

PPPs for HPAI Prevention & Mitigation in Africa



**Partnerships for Food Industry Development – Public-Private
Partnerships for HPAI Prevention and Mitigation in Africa
A U.S./Togolese/Zambian Partnership**

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**First & Second Quarterly Report
(October 1, 2007 – March 31, 2008)**

**Submitted by
International Programs
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center
Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

**In association with
The World Food Logistics Organization, Alexandria, VA
L' Institut de Conseil et d' Appui Technique, Lomé, Togo
Africare, Lusaka, Zambia**



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List of Acronyms

ACF	Agricultural Consultative Forum
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AHPSA	Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza Platform for Southern Africa
AHI	Avian and Human Influenza
AI	Avian Influenza
ANPAT	Association National des Professions Avicoles du Togo
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
AVSF	Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
BMP	Best Management Practice
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
FANR	(SADC) Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate
FAO	(UN) Food and Agriculture Organization
GVPR	Groupement des Vétérinaires Privés en Clientèle Rurale
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
ICAT	Institute de Conseil et d'Appui Technique
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IHR	International Health Regulation
JTC	Joint Technical Committee
LPI	Local Partner Institution
LSU AgCenter	Louisiana State University Agricultural Center
NPIP	National Poultry Improvement Plan
OCHA	(UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIE	“World Organization for Animal Health”
OVI	Onstepaart Veterinary Institute
PAZ	Poultry Association of Zambia
PFID	Partnerships for Food Industry Development
PFID-MSP	PFID for Meat, Seafood and Poultry
PRINT	Promoting Integration
RFA	Request for Application
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RCAH	Regional Center for Animal Health
RIACSO	Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPA	Southern Africa Poultry Association
SNMS	Social Network Management Systems
SOW	Scope of Work
UL	University of Lomé
UNCT	UN Country Team
USDA/APHIS	USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
WFLO	World Food Logistics Organization
WFP	(UN) World Food Program
WHO	(UN) World Health Organization

Section I. Project Overview

This quarterly report of the Partnerships for Food Industry Development's (PFID's) intervention for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) covers the first and second quarter of the Project.

A. Project Summary Information

Project Title:	Partnerships for Food Industry Development – Public-Private Partnerships for HPAI Prevention and Mitigation in Africa
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Type of document:	First & Second Quarterly Report (combined)
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Federal funds spent through the end of the reporting period:	
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B. Project Highlights

The primary activities undertaken during the first quarter (October – December 2007) included preparation of the intervention's Scope of Work (SOW) and preparation for Project initiation. The primary activities for the second quarter were trips to the target countries of Togo and Zambia to meet the following objectives:

- Identify and orient a Local Partner Institution or LPI in each country (the latter will include joint development of a work plan for the next six months);
- Establish contact with the Governments of Togo and Zambia, as well as the corresponding USAID offices, for official buy-in;

- Meet and exchange information with other organizations that are participating in target country HPAI initiatives;
- Develop working relation with international organizations that are supporting and facilitating regional interventions; and
- Attend a regional Avian Influenza meeting for Southern Africa.

Mr. Joseph Howell travelled to West Africa to initiate the Project's Togo component, primarily to select a candidate for the position of Togolese Local Partner Institution. The four organizations that responded to that position's Request for Applications (RFAs) were the Institute de Conseil et d'Appi Technique (ICAT), the Groupement des Vétérinaires Privés en Clientèle Rurale (GVPR), the University of Lomé's Animal Science Department and Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF). There also were meetings with the national poultry association (Association National des Professions Avicoles du Togo or ANPAT), the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, the American Embassy, the General Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery and the National Director of Livestock and Fishery. During a visit in Bamako, Mr. Howell met Dr. Cheryl French and Dr. Raphael Coly of USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS), as well as regional representatives of FAO to discuss regional activities. At USAID/Senegal Dr. Baba Soumare presented Catholic Relief Service (CRS) Senegal representatives, who are working locally on AI awareness, and Dr. Gary Mullins, the Regional Coordinator for Africa of STOP AI.

ICAT was selected to be the LPI because it presented the strongest application. Dr. Sabi Sourou, a Togolese private veterinarian, will be assisting ICAT in its training activities because he has experience in HPAI prevention and control measures along with good English language skills. Dr. Sourou and ICAT's coordinator, Dr. Ale Gonh-Goh, worked together to outline the Project's first six months of activities and estimated expenses for their implementation. Orientation was provided to key staff of ICAT and Dr. Sourou.

Due to the fact that FAO is undertaking a detailed poultry value chain study in Togo and neighboring countries and that much information for poultry sector mapping already exists, this Project will focus on using available information to implement social network/Public-Private Partnership (PPP) development. The country's four year Integrated Plan for Prevention and Control of HPAI has been elaborated and the final draft is under national review. Other recommendations for the Project in West Africa include an impact study of AED's HPAI messages.

Mr. Howell's recommendations include using existing mapping efforts of the Togolese value chain and participation in the regional cross border plan, as well as the Togolese plan's collaboration with the EU-funded Support Programme to Integrated National Action Plans for Avian and Human Influenza (SPINAP-AHI). He also advocated selection of two Southern prefectures for the Project domain, trade association Participation in AI message diffusion and possible Project expansion to Benin.

Dr. Jonathan Hubchen travelled to Southern Africa to initiate the Project's Zambia component. He received guidance from USAID, both by visiting the Zambian Mission and by participating in tele-conferences. He also met with the Zambian National AI Task Force and explored the areas

where the Project could contribute to that Task Force's mandate. Dr. Hubchen reviewed applications from three candidates for the position of Zambian LPI, all of which he also interviewed: the Poultry Association of Zambia (PAZ), the Zambian Country Office of Africare and the Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF). He recommended selection of Africare due to that organization's commitment to village level production and project management skills. However the Project is geared toward soliciting PAZ's participant both as a key stakeholder and a source of technical expertise. Dr. Hubchen later gave Africare a programmatic and administrative orientation.

Key observations during Dr. Hubchen's travel include the fact that the Zambian AI Task Force focuses on small to large commercial producers and does not extensively target village level producers (who are greatly disbursed in the country) beyond its awareness program. The inclusion of the Zambian VetLab in Project activities, as well as guidance from the Southern Africa Poultry Association, was strongly recommended. Lastly, the Project was advised to consider "cross cutting" indicators regarding total poultry health issues.

In the Republic of South Africa, Dr. Hubchen later received programmatic guidance, particularly on regional coordination, from representatives of the Southern African Development Community's (SADC's) Promoting Integration (PRINT) Livestock Project. This was supplemented by a meeting between members of the USAID/Southern Africa Regional Center, the Academy for Educational Development (AED) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Dr. Hubchen.

In early March 2008, Dr. Jonathan Hubchen and Mr. Isaac Sakala (from the LSU AgCenter and Africare Zambia) attended two HPAI meetings for Southern Africa: the first organized by the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the second by USAID. Key presentations were given by UNICEF (which is conducting a baseline study in Zambia) and the Southern Africa Poultry Association (SAPA), the private sector representative. Guidance was specifically given to the Project in terms of outbreak response (with an emphasis on avoiding irrevocable disruption of the backyard sector through overreaction) and supply chain mapping. The meeting also provided significant opportunities for collaboration with other HPAI prevention and control efforts in the region, particularly through OCHA's on-line collaboration intranet.

Section II. First Quarter Activities, Project Design

From October to December 2007, the LSU AgCenter's primary activity in relation to this Project was the development of a Scope of Work (SOW) that accurately demonstrated its capacity to address HPAI in Southern Africa. USAID/EGAT provided funding to the LSU AgCenter for a two-year project designed to support Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for HPAI prevention and control. The LSU AgCenter has demonstrated its capacity to do so through implementation of the Meat, Seafood and Poultry Component of USAID/EGAT's Partnership for Food Industry Development (PFID; PFID-MSP denotes the LSU AgCenter-implemented component) Project. PFID-MSP provides market-led strategies to increase competitiveness of small and medium-scale producers of meat, seafood, and poultry.

In addition to refining the SOW, the LSU AgCenter, prepared for Project initiation, primarily by advertising for the positions of Local Partner Institutions (LPis) in Togo and Zambia.

A. Project Background Information

The Project is based on the premise that a healthy poultry supply is a mandate of public sector institutions charged with protecting national food supplies, particularly in the light of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and its potential impact on public health in Africa. Given demonstrated HPAI impact on consumer demand for poultry meat and eggs, preventing and controlling the disease is of critical interest to the poultry private sector, including producers, input suppliers, processors and retailers, as well as to consumers.

Since mid-2005, national public health agencies in less developed nations across the globe have been supported by the international community to build capacity to detect HPAI outbreaks and separate sick birds from human populations. Although the possibility of a devastating influenza pandemic is an international concern, it is doubtful that the world donor community will continue to provide resources at current levels to combat HPAI after a human vaccine is developed and effective public health protocols for pandemic prevention are in place. Therefore, in the long-term, HPAI control to prevent serious economic impact on the poultry sector and threats to poultry meat and egg supplies will depend on identification and consistent implementation of science-based disease control frameworks and “best management practices” across the poultry value chain.

Successful animal disease control frameworks in developed countries are those conceived and nurtured by partnerships between the private sector and public agencies. PPPs set a common vision for a healthy food supply to consumers, define threats to the achievement of the vision, agree on disease control protocols and regulations, promote sharing of resources and necessary public investment, and periodically review success and make adjustments to the program. In the US, for instance, the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) is a public-private collaboration managed by the US Department of Agriculture. NPIP disease prevention and control protocols are widely published, accepted by all animal and public health officials, and reviewed and modified through periodic meetings of representatives of state and federal agencies and the poultry private sector.

All poultry sector stakeholders have a role in and benefit from a safe, disease free poultry population. Intersecting roles and interests form the basis for public-private partnerships that seek collaborative action to prevent and control HPAI outbreaks in poultry populations.

B. Project Strategy

The LSU AgCenter, in collaboration with its partners, will develop a similar PPP approach to HPAI control and mitigation in two countries of Africa. The selection criteria for countries agreed upon with USAID was to select one country that has experienced HPAI outbreaks in the poultry population and one that has not. It was also agreed that one country would be in West Africa and one in Eastern or Southern Africa.

The LSU AgCenter will maximize stakeholder involvement in addressing HPAI as it has successfully employed participatory processes – including Nominal Group Process and Strategic

Planning – to develop stakeholder collaborative processes in Honduras, Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia and the PFID target countries in Africa. In the PFID-MSP experience, stakeholder consultation leads to prioritization of issues and development of action plans. These efforts have resulted in significant and sustainable impact such as the creation of the Ukraine-based International Institute for Food Safety and Quality, which provides capacity building and policy reform assistance in Ukraine and neighboring countries.

The LSU AgCenter will draw from its experience to develop – in collaboration with local partner institutions (LPIs) and national academic institutions – appropriate stakeholder networks, participatory processes and educational programs to enable stakeholders to work together in addressing HPAI.

Likewise, the LSU AgCenter’s US-based partner, the World Food Logistics Organization (WFLO), will draw on its experience on developing market linkages and fully participatory trade associations to ensure that all participants in the poultry value chain will continue to work with each other to address HPAI long after the Project’s conclusion.

1. Project Methodology

The public-private partnership seeks to achieve sustainable collaborative action to prevent and control the spread of HPAI by creating a network of interconnected interests and actions among poultry sector stakeholders.

Project partners will achieve this outcome through:

- *Mapping* the organizational structure of the poultry value chain to identify poultry sector stakeholders and define initial relationships, mandates and points of intersection;
- *Social network development and participatory processes* to identify influencers and engage them in discussions focused on HPAI prevention and control strategies and protocols;
- *Strategy development* will employ a “Nominal Group Process” – a stakeholder consultation process that results in a consensus regarding priority actions. LSU AgCenter and local poultry production and marketing experts will then identify Best Management Practices (BMP) that best address the priority issues around HPAI prevention and control, providing options and alternatives for consideration by sector stakeholders.
- Following on identification and endorsement of BMPs by partnership participants, LSU AgCenter and local experts will assist with *BMP implementation* along the poultry value chain through a number of technical assistance efforts including information dissemination, training, and association capacity building.
- *Monitoring and evaluation of impact and publishing of lessons learned* will be carried out throughout the partnership development process.

2. *Expected Outcomes*

As a result of applying the fore-mentioned methodology, the LSU AgCenter anticipates the following results:

- Identification through mapping and discussion of poultry sector stakeholders and their interests and mandates as related to prevention and control of HPAI as a component of a national “safe poultry” campaign, and their capacities and support needs to meet their mandated roles.
- BMPs for prevention and control of HPAI all along the poultry value chain identified and endorsed by sector stakeholders, and strategies developed to implement BMPs.
- A self-sustaining public-private partnership process focusing on HPAI prevention and control as one component of a national “safe poultry” initiative supported through national policy, investment in public services and implementation of best management practices throughout the poultry value chain.
- Increased supply of safe poultry available for national consumers
- Increased consumption of poultry and eggs.

Section III. Second Quarter Activity - Project Initiation in Togo

During January and February 2008, Mr. Joseph Howell, PFID Assistant Project Coordinator, travelled to West Africa to set up the PFID HPAI Intervention Project in Togo.

A. Performance and Results

B. Project Issues

C. Plans for Next Quarter

Section IV. Second Quarter Activity - Project Initiation in Zambia

A. Performance and Results

B. Project Issues

C. Plans for Next Quarter

Section V. Second Quarter Activity - Southern Africa Regional Meeting

A. Performance and Results

B. Project Issues

C. Plans for Next Quarter

Attachment A - Project Initiation in Togo

The text in this section is based on the First Trip conducted on the Project's behalf during January and February 2008 by Mr. Joseph Howell, PFID Assistant Project Coordinator

Candidates for Local Partner Institution - LPI Identification and Selection

❖ *Groupement des Vétérinaires Privés en Clientèle Rural - GVPR*

A meeting was held with four members at the Lomé office of the Ordre National des Médecins Vétérinaires du Togo. Each of GVPR's 20 members has their own veterinary practice where they are located in diverse areas of Togo. Dr. Sabi Sourou also is a member but did not attend. Among those in attendance was the group's president (known by Mr. Howell during his four years work on governmental program in Togo).

GVPR works throughout much of the country in rural areas and is therefore well positioned to carry out mapping activities. Unfortunately, it was unaware of FAO's poultry value chain study.

GVPR is frequently hired to undertake specific interventions that the hiring organization monitors and evaluates. While each of the members manages the finances of their veterinary practice, it was not clear that GVPR as an organization had project financial management experience. Mr. Howell was promised documents that would show that GVPR had the necessary financial experience to backstop this AI Project within the next week but did not receive it.

Concerning their understanding of the Project's goal of developing a sustainable PPP, they thought that government's role should be kept to a minimum (perhaps because they are private entrepreneurs).

Last August, all twenty of its members and ten governmental veterinary service persons attended a two-day bio-security training funded by the Academy for Educational Development (AED) fifty miles north of Lomé to learn how to use different disinfectants in case of an AI outbreak and how to wear and care for the protective clothing required for this task.

Although they appear to be dynamic and ready to work with a new project, they were unable to assure Mr. Howell that GVPR had the necessary administrative capability to be the LPI.

❖ Faculty of Sciences at the University of Lomé

Although Mr. Howell did not send the RFA to anyone at the University of Lomé (UL), a professor who specializes in poultry production submitted an application. However, that professor wrote to Mr. Howell just before the trip that he would be in Belgium working on a partnership between a university there and UL when Mr. Howell would be in Togo. In his place the Dean of the Faculty of Sciences, Dr. Messanvi Gbeassor, met Mr. Howell. Dr. Gbeassor explained that the professor who replied to the RFA was in the process of developing a poultry program that would establish ties with the Togolese poultry industry. The current ties that they had with rural populations were in the area of use of local plant material for medicinal purposes. When discussing the goals of long term PPP, he asserted that ICAT is the strongest because it links the rural farmers to the researchers so that those farmers can express their needs for

solutions to production/marketing problems. Although UL was not a strong candidate, there will probably be a role for its facility to play, at least with translation/interpretation because of the University's professors of Animal Science who have studied in the USA.

❖ Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - AVSF

AVSF was among the first to express interest upon receipt of the RFA. Not having a local e-mail address, Mr. Howell sent the RFA to AVSF's head office in France. Its Togolese representative, Dr. Charles Bebay, prepared by far the best information on the overall situation of poultry production, both commercial and non-commercial, in Togo and what measures should be taken to mitigate and control HPAI. However, no CV for Project Coordinator was included with AVSF's application. Mr. Howell asked Dr. Bebay why he did not propose a coordinator. Dr. Bebay side-stepped the question and replied that he would like to see cooperation between the Project and AVSF in working with either small scale non-commercial or commercial poultry producers.

AVSF has many years of experience working with rural agricultural groups to improve their small scale/home based poultry production. In addition for two years it has worked with ANPAT to improve its capacity to manage its finances and to strengthen its ability to serve its members. Dr. Bebay was very pleased to learn that the Project would include training to improve association management and to strengthen its capacity to advocate its interests to Togo's government. He emphasized that AVSF had never worked with ANPAT members to improve their bio-security practices and, therefore, the training for best management practices and the framework based on the US-based National Poultry Improvement Program (NPIP) will be an important intervention for ANPAT's members because they need to increase the bio-security of their production units.

Concerning the mapping of poultry production in Togo, Dr. Bebay is participating in the FAO Team that is doing the poultry value chain study in Burkina Faso, Togo, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire that is to be completed by the end of April. Due to this study and information that is already available on the Global Positioning System locations of most commercial poultry production units, Dr. Bebay did not think that this Project should use its resources to duplicate this work.

Togo's primarily poultry importation is day old chicks as Togo does not have local chick incubation. AVSF is also promoting yellow corn production to improve poultry rations. Yellow corn producers must be aware of the poultry disease that could threaten their clients.

When Mr. Howell asked him why the study that he carried out for FAO in late 2006 of bio-security issues of small scale poultry production in Togo was not known to ICAT, GVPR, and the Dean of the Faculty Sciences of UL, he explained that FAO was responsible for its dissemination and did not know why it had not been made available in Togo.

Because of the Project's short time period and the budget amount, Dr. Bebay recommended concentrating in two prefectures of Maritime Region where there is the highest concentration of commercial producers. Although each prefecture in Togo has a Committee to coordinate/oversee HPAI prevention and control activities, none are yet functioning. He recommended that the

social network development should include ANPAT members, local traditional leaders, veterinary service, prefecture administrator and community animal health care workers among others participating in the value chain.

It appears that the HPAI prevention and control awareness message has not reached people in rural areas at all. There is a great need for this. AED has done substantial publicity on HPAI awareness to be distributed and asked AVSF in November to prepare a questionnaire to do a study of impact. More than two months have passed without diffusion and without further contact with AVSF. He recommended that Mr. Howell contact Mr. Raymond Kodjovi Kouwonou of UNICEF to follow up plans for distribution.

Dr. Bebay did not want AVSF to be the LPI so he said that ICAT was capable of implementing the Project. He also recommended the participation of Dr. Sabi Sourou because of his English skills, technical skills and experience. He believed that lack of English skills in Togo is why few responded to the RFA.

❖ Institute de Conseil et d'Appui Technique - ICAT

ICAT also was not included in the Togo list for receiving the RFA but it did submit an application and Mr. Howell held several meetings with the Institute to share administrative and programmatic information. ICAT is governmental but quasi-autonomous. It includes the agricultural extension service that has over two hundred extension agents based in rural areas. When Mr. Howell met ICAT to discuss the Project's SOW, the heads of each of its four divisions were present: technical training, farmer cooperative/association support, monitoring/evaluation, and finance. Mr. Howell knows the General Director, Dr. Odou, well because they worked together for three years in animal traction in Togo. The Assistant in charge of Animal Production and Health, Dr. Ale Gonh-Goh, (who met Mr. Howell at the Lomé Airport when Mr. Howell arrived on the night of January 29 and who took Mr. Howell to his hotel) is on the national HPAI task force. They are all well versed on Togo's HPAI issues.

To facilitate mapping, ICAT has a national network of extension agents. However, no one was aware that FAO was carrying out a poultry value chain study that would provide much, if not all, of the information needed for mapping.

ICAT has a program of organizing villagers who are non-commercial poultry producers into "groupements" to help them to increase their poultry production through improved chicken houses and vaccinations. AVSF also has been doing this kind of work with a number of "groupements" and has close working ties to ICAT. Due to of cross border issues, the domain for activity initiation should include areas in both Maritime and Plateau regions. The illegal importation of chicks from Ghana is a problem.

From the beginning of Mr. Howell's meetings with potential LPs, concern was expressed about the provision in English of all the written information about the Project. Togolese partner candidates pointed out that while English probably would not be a budgetary issue in Zambia, its use in Togo would require significant expenditures. The Village du Bénin in Lomé will charge 15,000 CFA (\$34.00)/page for translation and 200,000 CFA (\$453.00)/day for interpretation. ICAT's Assistant Manager, Mr. Ambroise Fantchade, recommended hiring Dr. S. Sourou

because of his strong technical background and his English ability. Perhaps he could work with Mr. Ayassou of Notse who interprets for the Peace Corps.

Dr. Sourou was met at his base in northern Togo and traveled to Lomé to work with Dr. Ale Gonh-Goh to change ICAT’s application and proposed budget. These changes reflected greatly reduced expenses for mapping, expenses for association capacity building, reduction from a national program to a pilot program limited to two regions, and the hiring of Dr. Sourou to be the technical training assistant and to facilitate translation and interpretation for training sessions. Together they elaborated the Activities Sheet that covered each activity that would be prepared and undertaken during the next six months. ICAT’s updated application for LPI that included the Activities Sheet and proposed budget was emailed to the LSU AgCenter on February 15. Indicators and targets will be included when the work plan is written. The detailed work plan that will be developed by April will provide the following information on each activity: objective, rationale, measureable intermediate results, responsible personnel, location, time and estimated costs. The chart that follows is the proposed activities outline.

Both the General Manager and Assistant Manager recommended that Mr. Howell should be present for the first training that would focus on the first steps in Social Network Development. Because May 1 is an important holiday in Togo, no training should be planned for that day.

Before leaving Togo, Mr. Howell provided orientation on financial reporting to Mr. Nasser Tchassanti (ICAT’s financial officer), orientation on administrative and programmatic implementation to Dr. Ale (who will be ICAT’s Project Activities Coordinator) and to Dr. Sourou (who will assist both programmatically and linguistically with all training activities).

Proposed Activity Schedule for ICAT

Month(s)	Activity	Details
Jan - Feb	Project Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph Howell travels to West Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recruits and provides orientation to ICAT in Togo ○ Establishes regional contacts
Feb - April	Initial Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractual arrangements are completed • ICAT raises stakeholder awareness of its new involvement in addressing HPAI, including its participation in the National HPAI Task Force • ICAT reviews existing assessment findings, HPAI plans and BMP implementation in Togolese National Task Force (of which it is a member) • Other poultry frameworks (i.e. NPIP) are examined by LSU AgCenter and reviewed by ICAT
Feb - April	Initial Project activities (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel for Dr. J.P. Hatala and WFLO specialist(s) are prepared • Work plan draft for Year One sent to LSU AgCenter • Social network surveys are prepared <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Designed by Dr. Hatala ○ Refined and field tested by ICAT

Month(s)	Activity	Details
April - May	Assessment TDYs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFLO specialists travel to assess association involvement/needs in relations to HPAI • Dr. Hatala travels to assess and coordinate social network analysis • Report of first training/workshop prepared by end of May
May - July	Mapping conclusion and planning preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up studies by FAO and others • Third Quarter Report draft sent to LSU AgCenter July 15, 2008 • Mapping deliverables submitted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Institutional map ○ Working paper(s) on established PPP that could be adapted to Africa • The Strategy and BMP Development Phase will be developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Travel for Dr. Hatala and Dr. Lavergne are prepared ○ The following components will be designed: Nominal Group Process, Social Network Management Systems Training, BMP Development Forum ○ Collaborative possibilities with AED and other regional players is explored
August	Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategic Planning Exercise is held, including the following TDYs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dr. Hatala Facilitates Stakeholder Strategic Planning Seminar and provides SNMS training ○ Dr. Lavergne provides technical guidance in BMP development

Establishment of Contacts with the Government of Togo

❖ National Livestock and Fisheries Office – Dr. K. Batawui

At the meeting arranged by ICAT, the National Director of Livestock Production and Fisheries told Mr. Howell that he was glad that Togo had been chosen by LSU AgCenter to participate in this Project. After a brief discussion of the goals: mapping/domain selection, social networking, BMP/NPIP, association capacity building, the Director rushed to a meeting with the FAO Representative that was led by the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

❖ Secretaire Général for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

The Secretaire Général is the highest civil servant in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries ranking just below the Minister. Mr. Laré knows Mr. Howell from the time he was Regional Director for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Savanes Region of far northern Togo. When Mr. Howell met him, four other persons were present dealing with other agricultural activities. After Mr. Howell explained the three major themes of the PFID PPP HPAI Project, the inclusion of transporters (or at least a representative of their transporter unions) among other participants in the poultry value chain in the training for social network development was recommended. There was discussion of the importance of communication/ diffusion of messages and so far diffusion had been weak. It is essential that the Radio Rural broadcasts messages in the diverse languages of the country. Mr. Laré reported that the Four Year Inte-

grated HPAI Prevention and Control Plan for Togo prepared by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE – a French acronym), FAO, WHO is now in draft form and under review.

Other Organizations Participating in HPAI Initiatives in Togo

❖ Academy for Educational Development - AED

In January, Ms. Dee Bennett recommended that Mr. Howell contact Dr. Yaya Drabo and Mr. Julian Denakpo who are based in Dakar to carry out AI.comm interventions in Nigeria, Benin, Togo and Ghana. Before Mr. Howell traveled, he informed Mr. Denakpo when he would be in Dakar and Lomé and offering to meet whenever convenient. Mr. Denakpo responded saying that he could not meet Mr. Howell in Dakar on January 28 and that he would be working in Nigeria. He did not respond to a second message that Mr. Howell sent to him after he arrived in Togo. The ICAT staff could easily name both of them. Dr. Drabo worked for a couple of months in Togo to prepare television and radio messages, posters and brochures and Mr. Denakpo was responsible for paying the production and diffusion costs. Neither has been directly involved in training as trainers. The GVPR, Dr. Bebay of AVSF, and the Togolese FAO Representative focusing on HPAI issues told Mr. Howell that in August 2007 AED funded bio-security training in three different locations for public and private veterinarians and that Dr. Bebay was the trainer. Mr. Denakpo organized the training and paid its expenses. According to ICAT and others Mr. Denakpo is based in West Africa and is the only permanent AED person based in its Dakar office and Dr. Drabo is based in the USA.

❖ *American Embassy*

Dr. Cheryl French of USDA/APHIS recommended that Mr. Howell meet, at the American Embassy in Lomé, Ms. Mellanie Zimmerman and Mr. Jean Pierre Dessou because they were involved in providing assistance to local HPAI prevention/mitigation interventions. Because Ms. Zimmerman was coordinating a high level military exchange between the USA and Togo, only Mr. Dessou was able to meet Mr. Howell. However, he explained that support from the embassy for HPAI interventions was actually under the department of public diplomacy and the embassy's public affairs officer, which was not his area of work. He knew that AED and UNICEF had worked together to develop HPAI prevention messages in the form of broadcasts, posters and brochures in Togo and that a local committee had been set up to sustain this undertaking. He recommended that Mr. Howell contact Mr. Raymond Kodjovi Kouwonou of UNICEF to be updated on the current status of this work and of future areas for collaboration or networking. He was not aware of any HPAI activities that the embassy would be supporting within the next few months.

❖ *UNICEF*

Both Dr. Bebay and Mr. Dessou recommended that Mr. Howell contact Mr. Raymond Kodjovi Kouwonou of UNICEF because he had worked with AED's Dr. Yaya Drabo to distribute HPAI prevention awareness publicity that AED had prepared late last year. It was based on four themes: report sick or dead fowl to authorities, separate chickens from ducks and other fowl, keep poultry rearing areas clean of fecal material and wash after handling poultry, and completely cook all poultry products. The Government of Togo had set up Commissions for

Communication and Social Mobilization to sustain community awareness of HPAI threat and how to prevent it. A study of impact of AED's HPAI messages on public awareness would be undertaken with follow up visits to target areas. As far as Mr. Kouwonou knew, the next step in AED's plans would be for an additional series of messages to be undertaken in March. He welcomed the LSU AgCenter Project's intervention that would reinforce efforts to make the public aware of HPAI preventive measures that it could take and looked forward to being kept updated of the Project's implementation.

❖ *Association National des Professions Avicoles du Togo - ANPAT*

ANPAT is the primary association of commercial poultry producers and includes suppliers of feed and other inputs for poultry production. Its president is involved in the feed business. There were two meetings with ANPAT: the first with its president, Mr. Kokou Claude Kouami, and executive secretary, Mr. Emmanuel Aziaba; and the second with members attending the monthly meeting. The RFA was not sent to ANPAT because nothing in the information that Mr. Howell could find about it suggested that it would be a potential candidate for LPI. The representatives whom Mr. Howell met expressed much interest in knowing about the NPIP and asked to have translated what Mr. Howell obtained from a website. They welcomed the opportunity to have training that would strengthen their bio-security efforts, association capacity building (that would strengthen their voice with the Government) and the social network development that would include participation of cross-border poultry product traders in the Project. On the wall of their office they pointed out posters from the USDA and recalled having met Dr. Cheryl French and Dr. Raphael Coly of the USDA/APHIS/Dakar. They were aware that FAO was starting a value chain study because they had met recently with an implementing team. ANPAT was planning to hold a regional workshop of poultry associations from Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Burkina Faso, Sénégal, Bénin, Niger and Guinea-Bissau on March 5 – 7.

Mr. Howell attended ANPAT's monthly meeting for February. The first agenda item was the production of yellow corn as a component of layer feed, as promoted by the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC). Two of its representatives were in attendance: Mr. Kodjo Kondo, an agronomist who specializes in Monitoring and Evaluation and is based in Bamako and Mr. Udo Rudiger, a cluster advisor for IFDC based in Lomé. They are encouraging producers to keep records on: all expenditures for corn production inputs; total quantity and value of corn production; and quantity and value of egg production. When by chance Mr. Howell met Mr. Kondo and Mr. Rudiger at the Abidjan Airport on Sunday February 16, they explained that they started working with some members of ANPAT for yellow corn production in April 2007 and would keep Mr. Howell updated on their work with ANPAT. They thanked Mr. Howell for sharing the information that Mr. Howell had received about the regional Poultry Association meeting that it was being organized by ANPAT for March 5 – 7.

At the monthly members meeting, Mr. Howell gave a brief summary of his prior experience in Togo and a brief overview of the Project. Mr. Howell explained that ANPAT would be a key stakeholder. There was concern that the Project would not accomplish anything because they said many projects had come and gone with no lasting impact.

After hearing Mr. Howell's explanation of developing a sustainable social network linking commercial producers with neighbors who raised a few chickens as a sideline, the Executive

Secretary and a few members said that they thought that ANPAT should play a key role raising the awareness of HPAI in their communities. The executive secretary explained that a representative of ANPAT would be invited to attend meetings concerning coordination of HPAI prevention and awareness activities as well as provide a few brochures/posters about HPAI, although not enough for each member. They recommended that each member should have a poster and additional materials so that they could help distribute HPAI information in their communities. Mr. Howell replied that he would transmit their interest in local information diffusion to AED and UNICEF.

Establish Contact/Working Relationships with Regional Entities

❖ *FAO* in Togo

Mr. Howell visited the FAO/Togo mission twice. Just after his arrival in Togo, he learned that the FAO/Togo Representative would be leaving soon and that Mr. Howell would probably not be able to meet him. At the first meeting on February 5, Mr. Howell met FAO's international and Togolese staff to explain the work that the Project plans to do and to inform them that the Project has been in contact with persons that are working with regional programs, such as Dr. Jacques Conforti, Dr. Fullon Guèye (both based in Bamako) and Dr. Charles Bebay. Mr. Howell mentioned that before leaving West Africa he would stop in Bamako to meet Dr. Conforti at FAO's regional office.

Mr. Howell requested information on the poultry production in Togo and asked how he could obtain copies of Dr. Bebay's 2006 FAO study on bio-security issues for small scale poultry production in Cameroun and Togo. They did not know anything about it. Mr. Howell explained that he found it during an Internet search for information on poultry production in Togo and thought that its information would be useful to Togolese who are involved in prevention of HPAI. The FAO staff suggested that the study was probably requested by FAO HQ in Rome and that it had not yet been released for distribution. They gladly made two photocopies of Mr. Howell's internet printout so that they would have a copy and Mr. Howell could have a copy to give to ICAT. They agreed to keep each other updated on activities pertaining to HPAI in Togo.

At the second visit, Mr. Howell met FAO's point person for HPAI in Togo, Dr. Hounkali. He provided Mr. Howell information of three training sessions AED funded in August 2008 on Post HPAI identification measures that must be taken to clean affected sites. The training programs consisted of a session for the twenty members of GVPR plus six from the Veterinary Service in Notse and of additional training programs in Kara and Agbodrafo (where the first cases of HPAI were identified in Togo). He was glad that, through the new Project, ANPAT would learn measures to improve the bio-security of stakeholders' poultry farms because they are usually weak in this area. Mr. Howell and Dr. Hounkali met again at the Lomé Airport on Sunday February 16 on the way to the USDA/APHIS workshop on Intermediate and Basic Level Crisis Management Organization being held in Bamako.

❖ In Bamako – FAO and USDA/APHIS

Mr. Howell met Dr. Chreyl French and Dr. Raphael Coly of USDA/APHIS, as well as Dr. Frédéric Poudevigne (FAO Regional Coordinator for Western & Central Africa Emergency

Center for Trans-boundary Animal Diseases) at the Regional Center for Livestock Health in Bamako, Mali. Mr. Howell was able to briefly tell Dr. French about his recent work in Togo and explain the main themes of the PFID PPP HPAI Project. However she was especially busy with the week-long workshop on Intermediate and Basic Level Crisis Management Organization that included participation by high level government representatives for Livestock Ministries of most countries West and Central African Countries.

❖ In Dakar - USAID/West Africa

On February 19 Mr. Howell met Dr. Baba Soumare (the USAID/West Africa Avian Influenza Regional Coordinator), two representatives of CRS/Senegal (a local partner involved in various HPAI prevention and preparedness activities in Senegal) and Dr. Gary Mullins (Regional Coordinator for Africa of Stamping Out Pandemic and Avian Influenza or STOP HPAI). Dr. Mullins reported on the November training of forty veterinarians and medical doctors in pre-deployment and HPAI essentials and epidemiology of HPAI. During his travels throughout the region, he remarked that communication between the many actors in combating HPAI needs to be strengthened and that the private sector must become a greater participant. On a recent trip to Benin he observed the severe shortage of veterinarians. After the identification of HPAI in Nigeria in March 2006, there was in Benin a great social reaction against poultry production and poultry purchases. The recent outbreak there has been traced to fowl being brought across the border of Ogun State of southwest Nigeria. This means that Benin is on the front line in preventing the spread of HPAI through the four country trade corridor. He did not see any HPAI awareness information posted in the important markets of the once affected area near the Nigerian border. After meeting Benin poultry association stakeholders, representatives of the government veterinary service and Mission Director of USAID/Guinea, he recommended that LSU AgCenter and USAID/Benin explore development of a PFID PPP type program that would strengthen the linkages between a well-functioning, commercial poultry sector and safe food supply chain. He thinks that this would be essential for long term HPAI prevention and control.

The meeting was also attended by Mr. Daniel Gregoire, an expert in communication with a joint mission by FAO/OIE/OMS for the rapid evaluation of the National Program of Integrated Actions to Prevent and Control Avian and Human Influenza in Senegal. He also emphasized the importance of communication among the varied actors and coordination of activities.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on his interactions with persons in Togo and others in West Africa, Mr. Howell provides the following conclusions and recommendations.

- *Mapping* - There are no plans map the poultry value chain in Togo because much information on the poultry value chain is already available, including Global Positioning System locations of most Togolese commercial poultry farms, and because the FAO is undertaking value chain mapping to be completed during April in Togo and in three of its neighboring countries. The ICAT recommends that members of its extensive extension service network obtain additional information if any gaps appear in the information that the FAO reports.

- *Cross Border Cooperation and Coordination* - In 2007, Togolese authorities and their counterparts in neighboring countries began communicating with each other about AI prevention and control. The participants from Togo and five neighboring countries at the November 2007 Agbodrafo, Togo workshop decided to develop a common regional strategy for facilitating cross border harmonization of customs procedures and communication of AI messages. As soon as the work plan for this cross border program has received governmental approval, ICAT will review it with local authorities to determine how PFID PPP Project can support Togo's response on its borders with Ghana and Benin.
- *Domain Selection* - The program will be initiated in at least two prefectures in the south of the country that have commercial and non-commercial poultry production as well as cross border trading. In those prefectures, sustainable social network models can be implemented in a short time and then replicated in adjacent areas of Togo and across the borders in the neighboring countries.
- *Integrated National Action Plan* - The ICAT, through its representation on the national AI task force, will coordinate the implementation of its activities with the Integrated National Action Plan for Prevention and Control of HPAI for Togo that will receive funds from the EU through the Support Programme to Integrated National Action Plans for Avian and Human Influenza (SPINAP-AHI).
- *ANAPA Participation in AI Message Diffusion* - The primary poultry sector association, ANPAT, has not yet participated in a significant way in communicating messages about AI but would like at least to be able to distribute in its members' communities AED-prepared poultry posters and brochures. Contact will be made with Mr. R. K. Kouvonou, the local representative of UNICEF that is partnering with AED, to determine if there can be a role for the ANPAT in the diffusion of prevention and control messages.
- *Responding to AI Outbreak in Benin* - The first outbreaks of HPAI in Benin occurred in January 2008. The fact that the cause of the outbreak was contaminated fowl imported illegally from a neighboring country highlights two serious problems: border controls were not preventing the intra-regional trade of diseased birds and the country of origin had not yet controlled the AI outbreaks within its own borders. According to information received by Dr. Mullins of STOP.AI, infected turkeys were brought to Benin from Ogun State, Nigeria, that had experienced a major AI outbreak at a commercial layer farm. This places Benin's eastern border on the front line in preventing the spread of this disease from a country that has had sixty identified outbreaks to the other countries in the key West African trade corridor. Therefore, Dr. Mullins recommended that the LSU AgCenter explore with USAID/Benin the development of a PFID PPP type program that would strengthen the linkages between a well-functioning, commercial poultry sector and safe food supply chain. He thinks that this would be essential for long term AI prevention and control in the region.
- *Language Translation Expenses* - Translation is an important issue because this PFID-PPP Project is developing models in both French and English speaking countries. All documents and training materials have to be written in both languages. Trainers from the LSU AgCenter will require interpreters for the training sessions that

they will lead in Togo because they are not bi-lingual. This means there will be significant expenses for program implementation in that country that will not have to be incurred in Zambia.

Attachment B - Project Initiation in Zambia

This Section documents Dr. Jonathan Hubchen's travel related to initiating the HPAI Project in Zambia. It included travel in that country and RSA.

Summary of Meetings, Zambia

❖ USAID/Zambia

On Tuesday, January 22, Dr. Hubchen talked to Dr. Jim Barnhart who reiterated that our Project has the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The draft National AI Plan that Dr. Hubchen had at the time was finalized with World Bank funds. However Dr. Barnhart hasn't seen any action in a few months and hoped that PFID can help jump start the activities.

On Tuesday, January 29, Dr. Barnhart and Dr. Hubchen participated in a conference call with Dr. Jim Yazman, Dr. Karen Becker and Ms. Kimberly Crunkleton. Dr. Hubchen outlined his progress in seeking a new partner. Dr. Yazman reiterated his wish to involve the village level producers in spite of PAZ and the Task Forces' contention that they are not the key threat of HPAI (refer to the next section). He feels that there is no one to look out for their interests, they are the ones most likely to come into contact with the infestation and they are the ones most likely to suffer from government-mandated flock destruction in the event of such an infestation. Ms. Crunkleton and Dr. Yazman reiterated the need to collaborate with AED's AI.comm and other regional players. Specifically, the International Livestock Research Institute's (ILRI's) work in mapping was stated although Dr. Barnhart had no knowledge of their presence in Zambia. Dr. Yazman also asked Dr. Hubchen to prepare an activity schedule for the next two months to be presented at the March Regional Meeting.

❖ Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Dr. Barnhart also set up an interview with two officials of the Ministry's Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development: Dr. Peter Sinyangwe, Director of the Department and the National AI Task Force (pgsinyangwe@maff.gov.zm), and Dr. Christina Chisembele, the Task Force's Deputy Director (shimbec2000@yahoo.com). Dr. Evelyn Nguleka of PAZ/VetLab (evenguleka@yahoo.com) also attended. Dr. Sinyangwe confirmed Dr. Barnhart's notice about the lack of recent activity but stated that, "the message was already out" due to the Task Force's community awareness work done with the Poultry Association of Zambia's (PAZ's) assistance. He added that the Task Force members (including PAZ) represented most of the sector. He agreed that there were areas of congruence between the Task Force's work and PFID's interventions, particularly in the following areas.

- Their promotion of collaboration and PFID's emphasis on Social Network Management Systems (SNMS) and PPPs;
- Their promotion of bio-security measures and our emphasis on BMPs; and
- Their focus on epidemiological inventories and ours on mapping.

Regarding the latter, there was apparently some assessment, the results of which are in the latest version of their National Plan, which is finalized with World Bank funds and was disseminated via e-mail on Tuesday, February 12. Dr. Hubchen reviewed the copy and sent it to Project staff.

Dr. Sinyangwe admitted that the Task Force's work is primarily centered on small to large scale commercial producers; beyond its awareness program, there is not much work on village level producers. When Dr. Hubchen asked whether the lack of disease control at the village level was the greatest threat of HPAI infestation, he countered that this wasn't a significant problem because the village level producers were too disbursed to spread HPAI before it could be contained. Likewise, Dr. Sinyangwe stated that the major concentration of migratory birds was cordoned off to preclude infestation. He maintained that the greater density and mobility of commercial level producers presented the greatest threats to HPAI infestation.

❖ LPI Candidate Interviews

On Tuesday, January 22, Dr. Hubchen interviewed Matthews Ngosa (znfu@zamnet.zm, mngosa2002@yahoo.com) and Evelyn Nguleka (also of VetLab as mentioned above) of the Poultry Association of Zambia (PAZ), which reinforced his belief that PAZ would be a good choice as a Zambian Partner Institution. PAZ has good connections throughout the industry – including its active participation in the National AI Task Force – and its links with the village level producers are probably as good as anyone else's in this country. Note that “village level producers” or “free range producers” is the Zambian term for what the Project originally termed backyard producers. Apparently Zambians use the term backyard producers to describe what the Project originally termed emerging small scale commercial producers – and who might have as many as five hundred birds at one time. PAZ makes a concerted effort to mobilize to what Zambians term “backyard producers” and to include them in the sector's decision making process to the extent that the Association reserves a place on its board for such a representative. Admittedly their work with village level producers seems to be limited to dissemination and some extension work – probably with an aim to commercialize such producers and make them potential members whenever possible.

Dr. Nguleka's work with PAZ is primarily through her work with the “VetLab”, a veterinary diagnostics laboratory that was recently established with 50% USAID funding. Its initial work is in analyzing poultry samples for disease although it is branching out to mastitis work for dairy cattle. The laboratory appeared basic but was sufficient to provide diagnostic services that before had to be contracted to RSA. Its potential to provide assistance to any HPAI surveillance activity is obvious.

Later on Tuesday, Dr. Hubchen interviewed Mr. Brian Harrigan and Mr. Isaac Sakala of Africare/Zambia who also showed interest. Their office has significant agriculture experience although nothing in poultry. Based on guidance from the LSU AgCenter, Dr. Hubchen informed Mr. Harrigan that Africare could include an overhead in its proposed budget provided that it shows a copy of its Negotiated Indirect Cost Recovery Agreement statement justifying such expense. They sent to send Dr. Hubchen an acceptable application by January 25 and gave a very good interview that afternoon. As such, Dr. Hubchen had at least two qualified candidates for the position.

On Wednesday, January 23, Dr. Hubchen also interviewed the national offices of Oxfam and CLUSA. Ms. Anne Witteveen of Oxfam/Zambia admitted that the 40 K per year was too small for her office's consideration but is willing to collaborate given her contacts with village level producer groups. Mr. Mike Milloux of CLUSA/Zambia had to talk to his US office for authorization to apply. Alex Serrano called from the National Cooperative Business Association's DC headquarters (CLUSA's current designation in the US although many of the country offices kept the old name) and strongly implied that Dr. Hubchen shouldn't expect an application. Dr. Hubchen had not heard from them since.

Mr. Milloux did provide Dr. Hubchen with two useful items. The first was his opinion that village level producers were too disbursed throughout Zambia to be effectively mobilized – at least to the degree that Dr. Yazman wants for this activity. He felt that the small to medium level commercial poultry farmers (what PAZ termed backyard producers) were more appropriate for us to target as stakeholders. The second was his strong recommendation that the Project include VetLab in its activities. He said that Dr. Nguleka's work is already providing significant diagnostic services and has significant potential to establish a link between the country's veterinarians and the livestock sectors. He also saw significant potential in linking the small to medium level commercial poultry farmers with VetLab to the commercial benefit of both.

On Thursday, Dr. Hubchen met with Mr. Masiye Nawiko and Dr. Klaus Droppelmann of the Agricultural Consultative Forum. While the ACF specialized in mobilizing stakeholders throughout a sector and bringing them together to articulate joint strategies, they strongly recommended PAZ. However ACF did submit an application on January 28 leading Dr. Hubchen to postpone his final decision.

The application reflected ACF's institutional ability to bring together a wide degree of stakeholders to develop consensus-driven sectoral strategies. However, ACF's ability to coordinate implementation of such a strategy or to follow basic principles of project management is highly questionable given the limited staff. This is reflected in the fact that ACF did not include a line budget, which was specified in the RFA. Both ACF's strengths and weaknesses were reinforced by an interview with Hyde Haantuba (ACF's Project Coordinator) and Mr. Nawiko and Dr. Droppelman on the following Tuesday, although they did show an impressive accounting system. Dr. Droppelman suggested that the Project consider splitting the award between them and PAZ (which is one of their members).

Regarding the selection of a Zambian LPI, Dr. Hubchen was torn between two qualified applicants (PAZ and Africare) and even the third (ACF) had significant qualifications. The relative advantages of PAZ and Africare were as follows:

- PAZ is a Zambian organization and assisting in its institutional capacity development would be a major achievement. It is strongly affiliated with the National AI Task Force and the Poultry Industry. It claims significant efforts to mobilize "backyard" producers (if not village level producers – and note that more than one interviewee considered such mobilization to be extremely difficult) toward participating in the formal commercial level. Lastly, it is affiliated with the highly recommended VetLab.

- Although Africare is an international NGO it does have thirty years of experience in Zambia and very strong links with the government – to the point that it claims to be sometimes considered a national NGO. Furthermore, Mr. Sakala, a host country national, is nominated to be the coordinator. Its project and financial management practices are up to international standards and it has significant experience in stakeholder mobilization, including those in the backyard sector.

Dr. Barnhart suggested that the Project consider combining the advantages of both applicants and contract Africare as the Zambian LPI with the understanding that they work toward building the PAZ's capacity and hire them whenever possible. In fact, Africare's budget is built into with \$6,000 to hire a veterinarian – who could be Dr. Nguleka of the PAZ-affiliated VetLab. Therefore, Dr. Hubchen proposed to his supervisor, Dr. Lakshman Velupillai, that the Project choose Africare with the understanding that it will involve PAZ as much as possible, both as a stakeholder and as a provider (or source of) compensated services. Dr. Velupillai approved this recommendation and Dr. Hubchen made the appropriate notifications. Dr. Hubchen was somewhat worried after talking to Mr. Ngosa of PAZ who seemed skeptical about PAZ members being hired by Africare and he passed these concerns to Mr. Harrigan.

❖ Africare's Orientation

Dr. Hubchen started Africare's sub-contract orientation on January 31. As Mr. Isaac Sakala was on leave for the week, Dr. Hubchen went over contractual and financial issues with Mr. Brian Harrigan and Ms. Gwati Chitalima, Africare's Sr. Accountant. Specifically, the Project went over the following:

- Dr. Hubchen went over the contractual issues and process with Mr. Harrigan resulting in a packet to be reviewed by their respective home offices.
- Dr. Hubchen provided a Project overview to Mr. Harrigan and Ms. Chitalima as well as an invoice tutorial to Ms. Chitalima. Note that she is fully trained in USAID procedures for financial control.

Dr. Hubchen continued with Africare's orientation and other initial Project activities on February 4 and 5. This focused on Mr. Isaac Sakala, who will be Africare's primary representative for the Project, and included the following:

- Dr. Hubchen arranged for Mr. Sakala's plane fare and hotel reservation so that he can attend the regional AI conference with Dr. Hubchen on March 6-7.
- Dr. Hubchen provided a programmatic orientation to Mr. Sakala, focusing on a Project overview and a description of each of the five main stages of the Project: Mapping, Social Network Development, Strategy & BMP Development, BMP Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Mr. Sakala and Dr. Hubchen met Dr. Christina Chisembele of the Ministry's Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development and the Deputy Director of the National AI Task Force (the Director, Dr. Sinyangwe, was out of town). Dr. Chisembele invited Mr. Sakala to attend the Task Force's Technical Committee Meeting on Thursday.

- Mr. Sakala and Dr. Hubchen revised some of the Scopes of Work for the upcoming TDYs and put together a proposed work schedule to be presented at the March meetings.

Africare's contact information is as follows:

- Physical Address: Plot 78/100, Ibex Hill (off Lake Rd., near Chibelo Primary School), Lusaka, Zambia
- PO Box 33921; Tel. 260-(0)211-260483/264406; F 260-(0)211-264453
- Brian Harrigan - Country Representative: T 260-(0)211-260483, C 260-(0)977-791432, bharrigan@africare.org.zm
- Isaac Sakala - Agriculture, Food and Environment Manager: C 260-(0)977-401454, isakala@africare.org.zm
- Ms. Gwati Chitalima – Sr. Accountant: C 260-(0)979-611494, gwatichi@africare.org.zm, gwatich@yahoo.com

Summary of Meetings, RSA

❖ SADC

On Monday, Feb 11, Dr. Welbourne Madzima (wmadzima@sadc.int) and Pascal Bonnet (pbonnet@sadc.int) of the Southern African Development Community's (SADC's) Promoting Integration (PRINT) Livestock Project met Dr. Hubchen while they all were at Stellenbosch University. While they are not directly involved with HPAI, they did have some information and shared the regional AI plan with Dr. Hubchen.

Key points include the following

- A Joint Technical Committee (JTC, which reports to SADC's permanent Animal Health and Production Committee) coordinates design and implementation of the Regional Plan as well as ensures that it complements each national plan – as such the Regional Committee should correspond with each national committee such as the Zambian National AI Task Force;
- The JTC is concentrating on a surveillance system based on the existing Newcastle model (in fact they see potential in integrating mapping with Newcastle vaccination) – future activities include coordination of human and maybe poultry vaccination;
- The existing control policy is slaughter with compensation – since funds are an issue, the PRINT staff recommends insurance for commercial producers;
- The staff members suggest the possibility of sharing PRINT's methodology for examining small ruminant value chain when that methodology is finalized – they also see value chain mapping as a way to determine appropriate compensation;
- Dr. Bonnet suggested that the Project work with the Zambian Ministry's Animal Production officials as well as those in Animal Health; and

- He also suggested that the Project contact Mr. Roby Alders, Director of the International Rural Poultry Center (robyna@kyeemafoundation.org) and Ms. Susanne Munstermann the AI in charge at the Regional Center for Animal Health (susanne.munstermann@fao.org).

❖ USAID/South Africa and USAID/Southern Africa

On February 14, Dr. Hubchen visited the following people at the USAID/South Africa Mission in Pretoria (which is also the current site for the Regional Center for Southern Africa):

- Kimberly Crunkleton, Regional Avian Influenza Coordinator, USAID/Southern Africa (kcrunkleton@usaid.gov);
- Cecilia Khupe, PFID/MSP AA CTO, USAID/Southern Africa (ckhupe@usaid.gov);
- Dr. Marina Manger Cats, Avian and Human Influenza Program, CDC (mangercatsm@sa.cdc.gov);
- Dr. Stefano Tempia, Avian and Human Influenza Program, CDC (tempias@sa.cdc.gov); and
- Brian C. McCotter, Regional Advisor, AED's Global Health, Population and Nutrition Group (bmccotter@aed.org).

Dr. Hubchen discussed HPAI issues with these people who gave Dr. Hubchen the following guidance:

- The Project should contact Mr. Kevin Lovell, CEO of the Southern Africa Poultry Association (of which PAZ is a member and who would be a participant at the March meeting) to find out what BMPs are currently being employed in the region;
- In determining impact and justifying BMP replication throughout the region, the Project should consider “cross cutting” indicators regarding incidence of other diseases such as Newcastle;
- Dr. Hubchen should look for “risk mapping” methodology at the March meeting;
- AED might be able to provide guidance and collaboration in communications or border control strategy – there was *no* mention of collaboration in participatory planning;
- Dr. Manger Cats observed that Zambia's HPAI efforts are not very well coordinated as evidenced by Dr. Christina Chisembele's lack of knowledge regarding UNICEF work in response training and communication strategy;
- Ms. Crunkleton noted that the World Bank's HPAI funding in Zambia extends to implementation;
- The CDC's HPAI efforts in Zambia have focused on human health and have included diagnostic capability (focusing on a viral laboratory) and active surveillance of patients – CDC has helped develop multi-disciplinary rapid response teams in the region but not in Zambia;

- Mr. McCotter and Dr. Manger suggested that the Project work with CDC contractors on the Tanzanian and Congolese sides of Zambia's borders; and
- Ms. Crunkleton recommended that the final report focus on the comparison between targets and actual indicators, with reasons.

Dr. Hubchen reported on the Pretoria meeting during another phone conference with Drs. Yazman and Karen Becker on February 26. Dr. Becker agreed with Ms. Crunkleton's recommendation of cross-cutting indicators and Dr. Yazman recommended that the Project ask Africare to look into the possibility of having ACF contribute to the participatory planning meeting that the Project will have in Zambia.

Conclusions and Recommendations

During his recruitment of a Zambian LPI, the key issue was that of including the village level producers within the Project to donor satisfaction. Neither the Ministry of Agriculture through its Task Force nor the PAZ do much work or have much concern with what Dr. Yazman calls the backyard producers and what they call the village level producers. The focus on the commercial producers is supported by Mr. Mike Milloux of CLUSA and by Dr. Karen Becker in the January 18 teleconference although the need to include the village level producers was reinforced in the January 29 teleconference. From this, Dr. Hubchen concluded that the Project will have to include the village level producers as much as possible at the risk of offending current Zambian sensibilities – this was one of the key reasons for his recommending the selection of Africare as the Zambian LPI.

Other issues particular to the HPAI intervention in Zambia include the following:

- The Project's mapping work might include distinction between awareness and adoption of the information disseminated by the Task Force.
- The Project should follow Kimberly Crunkleton's advice regarding "cross cutting" indicators and ask Africare to look into Dr. Yazman's recommendation to have ACF contribute to the participatory planning meeting in Zambia.

Attachment C - Southern Africa Regional Meeting

From Thursday, March 6 to Saturday, March 8, 2008, Dr. Jonathan Hubchen and Mr. Isaac Sakala (Project Coordinators from the LSU AgCenter and Africare Zambia) attended a pair of meetings geared toward coordinating the control and prevention of Avian Influenza in Southern Africa. Although they were officially conducted as two separate meetings – the first being organized by the UN’s Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the second by USAID – there was considerable overlap in terms of attendees and agenda items. This section often reflects this overlap by sometimes combining discussions from both meetings in a single body of text.

UN/OCHA Meeting

The objectives of the first Bi-Annual Meeting of The Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza Platform for Southern Africa (AHIPSA) were as follows:

- 1) To take stock of the current readiness and progress made in the SADC region;
- 2) To share current/upcoming initiatives and new planning/preparedness tools (including the online tracker, simulation and advocacy materials); and
- 3) To identify priority countries, common activities/interventions for the coming six months in the region.

❖ Preparedness and Program Presentations

The *SADC’s Regional Plan* was presented by Dr. B.D. Hulman of the SADC’s Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate (FANR, 267 395-1863, ext 5090, bhulman@sadc.int). The plan emphasized preparedness, not response. Dr. Hulman stated that a Joint Technical Committee (JTC) was mandated by member governments to review national plans (6-8/06); identify capacity building and equipment needs and coordinate the importation ban from infected areas. It also initiated a policy on culling with compensation and on vaccination. The JTC membership includes Animal and Human Health Representatives of eight countries (selected on a rotating basis, to cover the whole region – not currently including Zambia). The latest meeting was held last September for review and kick-start of such activities as: harmonization, bio-security measures, monitoring implementation of national response plans, SOPs for early warning surveillance, guidelines for collaboration between human and animal health officials and awareness campaigns. The anticipated cost for the coordination activities was estimated to be 1.1 million USD.

WFP Pandemic Plan – The UN World Food Program (WFP) devised plans for general pandemic preparedness and response, not specific to HPAI. The current priority is on developing cross-cutting systems for preparedness and response. The challenge is to pool resources (including those from the private sector) to maximize efforts. Representatives mentioned the utility of collaboration with academic community and NGOs for implementation.

OCHA stated its role as measuring preparedness, advocacy, planning assistance and coordination. Planning assistance can be provided through modeling and simulation or “tabletop

exercises” and skill drills. These are based on a circular “Define-Develop-Implement-Improve” model.

Nicholas Eseko of *WHO* (eselon@who.org) described the International Health Regulation (IHR) 2005 obligating affected countries to report HPAI to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the ten year old Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response Program. WHO’s contribution to regional efforts as detailed in its regional plan include: a panel, network development, rapid response training, surveillance/diagnostic training, pre-positioning of stocks and guideline revision. Training was funded jointly with other donors. The representative noted the recurring issue of collaboration between human and animal health efforts. Future activities include surveillance country training in Zambia, data management and risk assessment.

UNICEF, represented by Richard Odindo, focuses on formative research and communication methods identifying knowledge, barriers, and channels throughout the continent. In Zambia, UNICEF has collected data for a household-based baseline on awareness, information channels, adoption of hygiene/sanitation, children’s role in raising chickens and venders. It also has gathered qualitative information from key informers and has focused on wetlands and other vulnerable areas. According to Dr. Odindo, this data has not yet been inputted or analyzed in the Zambian UNICEF Office so Isaac will contact this Office to discover when the information will be available and if they need any help; correspondence has already been initiated in this regard.

UNICEF’S communication methods include: leaflets, media, community contacts, schools and training. The strategy includes work with Newcastle and is characterized by coordination within as well as between countries

Other entities included:

- *Red Cross*, which described its efforts to increase community mobilization to meet components of national plans, integration, role definition, targeting the public and cross border issues.
- *UNCHR* participated in a consolidated action plan with other UN agencies, focusing its contribution on refugee settings and coordination on local levels.

❖ Continued Surveillance

In light of waning interest, maintaining surveillance was considered to be a critical issue

FAO/OIE/Regional Center for Animal Health (RCAH represented by Fred Musisi, +27 11 517-1538, fredlmusisi@yahoo.co.uk and Susanne Münstermann, +267 395-3100, susanne.munstermann@fao.org) – These representatives described the establishment of the RCAH in partnership with national veterinarian agencies. The RCAH focuses on capacity building for disease recognition, laboratory diagnosis, epidemiological based disease surveillance and data management based on the Livestock Information Management System (LIMS), which was established from PRINT and with which PFID/Stellenbosch has experience. All of this should lead to a higher degree of emergency preparation.

The RAHC was established in reaction to HPAI and other trans-boundary diseases. It is considered more of a coordination mechanism rather than an institution on the regional and sub-

regional level. On behalf of SADC, it acts as a “service provider” strengthening veterinary services. It collaborates with the RSA-based Agricultural Research Council and Onstepaart Veterinary Institute (ARC-OVI) on wild bird surveillance and provides reference materials on a variety of health issues including Newcastle. With USAID, the RAHC is considering a pilot study on preparedness based on tabletop exercise on a selected national response plan – Zambia is considered a prime possibility. Other future activities include field-based surveillance with improved data capture and dissemination on response and containment.

The CDC (represented by Marina Manger Cats) focuses on surveillance for human health and rapid response training. It also emphasizes the link and distinction between seasonal flu, AI and other pandemic placing different priorities in each (in terms of allocation, rapid response and treatment).

❖ Small Groups

The meeting continued with attendees dividing into small groups to address the following tasks:

- What are on-going collaborative projects?
- What are the opportunities for future collaboration – what are the priority thematic areas and target countries?
- What mechanisms should be used to ensure collaboration?

The groups provided the following findings:

- Pandemic response – The participants from this group recommended making HPAI a priority in UN/OCHA’s Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office (RIACSO), linking it with the JTC. They also suggested experience exchanges with SE Asian countries in the area of pandemic preparedness planning, tabletop exercises, review and revision of national and UN Country Team (UNCT) plans.
- Surveillance – This group suggested a link with bio security BMPs, regional training, and risk mapping. Some participants expressed interest in linking HPAI-based surveillance with Newcastle (which could be confirmed by the analyzed data in the UNICEF baseline) and on-line based collaboration.
- Laboratory – Participants recommended building on existing collaboration in training and diagnosis as coordinated by ARC/OVI, the two top regional labs and the existing PRINT networks.

❖ Meeting Conclusion

Concluding notes for this meeting included the following:

- UN considers Zambia’s UNTC plan to be “more prepared” and its national plan to be average;
- OCHA will promote on-line collaboration intranet – all participants will receive a password and URL in the following week; and

- OCHA also will provide an Excel matrix on participant activities, which will be useful to identify collaboration possibilities.

USAID Meeting

Following the UN/OCHA meeting on the afternoon of March 7, the USAID Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) Implementing Partners Meeting aimed to facilitate effective regional, sub-regional and national activities, resources and linkages among Southern Africa AHI partners.

❖ Program and Country Overviews

USAID/Southern Africa provided overviews of participating program and target countries, which are provided as annexes to this report

USAID/Southern Africa's measures have piggybacked onto existing regional coordination mechanisms. Common themes of those measures include integrated animal and human health efforts, coordination and avoidance of redundancy and cross-cutting interventions to add value for the broader context of infectious diseases. The regional center is considering focusing on “showcase” countries (one possibility is Malawi) to make up for its limited capacity to concentrate on country level interventions.

The regional center will emphasize three or four activities in its AHI measures possibly including the following: outbreak simulation exercises (first on a country then regional basis), compensation policy for culled birds and community surveillance. A key concern of the Center is the rational assignment clearly defined role for each of the meeting participants. *USAID/Africa* has contacted *SRA International* to develop appropriate management information systems.

The Southern Africa Poultry Association (SAPA, represented by Kevin Lovell, 27 11 795-2051, kevin@sapoultry.co.za) – SAPA works with AED/AI.comm in targeting small-scale producers. It is considering the promotion of a “Safe to Eat” branding program. Based on the Serad booklet, the program provides a communication strategy during HPAI outbreak and post-outbreak designed to reestablish confidence in poultry products. The program works with retailers and major wholesalers and is similar to WFLO’s Safe Poultry Program proposed for the PFID HPAI intervention. Mr. Lovell shares Corey Rosenbusch’s concerns regarding the limited degree to which village level producers can participate in such a program and worries how to maintain confidence in live chicken or village-level sales without such a brand support.

Mr. Lovell believes that that the state’s communication strategy should be fact based while private messages should focus on perceptions. He also stressed that informational access to emerging producers should be cross-cutting (i.e. including efforts on Newcastle) since AI is not commonly perceived as an actual threat, particularly by emerging or village level producers. SAPA also prepares response packets for distribution during crisis.

SAPA maintains that compensation for culled birds should be realistic, fair and based on a previously established and *widely disseminated* formula which can be continually updated to incorporate the current market price. This policy should be familiar to and accepted by producers or any other effort will become irrelevant. He stated that support for any producer who has lost poultry to culling should go beyond compensation and promote reestablishment of

production. He stated that such formulae in Ghana, Togo and Benin (AED will obtain the Togo policy). He noted that Benin vendors have also demanded compensation for lost business.

ILRI and STOP AI (represented by Gary Mullins) promote national and locally targeted capacity building for surveillance and rapid response (culling).

AI.comm (of AED, represented by Brian McCotter, 202 884-8000, bmccotter@aed.org) Concentrated on communication and addressing trans-border issues. Mr. McCotter allowed that AED used participatory planning to determine its communication strategy in West Africa but responded to existing plans in Southern Africa. It did *not* use the extensive SCALE process promoted by Dr. Jim Yazman. Border and customs officials will be among AI.comm's target audience for training on high-risk behaviors for contracting AI, practical preventive measures, and how to recognize and respond to cases of AI in animals and humans. Mr. McCotter planned a stakeholder forum with SAPA and UNICEF for dissemination of UNICEF's research findings; target audience will include associations, media groups and other communicators.

The meeting then covered *Country Needs*, also detailed in handouts provided at the meeting. USAID noted assessment "saturation" in Malawi (and possibly also in Zambia) and pushed community-based surveillance and rapid response in that country. In analyzing country needs, the World Bank's contributions need to be better known to avoid redundancy and to enhance cross border activities.

Zambia was highlighted as needing preparedness testing and as a potential showcase for a tabletop exercise. World Bank spending was noted on lab equipment, motorcycles for surveillance and a government laboratory.

❖ Small Group Discussion, PPP in Zambia

The meeting participants again broke into small groups. The authors met with Dr. Karen Becker of USDA/USAID, Kevin Lovell of SAPA and others to discuss how PFID can maximize the involvement of private sector in its Zambia intervention.

A key issue is planning an appropriate reaction to an actual incidence of AHI in Zambia; in doing so, Mr. Lovell recommended avoiding overreaction and making matters worse. In other words, he stressed that Zambians should avoid the Egyptian example of making legitimate poultry activities illegitimate – shutting down wet (live poultry) markets and backyard production. An immediate result of this policy was that, to avoid uncompensated culling, producers brought chickens inside households resulting in increased infection and death among women and children. The small group discussed the relative merits of culling and disposal versus cooking the culled birds (as proposed by some) but did not see it feasible to process and store that many chickens.

Dr. Becker added that the Project needs to engage the public and private sector stakeholders so to promote understanding of biological risk, the need for movement control and for on-site culling. Such engagement would help stakeholders propose feasible solutions such as compartmentalization that allows continuation of market activities while preventing and controlling disease. Mr. Lovell's assistance was offered in ensuring the participation of Zambian stakeholders (such as

PAZ and VetLab) who understand the industry; Jim Barnhart of USAID/Zambia also was recommended as a liaison.

The small group reiterated that the PFID intervention will require a framework based on *supply chain mapping* and analysis (with anticipated help from USAID/Zambia) with the following characteristics:

- Particular attention should be given to the Lusaka wet market, in which the supply is not located very far away;
- Data should be collect from the local vendors associations - (I believe they are members of PAZ), particularly in regards to wet market and in terms of determining consumer reaction to any HPAI response¹;
- PFID can acquire data from existing studies, such as those conducted by UNICEF and PAZ;
- The Project needs information on poultry movement *within the next six-seven weeks* so that it can develop evidence-based planning; and
- Regarding the previous point, Mr. Lovell also recommended discussions with ILO given its links with the truckers union.

Mr. Lovell promoted revision of the National Response Plan provision to include use of “epidemiological units” used to predict likely degree of disease spread and resulting *selective* response (as opposed to closing and entire system). Current policy based on the *Zambian* response plan defines control based on the following zones:

- Quarantine - confined establishment or 10 km of free range areas: culling and disposal;
- Infected areas 160 km radius – no movement and bio-security measures;
- Primary High Risk (affected province) and Secondary High Risk (entire country) – restricted movement (no exports) and enforced bio-security measures

The authors acknowledge that it will be a challenge to justify this proposed revision and persuade the National Task Force to approve its adaptation.

The following guidance was given regarding promotion/marketing of BMPs for adoption:

- Success will depend on Project and stakeholders’ ability to conduct surveillance based on epidemiological units to determine whether the areas measured by those units can be open or closed to poultry movement;
- PFID should promote BMPs as a way to improve general health, not solely in regards to HPAI prevention – this should lead to the realization of “unintended” benefits as was recommended by Kimberly Crunkleton at USAID/Southern Africa;
- The Project should partner with rural livelihood programs that promote poultry raising;

¹ PFID also should involve the vendors association when planning outbreak response so to ensure buy-in.

- BMPs will either work within Zambia’s existing regulations that comply with OIE standards or the Project should promote policy reform for harmonization – this will require government ownership of BMPs particularly within Zambia’s well established veterinary system; and
- PFID should work with the SPCA to determine acceptable culling protocols (currently suffocation of CO₂ or dislocation of the neck).

The small group concluded with guidance regarding regional replication of any successful results through sharing with SADC and regional meetings. Priority countries would include Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Moçambique.

❖ Other Small Group Discussions

During the time that the authors participated in the fore-mentioned exercise the remaining participants from other groups and reached the following findings that they presented on March 8.

Risk Assessment – HPAI interventions need to broadly define risk and its causal factors, including physical and social components. A range of data is already available. Mapping can be done at different levels, including the value chain and social structures. Key requirements for such assessment include ease of collection and ready dissemination to stakeholders.

The small group recommended the following process:

- 1) Rapid mapping – a short process of six-eight weeks involving:
 - Existing data and knowledge, extending to all avians;
 - Identification of factors leading to AI establishment; and
 - Factors leading to human exposure.
- 2) Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis – focusing on knowledge, attitudes and practice:
 - Entails definition of capacities, roles and risk; and
 - Leads to ownership.
- 3) Improved understanding and documentation of risk:
 - Refinement of information, knowledge and understanding;
 - Remapping potential entry points, trade routes and other disposal pathways;
 - Capacity building; and
 - Regular updating.
- 4) Risk Management - On-going training, communication and dissemination.

Surveillance (Involving representatives from Stop AI, CDC, FAO and ILRI) – This activity should programmatically flow from the fore-mentioned risk assessment. The meeting participants should start capacity building in field surveillance with stakeholders in high risk

areas (i.e. port and borders) as well as to promote and monitor practical application. Assessment of surveillance systems should involve a stakeholder mapping workshop and peer analysis. The group cited an ILRI study on cost recovery mechanisms, particularly for reagents. The group also recommended the link active human and avian surveillance. Lastly, *Mr. Lovell of SAPA recommended PFID/Zambia as a priority pilot project in this effort.*

Communications (primarily AI.comm) – This group also stressed risk mapping and stakeholder analysis. The key issue in this programmatic component is how to package information to decision makers and maintain interest in HPAI. Mr. McCotter suggested that the Egyptian response be distributed as a case study. Other programmatic needs include the determination of stakeholder ownership and responsibility for management of a communication model. AI.comm’s strategy in crisis communication with SAPA and UNICEF coordination also was mentioned.

Laboratories – The link with the ARC and OVI in RSA for training, technical backstopping and pre-positioning of reagents was again mentioned.

❖ Meeting Conclusion

The USAID meeting concluded with some *participant statements*. SAPA noted the need to include more industry associations in future meetings while ILRI stated its commitment to surveillance, risk mapping and assessments. FAO recommended a comparative case study on HPAI response and suggested a *Zambia tabletop exercise provide the basis for such a case study*. FAO also stated the need training in epidemiology. AI.comm mentioned its commitment to PPPs and collaboration with SAPA in crisis communication. StopAI is willing to share epidemiology training with FAO and noted its willingness to consider its expansion into Benin with PFID. WHO will review international health regulations with an eye toward HPAI relevance.

USAID then gave some comments of its own, particularly about the need for risk mapping and assessment, particularly through collaboration between StopAI and ILRI. Dr. Becker stressed the need to focus field epidemiology, in which RCAH should serve as the interim Animal Health Coordinator specifically for HPAI. AI.Comm is to finalize selection of upcoming activities, specifically in Moçambique. *Recommendations for PFID* include building on relationships established at this conference to collect assessment findings and establish influence with the task force.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the contacts and information acquired at this meeting, the authors make the following recommendations for PFID follow-up in its HPAI intervention:

- PFID immediately begin its efforts in mapping so it has information on poultry movement *within the next six-seven weeks*, from which it can develop evidence-based planning:
 - Africare should establish working relationships with the Zambian UNICEF office for the sharing of that office’s baseline findings – if necessary, Africare should

- consider using some of its budget resources to help UNICEF/Zambia input and analyze the collected data; and
- Emphasis should be given on the wet market, vendors associations and transport links.
 - PFID should establish influence with the Zambian National AI Task Force particularly in areas of compartmentalization (allowing at least partial continuation of market activities in the case of an outbreak) – *should the Project consider it an appropriate measure.*
 - PFID should develop links with SAPA, particularly in the following areas:
 - Using Mr. Lovell’s contacts in facilitating the participation of Zambian stakeholders (such as PAZ and VetLab), along with those of Jim Barnhart;
 - Potential linkage between SAPA’s Safe to Eat branding program with WFLO’s proposed Safe Poultry Program, particularly the degree to which village level producers can participate in such a program or at least not be harmed by it; and
 - Note that Jonathan has already sent some e-mails to other meeting participants
 - Recommendations for PFID’s development of working relationships include the following:
 - PFID should make active and visible use of OCHA’s on-line collaboration intranet.
 - PFID should volunteer its assistance to any efforts by FAO or other organization to showcase Zambia’s response plan in a tabletop exercise as well as its surveillance activities.
 - Implementation recommendations include the following:
 - As originally recommended by Kimberly Crunkleton, PFID should link its activities in terms of general poultry health and not just concentrate on combating HPAI;
 - PFID should partner with rural livelihood programs with poultry components and consider work with the SPCA to determine acceptable culling protocols.