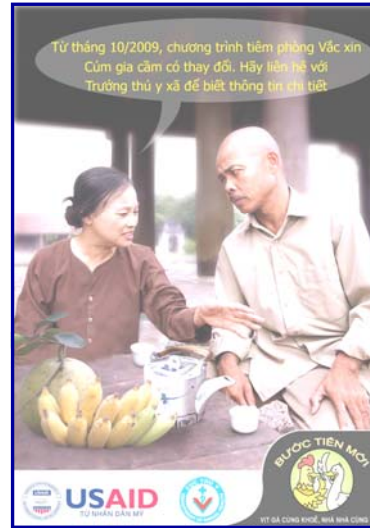


GETS IN VIET NAM

The GETS project is trialling a number of alternative targeted vaccination strategies in five high and low risk provinces (Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Quang Binh, Soc Trang, Hau Giang) for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N1. It uses a multidisciplinary approach to gather data consisting of a vaccine strategic intervention that incorporates public awareness, training and surveillance field activities, a cost-effectiveness component, a sociological behavioural component and a policy analysis component.

The results of the field data will be provided to the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development of Viet-nam to assist them in their choice of their future vaccination strategy for HPAI.



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

**3 Nguyen Gia Thieu Street
Hanoi Viet Nam
P.O Box 63**

Phone: (+84-4) 3942 4208
Fax: (+84-4) 3941 0090
Website: www.fao.org.vn



Gathering Evidence for a Transitional Strategy (GETS) for HPAI H5N1 Vaccination in Viet Nam



Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases
(ECTAD)

<http://www.fao.org/avianflu/en/>

CURRENT CONTROL STRATEGY



Viet Nam has been practicing vaccination of poultry twice a year (October and April) since autumn of year 2005 to control epidemic HPAI H5N1 with some considerable empirical evidence of success. However, it has been recognised

that this control strategy is not sustainable over the whole country in the long term.

Mass vaccination entails a large amount of financial resources from the government and ties up significant human resources in the agriculture sector. Therefore, alternative control strategies will have to be devised as Viet Nam moves from initial emergency measures to a period of consolidation and ultimately on to the stated aim of control/eradication beyond 2010 (Green Book).

GETS PURPOSE

The purpose of the GETS project is to assist the Government of Viet Nam in transitioning from the current national, mass vaccination of poultry to more cost-effective and targeted measures for sustained control of HPAI.



FAO will provide the evidence gathered to the Government of Viet Nam in time for the National Government Strategy Review for HPAI.

GETS STRATEGY

To trial alternative **vaccination** strategies in both high and low risk pilot provinces.

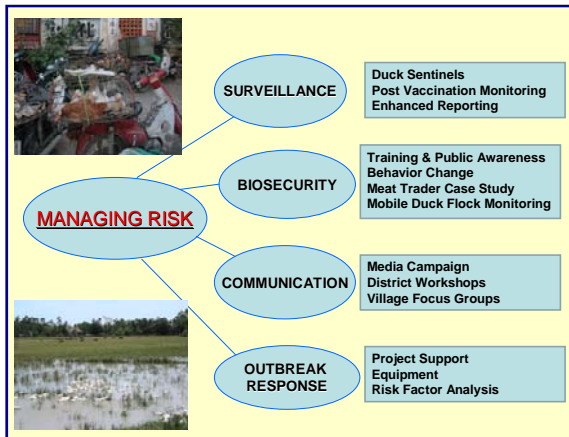
Targeted at production groups capable of maintaining virus and causing widespread transmission:

- subclinical carriers that excrete virus
- widespread movement
 - =mobile duck layer flocks with poor vaccination history

Cost-effective and resource manageable:

- divert staff resources to achieve maximum penetration in the targeted group

To manage **risk** with a package of ancillary disease control measures.



To gather comprehensive field **data** using a multi-disciplinary approach.

Cost-effectiveness Study

- vaccination data (25 measurables)
- surveillance & biosecurity (25 measurables)
- outbreak response (10 measurables)

Sociological Behaviors

- attitudinal questionnaires
- behavioural case studies.

Policy Analysis

- governance of veterinary medicine supply chain
- central policy process review

HPAI COLLABORATION IN VIET NAM

In 2004, FAO established the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD), a corporate platform for the integrated delivery of FAO's livestock programme related to animal health crises such as avian influenza. FAO in Viet Nam is working very closely with the Departments of Animal Health (DAH) and Livestock Production (DLP) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), providing an integrated approach to disease prevention and control.

Since 2005, USAID provided funds in support of Viet Nam's fight against HPAI, then threatening to reach epidemic proportions. USAID has contributed millions of dollars since 2005 to HPAI activities. The program supports prevention, containment and preparedness measures as well as communication activities and capacity strengthening for the Government of Viet Nam's MOH and MARD. USAID, together with FAO, WHO and other USAID partners, has helped Viet Nam develop and revise the national plans to control and limit the risk of H5N1 outbreaks, strengthen monitoring of the HPAI virus in bird populations, and enhance pandemic preparedness and planning for HPAI.



For more information contact:

Warren.Henry@fao.org

Santanu.Bandyopadhyay@fao.org



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