

An Integrated One Health approach for wildlife farming management and zoonotic disease prevention

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Problem statement

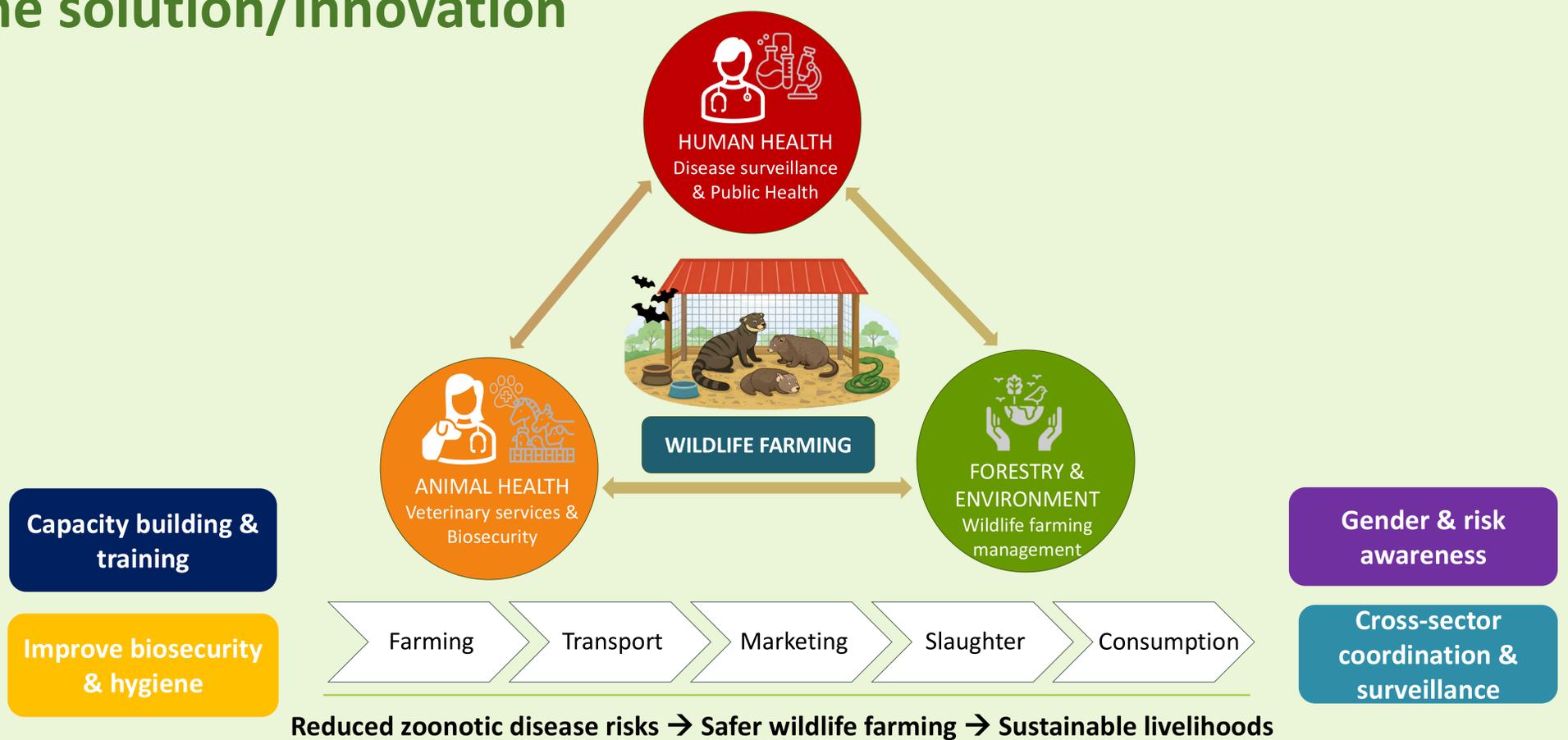
Wildlife farming is a common practice in Vietnam, with thousands of farms raising various species such as civets, bamboo rats, deer, snakes... While it provides income and food security, the sector also creates high-risk interfaces between humans, animals, and the environment.

Evidence from previous studies highlights several **key challenges**:

- **High zoonotic disease risk** due to frequent human-animal contact in farming settings.
- **Gaps between knowledge and practice** of disease prevention measures.
- **Low biosecurity practices** and **limited veterinary services** for wildlife.
- **Limited surveillance** and **coordination among forestry, veterinary and public health sectors** for wildlife and zoonotic disease management.



The solution/Innovation



Key results/impacts

- Strengthened institutional coordination
- Improved animal and human health
- Livelihood and sustainability benefits
- Contribution to One Health implementation in Vietnam

Partners and donors involved

Key partners: Thai Nguyen University of Agriculture and Forestry (TUAF); Thai Nguyen sub-Department of Forestry Protection, sub-Department of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Fisheries, and Center for Disease Control.

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Scalability and regional relevance

- Low-cost interventions: biosecurity training, improved farm hygiene, and community awareness.
- Institutional integration: uses existing government systems and aligns with national One Health strategies.
- Adaptability: applicable to different wildlife species, value chains, and smallholder farming systems.
- Regional relevance for other countries in the region with similar wildlife farming settings.

