PPEs before?

 8 No

 10 Yes => In what setting(s)? In a training in Islamabad

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in using PPEs? 4.5

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

3. Have you trained others to use PPEs?

 17 No

 1 Yes => About how many trainings have you given? 2-3

When was the last time you gave a training? Training emergency response teams in nine provinces

4. Have you used decontamination equipment before?

14 No

5 Yes => In what setting(s)? When culling poultry.

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in using decontamination equipment? 4

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

5. Have you trained others to use decontamination equipment?

14 No

2 Yes => About how many trainings have you given? 2-3

When was the last time you gave a training? Training emergency response teams in nine provinces; In Kapisa province when culling poultry

6. Have you taken laboratory samples before?

5 No

13 Yes => In what setting(s)? Internal organisms and swabs; from humans; only for malaria; a swab; swabs and serum; swabs; blood samples and swabs; blood and swabs; internal organ swabs; separated serum from blood; swabs from birds; to take samples from wild and domestic birds.

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in taking samples? 3.75 (only four responses)

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

7. Have you trained others to take samples?

11 No

4 Yes => About how many trainings have you given? 1,4,1

When was the last time you gave a training? 1/21/07; training emergency response teams for avian influenza; don't remember

8. Language – fluency in

Understanding spoken English

Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 No problem at all 3.53

Speaking English

Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 No problem at all 2.85

Reading English

Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 No problem at all 3.61

EXPECTATIONS

1. What do you want from this training?

New knowledge and skills; so much; exact information; accurate information; to share ideas with ministries involved so that we are completely aware; we want training programs that apply to our country; we want to be equipped with the materials used in this training; knowledge about the mentioned kit, the ability to use the kits, and the importance of using the mentioned kits; we understand that we are to train the people who are involved with avian influenza, like doctors and people in related fields, and we need the best equipment; we expect to have more workshops, we need to have economical assistance for those who are trained as representatives; at the end of the workshop, we would like to have copies of the manuals and handouts to use in the future and a camera must be given to use to use in case of an outbreak; more information, exact information and what the dangers of avian influenza are; we hope to hold such programs in our country to make everyone aware of avian influenza; we want to hold such programs in the villages but in groups, in each village 10-15 women must be trained because women are mostly in touch with poultry, and avian influenza vaccines must be used in both personal and commercial farms; what the possibilities are for destroying avian influenza, and information about avian influenza and chemical materials; we need to understand the basics of PPE such as how to use it and how to protect ourselves in general; to get brief information about avian influenza and how to use this information to prevent the disease; the existence of the virus in Afghanistan.

2. How do you expect to use what you learn in this training?

Practical trainings always lead to good practice in the field; correctly and when required; to our best; I will use it correctly; I will use it correctly; in the proper situations; PPE must be available to use this training; to teach other vets; the information we will gain in this training should be used to avoid the prevalence of this disease and to control it in the case of an outbreak; to protect ourselves and to learn how to teach the people we train; to let others know about what we learn, and to learn how to keep using what we learn in the training; to learn how to keep ourselves protected in contaminated areas and what people should report to others; to learn about how to wear PPE properly; I will use it 100% when it is needed to help the people and to protect them from any danger; we hope to let others know about what we learn as well as what the risks are; it would be good for us to be teachers for others; when it is required; such programs are effective and we expect to share what we learn with those who are keeping animals or

cattle; I expect to learn more about avian influenza; we will try to use this information to our best; I hope to use whatever information we gain in this training in the best way possible.

3. Are there any special topics you want the training to cover?

I think Afghans need much broader trainings so many more topics should be added; sharing with others; no; I have no opinion, but if my colleagues do, I will listen; these aspects must be taught to the doctors who will be working in the field; how to talk about the disease with the media; yes, during the prevention campaign of this disease, the facility, transportation, and budget should be kept in mind because we Afghans have a lot of economic problems; it would be best if a background in avian influenza were given first; the participation of traders who import poultry as well as poultry keepers and agricultural and medical personnel; to make people aware, we should ask the mullahs and representatives of the people to report about the matter so their attending such programs seems necessary because through such people we can let others know about the matter, then according to the reports given by these people, we can then ask the team to go there and help them and talk to them, meaning that besides training health professionals, people can be trained as well; of course, protection is most important and it is required to equip everyone with extras; the exact spreading of the infection and disease, loss of life of humans in case of an outbreak, and which types are the dangerous types; no special ideas; we ask this team of trainers to provide us exact information about avian influenza and cds to use in the computer; a focus on awareness for all villagers from the beginning, how to cull poultry, letting farmers know what their responsibilities are, and to make sure everyone is serious about cooperating; it would be good if laboratory exercises were included as well; how to talk to the media.

TRAINING EVALUATION (FOR TRAINEES)

IMMEDIATELY POST-TRAINING

Type of training (mark all that apply): ☒ PPE kit
☒ Decontamination kit
☒ Lab sampling kit

Date of training: January 23-24, 2007

Location: Kabul, Afghanistan

1. Were your expectations of this training met?
Not at all 1 2 3 4 5 In every way 4.41

Comments (what was particularly good or bad?): It was good and beneficial; holding such workshops and seminars is good and beneficial; the training was good because first we had visual scenarios then we worked together and raised questions, so it was held in the best way; all subject matters and teaching materials were wonderful and got used practically; the training was understandable for all aspects and it covered the best matters; the discussions were great; great!; everything was good, but the scope of training was very narrow; all matters were excellent, especially the practical work; it was really wonderful that we learned about the cases where this can be applied; a little explanation is needed about avian influenza; it was organized well and the subjects were articulated; it was so good; all good.

2. Was the quality of the training:
Not acceptable 1 2 3 4 5 Excellent 4.78

Comments (what was particularly good or bad?): Wonderful discussions; it was good and beneficial; great!; it was good because it was both theoretical and practical; the materials, translation, and delivery were all very good; there was wonderful practical work and we got a lot from the program; the explanations were good; everything was good; all participants should know everything you teach; there were no special problems; all lectures were delivered completely right; we did everything theoretically and practically; some translation differences [English speaker who did not like Dari translation]; the lecture and audiovisual were good; it was great; the workshop was useful; excellent; excellent work.

3. Were the exercises and group work:
Not acceptable 1 2 3 4 5 Excellent 4.53

Comments (what was particularly good or bad?): Wonderful discussions; it would be great if there were a bird to practice collecting samples; the group work was so useful to teach us and it was done correctly; so good; all participants should know everything you teach; it was good for the veterinarians but not particularly for medical doctors; all exercises were done well; wonderful; the training team was enthusiastically carrying out the job; good; sufficient freedom and time were given to conduct the practical exercises; it was great; using the PPE was good; excellent; very useful.

4. What activities did you like the most?

AI testing; it was wonderful; good; they were all very good; this training was done very practically; it was a good training program, especially the group work; even though there were no animals, it was good; all were good; the practical work and lectures were particularly good; all matters were good; when we learned about the theory, and when the swabs were used; putting on PPE and performing tests; using flu detect and PPE; wearing PPE for the prevention of avian influenza was good; the way of asking the attendees about their ideas was honorable; seeing the decontamination process; the course was very useful as well as the people involved.

5. Was the training Given in English with simultaneous interpretation into Dari and Pashtu

6. Were you able to understand everything the trainer said?

12 Yes 0 No

Comments: Completely wonderful; it was translated fluently and clearly; the translations of the booklet into Dari was not very good; it was so wonderful that the translators were familiar with all of the medical terms; the translation was done fluently; since it was translated into our mother tongue, it was understandable; hearing the simultaneous interpretation made it confusing; all of the doctors should be trained to improve their knowledge of English.

7. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about using PPEs correctly?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident 4.79

8. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to use PPEs correctly?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident 4.58

9. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about using decontamination equipment?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident 4.47

10. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to use decontamination equipment?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident 4.47

11. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about taking samples?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident 4.74

12. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to take samples?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident 4.39

If you circled 1 , 2 or 3 for any question, please explain why: This training was really wonderful; the practical work seemed a little confusing at times; I am not comfortable with decontamination because it was my first time doing/attending a course on decontaminations – professionally I am not a vet, I am a medical doctor; the decontamination equipment must be used properly, otherwise it is a waste; lack of experience [gave a 2 for taking samples].

13. How could the content and/or facilitation of this training be improved?

The training should be longer; this was a good one; it was the best; equipment must be used which is accessible in our country; the training must be repeated from time to time; it's a participatory training but there was no debate amongst trainers; national technical trainers should be involved as well; it would be better if both human and animal cases were discussed; it would be good to ask the mullahs and representatives of people to attend in order to transfer awareness about this dangerous disease to everyone; it should be done in the provinces, especially those where the outbreak is serious; it would be good if birds were present to do practical work in cloacal and tracheal swabs; include a brief introduction about avian influenza and have more group work, and conduct field visits; this workshop was very effective and good, there were no detractions or shortages; it was ok; great!; we should include the experienced people from the Ministry of Public Health in the training process; a bird is needed in the classes to improve the training.

14. Were the handouts provided during this training:

- a. Relevant to your work? 10 Yes 0 No
- b. Informative? 9 Yes 0 No
- c. Easily understood? 11 Yes 0 No

15. Will you use these handouts when performing your activity? 11 Yes 0 No

I will study the handouts and manuals to get some ideas; we will use these handouts to teach others as well; of course; the Dari needs retranslating; we should read the information and then give the training, and if we face any problem we can go over our handouts; that would make sense.

16. If yes, how do you anticipate using these materials? If no, why not?

All information is included; for sure we'll put it into action.

17. Other Comments:

The materials and equipment which were provided for use will be used correctly; if you are spending Afghanistan money, I think you could select a better place for training because you could find a cheaper, better place in town; insha'allah, we can use the PPE perfectly to prevent and treat people; it would be good to plan a training program for humans to make people aware of vaccines and treatment; lots of thanks to the teachers and the translators and to those who participated in the training program; more equipment, more practical work and participation of the attendees in the training aspects; everytime such programs are held, it increases knowledge; all the equipment should be given to the students, and the interpreters were doing their task very effectively; the materials should be used professionally in order to avoid infection and contamination; it was a useful workshop and such workshops should be arranged in the future.

THANK YOU!

USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING

PARTICIPANT LIST KABUL, AFGHANISTAN JANUARY 23-24, 2007

First Name, Surname	Title	Organization	Address	Work Tel.	Mobile Tel.	Email Address
Dr. Jawad Mofleh	Tech Adviser	APHI	MOPH	0202922435	0799607107	jmofleh@moph.gov.af
Dr. Khwaja Mir Islam	Training Manager	APHI	MOPH	0202922435	070290955	Km_islam2001@yahoo.com
Dr.M Javed	Doctor	Inf.D Hospital	MOPH		0799481893	
Dr. Hafizullah	C.D.C	C.D.C.	MOPH		0799759585	
Dr. M. Musa	Doctor	GOV	MOPH		0799393881	
Dr. Abdul Fatah Niazi	Doctor	GOV	MOPH		070644804	
Dr. Arif Aqeel	Parwan Vet	GOV	Parwan Veterinary	070225247	070225247	
Dr. Zarghona Azizi	Central Lab	GOV	Kabul Central Lab			
Dr. Parwish Alingari	Central Lab	GOV	Kabul Central Lab	0799846113	0799846113	
Dr. M Hamid Shirzad	Central Clinic	GOV	Kabul	0799342228	0799342228	
Dr. M Nazem Ibrahimkhail	Central clinic	DVM	G O V	070689185	070689185	
Dr. Abdul Habib Nawroz	NC TADS	FAO	FAO Compound Darulaman	0700 62842	0799760166	Abdulhabib.Nawroz@fao.org
Dr. Ahmad Arash Aslami	V.J.O	FAO	Sanatorium Darulaman	070086404	0774400910	dymarash@yahoo.com dymarash@hotmail.com
Dr. A Nabi	V. Lab	Government	Mazari Sharif	0799206712	0799215251	
Dr. Naio Ah	V. Lab	Government	Kunduz	0799206712		Nasir@yahoo.com
Dr. Jawad MOFLEH	Technical Advisor	APHI/MOPH	KABUL	0202922435	0799607107	Jawad_Mofleh@moph.gov.af
Dr. Hafizullah lafae	EPR officer	CDC /MOPH	Kabul /MOPH		0799759585	
Dr. M. Jawed Shahaab	Doctor	Inficuse D. Hospital	MOPH		0799 48 1893	
Dr. Amir M. Jalalzai	Trainer/ Doctor	I.C.H.I	MOPH		0799412642	
Dr. M Kabir	DVM	GOV	Herat Vet	0251861	0799280608	
Dr. Asadullah Tagdeer	Technical Officer (Epidemiologist)	WHO			0799409996	tagdeera@afg.emro.who.int

IATA-certified participants are in red.

3. USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAININGS, VIENTIANE, LAO PDR

AUGUST 1-3, 2007

REPORT BY DR. JARRA JAGNE

USAID's three-day Avian Influenza Commodities training seminar was successfully completed in Vientiane, Lao PDR, on August 3, 2007. In attendance were 25 representatives from the Department of Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Health as well as observers from National Animal Health Center.

Dr. Jarra Jagne, Mr. Harm Kiezebrink, and Mr. Daniel Shaul conducted the training, and Mr. Serge Verniau, the FAO representative to Laos, provided opening remarks. On the first day, the participants were given an overview of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), and the use of PPEs. On the second day, participants learned about culling and decontamination methods. The participants practiced using the test kits and discussed training-of-trainers techniques on the final day.

The training was conducted in English with simultaneous Lao interpretation. The PowerPoint slides were shown in Lao and English, and were distributed as handouts in Lao. Participants also received electronic copies of all of the PowerPoint slides and the training manual in Lao and English on a CD. Hard copies of the training manual in Lao were handed out at the end of the training.

On average, participants ranked the quality of the training at 4.39 out of 5, with 1 being "not acceptable" and 5 being "excellent". When asked if the training met their expectations, participants responded with an average of 4 out of 5, with 1 being "not acceptable" and 5 being "in every way." The training evaluation forms are summarized and included at the end of this report.

Several participants noted that they would like to train others in the future on this material. This was the first training most participants had on how to don and doff personal protective equipment and how to use the rapid test kits.



PPE, DECONTAMINATION, AND SAMPLING, TESTING, AND SHIPPING (DR. JARRA JAGNE)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

This module gave an introduction to highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), its transmission, clinical signs and an update of countries infected with HPAI. The contents of a PPE Kit were described followed by why it was necessary to use PPEs when dealing with HPAI in different situations. The module described the different types of respirators in detail and on the N-95 in particular which was followed by a fit testing exercise. The participants were then shown how to put on and take off PPE in the proper order using slides and they later paired up to put on and take off their own PPEs with the guidance of the trainers and facilitator. The module ended with instructions on what to do with used PPEs and issues of PPE reuse.

DECONTAMINATION KITS

The module went over the definition of decontamination, reasons to decontaminate, the survival of the avian influenza virus, general concepts of decontamination, proper decontamination practices and biosecurity. The classes of disinfectants and their efficacy and residual value were covered. Virkon, the disinfectant in the kit was given a more in-depth discussion complete with mixing instructions. The participants were encouraged to come up with a list of local disinfectants to illustrate the point that they already use disinfectants in their daily lives. The decontamination kit contents were then discussed one by one and participants later allowed to examine them.

DIAGNOSTIC KITS

The importance of collecting samples, testing and reporting was presented. Sample collection in birds and humans was followed by discussion of the lab kit contents which included PPEs so there was a chance to recap on the PPE presentation from before. Sample collection in birds was illustrated by the collection of tracheal and cloacal swabs. A demonstration was done using both the Synbiotic Flu-Detect for detecting influenza Type A in birds and the Directigen kit for detecting both influenza types A and B. The participants were then divided into groups to practice using both tests.

OBSERVATIONS

The training was well organized and participants were encouraged to participate actively. It is always a problem to translate concepts directly into another language and in Lao I think they did a fairly good job. The part of the training that needs to be reviewed is the use of the Directigen kit. Apart from other issues, the activity is difficult to manage. The Directigen kit was created for use in hospital labs and is not very suitable to be carried out in a classroom setting where single bottles of reagents have to be shared among twenty plus participants. The Synbiotics test is more of a field test and has fewer steps and instructions. I would suggest if possible that classroom trainings should be combined with some field activity as some of the participants have pointed out. Putting on and taking off PPE in a muddy field may be nearer to reality for many of our participants as will be collecting tracheal and cloacal swabs from real live healthy chickens for practice.

CULLING (MR. HARM KIEZEBRINK)

I presented a PowerPoint presentation with the title Depopulation: culling & disposal options. In order to meet the goal to discuss the content of the presentation, I used active training techniques to encourage discussions on the subjects during my presentation by questioning the participants to explain the possible background and their personal experience of what was presented throughout my presentation. This enabled me to discuss the subjects and make it applicable for the Lao situation.

PRESENTATION

In my presentation I discussed the following subjects:

- The main objective of the presentation:
 - Protect human safety and –welfare
 - Protect animal welfare
 - Consider the livelihoods of the owners of the birds
 - Prevent the further spreading of the virus
 - Make the outbreak to a single event
- Critical factors of culling and disposal:
 - Human safety first
 - Well-prepared organisation
 - Well prepared logistics
 - Using the right technique
- Preparation on site control
- Planning on Culling & Disposal
- Presenting samples on culling & disposal options and methods
- Presentation by setting up and demonstrate the culling bag system, using dry ice (without using live birds)

The presentation was carried out the morning of day two of the training.

The participants were well aware of the importance of the subjects, showing their enthusiasm and lively participating in discussions during and after the presentation. I had the impression that they already had thought through the subjects and wanted to know more on specific technical aspects that were presented. One of the subjects that was discussed was the use of Carbon Dioxide in the form of dry ice. I had the impression that the demonstration of the use of dry ice was the first time they experienced this methodology to cull birds quickly and safely and they wanted to know more about the availability of dry ice in Lao. Together with the local FAO representatives, I conducted a small summary report with Q&A on dry ice the participants raised during the discussions and during lunch time, explaining how it works and were to get it in Vientiane. This report was translated in Lao and sent to the participants after the training, as part of their hand out.

I also demonstrated the use of the culling bag. This commodity was used because the FAO had ordered this method to be used in Lao, so it was suitable to present the handling of the culling bag for culling and disposal of birds. The participants had to set up the system themselves, what gave them the opportunity to get familiar with this technique.

I had the impression that the presentation was highly appreciated by the participants, the representatives of the LAO government and representatives of the FAO who were present during the presentation.

LESSONS LEARNED

Regarding the reactions of the participants, the content of the presentation and the demonstration on dry ice and the culling bag were appreciated and meeting their expectations. This was the first time that the subject on culling & disposal was part of the commodity training and I have the impression that it should be included in future commodity trainings.

Regarding to the organization of the training, the location was suitable; the service was good; the support by the representatives of FAO and the Lao Government was excellent; the hospitality of the staff of the venue was good; the quality of the hotel was excellent and last but not least: the quality of the facilitator was more than excellent.

Regarding to the presentations, I had the impression that the participants really enjoyed the subjects as well as the presentations itself.

For future projects in Laos that could follow up the commodity training I would suggest to concentrate on assisting the Lao Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery on field level outbreak response management like site-management, culling & disposal, with the following objectives:

1. To build the capacity for local commissions to manage and respond to outbreaks of HPAI in poultry at a field level,
2. To assist in the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs),
3. To assist in the development of appropriate co-ordinated response strategies at a local level,
4. To conduct field based training on the SOPs developed,
5. To encourage rapid response and effective co-ordination between response units at local and national level.



TRAINING OF TRAINERS (MR. DANIEL SHAUL)

The training-of-trainers (TOT) was an overview of necessary skills to conduct training. Topics included planning and preparing for training, adult learning considerations, making learning active, adapting the materials to the audience, and checking for learning. The TOT was divided between Days 1 and 3 to better integrate the TOT material with the other activities.

The majority of participants had not done training, those that had only trained on a limited basis. As livestock officers with limited access to veterinarians the participants understood their need to train others in the field. In that regard they would benefit from a more intensive training-of-trainers. The available time of the current TOT only offered limited practice time and with 25 participants not all were able to practice training. Given the need to train others in the importance of and correct use of personal protective equipment, application of decontamination and implementation of culling procedures, participants would be better prepared and more confident with access to more training practice.



TRAINING EVALUATION (FOR TRAINEES)

PRE-TRAINING

Type of training (mark all that apply): 4 marks for PPE kit
4 marks for Decontamination kit
1 mark for Lab sampling kit

Date of training: 2004, 3/2007

Location: Xiengkhoaung, Luangnamtha, NAHICO, Livestock and fisheries Section, Provincial Livestock and Fisheries (Vientiane Capital)

BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

1. Profession : 20 Technical Officers, 3 Veterinarians and 1 livestock officer

2. Have you used PPEs before?

6 No

17 Yes => In what setting(s)? _____

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in using PPEs?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

6 ppl said at level 3, 3 ppl said at level 4, 1ppl said at level 5

3. Have you trained others to use PPEs?

18 No

6 Yes => About how many trainings have you given? 3ppl said once and 1 ppl said twice

When was the last time you gave a training? March 2007

4. Have you used decontamination equipment before?

24 No

Yes => In what setting(s)? _____

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in using decontamination equipment?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

5. Have you trained others to use decontamination equipment?

21 No

___ Yes => About how many trainings have you given? _____

When was the last time you gave a training? _____

6. Have you taken laboratory samples before?

15 No

9 Yes => In what setting(s)? _____

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in taking samples?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

2 ppl said at level 4, 2 ppl said at level 5

7. Have you trained others to take samples?

13 No

9 Yes => About how many trainings have you given?

2 ppl said once , 1 ppl said 2 times, 2 ppl said 5 times and 2 ppl said several times

When was the last time you gave a training? 18-22/6/07, 25-30/7/07, 6/07, 4/07

8. Language – fluency in

Understanding spoken English : 3ppls said difficult, 6ppl said level 1, 7ppl said level 2, 4ppl said level 3, 1ppl said level 4 and 1ppl said level 5

Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 No problem at all

Speaking English : 3ppls said difficult, 7ppl said level 1, 7ppl said level 2, 3ppl said level 3, 1ppl said level 4

Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 No problem at all

Reading English : 3ppls said difficult, 4ppl said level 1, 6ppl said level 2, 6ppl said level 3, 1ppl said level 4 .

Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 No problem at all

EXPECTATIONS

1. What do you want from this training?

- Want to know method of rapid response on AI outbreak & how to protect.
- Want to practice more
- Procedure of rapid response , collaboration with concerning authority
- Basic knowledge of rapid response on AI outbreak , investigation, reporting AI outbreak
- Want to practice on how to fight against AI & strict control disease
- Want to know about PPEs, sample collection & shipping to Laboratory
- Want more new knowledge and re-use it within province where it has AI outbreak
- Want to know TOT technique : short and easy to understand.
- Want to gain experience of rapid response on AI outbreak.
- Want to know how to use PPEs
- Want to gain experience of rapid response on AI outbreak.
- Want to upgrade technical knowledge
- Method to fight against AI

2. How do you expect to use what you learn in this training?

- Expand knowledge to local & provincial level
- AI prevention & disposal bird flu
- Upgrade provincial officers and equipment
- Well-prepare for control AI outbreak and protection disease not spread out to another place
- Expand knowledge to local by holding a training
- Expand knowledge to local poultry producers
- Use the advantages knowledge as much as possible to filed job

- Deliver knowledge to community as much as possible
- Expand knowledge to district level, community and farmers
- Use knowledge and experience to use in local and responsible area.
- Expand knowledge to local level
- Gain more knowledge and transfer to the provincial level
- Self-protecting , strengthen PPEs and decontamination kits...
- To improve knowledge and new technique
- Using PPEs, Decontamination and sampling technique
- Using lesson learnt involve to the real responsibility for further success
- Use knowledge for the best benefit
- Cooperation with local authority in terms of controlling AI outbreak

3. Are there any special topics you want the training to cover?

- How to use rapid test kits
- Epidemiology
- Management of animal movement control particularly in cross-border
- Propaganda information
- Disposal birds while there is AI outbreak
- Basic of AI prevention
- Equipment to protect our self
- Management and summary method
- AI investigation
- Using PPEs
- Communication where there is AI outbreak
- Emphasis on safety while working
- Radio-active topic
- Training English for Project staff or Project's coordinator at provincial level

- Some technique are good but some can't apply in local area
- Good training technique, planning, topic selected.
- Very good because it is very useful in order to implement in local area
- It is good to have Project's expert to support technical knowledge
- It's good but remain some weak point like there is no field practice

2. Was the quality of the training:

- There are 3 ppl at level 3
- There are 8 ppl at level 4
- There are 11 ppl at level 5
- There are 1 ppl at level very good

Comments (what was particularly good or bad?):

- There are 4 ppl said : good trainers make it easy to understand and practice
- It is very useful training for participants
- Good quality training
- Good both theory and practice
- Some practice example were not good
- Very good training
- Good training because we've practice beside theory: PPEs and sampling
- Get new techniques
- Training method is good and suitable place of meeting
- suitable place of meeting but training lacks of entertain activity
- Good because we've shared experience together
- All topics are important
- I'll expand knowledge how to prevent AI and help animals
- Good training because we can apply lesson learnt in local area but some we can't
- Good training because trainer explain clearly and let participants have chance to discuss but weak point is trainer speak English

- There are 2 ppl said : Good training because it's easy to understand, weak point is there is no field sampling
- Training was wildly and strengthening on AI topics
- Well organized, suitable place conducive participants for learning
- Well prepared training and practice.

3. Were the exercises and group work:

- There are 1 ppl at level 3
- There are 8 ppl at level 4
- There are 11 ppl at level 5
- There are 4 ppl at level Excellent

Comments (what was particularly good or bad?):

- Small group working is very good
- 3 ppl said : participants can share their comments for better understanding
- Interesting training
- Sharing experience is good
- Good for participants to remember
- Group work & practice are good and get better understanding
- Good practice
- Get clear information and more familiar among participants
- Excellent
- Share ideas, but some participants didn't share , that's pity
- Good for checking participants' understanding
- We won't forget because we did practice
- Using PPEs correctly
- Breaking in small group and practice is better than big group
- 2 ppl said good because we practice both theory and practical
- Good for understanding rather than sit and listen
- Good because we 've shared lesson learnt within group and another group

- Easy to understand and good because we've practiced
- Participants can learnt new technique and practice together

4. What activities did you like the most?

- Practical activities
- Planning your job
- Practice culling
- Using chemical
- Practice and real explanation
- Game, explanation with picture, practice
- 6 ppl said practice activities: PPEs, culling and sampling
- 3 ppl said participatory learning , share lesson learnt together
- Practice more than theory
- Decontamination technique
- Discussion , practice and share some pictures
- Culling technique which consider humane issue

5. Was the training _____ given in English with no translator
 _____ given in another language. Language: English

Was there a translator? 24 Yes _____ No

6. Were you able to understand everything the trainer said?

23 Yes 2 No

Comments:

- Some times explanation is a bit complicated maybe translation not correct word , difficult to understand
- About 85% of understanding
- 7 ppl said because we've translator
- Well understanding due to translation

- 2 ppl said not understand all the things
- Good organizing : Training method, trainer team, timing...make no depression to participants
- Remain some lesson that not well understand because limited time
- Using translator make participant confused while listening to trainer
- Some time get confused because using technical term
- Familiar language contribute to better understanding
- Agree to the team
- Understand but not sure when working on the field
- Understand but it could be better if use only one language without translation for more understanding and comfortable
- Each module trainer ask question for reviewing lesson learnt
- Trainer speak English but I'm not good at English

7. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about using PPEs correctly?

- There are 8 ppl at level 4
- There are 14 ppl at level 5
- There are 3 ppl at level Very confident

8. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to use PPEs correctly?

- There are 2 ppl at level 3
- There are 11 ppl at level 4
- There are 11 ppl at level 5
- There are 1 ppl at level Very confident

9. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about using decontamination equipment?

- There are 1 ppl at level 3
- There are 12 ppl at level 4
- There are 11 ppl at level 5
- There are 1 ppl at level Very confident

10. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to use decontamination equipment?

- There are 15 ppl at level 4
- There are 9 ppl at level 5
- There are 1 ppl at level Very confident

11. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about taking samples?

- There are 4 ppl at level 3
- There are 13 ppl at level 4
- There are 8 ppl at level 5
- There are 1 ppl at level Very confident

12. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to take samples?

- There are 4 ppl at level 3
- There are 14 ppl at level 4
- There are 6 ppl at level 5
- There are 1 ppl at level Very confident

If you circled 1, 2 or 3 for any question, please explain why:

- Because we didn't apply practice sampling , so not understand clearly
- 3 ppl said just example not field practice
- Because no skill of collecting sample
- Good because trainer give both theory and practice
- Culling equipment are not confirm 100%
- Sampling is my routine so it makes me deeply understand

13. How could the content and/or facilitation of this training be improved?

- Training topic and teaching seem not match together
- 4 ppl said it's good
- Propose field practice

- Suitable
- Emphasized more on field practice for rapid response
- Well organized
- Should have plan B, for instance: LCD that do not work since second day
- Good both translation and hi tech equipment
- Need to improve for expanding more wildly
- Constraint is hotel reservation
- 2 ppl said agree with training contents
- Next time pls send schedule's workshop and meeting place to target province before training day at least 3 days.

14. Were the handouts provided during this training:

a. Relevant to your work?	18 Yes	1 No
b. Informative?	24 Yes	No
c. Easily understood?	21 Yes	No

15. Will you use these handouts when performing your activity? 24 Yes ____ No

If yes, how do you anticipate using these materials? If no, why not?

- Will use this guide line train others
- Use it as model for next training and reviewing in case facing with problems
- Need to adjust some parts for better understanding of local
- Will train others and review when needed
- Will use to prevent AI and expand information wildly by educated within community
- 7 ppl said adjust some that not match local situation
- 4ppl said will use it within their responsibility
- 2 ppl said will use because we need to train others
- Will adjust lesson for farmers training
- Will use to train concerning officers
- This guide book is good and easy to understand

16. Other Comments:

- Would like to expand more training day for field practice more how to collect sample correctly
- Propose to expand more training day for better practicing
- This guide book is fit for skilled officer not unskilled officer because it's training lesson not real guide book for technical officer
- Very impressive with new technique that trainer used, thank you trainer so much
- Agree with training contents
- Thank you all training committee and trainer team, wish you all healthy and believe that next time 'd have chance to participate again
- Need field practice especially sampling
- Need more ToT
- Training day is too short, should be 5 days for more understanding
- Would like AI Project in Lao PDR strengthen principal for technical officers.

THANK YOU!

USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING

PARTICIPANT LIST

VIENTIANE, LAOS

AUGUST 1-3, 2007

Name	Position	Gender	Office/Address	Phone Number (+856-20-)
Mrs. Vanpheng Phonekeo	Technical Staff	Female	Champasak	7730200
Mrs. Bouasinh Sihapanya	Technical Staff	Female	Champasak	2713678
Mr. Bounlab Ngoanphetsy	Technical Staff	Male	Champasak	5632164
Mr. Khambay Singsouvong	Deputy Head, Livestock & Fisheries Section	Male	Champasak PAFO	5432109
Dr. Somphone Soulaphy	Vice Chief, Division of Diseases Prevention	Female	Dept. of Hygiene and Prevention, Ministry of Health	5605918
Mrs. Kaysone Kounlaxay	Technical Staff	Female	Luangprabang	5379587
Mr. Somvang Banouvong	Technical Staff	Male	Luangprabang	5545332
Mrs. Siamphay Thattavong	Technical Staff	Female	Luangprabang	5004744
Ms. Onekham Insomvilay	Technical Staff	Female	NAHC	5216083
Mr. Boumy Xaymountry	Epidemiologist	Male	NAHC, DLF	3403535
Ms. Somphayvanh Chanthavong	Technical Staff	Female	NAHC	N/A
Mr. Soukphaxay Bounyalith	Veterinary Officer	Male	Savannakhet	5865236
Mr. Phoulisan Sihavong	Technical Staff	Male	Savannakhet	5558507
Mr. Sengpheng Ngaophasy	Technical Staff	Male	Savannakhet	2424509
Mr. Chaleunphone Pongvongsa	Technical Staff	Male	Savannakhet	2623126
Mr. Damdouan Phommachack	Technical Staff	Male	Vientiane Capital	8242584
Mr. Doualy Dylanou	Technical Staff	Male	Vientiane Capital	2432594
Ms. Sommala Souliyasack	Technical Staff	Female	Vientiane Capital	9810680
Mr. Sengphet Chanthasene	Technical Staff	Male	Vientiane Capital	N/A
Mr. Bounlieng Somchanmavong	Technical Staff	Male	Vientiane Province	5340594
Mr. Phanthala Phongsa	Deputy Head, Livestock & Fisheries Section	Male	Vientiane Province PAFO	5624692
Mr. Kingsavanh Vanphaysy	Technical Staff	Male	Vientiane Province	2472353
Mr. Bouasone Luangphachanh	Technical Staff	Male	Xiengkhouang	5813936
Ms. Vanpheng Bounluetay	Technical Staff	Female	Xiengkhouang	5761209
Mr. Bounmy Nanthavong	Technical Staff	Male	Xiengkhouang PAFO	5929446

4. USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAININGS, VIETNAM: HANOI AND HO CHI MINH CITY

APRIL 11-18, 2007

REPORT BY DR. ANDREA MILES AND MR. DANIEL SHAUL

Two two-day trainings were conducted, one in Hanoi and one in Ho Chi Minh City; each focused on personal protective equipment (PPE) and decontamination, with a short segment on teaching adult learners. There was a good mix of participants from both veterinary and human health. The training in Hanoi was also attended by representatives of the CDC, FAO, USAID and WHO.

We had very large groups for both trainings, 29 for Hanoi and 33 for Ho Chi Minh City. This did not cause too much of a problem, in fact with a few improvements in logistics, it would have caused no issues at all. In Hanoi the only problem was that the room was too long and narrow to allow for good interaction with those seated at the sides in the back. They couldn't see the trainer and the trainer could not see them well. In Ho Chi Minh City we did not have enough microphones for everyone to speak up and be heard by the translators. In the future I would suggest groups of about 25-30 (more bang for the buck), but be sure that logistics are taken into full consideration.

Based on the fact that the government of Vietnam has been responding to outbreaks of H5N1 avian influenza in birds and people since 2004, I expected the participants to have a much higher level of understanding of the use of the commodities and risk factors for infection with avian influenza than was expressed.

I took a few pictures of poultry in Vietnam just prior to the first training and one participant volunteered use of his images as well. Each time one of the images that was obviously from Vietnam appeared in the presentation the normally shy participants became very vocal. Prior to the training in Ho Chi Minh City I was able to visit a chemist and get images and names of disinfectants used in Vietnam. Thus when I talked about categories of disinfectants, I was able to use the names of products I new were available locally. I would recommend that in the future trainers arrive more than one day in



advance to allow for this sort of scouting and obtain information about local products and images of local poultry production. This information and images could also be obtained through local contacts in advance, but they would need to be knowledgeable about disinfection and poultry production.

Since we had reduced the number of sections to be taught in two days from three modules to two, we were able to take our time in going through each and that was really helpful. Perhaps this was one of the keys to working with such a large group of participants. For the PPE Module in Ho Chi Minh City, where we had a large room, we had all the participants put on and take off their PPE together following a series of slides. This worked really well for a large group. I have found that with any more than 10 people this tends to become difficult to watch to be sure that everyone follows procedure correctly, even when the exercise is conducted in pairs (with one person observing or teaching). Having conducted this training about 12 times now, I think that since most participants are somewhat familiar with PPE, what they really want are the details. Thus taking the time for discussions/demonstrations of different scenarios, such as donning and doffing using a car as a clean zone or stepping from a clean to dirty zone is very welcome. They want to know “how to” properly remove gloves, not just “when” to remove them. John Bowman came up with a terrific idea, which we used in a demonstration (see note below about adult learning segment) of how to teach donning and doffing of PPE. He suggested putting chocolate sauce on the outside of the PPE to see if the person became contaminated while removing the PPE. It worked great; I’d like to use it in future trainings, as long as participants agree and they are not on a carpeted surface!

The Disinfection Module can get very dry, thus inserting images of poultry production (commercial to backyard) from different countries helps to keep things interesting. As mentioned above, it was also extremely helpful to have images and information that was relevant to the audience, so I think that efforts should be made to get local information whenever possible. It only took me about an hour to locate a chemist’s shop and I was able to get photos of 2 duck farms and live chickens sold at a village market during another 2 hour outing.

Daniel Shaul put together a great section on teaching adults (see synopsis below). I think all the participants gained information they will use in the future from that section, plus it was used to reinforce the principals of PPE. About half of the participants raised their hands when asked if they would be conducting trainings on this information in the future. However, I think we should have also talked with participants about how they will conduct cascade trainings. I think the discussions we had on this in other countries (Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Bulgaria) were useful. At the minimum it gave us an opportunity to poll them about what their training plans were. Perhaps in the future we should identify key contacts to follow-up with to be sure that cascade training does occur and to observe the quality of that training.



SYNOPSIS OF TRAINING EVALUATIONS

Each of the two training sessions in Vietnam was administered pre- and post-training evaluations. The first training in Hanoi (April 12 and 13) had 29 participants. The second in Ho Chi Minh City (HCM) (April 16 and 17, 2007) consisted of 33 participants. These two training sessions consisted of use of the PPE, Decontamination Kit and a session on Training-of-Trainers. Unlike other AI Commodities Training Lab sampling was not covered.

PPE USE

The most highly listed expectation in the pre-training evaluations was learning how to properly use a PPE. The key word being properly as 79% of all participants indicated they had used PPE previously but less than 50% stated they were very confident in their use of PPE (see Table 1). The post-training evaluation showed a significant skill increase in PPE use evident as no participant indicated less than a 4, on the 5-point scale.

TABLE 1: HOW CONFIDENT ARE YOU IN USING PPE?

	Score	Ho Chi Minh		Hanoi	
		Pre -	Post -	Pre -	Post -
Very Confident	5	46.4%	97.0%	37.5%	88.5%
	4	25.0%	3.0%	37.5%	11.5%
	3	10.7%		29.2%	
	2	10.7%			
Not Confident	1	3.6%		8.3%	

The post-training evaluation showed that 87% in HCM and 77% in Hanoi were very confident in their ability to train others to use PPE correctly, with no score less than a 4. These percentages contrast with the 30% in HCM and 55% in Hanoi that state they have never trained others in PPE use. Again this is a positive gain. The fact that people's confidence to train others is not closer to 100% may be the result of two factors. First, more time would be needed to be allocated for training of trainers to allow everyone the opportunity to practice training. Second, participants indicated during the training and in the post-training evaluation that often the PPE's they use in the field are not the same as used in the training. The participants indicated a desire to be trained on the types of PPEs they would actually use in the field.

DECONTAMINATION USE

Participants would have liked more time and opportunity to interact in this module. Material on mixing and handling the chemicals would have been appreciated. Only 66.6% of participants indicated prior use of decontamination commodities compared to 79 % that had prior use of PPE. The post-training evaluation shows only a slight increase in confidence in the use of decontamination equipment (Table 2). These results are not that surprising as the decontamination module is designed to be delivered as mostly lecture. The comments in the evaluations indicate participants' thoughts that actually going to the field to illustrate and practice decontamination would have added to the course and their learning. Such hands-on practice with material does facilitate learning. Given the lecture format, a slight increase in knowledge transfer would be expected.

TABLE 2: HOW CONFIDENT ARE YOU IN USING DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT?

	Score	Ho Chi Minh		Hanoi	
		Pre -	Post -	Pre -	Post -
Very Confident	5	41.7%	54.5%	52.4%	53.8%
	4	25.0%	33.3%	14.3%	38.5%
	3	12.5%	9.1%	28.3%	7.7%
	2	12.5%	3.0%	14.3%	3.9%
Not Confident	1	8.3%		4.8%	

A corollary to this is the post-evaluation scores in their confidence to train on decontamination with only 63% in HCM and 46% in Hanoi indicating confidence. Participants commented that ensuring the materials relate to Vietnam is important. It is noted that between the Hanoi and HCM trainings the technical trainer did go to a local chemical supplier to research the Vietnamese names for the decontamination chemicals in the training and the chemicals commonly used in Vietnam.

TRAINING-OF-TRAINERS

As noted above participants indicated a relatively high-level of confidence to train others in PPE use with a slightly lower response in decontamination equipment use. However, the time allotted for the module did not allow for much actual practice of training. In Hanoi the room was also not conducive to practice training. Additional time might be useful given the number participants stating that expanding their understanding training methodology was an expectation they had for this training. Participants did appreciate the materials and knowledge of the course and that the materials were provided in electronic format allowing them to modify the materials to their specific situation.

OVERALL

Participants found the training met the majority of their expectations. In particular participants noted the case studies, practice of using PPEs, open discussion of sharing experiences and training methodology as important to the success (see Tables 3, 4 and 5). To improve, emphasis was put on the need for 1) training on sampling which was not covered in this iteration, 2) more time for the training-of-trainers section, 3) more adaptation to materials (PPE and chemicals) used in Vietnam and 4) for practice in the field if possible.

TABLE 3: WERE YOUR EXPECTATIONS OF THIS TRAINING MET?

	Score	HCM	HANOI
In Every Way	5	69.7%	69.2%
	4	24.2%	23.1%
	3	6.1%	7.7%
	2		
Not At All	1		

TABLE 4: WAS THE QUALITY OF THE TRAINING?

	Score	HCM	HANOI
Excellent	5	84.8%	73.0%
	4	12.1%	27.0%
	3	3.1%	
	2		
Not Acceptable	1		

TABLE 5: WERE THE EXERCISES AND GROUP WORK?

	Score	HCM	HANOI
Excellent	5	77.4%	80.8%
	4	16.1%	19.2%
	3	6.5%	
	2		
Not Acceptable	1		

TRAINING EVALUATION (FOR TRAINEES)

PRE-TRAINING

Type of training (mark all that apply): 15/29 PPE kit
9/29 Decontamination kit
10/29 Lab sampling kit

Date of training: 12-13 April, 2007

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam

BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

1. Profession: Animal health: 3

Animal health engineer: 1

Animal health doctor: 8

Epidemic doctor: 4

Epidemic staff: 1

Community health doctor: 1

Community health staff: 1

Doctor: 8

Technical specialist: 2

Testing specialist: 1

2. Have you used PPEs before?

5/29 No

24/29 Yes => In what setting(s)?

Check and identify epidemic places, take sample and solve avian influenza;
Investigate epidemic; In laboratory & epidemic place; practicing; working; visiting
patients at hospital; doing test; training; avian influenza in 2004;

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in using PPEs?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

1: 8.3%

4: 37.5%

3: 29.2%

5: 37.5%

3. Have you trained others to use PPEs?

16/29 No

13/29 Yes => About how many trainings have you given?

1 course: 3 persons

2 courses: 6 persons

4 courses: 1 person

When was the last time you gave a training?

2007; 2006, 2005; 2004; 2003

4. Have you used decontamination equipment before?

7/29 No

21/29 Yes => In what setting(s)?

Fighting against epidemic; Sterilized related region with patients of Avian flu/H5N1; working place; epidemic places; take sample of patients on doubt of avian flu to execute testing; solve epidemic places; in lab; training;

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in using decontamination equipment?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

1: 4.8% 4: 14.3%

2: 14.3% 5: 52.4%

3: 28.3%

5. Have you trained others to use decontamination equipment?

20/29 No

9/29 Yes => About how many trainings have you given?

1 course: 5 persons

2 courses: 4 persons

5 courses: 1 person

When was the last time you gave a training?

2007; 2006; 2005

6. Have you taken laboratory samples before?

14/29 No

15/29 Yes => In what setting(s)?

Before epidemic to test and forecast; when epidemic happens; monitoring avian influenza period 2005-2006 of Government and World Bank; monitoring after injecting vaccine;

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in taking samples?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

3: 26.7%

5: 53.3%

4: 26.7%

7. Have you trained others to take samples?

15/29 No

14/29 Yes => About how many trainings have you given?

1 course: 8 persons

2 courses: 4 persons

3 courses: 1 person

4 courses: 1 person

5 courses: 1 person

When was the last time you gave a training?

2007; 2006, 2005

8. Language – fluency in

Understanding spoken English

Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 No problem at all

1: 44.8%

4: 6.9%

2: 24.1%

5: 17.2%

3: 10.3%

Speaking English

Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 No problem at all

1: 44.8% 4: 17.2%

2: 24.1% 5: 3.4%

3: 13.8%

Reading English

Difficult 1 2 3 4 5 No problem at all

1: 41.4% 4: 20.7%

2: 17.2% 5: 10.3%

3: 13.8%

EXPECTATIONS

1. What do you want from this training?

Know how to use PPEs, how to sterilize living environment, clothes, houses, belongings in epidemic places; taking samples to test, packing and transporting scientifically; Learn experiences from lecturers and colleagues,

2. How do you expect to use what you learn in this training?

Do training to unit-based animal health agency to let staff & farmers have the safest protection when working; investigate and solve epidemic places;

3. Are there any special topics you want the training to cover?

Sample taking, packing and transporting; objectives of PPEs using; how to use mechanicals when sterilizing; biological safe in laboratory.

Comments (what was particularly good or bad?):

Everyone joined group working but some were not very enthusiastic due to shame; lecturers should synthesize main idea after group discussion and case-study working; good because of experience sharing among groups and participants could well-perform when finishing the course;

4. What activities did you like the most?

PPE using; Match game

5. Was the training _____ given in English with no translator

_____ given in another language.

Language: English

6. Was there a translator? ☒ Yes _____ No

7. Were you able to understand everything the trainer said?

96.2% Yes 3.8% No

Comments: of 1 No vote: Some chemicals are not familiar so it difficult to grasp.

8. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about using PPEs correctly?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

4: 11.5% 5: 88.5%

9. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to use PPEs correctly?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

4: 23.1% 5: 76.9%

10. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about using decontamination equipment?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 5 Very confident

2: 3.85% 3: 7.7% 4: 38.5% 5: 53.8%

11. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to use decontamination equipment?

Not confident	1 2 3 4 5	Very confident
1: 7.7% 2: 3.85%	3: 11.5%	4: 34.6% 5: 46.2%

12. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about taking samples?

Not confident	1 2 3 4 5	Very confident
---------------	-----------	----------------

13. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to take samples?

Not confident	1 2 3 4 5	Very confident
---------------	-----------	----------------

If you circled 1, 2 or 3 for any question, please explain why: Content asked in question no. 12 & 13 were not taught in this training course.

14. How could the content and/or facilitation of this training be improved?

Should take 2 breaks per session; content should be revised to totally suitable with Vietnam situation; training time should be shortened with mentioned/taught content; should be off-better if possible to practice at fieldtrip; do not need to change anything; should add sampling kit, preserve and sending testing sample; good facilitating and lecturing way; more practicing and detailed/practical examples;

15. Were the handouts provided during this training:

a. Relevant to your work?	100% Yes	No
b. Informative?	100% Yes	No
c. Easily understood?	100% Yes	No

16. Will you use these handouts when performing your activity? 100% Yes _____ No

If yes, how do you anticipate using these materials? If no, why not?

Training to others; using when going into epidemic places;

17. Other Comments:

Training time should be longer to create more opportunities for participants to grasp and share; I am very satisfied with the course, thank you all for organizing and hope to have more chance to work with all the lecturers in near future;

THANK YOU!

SUMMARY

TRAINING EVALUATION (FOR TRAINEES)

PRE-TRAINING

Type of training (mark all that apply): **22**___ PPE kit

21___ Decontamination kit

3___ Lab sampling kit

Date of training:

Location:

Random number (picked from bowl): _____

BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

1. Profession _____

2. Have you used PPEs before?

8___ No

25___ Yes => In what setting(s)? _____

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in using PPEs?

Not confident 1 **(2)** 2 **(3)** 3 **(3)** 4 **(7)** 5 **(13)** Very confident

3. Have you trained others to use PPEs?

(10)___ No

(23)___ Yes => About how many trainings have you given? ____

When was the last time you gave a training?

4. Have you used decontamination equipment before?

(12)___ No

(19)___ Yes => In what setting(s)? _____

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in using decontamination equipment?

Not confident 1 **(2)** 2 **(3)** 3 **(3)** 4 **(6)** 5 **(10)** Very confident

5. Have you trained others to use decontamination equipment?

(15)___No

(15)___Yes => About how many trainings have you given? ____

When was the last time you gave a training? _____

6. Have you taken laboratory samples before?

(13)___No

(21)___Yes => In what setting(s)? _____

On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in taking samples?

Not confident 1 **(2)** 2 **(1)** 3 **(6)** 4 **(5)** 5 **(11)** Very confident

7. Have you trained others to take samples?

(14)___No

(18)___Yes => About how many trainings have you given? ____

When was the last time you gave a training? _____

8. Language – fluency in

Understanding spoken English

Difficult 1 **(14)** 2 **(9)** 3 **(5)** 4 **(0)** 5 **(1)** No problem at all

Speaking English

Difficult 1 **(16)** 2 **(6)** 3 **(6)** 4 **(0)** 5 **(1)** No problem at all

Reading English

Difficult 1 **(12)** 2 **(7)** 3 **(9)** 4 **(3)** 5 **(1)** No problem at all

EXPECTATIONS

1. What do you want from this training?

- i. How to organize a training
- ii. Latest news on Avian influenza and preventive measures
- iii. Usage of AI preventive commodities
- iv. How to organize a training
- v. Latest news on Avian influenza and preventive measures
- vi. Usage of AI preventive commodities
- vii. To learn more about AI to better prevent the disease
- viii. Learn more about training skill
- ix. Learn standard usage of PPE and decontamination techniques
- x. Use PPE properly
- xi. Use the decon kit properly and apply standard decontamination method
- xii. New knowledge and practice to apply in daily work
- xiii. Learn from trainers' and other participants' experience in PPE and decontamination
- xiv. To have better understanding about H5N1 virus, how they can spread out
- xv. Learn from others' experience
- xvi. How to use the PPE
- xvii. How to teach people to use
- xviii. How to use PPE
- xix. Skill and method in AI preventive activities
- xx. Training method
- xxi. To be able to use PPE and decontamination kit confidently
- xxii. Latest news on Avian influenza and preventive measures
- xxiii. Share experience with other provinces
- xxiv. How to use the PPE properly
- xxv. Training method
- xxvi. To learn and share experience with trainers and colleagues
- xxvii. To understand the situation of different places
- xxviii. How to use the PPE
- xxix. Knowledge on biosecurity in prevention of respiratory diseases and virus
- xxx. How to use PPE
- xxxi. Method of sample collecting
- xxxii. Knowledge on decontamination and PPE
- xxxiii. Exchange experience with other colleagues
- xxxiv. Training method
- xxxv. To understand well how to use PPE and decontamination
- xxxvi. Learn and compare with other training in order to apply better in my work
- xxxvii. Enrich knowledge in dealing with H5N1 infected patients. Transport sample
- xxxviii. Obtain new knowledge and experience from other colleagues
- xxxix. More knowledge on PPE and decontamination
- xl. Receive more knowledge on AI and preventive methods
- xli. Usage of AI commodities
- xl.ii. Update knowledge on AI in order to perform well AI preventive activities in the region
- xl.iii. Update knowledge and skill in AI, PPE, and training method
- xl.ii. To be able to use the PPE and decontamination kit properly
- xl.ii. Update knowledge and skill
- xl.ii. Knowledge and usage of AI commodities

- xlvi. Update knowledge and experience on using PPE, decontamination and training method

2. How do you expect to use what you learn in this training?

- xlvi. Apply in AI preventive activities in the region
- xlvi. Train other people (colleagues, relevant departments and organizations)
 - i. Apply in AI preventive activities in the region
 - ii. Train other people (colleagues, relevant departments and organizations)
 - iii. Capable to implement AI prevention activities
 - iiii. Protect myself
 - lv. Transfer knowledge to other colleagues in the organization
 - lv. Help farmers to protect themselves
 - lvi. Apply in AI preventive activities in the region
 - lvii. Train other colleagues and farmers
 - lviii. To be able to train other community health officers and people in the region
 - lix. To be able to contribute in AI prevention activities in the province
 - lx. Train other people in the province
 - lxi. Apply in AI preventive activities in the region
 - lxii. Train other people
 - lxiii. Apply in AI preventive activities in the region
 - lxiv. Train other people
 - lxv. Train other people in office, for other agencies, and community
 - lxvi. Share knowledge to other colleagues
 - lxvii. Apply in AI preventive activities in the region
 - lxviii. Train farmers
 - lix. Exchange knowledge and experience
 - lxx. Train other colleagues in the region
 - lxxi. Train other colleagues in district and commune level
 - lxxii. Train farmers in the region
 - lxxiii. Apply in AI preventive activities in the region
 - lxxiv. Train other people
 - lxxv. Train other colleagues in district and commune level
 - lxxvi. Train the community in prevention AI
 - lxxvii. Apply in AI preventive activities and training for related organizations in the region
 - lxxviii. Train other colleagues better in using PPE and decontamination
 - lxxix. Train other colleagues
 - lxxx. Train other people in the province (colleagues, farmers)
 - lxxxi. To obtain knowledge and skill in order to implement well AI preventive activities in the region
 - lxxxii. To be able to train other people
 - lxxxiii. Train other VETs
 - lxxxiv. Apply in AI preventive activities and training in the region
 - lxxxv. To organize trainings in the province
 - lxxxvi. Train other people in the region
 - lxxxvii. Protect myself
 - lxxxviii. Train other people in the region in order to protect the community
 - lxxxix. Train other people

3. Are there any special topics you want the training to cover?

- xc. How to use AI commodities
- xc. How to use AI commodities and decontamination methods
- xcii. How to help farmers who raise roaming poultry to protect themselves
- xciii. Disinfect hazardous places like market, slaughter house, parks
- xciv. Control infection to quail
- xcv. How to use the PPE properly
- xcvi. New disinfection chemicals and experience of using them
- xcvii. Training methods
- xcviii. Latest news and knowledge on transmitting AI virus from birds to human and preventive measures
- xcix. Discussion on AI related concerns
 - c. Specialized skill in using AI commodities
 - ci. Adult training method
 - cii. How to use PPE
 - ciii. Network that provide support and information for those who work directly with epidemic
 - civ. Updated information on PPE and disinfection chemical
 - cv. Training method and organization
 - cvi. Guiding participants to learn and share experience
 - cvi. Disinfection method
 - cviii. TOT
 - cix. TOT manual
 - cx. TOT
 - cx. Usage of the PPE
 - cxii. Decontamination
 - cxiii. Pathogenesis of AI on human
 - cxiv. Why AI happen more on children than adult in the same condition and risk
 - cxv. Explanation on receptive of virus AI on poultry and human body
 - cxvi. Training method for lower educated audience
 - cxvii. Different disinfection chemicals
 - cxviii. Use disinfection chemicals effectively
 - cxix. TOT
 - cxx. Training skill
 - cxxi. Everything
 - cxxii. AI commodities
 - cxxiii. TOT

4. What activities did you like the most?

- Case studies and challenge cases of using PPE
- Demonstrate of putting on the PPE
- Match game
- All activities
- Discussion
- Case studies and challenges
- Good organization and well prepare material
- Using PPE kits
- Practice putting on the PPE
- Demonstration of putting on PPE and taking of PPE
- Putting on PPE & taking off PPE
- Interactive between participants and trainers
- Practice the activities
- Match game
- Open discussion
- practice putting on PPE
- practice skills
- Practice using PPE & demonstration using PPE kits
- Case studies and experience sharing
- Using PPE kits
- Group activities
- Put on and take off PPE
- Practice with PPE
- Practice with PPE
- Discussion
- Exercises
- All sessions
- Put on and take off PPE

- Experience sharing
 - Case studies
 - Discussion
-

5. Was the training _____ given in English with no translator
 _____ given in another language. Language: _____

Was there a translator? 33 _____ Yes _____ No

6. Were you able to understand everything the trainer said?

32 _____ Yes _____ No

Comments:

Clear instruction, trainers were very enthusiastic

7. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about using PPEs correctly?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 (1) 5 (32) Very confident

8. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to use PPEs correctly?

Not confident 1 2 3 4 (4) 5 (27) Very confident

9. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about using decontamination equipment?

Not confident 1 2 (1) 3 (3) 4 (11) 5 (18) Very confident

10. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to use decontamination equipment?

Not confident 1 2 (1) 3 (3) 4 (7) 5 (19) Very confident

11. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about taking samples?

Not confident 1(1) 2(1) 3(1) 4(7) 5 (6) Very confident

12. On a scale of 1 to 5, how confident do you feel about training others to take samples?

Not confident 1(1) 2 3(1) 4(5) 5 (4) Very confident

If you circled 1, 2 or 3 for any question, please explain why:

- Not clear about the chemicals and How to mix them
 - Practicing decontamination kits should be on field instead of in class room
-
-
-

13. How could the content and/or facilitation of this training be improved?

- Let participants to spray and process disinfectants
- Need more time
- Need to practice on field
- Adjust to fit Vietnam conditions
- It'll be more useful to train the usage of PPE and decontamination kits that are available in Vietnam
- promote participants' initiative and openness
- It would be excellent if the class could go to a real site to practice
- Longer lunch break. Participants were tired in the afternoon sessions
- More instruction on how to use disinfection chemicals that suitable for Vietnam context

14. Were the handouts provided during this training:

- a. Relevant to your work? **Yes** (33) No
- b. Informative? **Yes** (31) No
- c. Easily understood? **Yes** (31) No

15. Will you use these handouts when performing your activity? **33**__ **Yes** ____ No

If yes, how do you anticipate using these materials? If no, why not?

- Use the parts that fit my area of profession and train other people
- Apply this handout to training courses for local people in prevention the Avian influenza

- The training should be organized in one day
- Focus on activities (practice skills)
- Use for training
- Get more updated information from these handouts
- Use these handouts as references
- Trading
- Use these handouts for training
- Modify the handout to fit different audiences (based on original handout)
- Use these handouts as a basis to modify to suit Vietnam condition
- Delivering these handouts to participants before training
- Use as references for training and epidemic handling
- For Training
- References
- For Training
- References for local training
- provide knowledge in protection in taking sample, packing, and transporting
- Train other colleagues in the province
- Organizing this training for other colleagues at province and district level
- Providing these handouts to veterinary staffs other VETs in the province and Districts
- Use it for local training
- Train for other colleagues
- In training to others
- Use this material as the basis to develop training material for other trainings in the region
- Use to train other colleagues
- To train other people
- Develop to fit with local situation to train other people
- To train other colleagues
- Apply in local context
- To use as reference in future

- Use it as the basis and develop more to suit to local context

16. Other Comments:

- The training was very useful. I would like to participate in other related and follow-up trainings
- Well organized
- More follow-up trainings in lower level (in districts and communes)
- Training site and accommodation for participants should be in the same place
- Trainers should communicate more to participants
- Arrange the appropriate time for training course.

For example: finish the training in noon, so the participants from father provinces can go back on the same day

- Handouts should be in both English and Vietnamese
- After this training, I'd like USAID and other organizers to help in organizing this training to other people in the region
- Thanks USAID and the other organization for organizing the training course

THANK YOU

USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING

PARTICIPANT LIST

HANOI, VIETNAM

APRIL 11-13, 2007

Name	Title	Organization	Address	Phone	Cell Phone	Email
Phung Tien Hoi	Director	Center of Preventive Medical of Bac Giang	Nghia Long road, Tran Phu ward, Bac Giang city	0240 855790	091 234 4665	
Tran Thi Hai Yen	Technical Specialist	Animal health service of Bac Giang	Giap Hai road, Dinh Ke, Bac Giang city	0240 854283	098 875 2798	haiyen31880@yahoo.com
Nguyen Khac Tu	Doctor	Center of Preventive Medical of Bac Ninh	old hospital of Bac Ninh, Vu Linh ward, Bac Ninh city	0241 822535/ 0241 823521	090 416 6698	nguyenkhactu@yahoo.com
Tran Trong Dzong	Deputy Head of Technical department	Animal health service of Bac Ninh	1A road, Hoa Dinh, Vo Cuong, Bac Ninh	0241 828590	091 255 4469	
Dao Huu Than	Doctor	Center of Preventive Medical of Ha Tay	23 Nguyen Viet Xuan, Ha Dong, Ha Tay	034 824490	097 877 7834	daohuuthan81@yahoo.com
Le Thi Ngan	Epidemic specialist, animal health doctor	Animal health service of Ha Tay	Van Khe, Ha Dong, Ha Tay	034 513520/ 034 822859	091 479 2292	hathutamhuong@yahoo.com.vn
Nguyen Thi Hanh	Staff	Center of Preventive Medical of Hai Duong	18 Thanh Nien road, Hai Duong city	0320 853382	098 312 0759	
Nguyen Minh Duc	Technical Specialist	Animal health service of Hai Duong	97 Nguyen Luong Bang, Hai Duong city	0320 893357	098 929 0659	
Nguyen Van Hung	Head of Epidemic department	Animal health service of Hai Phong	196 Nguyen Luong Bang, Kien An, Hai Phong city	031 3690628	098 969 5527	
Do Manh Cuong	Head of infectious disease control	Center of Preventive Medical of Hai Phong	21 Le Dai Hanh, Hai Phong city	031 3842878	091 251 8372	docuongythp@yahoo.com
Nguyen Van Tuyen	Doctor of Epidemic faculty	Center of Preventive Medical of Lang Son	50 Tran Hung Dao, Chi Lang, Lang Son	025 812662	091 204 7388	
Pham Thi Nga	Technical Specialist	Animal health service of Lang Son	33 Yet Kieu, Tam Thanh, Lang Son	025 870226	097 945 5639	ngahuyls@yahoo.com.vn

USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING

PARTICIPANT LIST

HANOI, VIETNAM

APRIL 11-13, 2007

Mai Van Quang	Head of Epidemic department	Animal health service of Nam Dinh	190 Cu Chinh Lan, Nam Dinh	0350 644242	091 210 9419	
Do Duc Luu	Head of Epidemic faculty	Center of Preventive Medical of Nam Dinh	Phu Nghia road, Loc Ha ward, Nam Dinh	0350 636673	091 332 1546	doducluu@yahoo.com
Do Xuan Cap	Doctor	Center of Preventive Medical of Thai Binh	10 Hoang Cong Chat road, Thai Binh	036 831885/ 036 831450	098 675 6177	
Bui Thi Cong	Deputy Head of Technical department	Animal health service of Thai Binh	14 Quang Trung st., Thai Binh	036 831539	091 229 4543	
Phan Van Cong	Head doctor of epidemic faculty	Center of Preventive Medical of Nghe An	140 Le Hong Phong, Vinh	0383 844612	091 547 2920	
Doan Thi Thu Ha	Specialist	Animal health service of Nghe An	55 Nguyen Sinh Sac, group #12, Cua Nam, Vinh	0383 844583	094 608 5808	pktctynghean@yahoo.com
Le Phung Dai	Head doctor of Testing faculty	Center of Preventive Medical of Thanh Hoa	747 Hai Thuong Lan Ong, Thanh Hoa	037 950541	091 295 7893	
Dang Van Hiep	Specialist	Animal health service of Thanh Hoa	Xom Tho, Dong Tay, Dong Son, Thanh Hoa	037 940149	098 486 5956	hiepcntyk2@yahoo.com
Vu Quyet Thang	Head of Epidemic faculty	Center of Preventive Medical of Quang Ninh	Tue Tinh str., Bach Dang ward, Ha Long city, Quang Ninh	033 827241	091 353 9977	tcmvquangninh@gmail.com
Tran Xuan Dong	Head of Technical department	Animal health service of Quang Ninh	group #9, block #6, To Hien Thanh str., Tran Hung Dao dist, Ha Long city, Quang Ninh	033 623381	091 230 8644	huyendong2006@yahoo.com.vn
Nguyen Kha Ngu	Epidemic Specialist	Center for Animal Health region #1	no. 50, lane 102, Truong Chinh road, Hanoi	04 8692627	091 375 4351	
Truong Van Minh	Deputy head of testing faculty	Center for Animal Health region #2	no. 23 Da Nang str., Ngo Quyen ward, Hai Phong city	031 876328	091 229 6366	minhhprache@yahoo.co.uk

USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING

PARTICIPANT LIST

HANOI, VIETNAM

APRIL 11-13, 2007

Pham Thanh Long	Assistant to Fieldtrip Project	FAO	no. 3 Nguyen Gia Thieu str., Hanoi	04 9424208	091 263 2944	phamthanhlong@cucthuy.gov.vn
David Dennis		CDC	Rose garden building, 170 Ngoc Khanh, Hanoi	04 8314580		
Nguyen Thu Yen	Head of Epidemic faculty	NIHE	Epidemiological Dept., no.1 Yersin str., Hai Ba Trung dist., Hanoi	04 8211732	091 206 0618	yentc@nihe.org.vn
Tran Nhu Duong	Deputy Head of Epidemic faculty	NIHE	Epidemiological Dept., no.1 Yersin str., Hai Ba Trung dist., Hanoi	04 8211732	098 876 1312	japan@yahoo.com
Pham Anh Tuan	Influenza Project Officer	WHO	63 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	04 9433734	091 235 9030	phamtuanvn@gmail.com
Nguyen Thi Phuc	Influenza Project Officer	WHO	63 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	04 9433734	098 808 2493	phucn@vtn.wpro.ho.int
Kim Thuy Oanh	Project Officer	USAID		04 935 1246		

USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING

PARTICIPANT LIST HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM APRIL 16-18, 2007

Name	Title	Organization	Province	Address	Phone	Cell Phone	Email
Ho Trung Tuyen	Head of Epidemiology Dept	Preventive Medicine Center	Ben Tre	230 Nguyen Van Tu St, 7th ward, Ben Tre	075 822353	0913 645877	ttvtdpdichte@yahoo.com.vn
Pham Kim Thanh	Specialist of Technology Dept	Animal Healrh Dept	Ben Tre	352 Nguyen Dinh Chieu St, Ben Tre	075 822177	0918 618242	dichtedt@yahoo.com.vn
Luu Thi Thu Ha	Epidemiology Dept	Preventive Medicine Center	Dong Thap	3 Le Loi St, Cao Lanh	067 851229	0919 985009	
Nguyen Ho Thien Trung	Head of Epidemiology Dept	Animal Healrh Dept	Dong Thap	114 Nguyen Hue St, Cao Lanh	067 855725	0919 630015	
Le Thi Luu	Head of Laboratory	Preventive Medicine Center	Hau Giang	Nguyen Cong Tru St, Vi Thanh Town, Hau Giang	071 878870	0937 115707	
Trinh Hung Cuong	Vice head of Technology Dept	Animal Healrh Dept	Hau Giang	Tran Hung Dao St, Vi Thanh Town, Hau Giang	071 878981	0918 192578	phongktnv@gmail.com
Le Thi Be		Preventive Medicine Center	Long An	66 National Road # 62, Tan An Town, Long An	072 826228	0918 449189	
Nguyen Thi Thu Thao	Specialist of laboratory	Animal Healrh Dept	Long An	319 National Road # 1, Tan An Town, Long An	072 826702	0918 897599	thuthaopxn@yahoo.com.vn
Le Dang Ngan	Head of Infectious Diseases Control Dept	Preventive Medicine Center	Tien Giang	158/3 Tran Hung Dao St, My Tho City	073 872368	0908 438769	
Ho Huynh Mai	Vice head of Technology Dept	Animal Healrh Dept	Tien Giang	133 Ly Thuong Kiet St, My Tho City, Tien Giang	073 873462	0918 652294	hhmai2005@gmail.com
Duong Phuoc Long	Epidemiology Dept	Preventive Medicine Center	Can Tho City	1 Ngo Duc Ke St , Can Tho City	071 822351 071 752118 - 810540	0983 942042	Phuoclong66@yahoo.com

USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING

PARTICIPANT LIST HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM APRIL 16-18, 2007

Nguyen Sanh	Vice head of Laboratory	Preventive Medicine Center	Binh Dinh	368 Tran Hung Dao St, Quy Nhon, Binh Dinh	056 822932	982116281	
Huynh Ngoc Diep	Technology Dept	Animal Health Dept	Binh Dinh	9/1 Nguyen Thai Hoc St, Quy Nhon, Binh Dinh	056 522428	0914 139711	
Tran Thi Tuyet Mai	Head of Epidemiology Dept	Preventive Medicine Center	Khanh Hoa	4 Quang Trung St, TP.Nha Trang, Tỉnh Khánh Hòa	058 827873	0912 425927	tranthituyetm.ainhatrang@yahoo.com
Nguyen An		Animal Health Dept	Khanh Hoa	10 Dao Duy Tu St, Nha Trang City, Khanh Hoa	058 822881	0915 158941	
Do Manh Hung	Vice Head of Epidemiology Dept	Nha Trang Pasteur Institute	Nha Trang	8 - 10 Tran Phu St, Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa	058 822406	0914 103331	
Giang Van Kien	Head of Epidemiology Dept	Preventive Medicine Center	Kien Giang	120 Tran Phu St, Rach Gia, Kien Giang	077 862132	0913 638867	giangkien06@yahoo.com.vn
Tran Van Hoang	Vice Director	Preventive Medicine Center	Quang Nam	129 Trung Nu Vuong St, Tam Ky, Quang Nam	0510 852788	0913 420903	hoantva@yahoo.com.vn
Bui Thanh Viet	Vice head of Technology Dept	Animal Health Dept	Quang nam	150 Phan Chu Trinh St, Tam Ky, Quang Nam	0510 852935	0945 295374	viethanh_tyq_n@yahoo.com.vn
Bui Xuan Liem	Epidemiology Dept	Preventive Medicine Center	Quang Ngai	Bui Thi Xuan St, Quang Ngai	055 823539	0914 241791	tcmr.quangngai@gmail.com
Pham Anh Tuan	Technology Dept	Animal Health Dept	Quang Ngai	176 Hung Vuong St, Quang Ngai	055 825695	0982 902609	Phamanhtuan.ncc_t@yahoo.com.vn
Tran Dien Quy	Head of Epidemiology Dept	Animal Health Dept	Can Tho City	88 Cach mang Thang Tam St, Can Tho city	071 822039	0918 729718	trandienquy07@yahoo.com.vn
Nguyen Thi Tham		Preventive Medicine Center	Ca Mau	91 Ly Thuong Kiet St, Ca mau city	0780 831009	0919 529858	
Phung Ngoc Tuyet	Technology Dept	Animal Health Dept	Ca Mau	01Bong Van Dia St, Ca Mau City	0780 830791	0918 786156	phungngoctuyet@gmail.com
Pham Thanh Hong	Head of Laboratory	Preventive Medicine Center	Bac Lieu	46 HoangDieu St, Bac Lieu	0781 824107	0918 093646	

USAID AVIAN INFLUENZA COMMODITIES TRAINING

PARTICIPANT LIST

HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM

APRIL 16-18, 2007

Tran Van Thanh	Epidemiology Dept	Animal Healrh Dept	Bac Lieu	National Road # 1, Bac Lieu	0781 822344	0918 777647	
Mac Thu Ha	Epidemiology Dept	Preventive Medicine Center	Vinh Long town	24 Hung Vuong St, Vinh Long Town, Vinh long	070 822431	0919 099579	
Nguyen Huynh Nga	Epidemiology Dept	Animal Healrh Dept	Vinh Long	35 Tran Phu St, Vinh Long Town, Vinh long	070 823498	0918 817733	nga06n@yahoo.com
Tran Van Doai	Technology Dept	Animal Healrh Dept	Tra Vinh	540B Nguyen Dang St, Tra Vinh	074 840128		tranvandoai@yahoo.com.vn
Nguyen Huu Van	Laboratory	Preventive Medicine Center	Soc Trang	412B Le Hong Phong St, Soc Trang	079 820060	0909 205927	
Nguyen Tien Luc	Laboratory	Animal Healrh Dept	Soc Trang	164 Tran Hung Dao St, Soc Trang	079 613963	0919 662522	labccctyst@yahoo.com
Nguyen Thanh Long	Head of Respiratory Virus Dept	HCMC Pasteur Institute	HCMC	167 Pasteur St , HCMC	08 8230352	0918 126554	ntlongdn@yahoo.com
Nguyen Van Dung	Laboratory	Animal Healrh Dept	HCMC	151 Ly Thuong Kiet St, Dist 11, HCMC	08 8536132	0908 230552	Dungvanvn@gmail.com
Do Xuan Bieu	Vice Head of Epidemiology Dept	# 6 Regional Animal Health Center	HCMC	124 Pham The Hien St, Dist 8 , HCMC	08 8568223	0908 559334	dxbieu@yahoo.com
Pham Van Hung	Vice head of pathogeny Dept	Preventive Medicine Center	HCMC	699 Tran Hung Dao St, Dist 5, HCMC	08 9236155	0913 154578	dohavi99@gmail.com