



INFORMING POLICY AND TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENSURE BIOSECURITY AT FACILITIES FARMING WILD ANIMALS IN VIET NAM

Voices from the Ground

8th May 2024

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VIET NAM COUNTRY PACKAGE

The project name: Reducing Health Risks in the Wild Animal Trade in Viet Nam

Commissioned by: BMZ, supported by BMUV

Implemented by: GIZ and the One Health Partnership Secretariat of Viet Nam

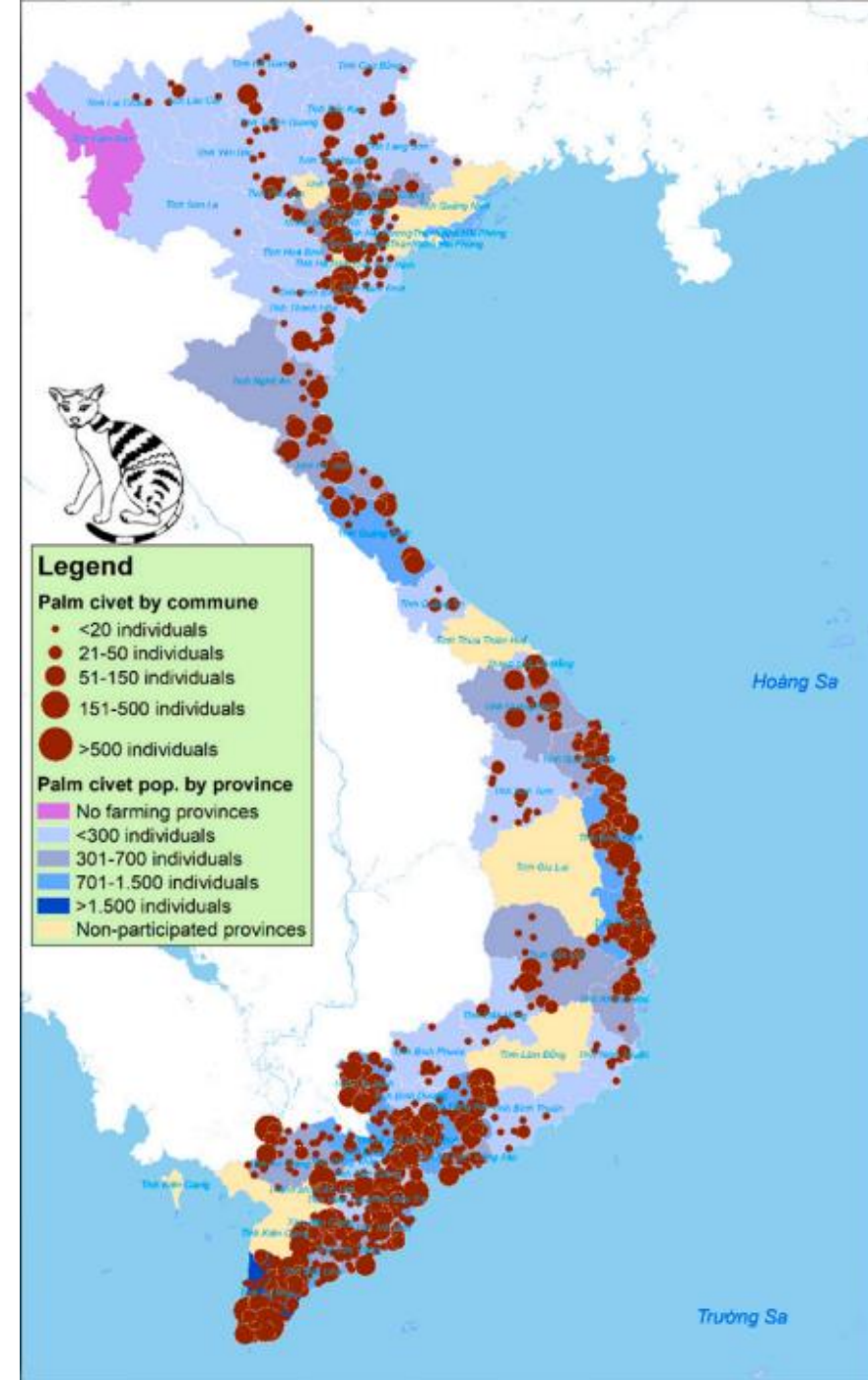
Timeframe: 6/2022 - 12/2023 (+preparation + wrap up)



VIET NAM CONTEXT ON WILDLIFE FARMING

Table 3
Vietnamese Government and CITES levels of protection for wildlife species, 2021.

Level of protection	Protection Regulation	# Species	# Facilities	# Herds	# Individuals
<i>Government decree 84–2021</i>		371	6744	9169	1,869,435
Level 1*	Appendix IB	68	1503	1743	942,808
	Other-CITES-I	27	21	78	543
	Sum of level 1	95	1524	1821	943,351
Level 2†	Appendix IIB	73	3761	4449	460,787
	Other CITES-II	57	662	783	233,340
	Other CITES-III	7	131	138	3147
	Sum of level 2	137	4554	5370	697,274
Level 3‡	Common wildlife	139	1499	1978	228,810
<i>Government Decree 64–2020</i>					
Level 1	List of endangered, rare, and precious animals	59	205	395	3712
<i>CITES Appendix</i>		210	4579	6104	1,634,958
Level 1	Appendix I	66	1451	1660	941,314
Level 2	Appendix II	130	1592	2466	661,539
	Appendix III	14	1814	1978	32,105
Level 3	Other wildlife (not listed)	161	2977	3065	234,477
Level 4§	Wildlife/animal species not managed	14	561	591	80,831
Total		385	7184	9760	1,950,266



Source: Van Nhu Thu et al. (2023). Captive wildlife management survey in Vietnam, 2015–2021. Elsevier B.V, One Health 16 (2023) 100543.

VIET NAM CONTEXT ON WILDLIFE FARMING

Key Legal framework

- Law on Forestry 2017
 - The Decree 06/2019/ND-CP on management of endangered, rare and precious species of forest fauna and flora and observation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Revised by Decree 84/2021/NĐ-CP)
- Law on Veterinary Medicine 2015 and by-laws

Key actors

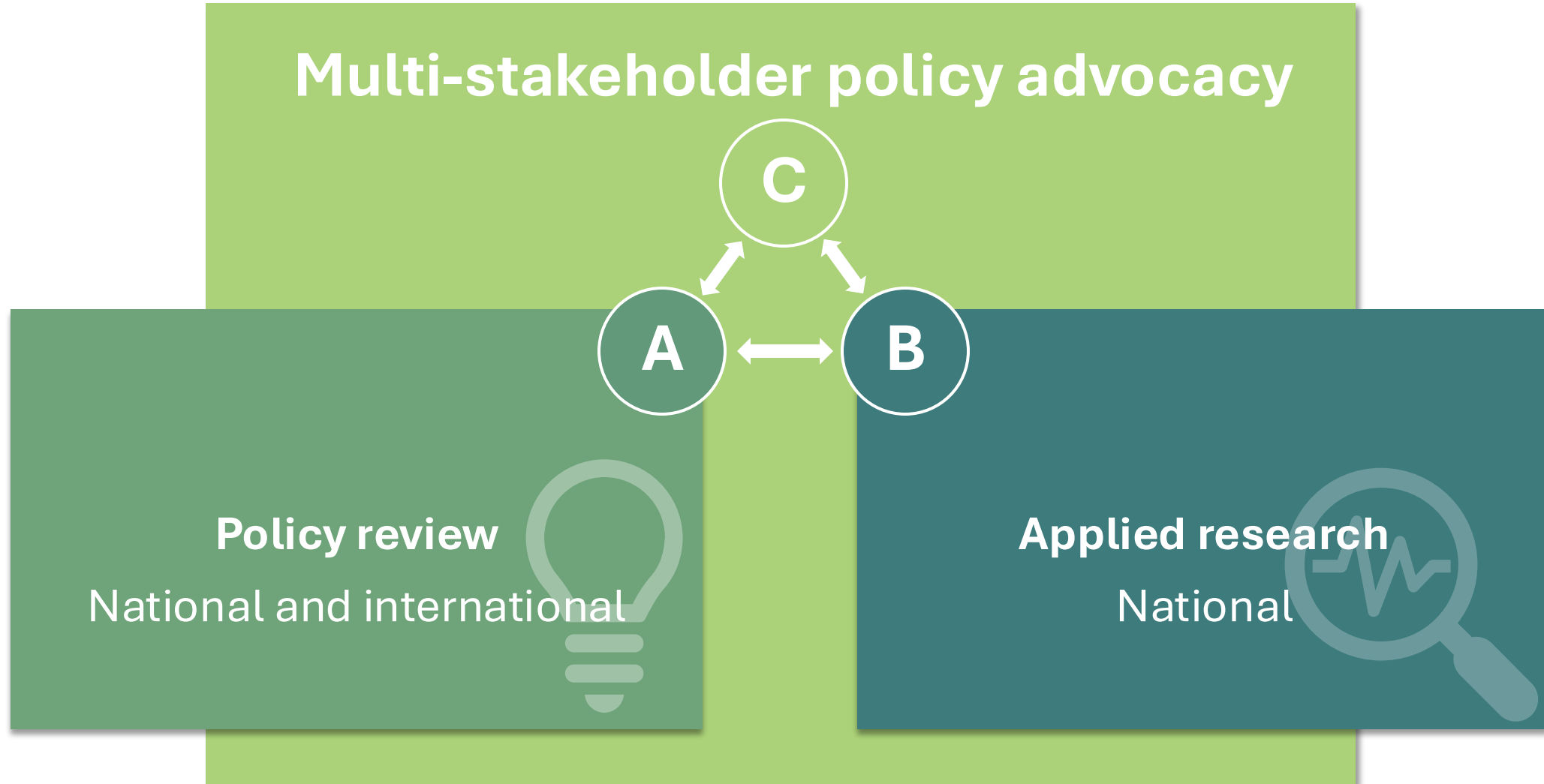
Government agencies

- One Health Partnership Secretariat (OHPS)
- CITIES Management Authority
- Forest Protection Department (FPD)
- Department of Animal Health (DAH)

Supporting mechanisms:

- Technical Working Group under OHP on wildlife and pandemic preventions
- Pandemics Prevention Task Force

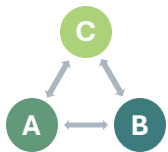
PROJECT APPROACH



BIOSECURITY AS ONE OF ENTRY POINTS FOR ADDRESSING RISKS ZOOONOTIC EMERGENGE AND SPILL OVER AT WILDLIFE FARMS



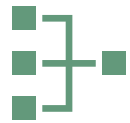
A Policy review



- Step 01** Establishment of the Wild Farming Task Force within the OHP TWG on Wildlife and Pandemic Prevention.
- Step 02** Classification and check of selected wildlife farms in the country
- Step 03** Definition of standards of operations through multi-sectoral thematic sub-groups
- Step 04** Piloting of proposed standards on small scale using a tested-and-tried approach
- Step 05** Gradual expansion of the model to wildlife farms in the country

WILDLIFE FARM MANAGEMENT: Issues with implementing biosecurity measure

Registration, Inspection, and Reporting:



Absence of animal marking systems



Unclear reporting requirements



Vague requirements on environmental hygiene and pandemic prevention

Veterinary and Animal Health Requirements:



Lack of detailed guidance



Unclear responsibilities



Absence of defined penalties for non-compliance



PRACTICAL AND TECHNICAL ISSUES ON WILDLIFE FARMS

Regarding implementation of biosecurity measures

Practical implementation issues:



Limited information sharing



Irregular health and biosecurity checks;
Animal quarantine non-compliance



Limited capacity of farm owners
and vet



Limited responsibilities of FPD

Factors influencing the implementation of preventive measures:



Risk attitude



Access to information and limited
resources



Regulations and guidance, perceived
control



BIOSECURITY MEASURES

Lessons learned from international review

Biosecurity involves stakeholders at multiple levels

Biosecurity should be the foundation of disease control strategies

Feed management

Clear definitions are needed

Feasible standards are a necessity

Communication and education are essential



Suggested set of biosecurity measures



Farm management



Waste management



Feed management,



Veterinary medicine



Animal management



Transportation



Safety and capacity of farm staff

BIOSECURITY MEASURES IN REGULATIONS

Opportunities for adjustments

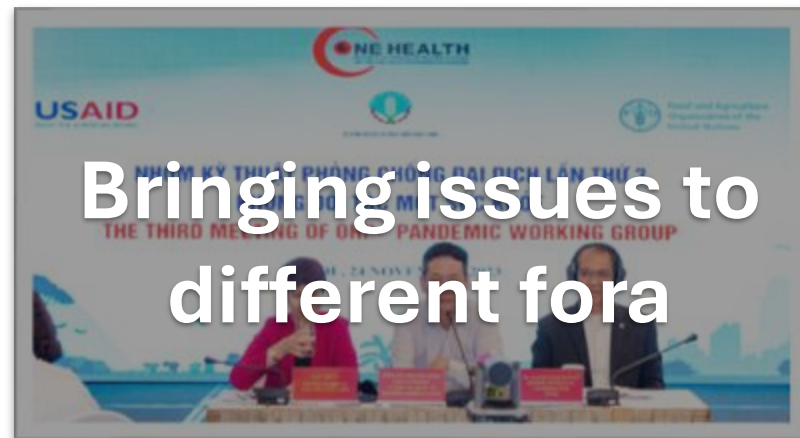
- Article 14 to 18 on the farming of wild animals
- 3 annexes: reporting template, breeding plan and monitoring book

Consultation of proposed new forms in the field with farm owners and forest rangers at site

Amendment of Decree 06/84 under the Forestry Law
(regulating the management of endangered, rare and precious species)



ADVOCACY for advancing the regulatory framework for biosecurity requirements at wildlife farms



RECOMMENDATIONS ON NEXT STEPS



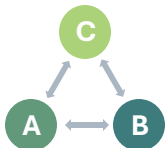
Legal: Addressing loopholes on regulations on wildlife management and veterinary medicine on three key themes: animal health, animal welfare and biosecurity



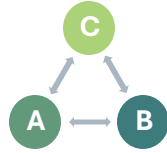
Institutional: Specify and strengthen the role and capacity of DAH in wildlife farming supervision



Technical: Guideline on biosecurity measures for wildlife farming industry



LESSONS LEARNT



Identification of entry points for mainstreaming biosecurity requirements into existing frameworks



Coordination with and actively engaging policy makers



Tailored research, knowledge and activities



Synergy with partners and community of practice





THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

Q&A

