

# CARE's Community Based Avian and Pandemic Influenza Risk Reduction Models in the Mekong

Jacquelyn Pinat  
Regional Program Manager  
CARE Australia



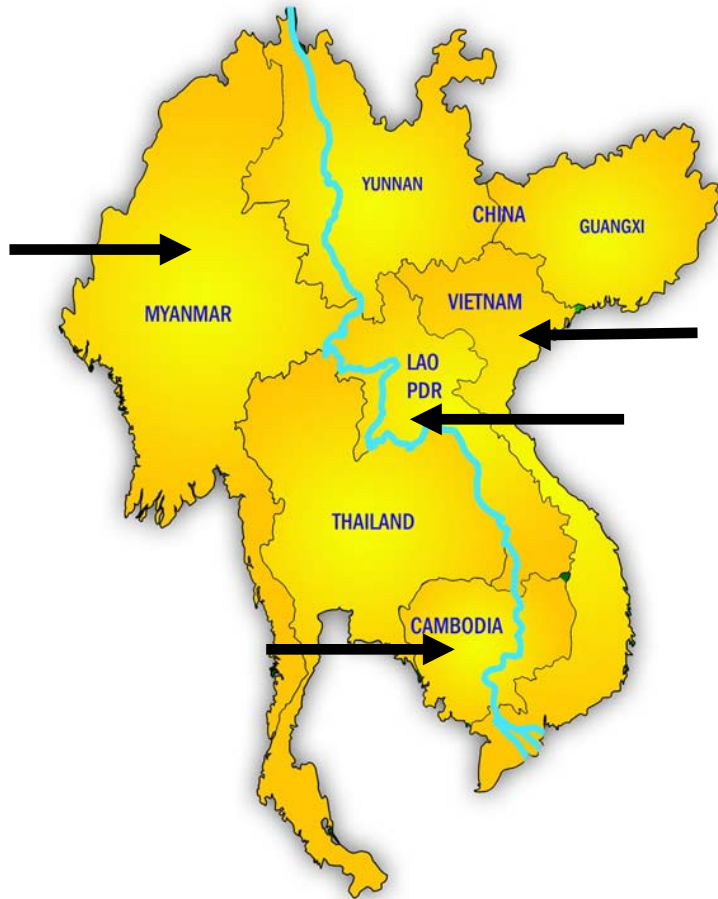
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# Presentation

- Overview of CBAIRRP
- Risk reduction models
- Relationship to policy frameworks
- Community based approaches and lessons
- Adoption and replication beyond AI

# Community Based Avian Influenza Risk Reduction Program



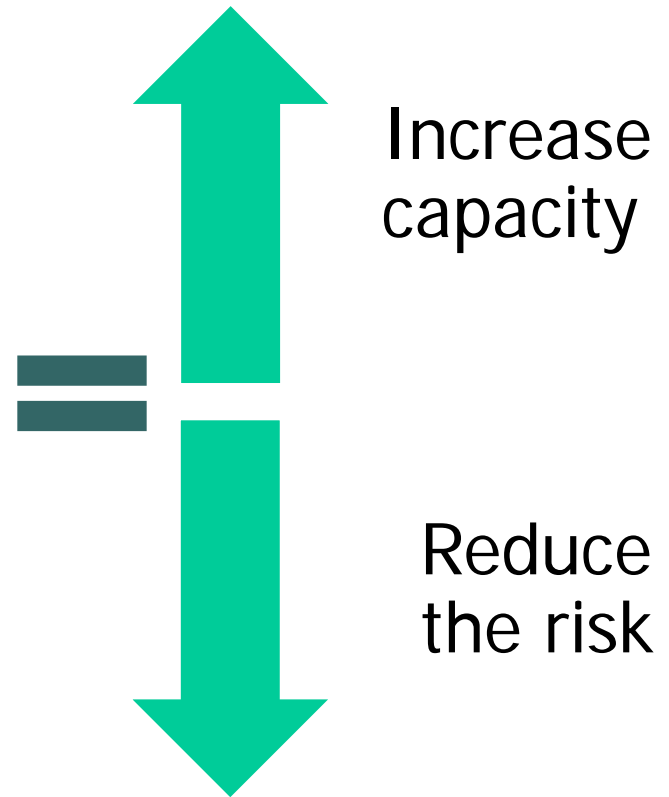
Improve community and institutional capacity for recognition, control and prevention of avian influenza in communities in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.

# Policy frameworks

- International Health Regulations. 2005
- Pandemics and Emerging Infectious Diseases Strategy. AusAID 2006
- Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases. WHO 2005
- A Global Strategy for the Progressive Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). FAO, OIE, WHO. May 2005
- Integrated National Operational Program for Avian and Human Influenza (2006-2010). Government of Viet Nam. May 2006
- National Avian Influenza Control and Pandemic Preparedness Plan 2006-2010. Government of Laos. January 2006
- Draft Cambodia National Comprehensive Avian and Human Influenza Plan. Royal Government of Cambodia. May 2006
- National Strategic Plan for Prevention and Control of Avian Influenza and Human Influenza Pandemic Preparedness and Response. Government of the Union of Myanmar, January 2006

# Piloting approaches/ models

- Awareness raising
- Capacity building at the local level
- Community surveillance
- Poultry chain: traders, markets and slaughterhouse
- Bio-security





Myanmar



## Cambodia



Vietnam



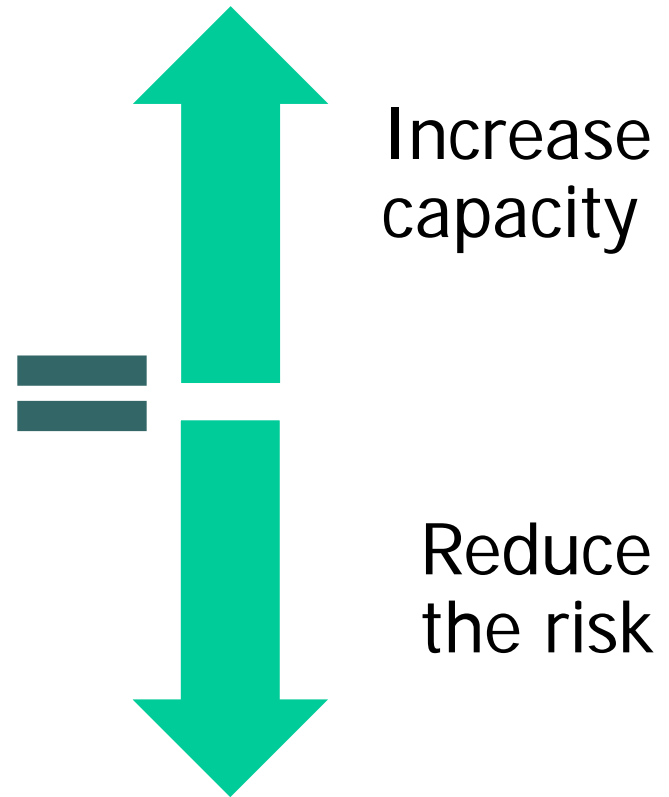
Laos

# Common approaches across countries

- community level engagement (village, markets)
- cross sectoral stakeholder engagement
- AH-HH interface
- Awareness raising and community education
- Cooperation government at various levels
- Collaboration with technical agencies
- Monitoring and feedback of progress at various levels
- Support to adoption and replication

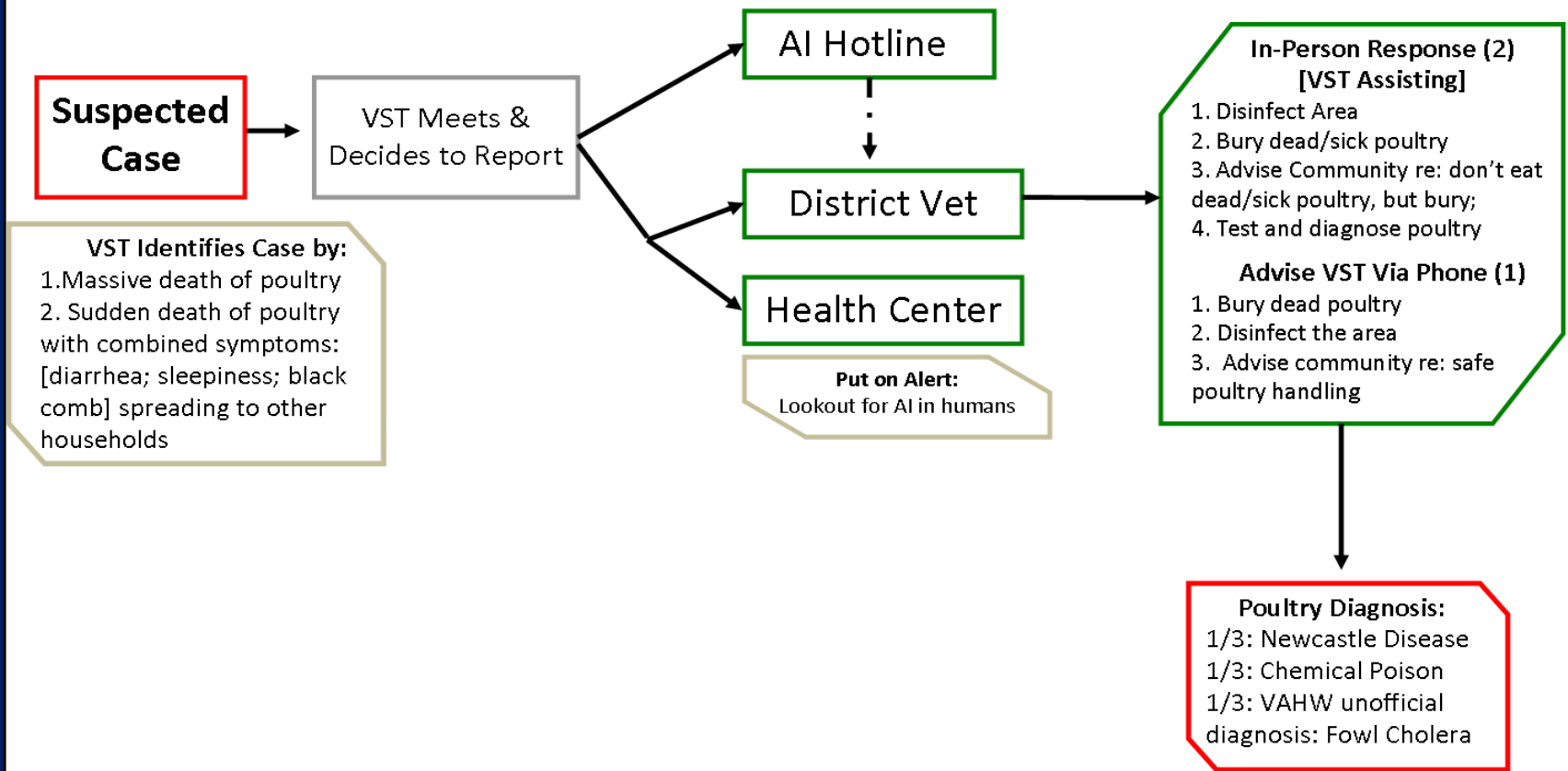
# Piloting approaches/ models

- Awareness raising
- Capacity building at the local level
- Community surveillance
- Poultry chain: traders, markets and slaughterhouse
- Bio-security (behavior change)

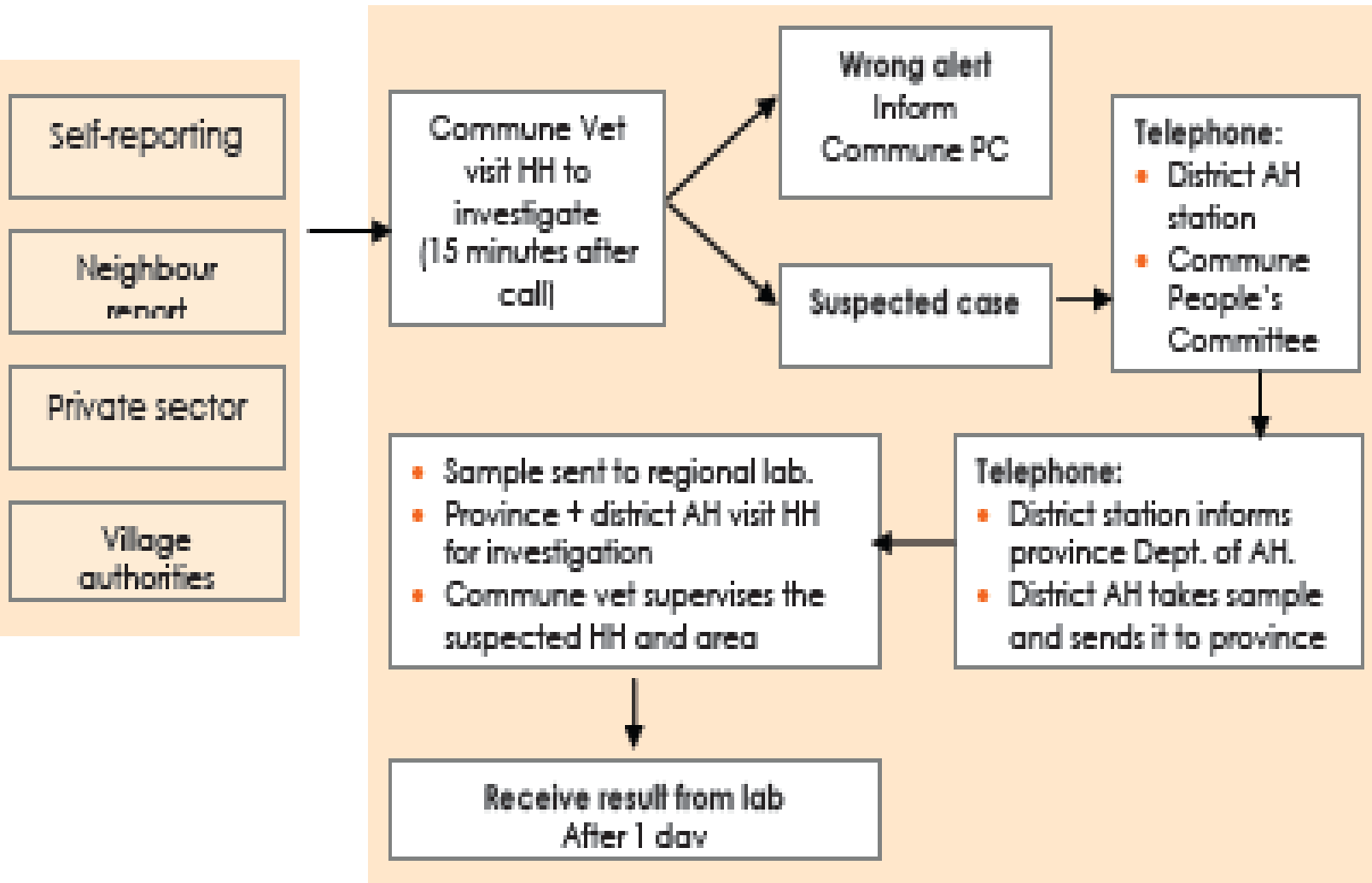


# Examples of increase in community based capacity

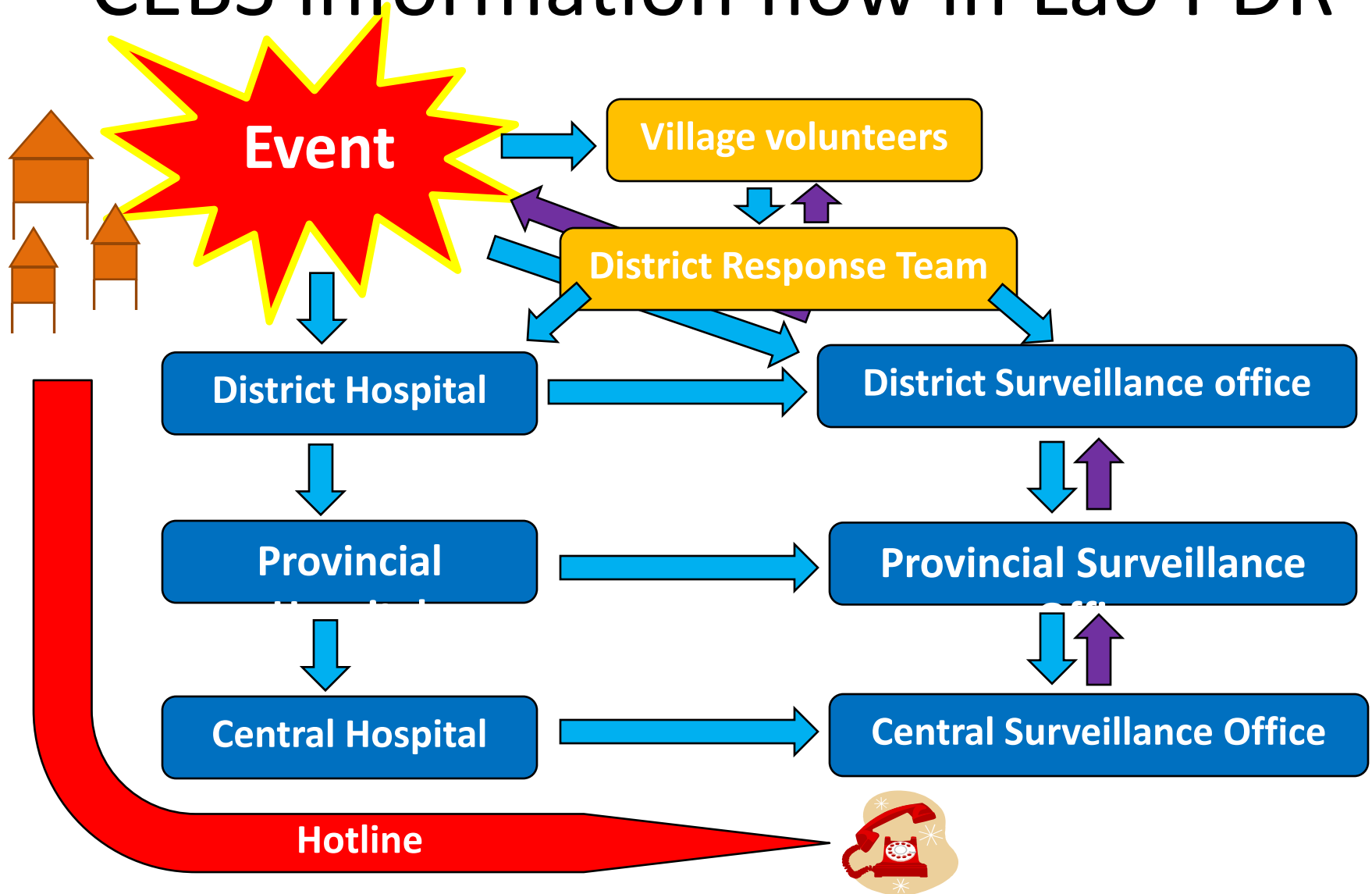
# Three Reported Suspected AI Cases (Poultry) Svay Rieng and Pray Veng



## Suspected case investigation / emergency response



# CEBS information flow in Lao PDR



## Laos CEBS Results

Pilot Site	Reported Events	Validated events	Reported Human Cases	Reported Animal Cases	Total Cases
Vientiane Province: 19 villages	15	13	39	305	344
Xayabouli Province: 24 villages	20	12	282	159	412
Pilot total	35	25	321	464	756

*Source: Community Event-Based Surveillance in the Lao P.D.R, Quantitative Data Evaluation (2009), WHO*

# Government level adoption

- **Adoption of SOPs, guidelines**
- **Input national planning**
- **Integrated diseases surveillance**
- **Multi-hazard preparedness and response**
- **Adoption of SOPs and guidelines**
- **Approach to capacity building**
- **Disaster and pandemic policy input**

# Risks and challenges

- **Absorptive capacity of volunteers**
- **Geographical distribution of villages**
- **Weak systems**
- **Few confirmed cases/outbreaks**
- **Economic and social barriers to behavior change**
- **Challenges over ownership of the activities**

# What have we learned?

- **capitalize on the strengths of each group of volunteers and ensure cross sectoral transfer of information and skills**
- **understand the priorities of implementing partners**
- **work with the existing structures**
- **look at economics as entry point**
- **good documentation**

# Thank You!



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