



Japan-Thailand Technical Cooperation Project

On

“Animal Disease Control in Thailand and Neighboring Countries”



**Report**  
**of**  
**Analysis on Questionnaire & Interview**  
**Results for the Project Final Evaluation**

**July 2006**

**By**

**Akira Matsumoto**

**JICA Consultant**

**Compliment for Joint Final Evaluation of Project**



## Analysis on Questionnaire & Interviews for the Final Evaluation

<Photo Picture>

### In Myanmar



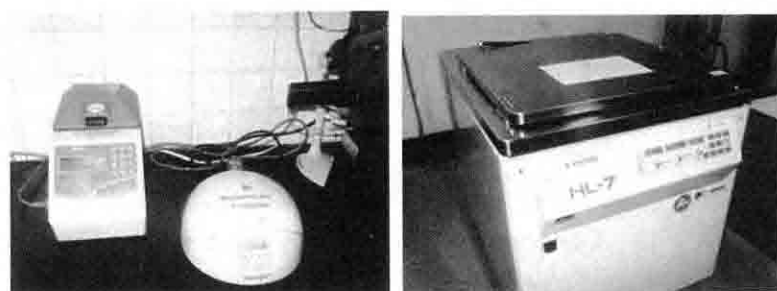
Ex-trainee who received prestigious award (Brucellosis Vaccine Production at LBVD)



Interview with the Section Chief and ex-trainees



Interview with lab staff by the team B



Equipment supported by JICA

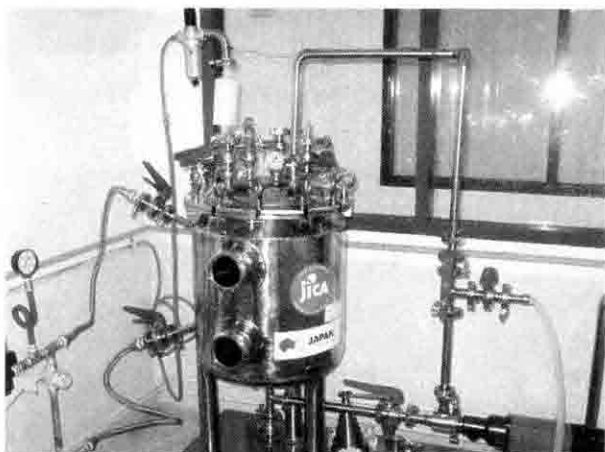


FMD Vaccine Production

In Laos



Interview with Director, HS Oil Adjuvant Vaccine Production  
(left: Animal Vaccine Production Center: AVPC, right: National Animal Health Center: NAHC)



Equipment supported by Project (left: Mixing Tank in AVPC, right: Microscope in NAHC)



Interview & Discussion with ex-trainees  
by long-term expert

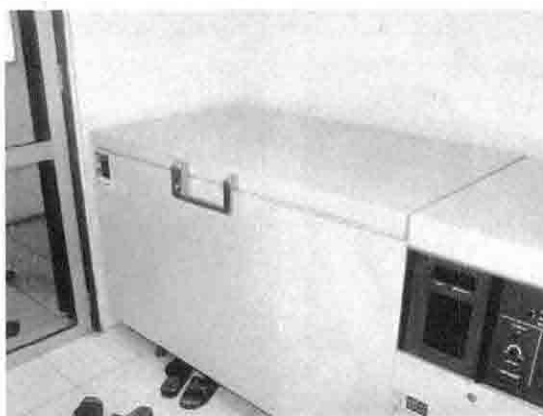


Observation in NAHC by team B members

## In Vietnam



**Interview with ex-trainees at National Center for Veterinary Diagnosis (NCVD), DAH**



**Equipment supported by Project (left & middle: Deep Freezer repaired by local consultant, right: microscope)**



**Interview & Discussion with NCVD staff**



**Training for regional lab staff conducted by ex-trainee and his colleague**

**In Cambodia**



**Interview (left to right: National Coordinator/Director, National Animal Health and Production Investigation Center: NAHPIC, Director General, DAHP, JOCV Volunteer, Deputy Director, NAHPIC)**



**Interview with ex-trainees at NAHPIC (left ; Serology section chief & staff, right; Pathology staff & Bacteriology section chief & staff)**



**Equipment supported by Project (left: ELISA reader machine & sample storage)**

**In Thailand**



**Interview with DLD Director & N/C**



**Interview with FMD Regional Reference staff**



**Interview with NIAH staff conducted by the Eva. Team B**



**8 Regional laboratory in Thailand**



**Interview with BVB staff in Pachong**



**Interview with OIE/FAO Special Trust Fund Officers**





**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Analysis on Questionnaire & Interviews  
for the Joint Final Evaluation**

**TARGETED GROUP OF QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEWS**

Training Place	Number of Participants	Distribution of Questionnaire	Responded/Returned Numbers	Interviews	Number of Respondent *2
<b>Questionnaire for Ex-participants of training as well as staff interview in Neighboring Countries</b>					
Cambodia	8	7	7	6	6
Laos PDR	5	4	4	5	5
Malaysia	7	4	4	2	4
Myanmar	14	12	11	12	18
Thailand	9	3	3	3	3
Vietnam	13	12	12	12	24
Sub-Total	56*1	42	41	40	60
<b>Training Implementation Agency</b>					
NIAH, Thailand		12	12	12	12
BVB, Thailand		4	4	4	4
FMD Regional Reference Laboratory		1	1	1	1
DVS, Malaysia		1	1	?	1
Khon Kaen, Thailand				1*3	1
Sub-total		18	18	18	19
Grand total		60	59	58	79

(Abbreviation) NIAH= National Institute of Animal Health, BVB= Bureau of Veterinary Biologics  
C/P=Counterpart Staff, J/E=Japanese Experts, NC=National Coordinators in each country

\*1 At the time of final evaluation period, the questionnaire was distributed only the trainees those was undertaken the training after the mid-term evaluation time, it means the questionnaire was given only the trainees since December 2004.

**In Japan 4 In Malaysia 13 In Thailand 37 (+2 for Project Management) In total 56**

During the Project period, all the total trainees were: **In Japan 17(27M/M in total) In Malaysia 16(4.24M/M in total 2 Cambodia, 2 Laos PDR, 3 Malaysia, 4 Myanmar, 3 Vietnam, 2 Thailand) and In Thailand 93(98.17M/M in total, 16 Cambodia, 15 Laos PDR, 14 Malaysia, 23 Myanmar, 20 Vietnam, 3 Thailand, and 1 Vietnam & 1 Laos Project management course)**

In the mid-term evaluation time at December 2004, there has accumulated the trainees in total as the following numbers: **In Japan 13(19M/M in total) In Malaysia 3(3M/M) In Thailand 54(10 Cambodia, 11 Laos PDR, 10 Malaysia, 13 Myanmar, 10 Vietnam: 74.65M/M)**

\*2 These are the total number of respondents who returned their answers of questionnaire and took interviews.

\*3 One Thai expert belonging to Khon Kaen was visited Bangkok, and eventually made a quick interview to explain his visiting three times to Laos.

The questionnaire was distributed through the national coordinators in member countries as it many as possible. The deadline of returning of response was 4th June 2006, however, the return ratio was not high due to the response, so it has to receive the results when the evaluators visited each member country and attempted the interview at the same time.

### **Questionnaire Process**

Two (2) type of questionnaire was distributed to the related persons and the target group of the Project. First questionnaire was distributed to the training participants, and second was to the training implementation agencies. The questionnaire was fulfilled by the respondents, and been returned and collected during the evaluation survey. The replied questionnaire was confident and was analyzed according to the evaluation criteria. It is very difficult to reach the questionnaire to all the participants within their hands due to their working place where they work in remote areas from the capital city or limited responding time. For the sake of national coordinators and support from each government, the respondents' ratio is very high in spite of limited time available.

### **Methodology and Objectives of Questionnaire**

The questionnaire aims to grasp the opinion and ideas through the self-evaluation of the Project stakeholders, and specify the Project performance with deep concerns, especially on the achievement and impact of the training conducted. To fulfill the above objectives, the Evaluators constructed the questionnaire. The questionnaire is made "free answer" and open style in which consist of Q&A blank sheet. It aims to catch the "qualitative" way of evaluation, not "quantitative" way with numerous data accumulations.

On the occasion of the time of Final evaluation, the questionnaire was distributed only the ex-trainees who went overseas since December 2004 until the June 2006, because the questionnaire for ex-trainees who went overseas since the beginning of the Project started until November 2004 was already conducted and analyzed their data at the time of Mid-term evaluation,

### **Interview Process**

Before the interviewing, the questionnaire was analyzed as much as possible, even though most of questionnaire was not collected before the interviewing day.

The interview date was set and adjusted through the Project and each member country's national coordinator in advance. The interviews were conducted in each member country. The interviews were conducted as individual or group style depended on the situation and efficient way.

The main focus of the interview is to collect the additional individual information, and to grasp their frank opinion regarding to the training performance, achievements and the lessons learnt.

Based on the questionnaire and interviewing results, it is summarized as bellows.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Thailand**

**Analysis on Questionnaire & Interviews**  
**for the Joint Final Evaluation**  
**(Thailand)**

**TARGETED GROUP OF QUESTIONNAIRE & BREIF INTERVIEWS**

(Please refer the attached list)

Training Place	Number of Participants	Distribution of Questionnaire	Responded/Returned Numbers	Interviews	Number of Respondent
<b>Ex-participants</b>					
Malaysia	3	1	1	1	1
Thailand	3	0	0	0	0
Japan	3	2	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

**RESULTS ON THE ANALYSIS OF EX-PARTICIPANTS**

Responded Questionnaire: 3

**Q1: Are there the same working place and/or position before and after the training?**

Not the same disease but same technique.

Same place and it position 3(100%)

**Q2: What is the most useful subject which you attained the training?**

Many useful such as cell culture techniques, swine fever vaccine production

Virus isolation (HPAD)

Both ISH and IHC techniques in AI subject

Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE) and PCR

**Q3: Do you have an opportunity to utilize the technology and knowledge gained through the training?**

- No, because I work in close lab, I cannot go to other labs to share knowledge.
- A lot of techniques from this training and used them to develop my laboratory.
- I follow Japanese techniques and finally I succeeded IHC staining for AI.

**Q4: After the training, do you share the knowledge and technology with your colleagues and other staff within the same organization?**

- Yes I do. 3(100%) Also I preformed the technique with my technician and my staff in Pathology section.

**Q5: How about the extension and share the knowledge and technology gained through the training into the regional and/or provincial laboratory?**

- Yes, I can. 3(100%)

**Q6: Please feel to give comments, desires and/or necessary changes related to the training.**

- Nil
- The training was very useful, because I can diagnose AI by pathological techniques.
- The course period is very short and need more time in laboratory training.

**RESULTS ON THE ANALYSIS OF TRAINERS/SECTION LEADERS**  
**(THAILAND)**

Responded Questionnaire: 17(5+12)

**Q1: Relevance**

*"How do you evaluate the training your agency conducted during the Project period?"*

*Please self-evaluate the training as its relevance, such as the training field, curriculum, technical level of trainees, methods of monitoring, quality of trainers, training period and duration, etc)"*

Answer:

- Most of the trainees have their goals for the training provided. They work hard and have enough time for practice (4-6 weeks). 7
- Training field, curriculum and period are suitable in most extents. 4
- Training periods and duration are suitable for those who had qualified staff. 2
- Technical level of trainee: good, active, keen to learn, but some with limited experience.
- Method of monitoring: question and answer, discussion, self practice to solve the problem.
- Training on HS vaccine production is satisfied because of the course specification and the trainees' qualification. 2
- Almost the training subjects were related to the participants on the recent problem of FMD diagnostic capacity in the countries.
- Some trainees were not qualified either English communication or belonging section who is in charge.
- The duration should be 4 weeks maximum due to the limited capability of lab in Thailand.
- Trainers have limited experiences.

**Q2: Outcomes**

*"How about the training outcomes? Please describe the achievement and extreme examples as the results of the training if you have."*

- The benefit is two ways both trainees and trainers. The trainers tried to apply and advise various techniques to meet and solve the difficulty.
- According to the objectives and schedule of the Project, the training outcome is quite fruitful. The trainees had enough time to learn and practice new techniques, to gain the skill to perform the test properly on some important diseases such as Brucellosis, Anthrax, Rabies, Swine fever, Leptospirosis, parasitic diseases and also principle for pathological diagnosis.
- Trainees have more confidence to use techniques for diagnosis.
- Trainees could set up the antibody detection assay for HS-vaccinated cattle by ELISA.
- Brucellosis vaccine and antigen production in Myanmar were initiated according to the government support.
- Even now most of member country lab is not ready to develop institutional capability due to the

shortage of staff or budget regarding to Vaccine production and swan fever. 2

- Some techniques taught in the training were not utilized due to the different type of seeds.
- Once returned to Thailand, the training results were demonstrated by the progress of using their knowledge to increase the diagnostic capacity and upgrade or improve of laboratory staffs.
- Do not know because no contact after the training

### **Q3: Monitoring**

*"What do you or your agency monitor and/or follow-up after the training?"*

Positive Answer:

- Follow up program is supported by JICA to monitor "On-site" activity in each country. This is very useful to evaluate the training program under their own condition. We can give some advice and improvement under real situation.
- There was a contact by either e-mail or mail after training. 8
- Follow-up trainees by e-mail to answer question and transfer some knowledge.
- Dispatch of Thai experts to solve the problem and set up system for diagnosis test including supply of reagent.
- I could visit some country and show the demonstration and confirmation of required technology.
- Two staff has a chance to visit one trainee's office.
- One staff went to some countries to follow-up, it is useful to monitor but also to know the situation in their own laboratory.

Negative Answer:

- No agency to monitor 2
- No feedback from the participants (Trainees should provide their progress work)
- Need evaluation form to review the training by the training implementing agency

### **Q4: Tackling Issues and Lessons Learnt**

*"Through the training conducted, do you have any specific matters that needs to tackle and solve? And if you have any lesson learned, please describe in detail."*

- Choose the right person for the training course to make benefit from the knowledge gained.
- Some trainees are changed to other positions upon their return home. This is the loss of budget, time and knowledge gained. 3
- The trainees' level and qualification are very differ one by one, so it is needed to select an appropriate persons according to their background and job description.
- Trainees cannot perform the test under their own laboratory condition, on-site training, advice and reagent supplies are the most successful activities for laboratory training.
- The best effectiveness of the Project will be monitored by follow up on the programmatic work of trainee after those technology transfer have been used or applied in their laboratory in each country.
- Because of the trainee's limited experience and lack of some specific skill in laboratory work,

**CONFIDENTIAL**

modification of the curriculum is sometimes done to meet the trainees' requirement.

- The trainees sometimes could not learn how to produce the vaccine because of unexpected problem such as contamination during production processes.
- In Thailand, no specific matters.
- No feed back from ex-trainees such as no training report received from ex-trainees, then the training institute has no any information.
- English proficiency is limited in some cases, and need communication skill.
- Limited number of trainees, such as some person trained 2-3 times
- To keep a good relationship, it had better to continue the Project.

(Most of the above matters are related to the selection and qualification of trainees)

#### Q5: Comments

*"Please feel to give comments and recommendation related to the training as well as the Project."*

- The Project is very useful and benefit for all participating countries.
- Useful for develop human resources between CLMV countries including Malaysia.
- Development of laboratory capacity and personal capability are very important for the disease control and eradication. Training is the most effective tool for such purpose. Network, information sharing and cooperation among the trainees from neighboring countries after the course will make the disease surveillance and control in this region possible.
- There are needed to investigate and set-up laboratory in each country, then it is necessary to advice and transfer technology to their needs.
- On-site training is more benefit and useful to every lab and activate them to carry on their work by themselves.
- Refreshing of the trainers and training of young staffs of the training agency are also very important to learn new and advanced technology.
- The training on vaccine production could not be useful for the countries that there are not enough budgets to handle the vaccine production plant. The training should be on the quality control or diagnosis for monitoring the important diseases.
- The dispatch of Thai expert to solve the problem better than repeating the same training courses on vaccine production in Thailand
- Project agency should make a clear work plan the project activities to ensure of meet the target.
- This Project should continue to expand more diseases to learn.
- If possible, the next activity should be due to the request of neighboring country to JICA project.
- More budgets should be invested for essential, scientific equipment in order to fulfill the facility of training agencies. In the past, only small budget and equipment have been received from the Project, which were not useful.
- Trainees should be reported their progress.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Myanmar**

**Analysis on Questionnaire & Interviews  
for the Joint Final Evaluation  
(Myanmar)**

**TARGETED GROUP OF QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEWS ON 8/6/06**

Training Place	Number of Participants	Distribution of Questionnaire	Responded/Returned Numbers	Interviews	Number of Respondent
<b>Ex-participants</b>					
Thailand	11	9*3	8	1	9
Malaysia	3	3	3	3	3
Interviewee*1				12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>14*2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>

\*1 The number is inclusive the trainees who went to overseas during the Project period even in 2006 recently.

\*2 In total. The number of training was fourteen (14) numbers from Myanmar since December 2004.

\*3 One trainee was undertaken two training sequent at Nov. 2005, "Rubies Diagnosis" and "Diagnosis of Zoonosis Diseases"

**RESULTS ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEWS**

**Writer's Comments and Impressions**

- With strong support and collaborating LBVD, almost participants who went overseas training since Dec. 2004 including Mandalay laboratory, were met and interviewed. (Only 2 trainees were not attained due to their inconvenience stay in remote area)
- All the participants had an opportunity to utilize the training outcomes, and disseminate the knowledge and at the same time, they were happy to be advised by Thai experts.
- Interview was undertaken individually because of the better way of expressing personnel opinion and freed explanation.
- In fact, some trainees are not well communicating in English even though the questionnaire was provided sufficiently.

**RESULTS ON THE ANALYSIS OF EX-PARTICIPANTS**

Interviewed Numbers: 12 (5 Biologics 7 Epidemiology & Disease diagnosis) at Yangon/Mandalay/Kayin in Myanmar on 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> June.

<Additional Information>

- 10 Female & only 2 Male
- 10 Yangon (including 1 women who transfer from Mandalay recently, all others are working at central laboratory), 1 Mandalay



**CONFIDENTIAL**

- Training time was 1) Brucellosis Vaccine Production (Pak Chong, Thailand, 2004), 2) FMD Diagnosis (Thailand, 2005), 3) Diagnosis of Bovine (Japan, 2002), 4) Diagnosis on HS (Thailand, 2004), and 5) FMD Vaccine Production and Quality Control (PaK Chong, Thailand, 2003) at Biologics section.
- At Epidemiology section, the interviewees was total seven: 1) 2005 HPAI training at Malaysia, 2&3) Section head and sub-section head, 4) Township officer (2004, Diagnosis on parasitic diseases training) 5) ND section (training at 2003) and 6) Epidemiology Male officer (2005 HPAI training at Malaysia) and 7) Biology section (2005 HPAI training at Malaysia)
- **Visible Impacts and examples:**
  - 1) After the training, one trainee was allowed to bring back with vaccine seed bacteria and some instruments and chemicals supported by JICA. LBVD contributed 10 million kyats for renovation of old building and laboratory equipment, media and chemical. Visited by Thai experts, the trainee could start to produce a vaccine of Brucellosis and also she was received the prestigious award from Myanmar government.
  - 2) Before the training, it could produce FMD vaccine for cattle, not produced FMD vaccine for pig. After the training, one trainee tried to produce FMD vaccine for pig.
  - 3) One trainee was send to HPAI training at Malaysia, and conducted the survey in the country. AI outbreak occurred at March 2006, the trainee and all other lab staff was undertaken the diagnosis epidemiological survey. Especially the knowledge of the trainee was utilized to diagnosis and test gained by the training. Another trainee went to Malaysia at the same time, but also had a chance to Laos funded by Australia.
  - 4) One trainee was prepared one research paper after the training, "Incidence of trichinosis in pigs in Insein abattoir".

Responded Questionnaire: 11 (including one trainee who was undertaken at Thailand twice)

**Q1: Are there the same working place and/or position before and after the training?**

Answer: Same 10 (91%) Transfer 1(9%)

- All of them are same working under LBVD as same as before, and one trainee replied that she got promotion recently.
- Last September she moved to small station (Kayin).

**Q2: What is the most useful subject which you attained the training?**

Antigen Detection ELISA Techniques is the most useful for my country.

Hog Cholera

All subject are useful, but especially Brucellosis is the most useful for my country.

Antigen and antibody detection ELISA techniques

Serological method

Diagnosis techniques on HD Septicaemia

Direct Fluorescent antigen test

PCR Method

Project evaluation subject

**Q3: Do you have an opportunity to utilize the technology and knowledge gained through the training?**

Answer: Yes 11(100%)

**Q3(1): If you have an opportunity, how do you utilize the results of the training? Please describe the example in detail.**

- Myanmar is not free from FMD, so we meet the outbreak every year and can identify the type of FMD virus.
- Our lab has been got a classical swine fever survey that was supported by JICA, so when I come back to my lab, I have to do these techniques gained from this training for my country.
- My country start to diagnose Brucellosis and Leptospirosis serologically. So I can share my knowledge and play a role in diagnosis of Zoonotic diseases.
- Opportunity to undertake a survey on incidence of trichinosis in pigs at Insein abattoir, because I got a fund provided by special budget provision by the LBVD.
- Antigen detection with ELISA was used in serosurveillance of FMD
- As teamwork, I could transfer the knowledge.
- I share my knowledge to my colleague and provide the efficacy of the staff of other epidemiology staff.

**Q4: After the training, do you share the knowledge and technology with your colleagues and other staff within the same organization?**

Answer: Yes 11 (100%)

Some examples are below.

- Share the knowledge and technology with my colleagues and other staff and within the same organization 9
- Share the knowledge with other colleagues such as OIE, SEAFMD, MTM campaign, GMS Sub region

**Q5: How about the extension and share the knowledge and technology gained through the training into the regional and/or provincial laboratory?**

Answer: Yes 10 (91%)

- Extend the knowledge and technology to other regional lab staff.
- Extend and share the knowledge and technology into the regional laboratory. 2
- If I have an opportunity, yes I do.

Answer: No 1 (9%)

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Q6: Please feel to give comments, desires and/or necessary changes related to the training.**

- Express my sincere gratitude to the training and responsible personnel because it provided the improved knowledge and technology to me.
- Refresher course and/or follow-up course for new technology and knowledge is needed more confidence in laboratory experiments. 4
- The 4-week training is short for all the subjects and it needs longer period.
- Too short of training period to cover all diseases 3
- It is very valuable and suitable training. 3
- Learn some more other important diagnosis 2
- Since ELISA method in trichinosis has not yet been tested, a request will be made based on the assistance from JICA for commencement of this method in my country during 2007.
- At least two personnel from each country for each training program should be invited.
- More provide the lab equipments and building of production facility
- We need a lot of antigen, and Real time PCR

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Laos**

**Analysis on Questionnaire & Interviews**  
**for the Joint Final Evaluation**  
**(Laos)**

**TARGETED GROUP OF QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEWS ON 15/11/04**

Training Place	Number of Participants	Distribution of Questionnaire	Responded/Returned Numbers	Interviews	Number of Respondent
<b>Ex-participants</b>					
Thailand	4* <sup>1</sup>	3	3	3	3
Malaysia	1	1	1	1	1
Interviewee				1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

\*<sup>1</sup> One trainee is working at Provincial level, so it does not reach the questionnaire and difficult to interview.

\*<sup>2</sup> In total training was five (5) numbers from Laos PDR since Dec, 2004 and this number is inclusive the trainees who went to overseas more than 3 year ago.

**RESULTS ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEWS**

**Writer's Comments and Impressions**

- Based on the questionnaire and interview, the training was useful as individual benefits, which know new techniques and knowledge, however it is not utilize in most extent due to the budget and laboratory limitation as well as the training subject is not directly matching for the trainee. It means the impact is very limited.
- Recent outbreak of AI as well as donor assistance favorably provided a lot of budget and equipment supply and training opportunity. However, it seems that there are not the key of solving any problem regarding to animal disease control. The mechanism of animal disease control is not established at all, and there are no obvious and specific policy and direction by government.
- Some of ex- trainees had opportunity to further study overseas. One example, one trainee is now in Philippines for 2 years master study funded by Germany, therefore, it is no visible that the trainee's technology and knowledge gained through the training has been transferred or utilized, however it is certain that enhanced the individual human resource development.

**RESULTS ON THE ANALYSIS OF EX-PARTICIPANTS**

Interviewed Numbers: 5

Additional Information

- Training is very useful to review my skill, but actually I am not utilizing the technology due to no routine lab work. (HPAI, Malaysia, 2005)
- Australia has been assisting veterinary lab in Laos in which provide some equipment and send researcher and volunteer. But now the assistance was terminated but hopefully to extend. It is no clear demarcation or collaboration between Australian project and the Project.
- One interviewee is working at bacteriology unit at National Animal Health Center, and she was trained twice at HS diagnosis (2002) and ND diagnosis (2004).
- One interviewee is working at Vaccine production center and he was trained at Pak Chong of "Oil Adjuvant HS vaccine production" training.

Responded Questionnaire: 4

**Q1: Are there the same working place and/or position before and after the training?**

Answer: Same 4 (100%)

- All of them are same working place.

**Q2: What is the most useful subject which you attained the training?**

- Hog Cholera
- HAT/HIT are useful for reviewing my skills.
- Cell culture techniques, PCR, virus isolation

**Q3: Do you have an opportunity to utilize the technology and knowledge gained through the training?**

Answer: Yes 3(75%) No 1(25%)

**Q3(1): If you have an opportunity, how do you utilize the results of the training? Please describe the example in detail.**

- I have EU project supported and JICA, so when I return, I try do utilize the techniques from this training (In the interview, unfortunately he can not utilize most of techniques due to no his duty in the lab and no reagent in the lab).
- Share knowledge and giving recommendation for Lao AI laboratory as well as the lab designing aspect.

**Q3(2): The reason of no opportunity is below:**

- No utilize PCR techniques due to no reagents (same as other trainees in her lab at the mid term evaluation)

- I have a limitation to involve routine laboratory work, due to now my responsibilities are focused rather in general manner.

**Q4: After the training, do you share the knowledge and technology with your colleagues and other staff within the same organization?**

Answer: Yes 4(100%)

- Share the knowledge with his technician in vaccine production center
- Presented for all of my colleagues

**Q5: How about the extension and share the knowledge and technology gained through the training into the regional and/or provincial laboratory?**

Answer: Yes 3(75%) No 1(25%)

- I am responsible to EU "National Production Project in Northern 6 Provinces", so I have a responsible to all regional labs, and then I can disseminate the knowledge gained through the training.
- Twice a year, I have a chance to go to Province for teaching quality control method for regional lab.
- It is difficult to extend and share the knowledge and technology because no sufficient reagent, equipment and facility of laboratories

**Q6: Please feel to give comments, desires and/or necessary changes related to the training.**

- The training is very useful for my work. 3
- Good opportunity to learn of new techniques
- The course in Malaysia is valuable, but in-place (in-field) training may be more useful and same time prefers Thai experts dispatch.
- Better than training to Thailand, now it has better that Thai expert will visit and teach technology hand in hand.
- The training is useful but the techniques are very high and not utilize in Laos.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Vietnam**

**Analysis on Questionnaire & Interviews**  
**for the Joint Final Evaluation**  
**(Vietnam)**

**TARGETED GROUP OF QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEWS ON 3/12/04**

Training Place	Number of Participants	Distribution of Questionnaire	Responded/Returned Numbers	Interviews	Number of Respondent
<b>Ex-participants</b>					
Thailand	10	10	10	12	22
Malaysia	3	2	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13*1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>

\*1 In total training was ten (13) numbers from Vietnam since Dec, 2004.

**RESULTS ON THE ANALYSIS OF EX-PARTICIPANTS**

Interviewed Numbers: 6 (Director, bacteriology, Virology, pathology, serology and parasitology)  
 +six ex-trainees from DAH & NCVD staff

**Additional Information**

During the study in Vietnam, there was an intensive interview with director and each section chief in NAHC.

- Within the interviewees, two was sent to Thailand, one is FMD (2002) and Pathological diagnosis (2003)
- The results on the Six (6) interviewee was as bellows:
- As bacteriology section, I conducted HS survey assisted by "In country activity" of the Project. Through the year, it is not so busy because our section is not so many samples collecting from farmers. By the way, the Project survey was a good opportunity to conduct field survey as well as technical transfer from Thai expert. This section has no donor support, only FAO for 10 years ago.
- As Virology section, there were three trainees in Thailand and also received Thai experts. Also the section received some budget for sample collection funded by the Project as well as the Vietnam government provided ELISA test kit to purchase. It means the joint efforts by the Project and the government. This section become busy because of AI outbreak and prevention as well as FMD outbreak also happened in this year. Therefore, FMD outbreak is one of the headache and need to tackle with. In the section, WB, WHO, GTZ and JICA donated some equipment related AI recently.
- As pathology section, there is the section in which are very closed with farmers, because they bring the sickness chicken or other animal to needs of diagnosis for instance. Two Thai experts visited and did transfer high technology, but it is difficult to follow the techniques due to

**CONFIDENTIAL**

shortage of equipment. The some of equipment, which requested to the Project shall be arrived at the end of this year by the Project budget.

- As serology section, she was attended the "Pathological diagnosis" course (2003) in Thailand, and it was useful especially of sampling methods. However, in 2004, she moved to serology section. Last May, Thai expert visited and Leptospirosis and also another Thai expert visited with Brucellosis. We gained a lot of knowledge and new skills through the Thai expert's experience. The expert left some recommendation of required equipment, which the section is still shortage.
- As parasitology section, one Thai expert was visited and undertaken trypanosomosis. One survey is under requesting to the Project as In-country activity.
- Most of trainees have been working as the same section or same as the previous working. And they replied the training was very useful.
- Finally, regarding any suggestion and recommendation toward the Project, all the interviewee was appreciated the Project, and wish to continue the support to the laboratory in terms of training and equipment. In other wards, they wish strongly the start of "Phase 2" project.
- Their answer was especially, the continuous training of new techniques and new diseases, dispatch of Thai and Japanese experts in laboratory training and also on-site training, upgrading and maintenance of equipment, and furthermore, the response to the needs of farmer consciousness related to animal health diseases. They said that it needs of training or dissemination methodology how to provide information and technology to farmers.
- Related to training aspects, one interviewee replied the necessity of training for regional laboratory staff even the Vietnam government is attempted to somehow training for local staff including regional laboratory, and other interviewee replied the necessity of training for young staff, because of the lack of experience and skills. Finally, some of interviewee replied not only short-term training, but also longer-term training like master degree if possible.
- Related to the "In-country activity", they emphasized the importance and benefit through survey or study, and more needs of such survey to continue and more attention to the surveillance system.
- The training was mostly acquired for basic knowledge and the contents are relevant.

Unfortunately, difficulty of communication between NCVD and National Institute of Veterinary Research (NIVR), it could not take any interview with Director and ex-trainees from NIVR. Two ex-trainees are currently in Australia for 7 week training under the project "Prewaning diarrhea in Pigs".



Responded Questionnaire: 12

**Q1: Are there the same working place and/or position before and after the training?**

Answer: Same 11 (92%) Change the section 1 (8%) (from Pathology to Serology)

**Q2: What is the most useful subject which you attained the training?**

- Antigen (capture ELISA for FMD)
- Detection of rabies by IFAT
- Proper method of safety precaution
- Brucellosis and Heptospirosis (Brucellosis is the most useful because it is a new disease survey we have never met)
- Advance technique and knowledge on FMD and control
- IHA for Capsular Serology
- ELISA test to detect antibody in cattle after vaccination
- Laboratory techniques like FMD with Tissue culture and virus isolation
- Update information

**Q3: Do you have an opportunity to utilize the technology and knowledge gained through the training?**

Answer: Yes 11 (92%) No well 1(8%)

**Q3(1): If you have an opportunity, how do you utilize the results of the training? Please describe the example in detail.**

- Applied antigen capture ELISA for FMD to pig
- In my laboratory, I can detect rabies virus by IFAT
- In our center, we are now applying all diagnostic methods
- Utilize the opportunity such as PCR, collecting samples.

**Q3(2): The reason of no opportunity is below:**

- The training period is not enough to transfer the techniques (diagnosis of zoonotic diseases. 2005)

**Q4: After the training, do you share the knowledge and technology with your colleagues and other staff within the same organization?**

Answer: Yes 10 (84%) No 1(8%) Unknown 1(8%)

- I will share the experience and knowledge 2
- We will teach IFAT to my colleagues, student and provincial station staff in my country.
- I teach IFAT to my colleagues and students of agricultural university.
- I shared my knowledge and techniques to my colleagues in NIVR as well as veterinarians in sub-departments of Animal Health via our training courses in Vietnam.
- For the sake of confidence of techniques and also transfer Thai expert, I share the knowledge

with other staff

**Q5: How about the extension and share the knowledge and technology gained through the training into the regional and/or provincial laboratory?**

Answer: Yes 10 (84%) No 2 (16%)

- We always go to another provincial extension and share the knowledge, technology into the provincial laboratory.
- No, I have not enough knowledge and no opportunity of other laboratory.
- I am a lecturer, so I have a lot of chance to visit province like as Hue and Tue Quen.
- I need permission from my boss and also support JICA-SNIVR project.

**Q6: Please feel to give comments, desires and/or necessary changes related to the training.**

- Useful of the training 2
- More longer period of training which have an opportunity to practice in order to effectiveness 2
- The training implementation is very good.
- More training courses needed
- Very satisfied the training courses

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Cambodia**

**Analysis on Questionnaire & Interviews**  
**for the Joint Final Evaluation**  
**(Cambodia)**

**TARGETED GROUP OF QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEWS**

Training Place	Number of Participants	Distribution of Questionnaire	Responded/Returned Numbers	Interviews	Number of Respondent
<b>Ex-participants</b>					
Thailand	6	5	5	4	4
Malaysia	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	8*1	7	7	6	6

\*1 In total training was eight (8) numbers from Laos PDR since Dec, 2004.

One ex-trainees has been trained twice one in Thailand and another in Malaysia since Dec 2004. And another ex-trainee are now working in Animal Health office in Provincial government of Takeo, therefore, it is not available to make interviewing and questionnaire given.

**RESULTS ON THE ANALYSIS OF EX-PARTICIPANTS**

Interviewed Numbers: 6

Additional Information

- One ex- trainee was transferred from pathology to serology section two month ago.
- Two ex-trainees have been working in the same Bacteology section, but only two staff where it was three of them before and one left.
- One trainee was given opportunity to undertake four times through the Project.
- Training was very useful to learn the new techniques and method. But no utilize due to the lack of equipment, chemical, reagents, transportation and supplement (allowance) as well as requirement of the hierarchy and approval.
- Besides on the training, one trainee had an opportunity in Japan in 1998 for 10 months training in bacteriology and several training experience different countries.
- The other two ex-trainees had an opportunity in Malaysia as well.
- Instead of the training, they feel the difficulty to utilize because of the shortage of equipment, reagents and laboratory supplies.
- Some of them are not well frequent in English.
- Visiting by Thai expert was useful, because they have a lot of experiences and being friendly teaching in hand to hand.
- Some of trainees who returned back to lab, they explained the theory and learned techniques to other staff, but in fact few apply or utilization in various way of reason as above.

Responded Questionnaire: 6

- 5 Women 1 Man

**Q1: Are there the same working place and/or position before and after the training?**

Answer: Same 5 (83%) Different 1 (same lab, but different section) (17%)

**Q2: What is the most useful subject which you attained the training?**

- Hog Cholera, Cell culture & virus isolation
- Brucellosis diagnosis
- Rose Bengal Plate test
- Diagnosis on swine erysipelas such as isolation, identification, and biological test
- Virus isolation, egg inoculation, HAAI to identify
- How to take sampling in chicken

**Q3: Do you have an opportunity to utilize the technology and knowledge gained through the training?**

Answer: Yes 4 (67%) No 2 (33%)

**Q3(1): If you have an opportunity, how do you utilize the results of the training? Please describe the example in detail.**

- I have a pilot project supported by JICA, when I return, I conducted the sample survey with antibody detection.
- No media/reagents for utilize the techniques like Bovine tuberculosis diagnosis
- Short of the training period, I cannot do another test how to bacterial growing.
- To investigate and collect sample of chicken, I go to field and share with staff.
- Assisted by Thai experts, and utilized necessary materials, reagents and chemical which JICA provided, we had an opportunity after the training course

**Q3(2): The reason of no opportunity is below;**

- Lack/Shortage of media and reagents
- No ELISA kits available
- Some necessary material and equipment for run the test

**Q4: After the training, do you share the knowledge and technology with your colleagues and other staff within the same organization?**

Answer: Yes 6 (100%)

- Provided to colleague in the section (but only one staff in her section)
- Train in the same section

**Q5: How about the extension and share the knowledge and technology gained through the training into the regional and/or provincial laboratory?**

Answer: Yes 2(33%) No 4 (67%)

- Explained to provincial Lab. staff, how to surveillance, fulfill the format of animal diseases and collect the samples
- Without facility, no opportunity to utilize the techniques to other regional laboratory
- No extension into the regional or provincial Lab, because of there has not been a programme prepared as yet

**Q6: Please feel to give comments, desires and/or necessary changes related to the training.**

- The course is very useful.
- It should be provided the medium, reagents, chemicals and some laboratory supply. 2
- In the training, it should include a field trip, need more practice in the field 2
- Update the knowledge with the latest skills and information
- More training needed in surveillance when having outbreak and after outbreak occurred
- How to select sample and data collection in AI
- Upgrade techniques

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Malaysia**

**Analysis on Questionnaire & Interviews**  
**for the Joint Final Evaluation**  
**(Malaysia)**

**TARGETED GROUP OF QUESTIONNAIRE & BREIF INTERVIEWS**

Training Place	Number of Participants	Distribution of Questionnaire	Responded/Returned Numbers	Interviews	Number of Respondent
<b>Ex-participants</b>					
Thailand	6	3	3	2	3
Japan	1	1	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7*1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

\*1 In total training was seven (7) numbers from Malaysia since Dec, 2004.

**RESULTS ON THE ANALYSIS OF EX-PARTICIPANTS**

Responded Questionnaire: 4

**Q1: Are there the same working place and/or position before and after the training?**

Answer: Same 3 (75%) Move 1 (same position but move to another FMD laboratory)(25%)

**Q2: What is the most useful subject which you attained the training?**

PCR (RT-PCR)

Fluorescent antibody test (FAT) for rabies diagnosis

Anthrax isolation and identification Brucella isolation & Serology

All 3 (Anthrax, Brucellosis and Leptospirosis) diseases covered are of equal importance to me.

"Seller's Stain" because at Malaysia we never do the stain (in the case of training in Japan)

**Q3: Do you have an opportunity to utilize the technology and knowledge gained through the training?**

Answer: Yes but some constraint 4 (100%)

- Yes, opportunity to utilize the technology in our lab. I hope NIAH will help us as a reference lab if we come across any problem.
- I was shared and helped my colleagues to try to develop PCR for rabies.
- We have the PCR machine, but we do not have the other facilities together to run the RT-PCR completely (example: No reagent, chemical). For UP ELISA we are not familiar with the machine and the machine has not been set up to run yet.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Q4: After the training, do you share the knowledge and technology with your colleagues and other staff within the same organization?**

Answer: Yes 4 (100%)

- Yes I do, especially to those working together with me in the same section (bacteriology unit)
- We want to try to set up the ELISA machine and PCR together.
- Yes, I do teach my staff and having a workshop whereby laboratory staff from region from all over Malaysia can attend and put into use whatever they have learned.

**Q5: How about the extension and share the knowledge and technology gained through the training into the regional and/or provincial laboratory?**

Answer: Yes 4 (100%)

- Yes, Annually during our bacteriologist meeting, we transfer new knowledge and techniques acquired to our colleagues working in different regional lab all over Malaysia.
- Yes, I was extended not only regional lab staff, but also utilized the techniques for advise to students.
- Yes, I was extended and shared to/with staff of regional and provincial laboratory like regional lab of Sabah, regional lab of Sarawak.

**Q6: Please feel to give comments, desires and/or necessary changes related to the training.**

- Very well organized training, very appreciated in their willingness to teach, patient and kindness.
- Hope in future, if we have any problems we still can refer to NIAH for references
- Hope JICA and NIAH will continue to have this type of training in future
- Learned a lot from the course especially regarding to the proper techniques, safety measures and necessary measures required for the handling of zoonotic pathologies.
- RTPCT techniques is very interested, but we need to have more time to do ourselves for many times
- Make it more longer course to get more knowledge and experience
- I still keep in contact with the staff of Khon Kaen, Thailand and shared the information.

**RESULTS ON THE ANALYSIS OF TRAINERS/SECTION LEADERS**  
**(MALAYSIA)**

Responded Questionnaire: 1 (training in charge in VRI, Ipoh)

Name of Training course: "Diagnosis of AI"

**Q1: Relevance**

*"How do you evaluate the training your agency conducted during the Project period?"*

*Please self-evaluate the training as its relevance, such as the training field, curriculum, technical level of trainees, methods of monitoring, quality of trainers, training period and duration, etc)"*

Answer:

- The field of training is in the diagnosis of AI using conventional methods. The competency of labs to perform virus isolation, conduct HA and I to confirm and subtype avian influenza at least the common ones pathogenic to poultry and human is very essential and critical for early detection and accurate interpretation for diagnosis of AI esp HPAI. However, elements of molecular diagnosis of AIV were also introduced to familiarize participants on the advantages and limitations of Molecular diagnosis.
  - The curriculum was relevant and "not tight" as participants can take their own time to repeat tests. Enough time was available for agency to evaluate the participants' hand-on performance.
  - The trainees' technical level was good as they are the ones conducting the tests in their home country.
  - Method of monitoring: (a) by observation of their technical skill and by evaluating their competency in doing lab test, (b) proficiency testing. Mock infected and positive AI (LPAI) samples were given for virus isolation, HA and HI tests.
  - The trainers were competent:
    - 1 PhD in molecular virology and with virological experiences for 15 years (Advisor and lecturer),
    - 1 research officer who is the head of the avian virology Section with experiences of 8 years,
    - Research Officer has also attended courses on Virology and AI Diagnosis in Japan, Hong Kong and Geelong.
    - 2 senior veterinarians, 1 an avian pathologist and another, the head of the mammalian virology, Section of VRI who had also attended courses in Australia on Diagnosis of virological diseases and AI.
    - 2 senior lab technicians with working experience in the avian virology Section for 20 years.
- Quality of trainers: 1 PhD, 3 vets (1 senior vet), 1 research officer, 2 senior lab technologists
- Training periods: enough
- The training period was enough for the purpose of the training.



**Q2: Outcomes**

*"How about the training outcomes? Please describe the achievement and extreme examples as the results of the training if you have."*

- The outcomes achieved are in strengthening the technical skill and the knowledge of trainees in areas of AI Diagnosis; exchange of ideas in improving laboratory efficiency in the diagnostic work for AI; getting to know other people and their work culture.
- Although some participants seemed not to have interested very well in the training (communication skill), but they did very well in the practical, indicating that they are well-versed with their technical work.
- Some of the participants are quite bored as they are more advanced and are more interested in the molecular diagnosis of AI.

**Q3: Monitoring**

*"What do you or your agency monitor and/or follow-up after the training?"*

Positive Answer:

- The training outcomes were evaluated using questionnaires in a form to be filled before the participants leave. The questionnaire is to evaluate the training conducted by the agency. <In Malaysia they produced "Evaluation format": such as general reaction of the training, how the trainees were achieved the objectives of particular subjects, and also mark of the scale range from 1(low) to 5(very high), In additions, indicate any problem encountered in the home country, and comments relating to the course contents>
- The achievement of the participants was evaluated via the proficiency tests and all participants fare very well to excellent.
- Follow-up of training outcomes was not done in home country.
- Communication seemed to have stop after participants go home, i.e. no questions asked via e-mail, or no feed back etc.

**Q4: Tackling Issues and Lessons Learnt**

*"Through the training conducted, do you have any specific matters that needs to tackle and solve? And if you have any lesson learned, please describe in detail."*

- Some communication problems because of poor English language resulting in less interaction.

**Q5: Comments**

*"Please feel to give comments and recommendation related to the training as well as the Project."*

- None at the moment.



