



BIOSECURITY ALONG THE VALUE CHAIN

**Good biosecurity practices in the small
holder sector-an example from Vietnam**



Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) in Viet Nam



Animal
diseases
detection and
responses



Animal farm
biosecurity

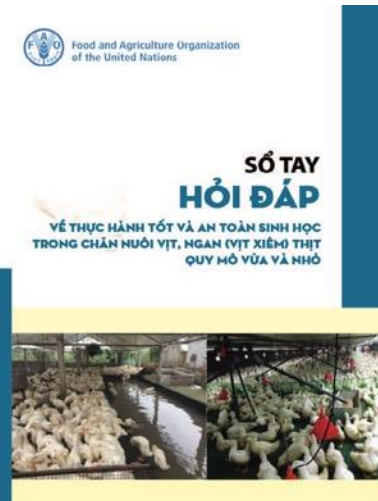
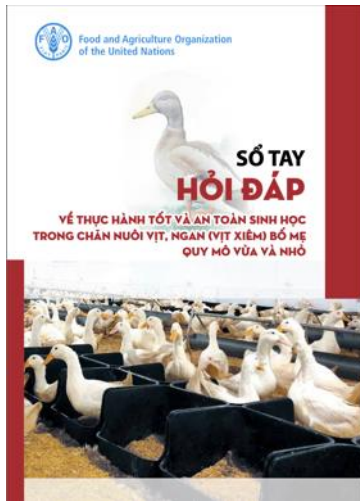
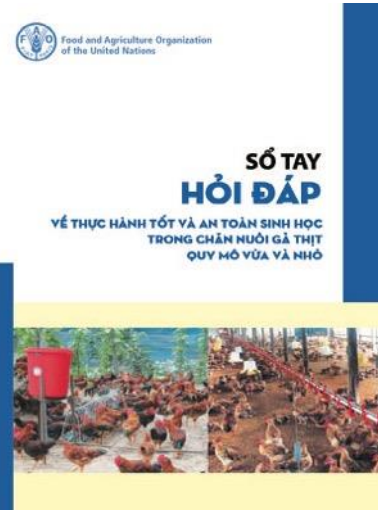


Risk
communication
and community
engagement



Animal
population
management

Animal Farm Biosecurity



Engage farming communities to develop model farms, training materials, trainers



Background

- In 2020, Viet Nam has
 - Total about 22 million pig heads
 - Households and small farms accounts for approximately 50%
 - About 2 million independent households and small pig farms
- Awareness and understanding of farm biosecurity of local authorities, extension workers, and farmers are limited



- Biosecurity condition and practices of households and small farms are quite poor

Pig farm biosecurity improvement has been implemented since 2020 in 14 provinces of Viet Nam through 2 projects supported by USAID



Objectives and key stakeholders

Objectives



Build capacity for local authorities, extension workers and farmers



Strengthen animal management and farm biosecurity

Reduce the risk of disease spread

Improve productivity and efficiency of livestock

Provide field evident for gov. policies

Key stakeholders

- Department of Liv. Production
- Prov. Depart. of Liv. Production
- Central and local ext. centers
- Medium and small-scale liv. producers
- Livestock-veterinary education institutions
- Livestock-related associations



Main achievements

1. Strengthen animal management and farm biosecurity

- 8 biosecurity model pig farms successful built in two provinces
 - Profit markup of intervention period was higher than pre-intervention period by 15.4%
 - Reduced the pig mortality rate by 55%





Main achievements (cont.)

1. Strengthen animal management and farm biosecurity

- Farming habits changed: better performing pig care process, segregation, cleaning and disinfection, record of production data
- Models recognized and applied by neighboring farmers



Pre-intervention
(feed storage)



Post-intervention
(feed storage)



Pre-intervention
(natural drinking water)



Post-intervention
(filtered drinking water)



Pre-intervention
(bathing place in pig pens)



Post-intervention
(dry keeping)

Main achievements (cont.)

2. Building local capacity

A comprehensive training package on biosecurity and good animal management practices along pig value chain developed





Main achievements (cont.)

2. Building local capacity

Best 10 ToT trainers selected as resource people for local extension system



Main achievements (cont.)

2. Building local capacity

245 farmers, 160 local agr. ext. workers from 14 provinces trained





Main achievements (cont.)

3. Contribution to livestock state management

Two checklists for biosecurity and pig management practices for households and small farms developed, tested and recommended

BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN CỤC CHĂN NUÔI

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

....., ngày tháng năm 2020

BẢNG KIỂM VỀ AN TOÀN SINH HỌC TRONG CHĂN NUÔI LỢN
Đối với chăn nuôi nông hộ (dưới 10 đơn vị vật nuôi)

I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG

1. Họ và tên chủ hộ:

2. Địa chỉ (thôn/xóm, xã/phường, huyện/thị xã, tỉnh/thành phố):

3. Số điện thoại:

II. TIÊU CHÍ KIỂM TRA

TT	Chi tiêu kiểm tra	Kết quả đánh giá		Ghi chú
		Có/Đạt	Không/ Không đạt	
I	Yêu cầu về chuồng trại và trang thiết bị			
1.	Chuồng nuôi có tách biệt với nhà ở không?			
2.	Chuồng nuôi có tường hoặc hàng rào bao quanh nhằm kiểm soát được người và động vật ra vào chuồng nuôi không?			

BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN CỤC CHĂN NUÔI

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

....., ngày tháng năm 2020

BẢNG KIỂM VỀ AN TOÀN SINH HỌC TRONG CHĂN NUÔI LỢN
Đối với trang trại quy mô nhỏ (từ 10 đến dưới 30 đơn vị vật nuôi), chuồng hở

I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG

1. Họ và tên chủ cơ sở:

2. Địa chỉ (thôn/xóm, xã/phường, huyện/thị xã, tỉnh/thành phố):

3. Số điện thoại:

II. TIÊU CHÍ KIỂM TRA

TT	Chi tiêu kiểm tra	Kết quả đánh giá		Ghi chú
		Có/Đạt	Không/ Không đạt	
I	Vị trí, địa điểm			
1	Vị trí xây dựng trang trại có phù hợp với quy hoạch sử dụng đất của địa phương, hoặc được các cơ quan quản lý nhà nước có thẩm quyền cho phép không?			
2	Khoảng cách từ trang trại chăn nuôi đến khu tập trung xử lý chất thải sinh hoạt, công nghiệp, khu			

Critical points to address towards successful implementation



- Farmer participation in identification of difficulties in livestock production and solutions that integrate both husbandry techniques and farm biosecurity.
- Choose the right learners and modelers to ensure their active participation and good commitment
- Choose local consultants with good knowledge and field experience in husbandry techniques and farm biosecurity
- Short, easy to understand training materials
- Simple, easy to apply, effective with low-cost technical measures introduced
- Appropriate, timely technical advisory for each model farm was the key to success and ensuring the model sustainability
- Good coordination with MARD's partners and local authorities to ensure successful planned activities

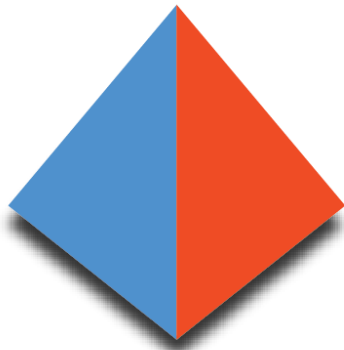
Increased farmers income and reduced antimicrobial use

Biosecurity model poultry farm has succeeded to boost production and solves the farmer's problem of controlling poultry diseases.

“In the past, we only learned from the peer farmers and didn't know how to prevent diseases for the flocks properly. Since joining the FAO's biosecurity model in 2017, the poultry we raise are healthy and the production improves. The survival rate is above 95 percent and the cost of antibiotics has decreased by 50 percent.” - Tran Van Sau, Poultry Farmer in Viet Nam



Farmer Sau and his wife at the newly built chicken house. ©FAO Viet Nam



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

