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PARTICIPANT HANDOUTS

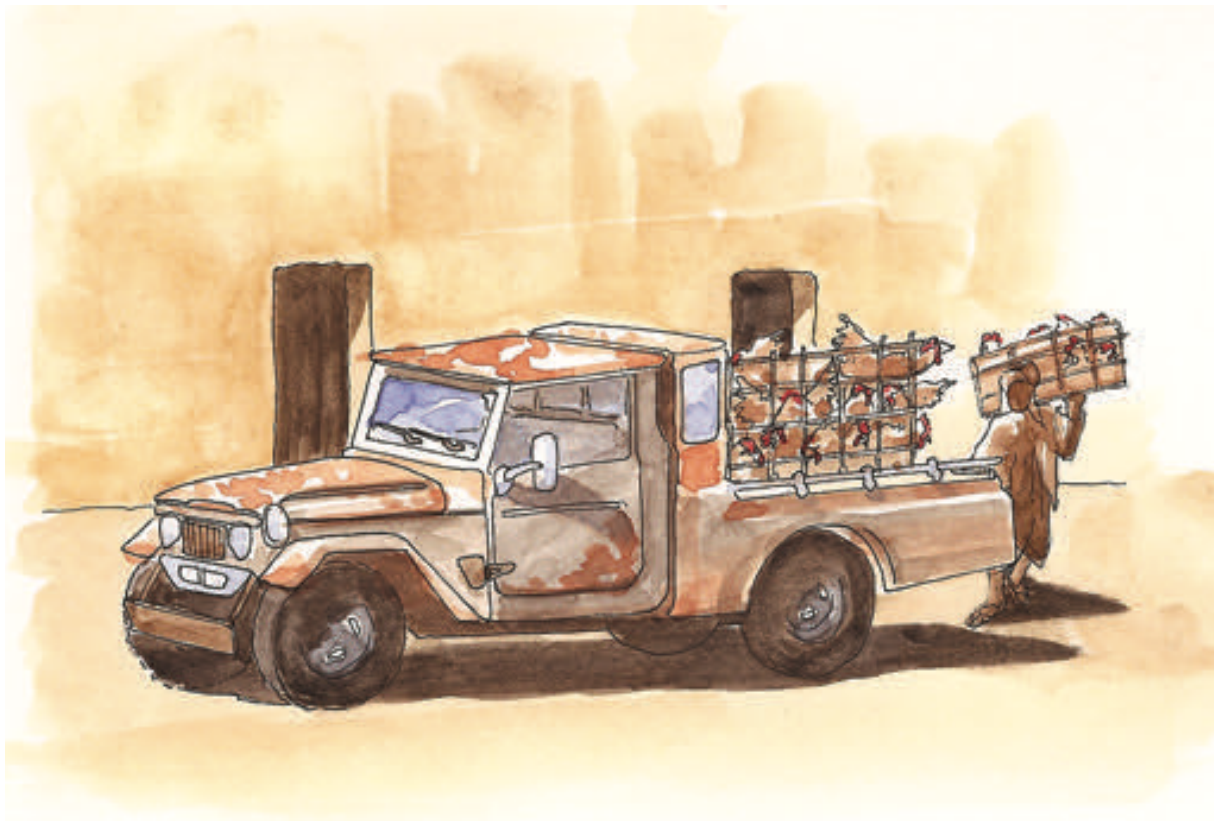
COMMUNITY PREPARATION AND RESPONSE TO AVIAN INFLUENZA: A PARTICIPATORY GUIDE

Prepared for the Yemeni Women's Union



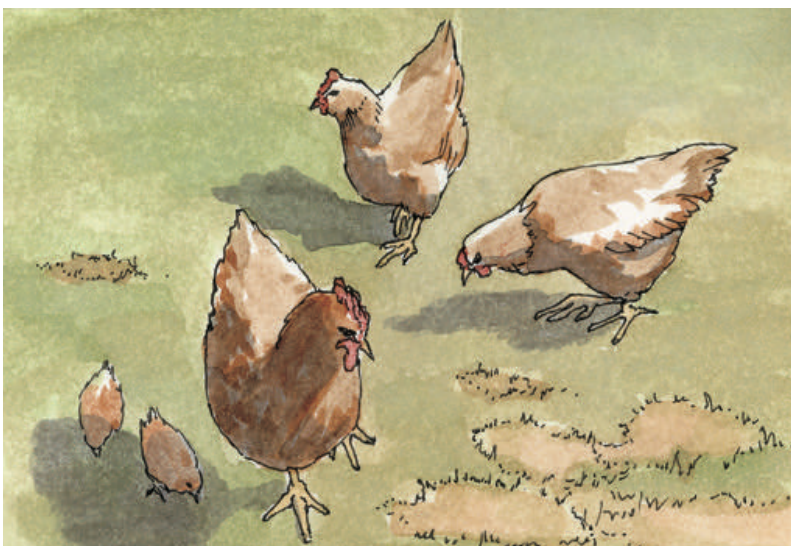
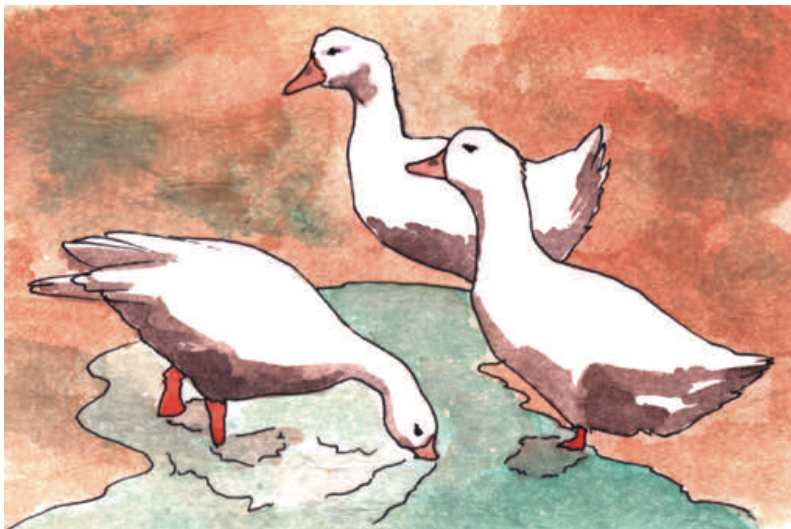
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PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #1



Bird flu can be spread by purchasing, trading or carrying domestic birds/poultry from the family farm to another farm or to the market.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #2



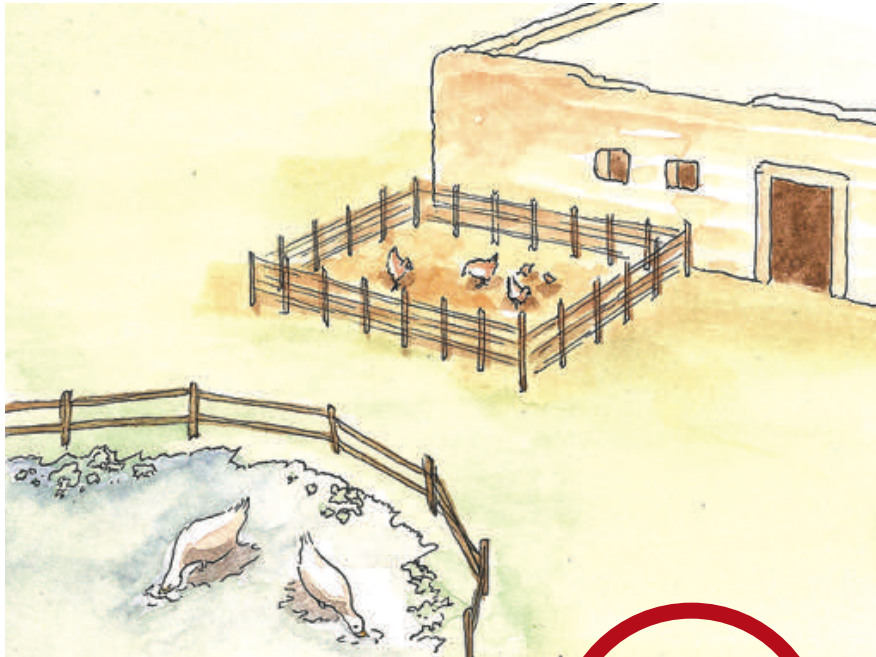
Bird flu can be spread by allowing chickens or ducks to get close to wild birds or the water where they drink.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #3

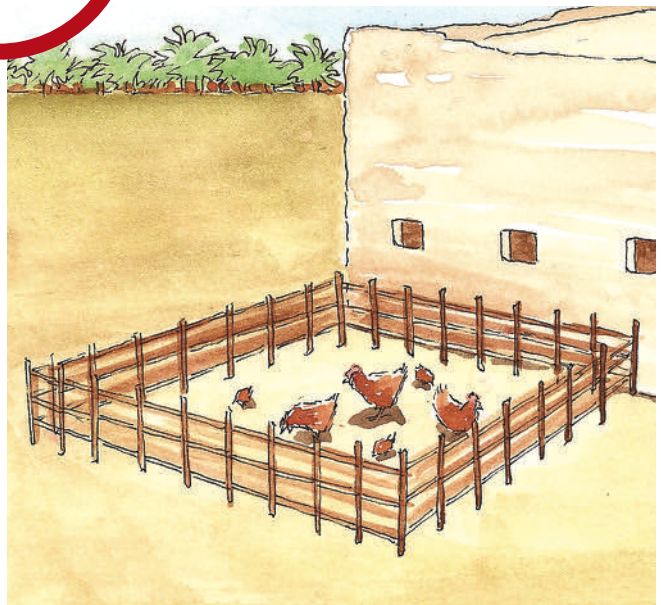
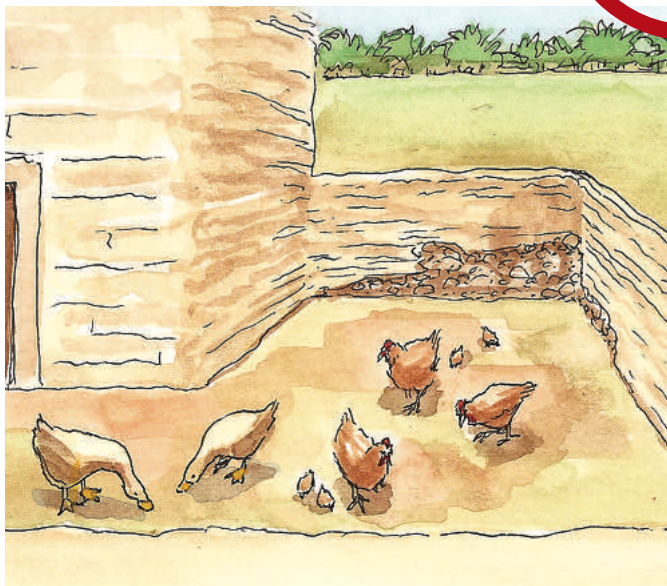


Humans can spread bird flu when it is on their shoes, their tools, their bicycles or vehicles.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #4



14 DAYS



PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #5



Give birds clean feed and water every day.



Burn or bury poultry waste such as feathers, organs, or blood.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #6

1. When anybody enters or exits the farmyard, they should wash their shoes, especially the bottom of the shoes, with soapy water.
2. Brush off or wash with soap and water anything that comes to your farmyard that may have touched poultry feces from another place.
3. Keep farm equipment and tools, vehicles, and bicycles clean by washing tires with soap and water or disinfectant everyday.



PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #7

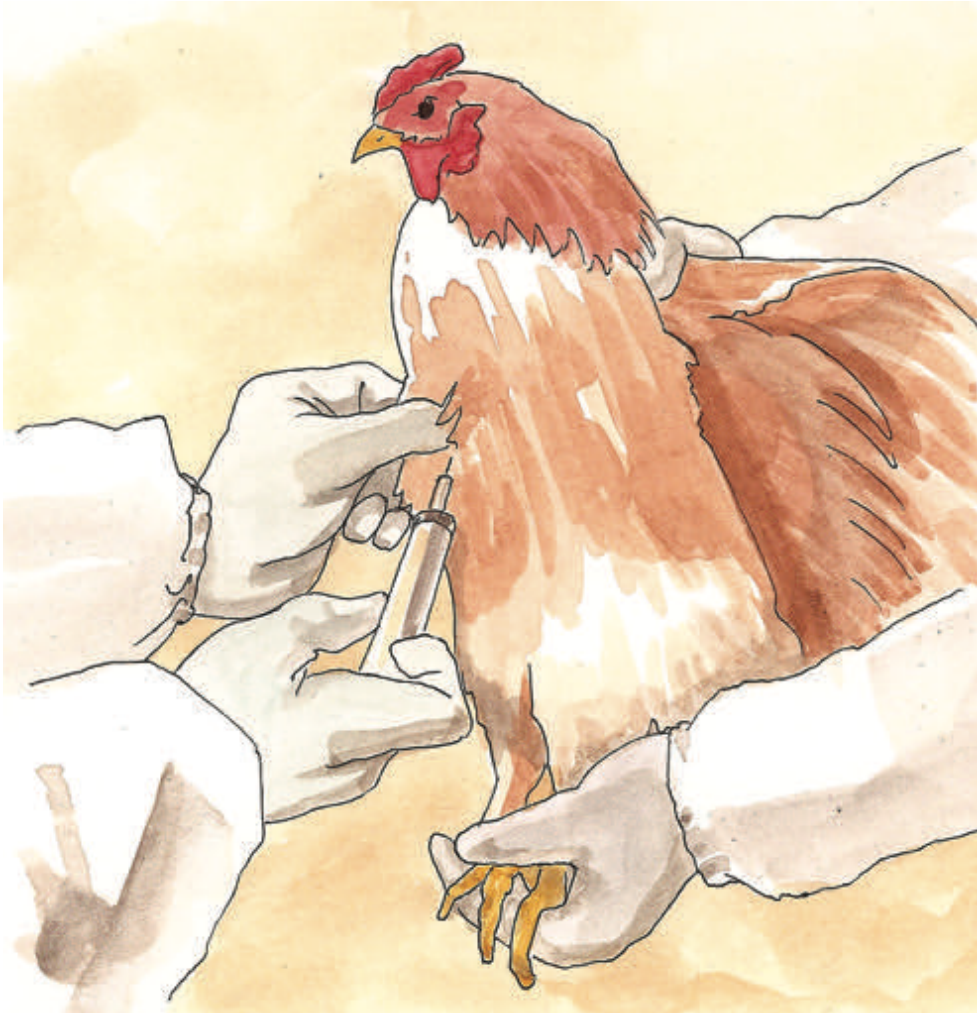


Clean kitchen surfaces and other areas that come into contact with poultry with soap and water, or disinfectant.



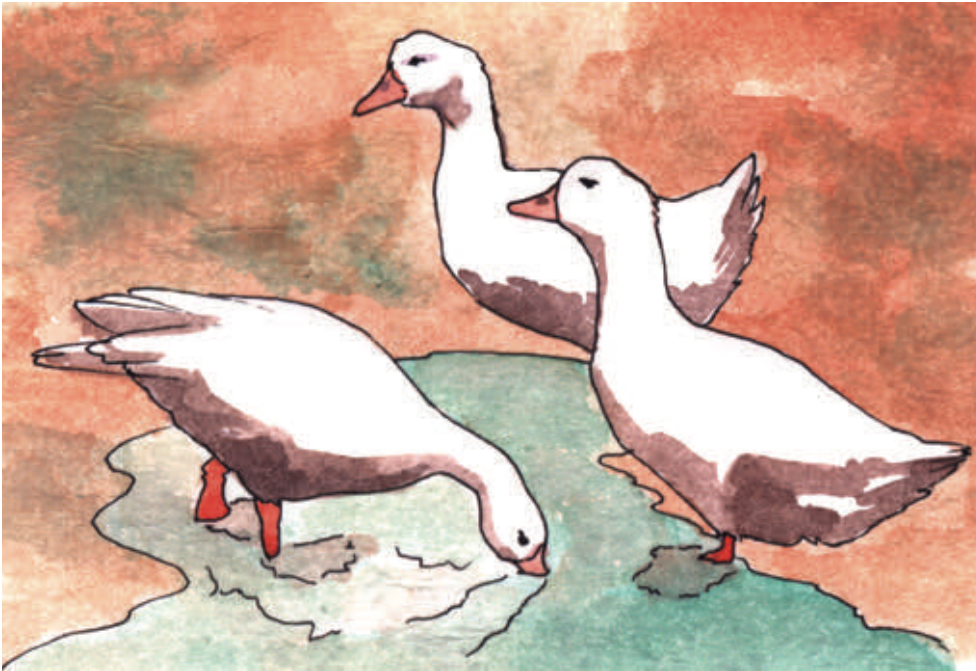
Wash hands with soap and water before and after touching poultry or any eggs.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #8

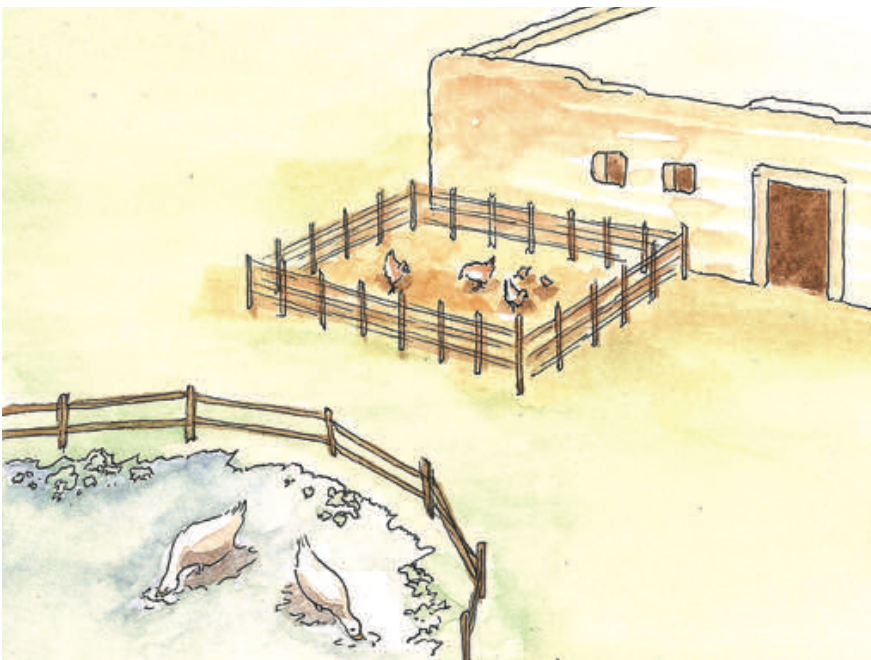


Vaccinate your poultry if local officials recommend it.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #9

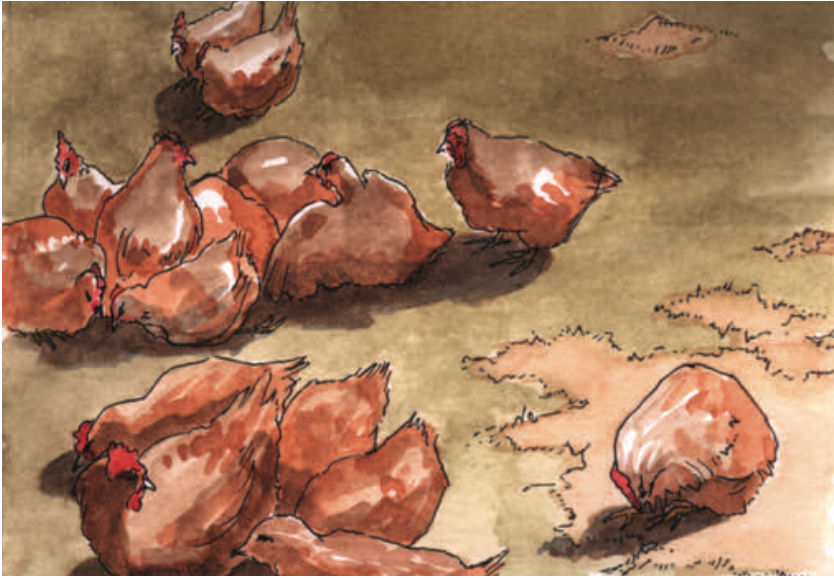


Ducks can be sick and infect other poultry, but not show any signs of being sick.



Keep ducks fenced or caged separately from chickens and chicks.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #10



Some common signs of avian influenza include birds with bowed heads and birds grouping together.



Ask people to report any signs of illness to the nearest health officer or veterinary hospital as soon as possible.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #11

COMMON SIGNS OF AVIAN INFLUENZA IN SINGLE POULTRY OR WHOLE FLOCKS

- Combs that are swollen and purple or bleeding
- Bowed heads, birds grouping together
- Breathing problems
- Swelling in the head or eye lids
- Bleeding on skin in areas where there are no feathers, especially on the feet
- Poultry that does not have energy or does not want to eat
- Decrease in the number of eggs laid
- Watery diarrhea
- Coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge
- Depression, lack of coordination
- Poultry that suddenly dies in large numbers—with or without signs of illness

Ask people to report any of these signs to the nearest official as soon as possible.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #12

WHAT FARMERS OR VILLAGERS SHOULD DO AND NOT DO

DO NOT throw away dead poultry. The official will want to see it.

DO NOT sell the sick or dead birds.

DO NOT prepare the sick or dead birds to eat.

DO Protect the rest of your flock by taking the sick or dead birds out of the flock.

When removing the sick or dead bird from the rest of the flock, DO make sure you cover your hands with gloves or a plastic bag.

DO Cover your mouth and nose with a mask or a cloth.

DO NOT pick up sick or dead birds with your hands. Use a shovel to pick up the sick or dead birds and take them in an area away from the rest of the flock. Then, place the dead bird(s) in a bag or other container away from other farm animals.

DO NOT leave the dead birds in the farm yard or in an open field. They must be contained in a bag or container. Do NOT throw the bag away because the official will want to see the bag (see picture 1).

DO NOT throw dead birds or animals into a river, pond or any other water (see picture 2).

DO clean the shovel and other tools used to move sick or dead birds with soap and water or disinfectant.

DO wash anything that came into contact with the sick or dead birds.

DO wash your shoes, especially the bottoms of shoes.

DO wash your hands with soap and water after removing the sick or dead birds from your flock.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #13



1. DO NOT pick up sick or dead birds with your hands. Cover your face and hands and place the dead bird(s) in a bag or other container.



2. Do not throw dead birds or animals into a river, pond, or any other water.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #14



Clean the shovel and other tools used to move sick or dead birds with soap and water or disinfectant. Wash your shoes, especially the bottoms of shoes.



Wash your hands with soap and water after removing the sick or dead birds from your flock.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #15



The health or veterinarian official will meet with the farmer, neighbor, or villager who has reported that chickens are sick or have died.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #16



The official will look at and watch the other poultry in the area to make sure they are not showing signs of avian influenza.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #12

WHAT HAPPENS DURING AN OUTBREAK?

During an outbreak officials will take several actions to protect the community. Those actions include:

1. Declare an infected zone.
2. Declare a control zone.
3. Inform the farmer of the suspected premises about the suspicion of outbreak and advise all farm personnel not to visit other farms and not to allow anybody to visit suspect premises.
4. Stop the movement of crews, carcasses, manure, and contaminated vehicles.
5. Stop the movement and or sale of birds or bird products, equipment, supplies, feeds, etc out of the suspect premises.
6. Slaughter birds including culling, disposal, and decontamination on infected premises using personal protective equipment (PPE) and in an environmentally acceptable manner.
7. Wear PPE, thoroughly clean and disinfect (decontaminate) premises and equipment that had contact with birds.
8. Organize and implement vaccination of birds as required.

9. Ensure that all stray animals within the suspect premises are put on a leash or caged.
10. Enforce minimum hygiene standards at slaughter points in live bird markets.
11. Encourage cullers, officials, farmers, and families to monitor their health for at least days after contact with sick or dead birds.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #18

WHY THE OFFICIAL TAKES SPECIFIC ACTIONS

- 1. Declaring an infected zone would happen if laboratory results confirmed that poultry or wild birds died from avian influenza.** Officials declare an infected zone for those farms or areas infected with avian influenza because doing so keeps the virus within a certain area. It also allows officials to focus their time and energy on a specific, defined area. Declaring an infected zone and containing the virus to one area also helps protect our communities.
- 2. While officials are waiting for sample results from the laboratory they will declare a control zone.** This means that officials are watching, making notes, taking samples, and recording information. Declaring a control zone provides the community with an early warning that a farm or area is or is probably infected. A control zone also contains the spread of the avian influenza virus. If there is a confirmed outbreak, actions can happen quickly if a control zone has already been declared. A control zone keeps the suspected virus within a certain area. Finally, a control zone creates a barrier between uninfected birds and the infected area. A control zone also helps protect our community.
- 3. Informing the farmer from the suspected premises about the outbreak,** advising all farm personnel not to visit other farms or poultry holding houses, and not allowing any body to visit the suspected premises. This occurs so that the infected premises are immediately and officially quarantined. NO movement

in or out of birds should occur. Transmission of the virus has been strongly linked to transporting live birds, contaminated dead birds, or from transporting litter in vehicles—including motorcycles, bicycles, and automobiles. Movement is limited because the virus could be carried to other farms by hands/skin, clothing, or shoes that have been infected—either directly from birds or from poultry manure or bedding. The virus can be in the air when contaminated dust and soil is kicked up by wind, walking, or other movement. Stopping movement to and from the farm creates a barrier between uninfected birds and the infected area.

4. **The movement of crews, carcasses, manure and contaminated vehicles is stopped** because the virus can be easily carried from one contaminated location to another. The virus can survive, at cool temperatures, in contaminated manure for at least three months.
5. **The sale of birds or bird products, equipment, supplies, feeds, etc. out of the suspected premises is stopped** because the avian influenza virus can be spread directly through contaminated feed, water and equipment.
6. **Slaughter of birds including culling, disposal, and decontamination other infected premises occurs quickly.** Delayed or postponed culling results in the production of large quantities of virus which increases the likelihood of the virus spreading. Timely culling reduces the amount of virus present. Workers doing the controlling should wear personal protective equipment

(PPE) to keep them safe and healthy. Avian influenza can infect a person through their eyes, nose, or mouth. Wearing PPE is essential. There are specific when, what, where, who, and how to the controlling procedures. They include:

When: within 24 hours of detecting infection

What: species, number, age, and size of birds;
workers should use PPE and other culling equipment

Where: as close as possible to where birds are housed

Who: veterinarian or animal health officials.

How: safe, humane and efficient (dislocation of neck with gloved hand; gassing with carbon dioxide)

Dispose of carcasses by burial, burning, or composting using PPE and in an environmentally acceptable manner. Disposal prevents risk for further spread of the avian influenza virus to other birds.

7. **Wearing PPE and thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting (decontaminating) premises and equipment that had contact with birds.**

Avian influenza can be killed by most disinfectants.

Disinfection prevents the virus from being spread or carried. Disinfection prevents contamination of people and the environment and prevents further spread of the virus during an outbreak. Disinfection allows for safe repopulation of flocks after a proper quarantine period. Bird feces are the biggest danger for spreading avian influenza virus.

8. **Organize and implement the vaccination of birds as required by officials.** Though it doesn't protect birds 100 percent, vaccination is done because it reduces the amount of the virus circulating in birds and on farms.
9. **Ensure that all stray animals within the suspect premises are put on a leash or caged.** This is done because it prevents these animals from roaming out of the suspect premises or from entering the suspect premises.
10. **Enforce minimum hygiene standards at slaughter points in live bird markets.** Because avian influenza virus is spread to uninfected birds through infected feces, saliva, mucous, or other animal fluids, it is important to practice strict sanitary procedures.
11. **Encourage cullers, officials, farmers and families to monitor their health for at least seven (7) days** after contact with sick or dead birds. Visit the nearest health facility if any of the following symptoms appear: Fever over 38 degrees C, sore throat or cough, respiratory distress, or failure. This encourages early detection and treatment of possible infection of avian influenza virus.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #19



1. Slaughter birds on infected premises using personal protective equipment (PPE).



2. Slaughter birds on infected premises in an environmentally acceptable manner.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #20

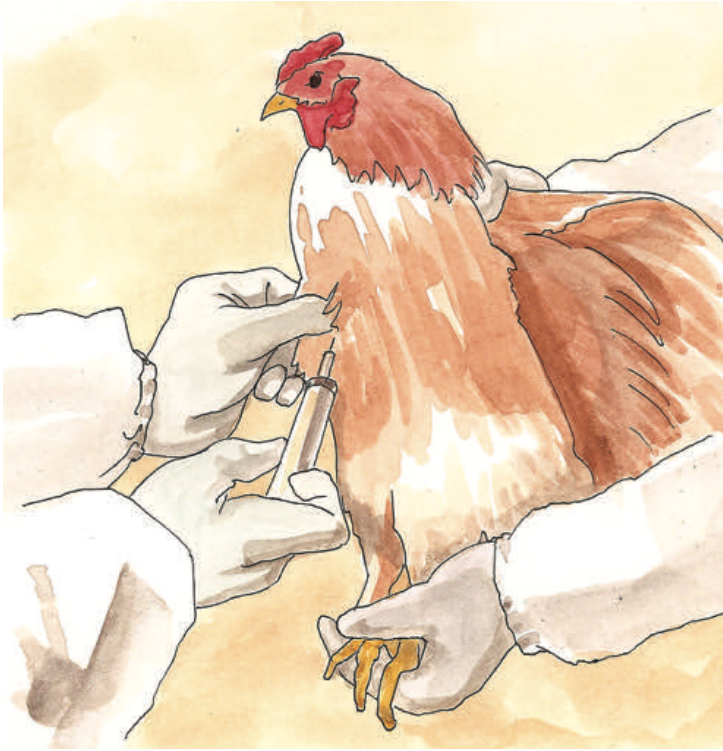


Promote the correct use of PPE.



Promote the correct use of PPE.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #21



Vaccinate poultry.



Restore confidence with community members.

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #22

WHAT ACTIONS WILL OFFICIALS TAKE AFTER AN OUTBREAK OF AVIAN INFLUENZA?

There are several actions that officials will take after an outbreak. Many of these actions can be supported by community leaders, including peer educators.

1. **Wait 21 days before replacing/ restocking flocks.**

After slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfection and outbreak has been brought under control. Waiting 21 days ensures the virus is no longer alive and it reduces the risk of infecting new or replacement flocks.

2. **Inspect markets before restocking (by someone knowledgeable about avian/ bird influenza).** This ensures the site has been fully cleaned and disinfected.

3. **Add a small number of birds first and check daily for disease.**

- If birds remain healthy, more birds can be added.
- If disease is observed, notify authorities to determine cause.
- Add new birds from tested and trusted sources.

Monitoring birds to make sure infection has not returned. Adding birds gradually, ensures the virus is gone before fully restocking. If virus still exists, only a small amount of birds will be affected.

4. **Determine the source of infection.**

- Observe in detail the farm and its surroundings.

- Interview the farm workers to determine normal practices.
- Establish the time/date the disease was first detected.
- Trace the movements of people, poultry, feed and equipment onto and from the farm before and after the first signs of disease.
- Cover movements in the period 14–21 days before the outbreak and all movements off the farm after the disease was first detected.

This step ensures that there is accurate information to prevent and control further outbreaks. It also promotes changes of practices and helps to implement those changes.

5. **Correct any deficiencies.**

- Promote the correct use of PPE.
- Prevent domestic flocks from mixing with wild birds. Remove items that attract wild birds and pests (standing water, weeds, spilled feed, etc). Control pests and predators that may spread disease.
- Restrict the movement of animals, manure, eggs, equipment, and people between farms and markets.
- Practice basic hygiene such as handwashing

PPE keeps the worker safe and healthy, protects families, communities, farms and businesses. Preventing the mixing of domestic and wild flocks, restricting movement, and practicing hand-washing helps to prevent transmission of disease.

6. **Review transport materials and methods.**

- Promote use of plastic or metal (not wood) for the construction of cages to carry birds from farms to markets and for easy cleansing and disinfecting.

- During transport, implement measures to reduce the risk of fecal contamination of the area around markets where cages and poultry are off-loaded.
- Put in place facilities for cleaning and disinfecting transport cages before they are taken back to farms.
- Monitor, with an official system, the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection. The presence of feces or dirt makes it much more difficult for the disinfectant to destroy the virus. Therefore, feces and dirt must first be removed by scrubbing or brushing with soap and water. The virus can be carried to other farms by hands/skin, clothing, shoes, or vehicles which have been infected.

7. **Compensate farmers or others who have lost poultry due to slaughtering.** Compensate for losses—provided by government, communities, or co-ops. Compensation to farmers encourages their participation and cooperation during and after an outbreak. Compensation helps farming families and their communities.
8. **Vaccinate poultry.** Consideration should be given to vaccinating any replacement flocks. In addition to vaccination there should be ongoing monitoring for infections in vaccinated flocks. Vaccination reduces the amount of virus circulating in birds and on farms, it also reduces barriers between uninfected and infected birds. Vaccinated birds are more resistant to infection than unvaccinated birds. And vaccination reduces the chances that replacements will be infected either from virus still on the farm or circulating in the area.
9. **Restore Confidence.** As a peer educator in your community, one thing you will be able to do is communicate effectively with consumers and the public to restore their confidence. As a leader in

your community, you play a crucial role in restoring confidence which is critical to the recovery of business.

10. **Foster change in industry practices** (e.g. poultry production, transportation, and marketing) that facilitate reducing viral spread. Fostering change in industry practices helps to prevent and control further avian (bird) influenza outbreaks.
11. **Strengthen public extension/education programs.** Correct and timely information in the community helps to prevent and control future avian (bird) influenza outbreaks.
12. **Continue training programs.** Ensures correct and timely information transfer to others to help prevent and control future avian (bird) influenza outbreaks. immediately and officially quarantined. NO movement

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT #23

MAKING YOUR TRAINING A SUCCESS

Thank you for agreeing to be a part of Yemeni Women’s Union training opportunity. The notes below can be used to help you organize a training in your community or neighborhood.

Here are a few things to know before as you plan your training—

1. Training is hard work and being comfortable during the training is key. Think of the things that will make you more comfortable and confident in the training:
 - practicing conducting the training beforehand
 - showing up early—at least 30 minutes before the workshop starts – to make sure the room is set up like you want it.
2. Wear or bring a **watch** with you to help you stay on time with each activity and each break.
3. **It is important to stick to the facts.** Sometimes under pressure we think we have to have all of the answers. But we can’t always know all of the answers to all of the questions that get asked.

Don’t try and make up an answer to a question. If you don’t know the answer to a question, it is okay to say you don’t know, but that you will find out the answer during one of the breaks. If you have invited a technical person to your training, they should be able to help answer questions.

4. **Stay on target and on time.** Activities have been designed to encourage discussion. Discussion is good, but don't let participants go too far down the wrong road during discussions. Bring them back to the subject matter by saying something like,

“That’s really interesting, but right now we have to get back to this activity.” Or,

“I’m not sure how to answer that, or comment on that, but I can ask the facilitator at lunch and have an answer for you after lunch.” Or,

“Every question is important and you’ve raised a good issue. To keep us on track I’m going to write your question here on the flip chart (chalkboard) and will try to find out the answer during the break.

Things you should know about the materials:

5. **Do not hand out packets when participants first arrive.** Give them the chance to get settled and wait until after introductions to pass out materials.
6. Help participants refer to their Fact Sheets or Handouts as you work through each section. You can say, “For this next section we’re going to use Handouts X and Z. Does everyone have those handouts?”
7. Watch for people who may be struggling with reading or writing. If you need to you can quietly pair one participant with another.
8. Stay as attentive as possible. Stay focused on the participants even when they are working.

WORKSHEET FOR PLANNING A TRAINING EVENT

Use the following tool as you begin planning your first training on Avian Influenza. Thinking about and answering the following questions will help you get started.

WHO

Who is the training for?

Who will conduct the training?

Who should participate in the workshop?

- Who will you invite?
- What skills should the participants have – should they be able to read and write?
- What will they need in terms of materials and resources?
- What language(s) are used?

Who will do the over all training?

- Are they a good and respected trainer?

What technical resource people (if any) should be invited to help answer questions or clarify concepts?

- A veterinarian? A medical doctor? A paravet? All three?

WHY

Why is the training needed?

- What's the overall purpose of the training?
- Is it to be able to respond to a future avian influenza outbreak by having people ready and trained? If so, the purpose of the training could be one of preparedness.
- Does there need to be an immediate response to a current outbreak? If so, your training may have a more critical, immediate purpose. Be clear about the “why.”

WHEN

Organizing the time in which the training will occur influences other time frames.

- Give yourself enough time to invite and follow up with participants, technical resource people and any others that should be invited (even if some are just invited to observe local protocol).
- Give yourself enough time to PRACTICE and organize your materials.
- The your training time frame should include a precise estimate of the number of learning hours, breaks and starting and finishing times. These times should be included in your agenda.
- Are there local planned events or holidays that could conflict with when you schedule your training

WHAT

- What skills do you want the participants to walk away with?
- What skills, knowledge and attitudes are the participants expected to learn?
- What content will be included?

HOW

- How will the training help your participants to accomplish the skills they need to do what they need to do after the training—whether it's watching for avian flu, reporting sick birds, etc.

Source: Adapted from J. Vella. Training Through Dialogue.

CHOOSING AND SETTING UP THE TRAINING SPACE

Choose a space that is private and as quiet as possible. The training space should be as free from outside distractions. There should also be restroom/toilet facilities that are nearby and accessible.

Decide how you want the tables and chairs set up. Training should encourage active participation and discussion; therefore, it is important that the participants are able to see each other and the facilitator. Arranging the tables into a shape similar to a square with one side missing (I_I) and then putting the chairs around the outside of the I_I is recommended. That way, the trainer can stand at the opening of the square and see and hear all of the participants and participants can see and hear.

Finally, arrange for some kind of refreshments. During a training it is wise to take a bathroom/tea break at the half-way mark. Arrange for refreshments well in advance. Provide water on the tables for the participants

