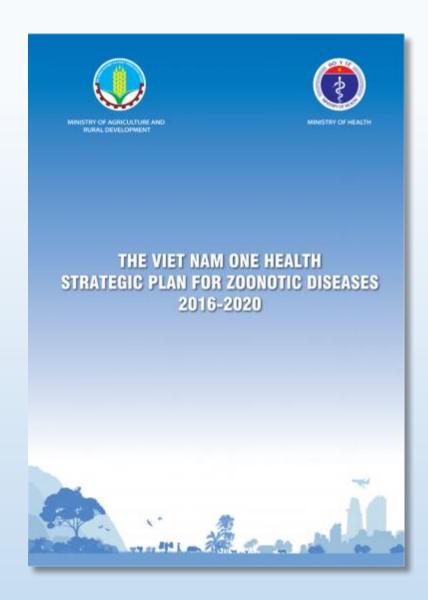
SEAOHUN 2018 International Conference Hanoi Medical University, Vietnam

ONE HEALTH IN COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL IN VIETNAM

Vu Sinh Nam, Consultant,

Vietnam One Health Partnership for Zoonoses

13 November 2018



I. Overview of the OHSP

Background
Results Framework
Implementation Planning

The OHSP was developed 2016 based on previous national integrated One Health programmes in Viet Nam





Approval on OHSP, 2016-2020

- The OHSP was approved by MARD (Decision 5273/QD-BNN, December 19, 2016
- Consensus of MOH (Official Correspondence 8225/BYT, November 17, 2016

BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THẦN

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

Số: 5273 /QĐ-BNN-HTQT

Hà Nội, ngày 19 tháng 12 năm 2016

QUYÉT DINH

Ban hành Kế hoạch Chiến lược Một sức khóc Quốc gia phòng chống bệnh truyền lày giữa động vật và người giai đoạn 2016 - 2020

BỘ TRƯỚNG BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THẦN

Cân cử Nghị định số 199/2013/NĐ-CP ngày 26/11/2013 của Chính phủ quy định chức năng, nhiệm vụ, quyền hạn, và cơ cấu tổ chức của Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;

Cân cứ Nghị định số 16/2016/NĐ-CP ngày 16 tháng 03 năm 2016 của Chính phủ về Quản lý và sử dụng vốn hỗ trợ phát triển chính thức (ODA) và vốn vay un đất của các nhà thi trợ mớc ngoài;

Cân cứ Thông tư số 12/2016/TT-BKHĐT ngày 68 tháng 08 năm 2016 của Bộ Kế hoạch và Đầu tư về Hưởng đần thực hiện một số đều của Nghị định số 16/2016/NĐ-CP ngày 16 tháng 03 năm 2016 của Chinh phi về Quản lý và sử dựng vớa bố trợ phát triển chính thức (ODA) và vốn vay ưu đãi của các nhà tái tơ mớc ngoài c

Căn cứ công văn số 8225/BYT-DP ngày 17 tháng 11 năm 2016 của Bộ Y tế về việc gộp ý Dự tháo Kế hoạch Chiến lược Một sức khôc Quốc gia, giải đoạn 2016 – 2020

Theo để nghị của Vụ trường Vụ Hợp tác quốc tế,

QUYÉT ĐỊNH:

Điều 1. Ban hành Kế boạch Chiến lược Một sức khóc Quốc gia phòng chống bệnh truyền lấy giữa động vật và người giai đoạn 2016 – 2020 (Kế hoạch định kim).

Điều 2. Tổ chức thực hiện

Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thên là cơ quan chủ trì phối hợp với Bộ Y tổ triển khai thực hiện các nội dung của Kế hoạch Chiến lược có các nhiệm vụ sau dây:

 Giữ vai trò đầu mối quốc gia về hợp tác quốc tế trong lĩnh vực phòng chống bệnh truyền lữy giữa động vật và người, hưởng dẫn, kiểm tra, đồn độc việc thực hiện Kế hoạch Chiến lược của các Bộ, ngành, địa phương.

 Tổ chức kiểm tra, đánh giá tính hình thực hiện Kế hoạch Chiến lược cụ thể của các đơn vị. quan đến các hoạt động phòng.

tuọc Quốc gia, các cơ quan liên lên luye, chương trình, kế hoạch

ch Chiến lược được thực hiện În do Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát n gia của các bộ, ngành có liên ất trong Khung Đối tác Một sức

rngày ký. Chánh Văn phòng Bộ, Kể hoạch; Cục trường các Cục: n nông Quốc gia, Giám đốc Ban ic đơn vị có liên quan chịu trách



BOYTE

doan 3016-2020.

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Hà Nột, ngày 47 tháng 11 năm 2016

Số-EIO /BYT-DP

Viv gặp ý Dự thào Kế hoạch Chiến
lưuc Một sốc khôc Quốc gia, giai

Kính giữ: Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn.

Phúc đầp công văn số 9151/BNN-HTQT ngày 28/10/2016 của Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phit triển nông thôn về việc thông qua Dư tháo Kế hoạch Chiến học Một sửa khôc Quốc gia phòng chống bịnh truyền lậy giữa động việ và người, gia doan 2016-2020, sau khi nghiên cứu Dự tháo Kế hoạch, Bộ Y tế có ý kiến chư sair.

1. Bộ Y tế nhất trị với nội dang Dư thào Kế hoạch Chiến tược Một sốn khôc Quốc gia phóng chồng bệnh truyền lậy giữa động vật và người, giai doạn 2016-2020 do Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triện nông thôn phối hợp với các cơ quan thuộc Bộ Y tế, Ban thư kỳ Đốt tác Một sốc khóc (OEEP) và các Bộ, ngành liên coan việc dama.

2. Bộ Y tế nhất trí Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn ban hành Kể hoạch Chiến lược Một sức khóc Quốc gia phòng chẳng bệnh truyền lấy giữa động việ và người, giai đoạn 2016-2020.

Bộ Ý số sẽ hợp tác chật chế với Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn và các Bộ, ngánh liên quan để triển khai các hoạt động phối hợp liên ngánh trong khoán kiển Kổ hoạch.

Trên đây là một số ý kiến của Bộ Y tế, kính để nghị Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn tổng hợp và tiến hành các thủ tục theo quy định.

Xin trûn trọng cầm ơn.

Not solden:

- New tien; - UT. Nguyễn Thị Kim Tiết (để báo cáo); KT. BÓ TRƯỚNG THỦ TRƯỚNG

Nguyên Phanh Long





THE VIET NAM ONE HEALTH STRATEGIC PLAN FOR ZOONOTIC DISEASES 2016-2020

The OHSP aims to provide an integrative **One Health interface and framework** for:

- More than 20 related national plans on health, emergencies, priority zoonotic diseases: influenza, rabies and AMR, food safety, and the environment
- Around 50 individual One Health projects and programmes in Viet Nam of the members of the Viet Nam One Health Partnership for Zoonoses (OHP).

It is aligned with international and regional initiatives:

- IHR (2005), APSED III and JEE
- OIE PVS and World Bank HSFAT
- The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- international and regional plans for specific zoonotic diseases and health issues (e.g. AMR, rabies)





























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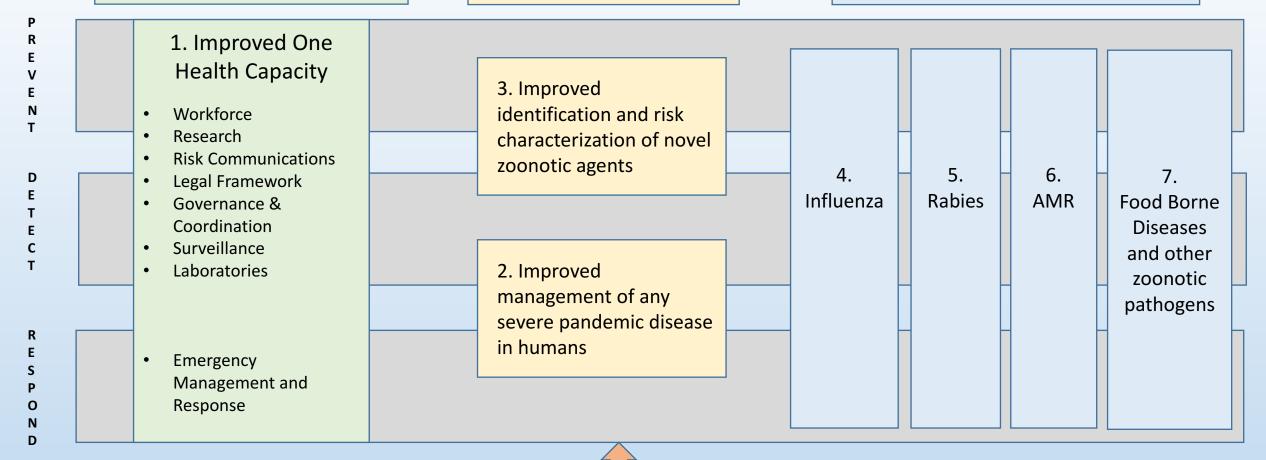


FOR DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: Reduce the health and other impacts of zoonotic diseases and diseases of animal origin

Objective A:
Strengthened One Health
capacity for the prevention and
control of zoonotic diseases

Objective B: Enhanced preparedness for a human emergency of animal origin Objective C:
One Health principles applied to limit
the public health impact of current
priority zoonotic diseases and AMR



II. Update on OHSP Progress

Measuring progress and identifying key issues on each Focus Area

Focus Area 1: One Health capacity building

Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

Achievements

Gaps and issues



Photo: VOHUN / USAID EPT/OHW

Focus Area 1: Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH OTHER SECTORS
A. Governance	Inter-sectoral collaboration, joint response	Inter-sectoral All related sectors. collaboration, joint response environmental health
B. Legal Framework	Regulations and guiding documents	Regulations and guiding documents
C. Risk assessments and communications	Risk assessment capacity (AVET). Risk Communications plan	Risk assessment capacity (FETP). Risk Communications plan
D. Laboratories	Capacity building, accreditation, quality assurance, networks	Capacity building, accreditation, quality assurance, networks
E. Trained One Health Workforce	One Health Competencies, AVET, VOHUN curricula	One Health Competencies, AVET, VOHUN curricula MOET certification of One Health curricula

Focus Area 1: Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

	AGRICULTURE HEALTH OTHER SECTORS
F. Appropriate One Health research	Research, sharing with policy makers Research, sharing disease drivers
G. Prevention activities	Antibiotic stewardship, biosecurity, waste management, etc. Antibiotic stewardship, infection prevention and control Environmental health & waste management, land use planning
H. Surveillance and reporting	Surveillance systems, information sharing and reporting (OIE) Surveillance systems, information sharing and reporting (IHR)
I. Emergency management & response	Inputs to JEE, testing plans, joint plans, joint investigations & SOP EOC, JEE, testing plans plans plans

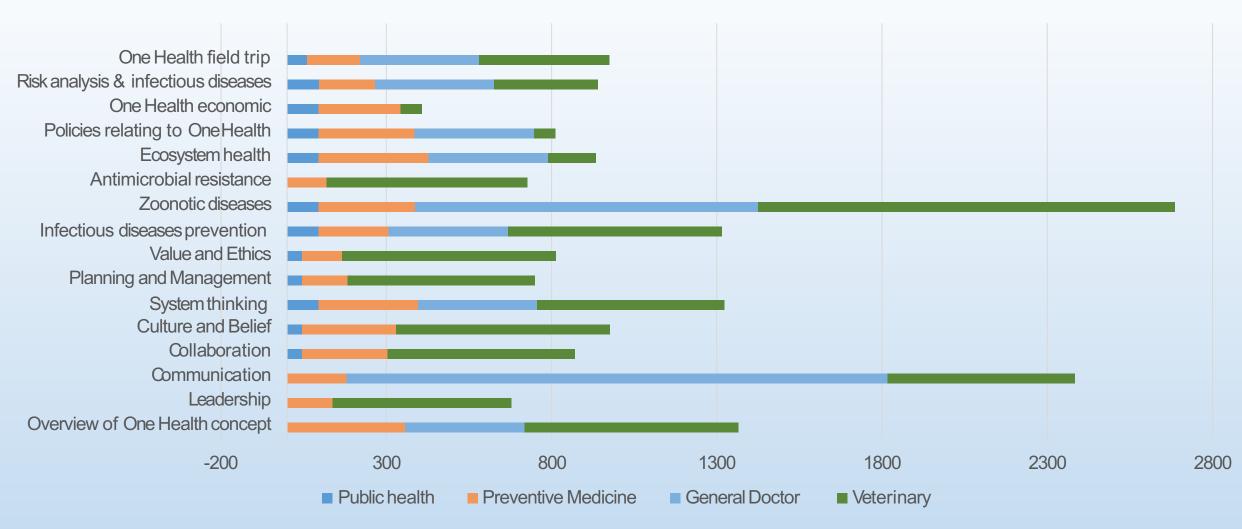
Focus Area 1: Achievements

- Surveillance systems have been strengthened in both sectors. Provincial piloting and evaluation of Circular 16 on inter-sectoral collaboration on zoonotic diseases.
 Joint risk assessment training and activities have been conducted.
- A wide range of regulations, guidelines and SOPs have been developed.
- National EOC, two regional EOCs were established, EOC guidelines were issued.
- Laboratory capacity building and quality assurance activities have been implemented with human and animal health labs.
- FETP, AVET and VOHUN activities on One Health Workforce training and Core Competencies have been carried out, including cross-sectoral activities.
- Completed its first WHO JEE, and the pilot of the World Bank HSFAT.
- Cross-border information sharing and exchanges with Cambodia, China and Laos
- Good animal husbandry practices (VietGAHP) have been promoted.
- One Health studies have been carried out by different partners.

One Health workforce

- 62 Master of Public Health OH oriented in English, HMU
 - 2016-2017: 19 students graduated (8 international + 11 Vietnamese)
 - 2017-2018: 17 students graduated (7 international + 10 Vietnamese)
 - 2018-2019: 26 students recruited (12 international + 14 Vietnamese)
 - ▶ 220 faculties were trained on OH & teaching methods
 - ▶ 373 existing health & veterinary staff were trained OH

The number students studied One Health modules in 2017 - 2018



Gaps and issues

- There are a number of relevant steering committees, the proposal for a new high-level integrated One Health steering committee noted in the OHSP is not expected to be adopted at this time.
- Currently, funding for the key OHSP activities is secured through mid-2019.
 Sustainability of these activities and further international cooperation beyond this point.
- Reduction in State budget funds in the context of sector restructuring can result in limitations in human resources and other factors for meeting national disease control targets
- Inter-sectoral information sharing is still carried out manually. Online reporting system support information sharing mechanisms between the human and animal health sectors is needed.
- Specific environmental activities identified in the OHSP have not yet been addressed.

Gaps and issues

- More consideration may be needed to official adoption and sustainability of AVET, FETP and VOHUN activities in future.
- Further attention needed to the involvement of social sciences in the development and assessment of joint risk and behavior change communications for priority zoonoses.
- Further efforts to involve the private sector in specific aspects of One Health (ex. on AMR).
- How to formalize and put into operation a wide range of SOPs that have been developed, particularly in relation to inter-sectoral SOPs in a context where Joint Circulars can no longer be issued.

Focus Area 2: Human disease emergencies of zoonotic origin

Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

Achievements

Gaps and issues



Photo: USAID EPT/P&R (DAI)

Focus Area 2: Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

	AGRICULTURE HEALTH OTHER SECTORS
Effective coordination & clear multi-sectoral roles	Animal health aspects Coordinate public health emergencies MONRE, MOIT, MOT, MOIC, MOD, MPS, etc.
EOC system in place	EOC system operational
Revised and tested emergency plans	Develop & test animal disease plans Develop & test preparedness plans developing & testing
Surveillance for disease emergencies	Animal Human surveillance
Risk communications capacity	Risk communications for animal diseases Risk communications for human diseases MOIC support communications

Focus Area 2: **Achievements**

- National EOC (at GDPM) and two regional EOCs (at NIHE and PI-HCMC) have been established. Capacity building and development of human and technical resources is ongoing, with support from international partners.
- Regular testing of preparedness and response plans is being coordinated through the national PHEOC.
- Animal and Human Health sectors have also cooperated on preparedness and response exercises, (simulation exercises for a possible incursion of influenza A(H7N9).

Focus Area 2: Gaps and issues

- How to ensure the appropriate involvement of animal health and other sectors in the national, regional and provincial EOCs.
- Is there a need to establish an EOC/national zoonoses centre within DAH to strengthen national capacity for responding to zoonotic and other animal disease emergencies,

Focus Area 3: Zoonotic agents of pandemic potential

Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

Achievements

Gaps and issues



Photo: USAID EPT/PREDICT (WCS)

Focus Area 3: Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	OTHER SECTORS
Identification of zoonotic and potential pandemic agents	Collection & testing of samples		
Improved capacity for early detection of spill-over		Collection & testing of samples	
Inter-sectoral data sharing	Sharing data, analysis	Sharing data, analysis	
Mitigation measures at identified risk interfaces	Design and implement	Design and implement	Related sectors, industries

Focus Area 3: Achievements

- Through the LISN and USAID EPT/PREDICT projects, samples are being gathered from humans, livestock, wildlife and the environment in selected locations
- Testing and analysis of the samples is taking place in Viet Nam (including laboratory capacity building support) and overseas
- Test results are being shared

Focus Area 3: Gaps and issues

 The diagnostic capacity of laboratories is limited and laboratory staff still need further training, supported by technical and equipment assistance from international organizations.

Focus Area 4: Zoonotic Influenza Viruses

Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

Achievements

Gaps and issues



Photo: OHP Secretariat

Focus Area 4: Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	OTHER SECTORS
Surveillance for zoonotic influenza poultry, pigs	Surveillance for LBM, swine		
Effectiveness of vaccination programs in poultry	Selecting & applying vaccines	Dalta	
Progress towards elimination of H5Nx HPAI	Develop infection- free zones	STARTING	
Surveillance of human respiratory illness cases for novel zoonotic influenza		Human surveillance	27
Enhanced biosecurity of farms, markets	Apply VietGAHP, Market sanitation		MOIT Market Management Forces

Focus Area 4: Achievements

- LISN surveillance in live bird markets.
- Swine surveillance and studies
- SARI, SVP and LISN surveillance ongoing for humans
- Surveillance for H7N9 in humans and animals; no incursion detected
- Coordination of active surveillance locations; cross-sectoral data sharing
- SOPs for influenza outbreak response developed
- Issuing of guidelines and related awareness raising on market sanitation, poultry farm biosecurity, etc.

Focus Area 4: Gaps and issues

- Continuing challenges regarding the approach to addressing low pathogenic virus strains (with no clinical signs).
- The presence of both high pathogenic and low pathogenic avian influenza A(H7N9) in China requires continued attention to surveillance and preparedness activities.

Focus Area 5: Rabies

Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

Achievements

Gaps and issues

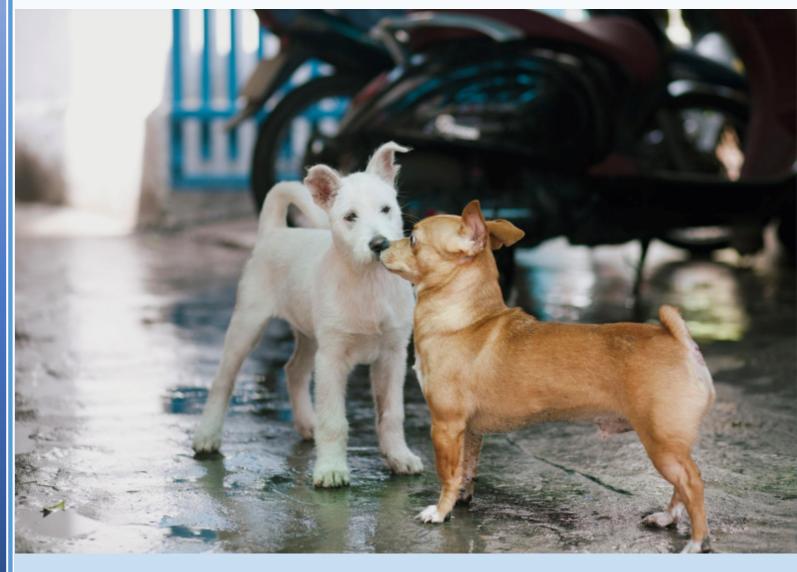


Photo: Nguyen Thuy Dung

Focus Area 5: Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

	AGRICULTURE HEALTH OTHER SECTORS
Increased dog vaccination & responsible dog ownership	Vaccination, dog management, communications Authorities support enforcement of fines
PEP for human dog-bite cases (district centres)	Capacity building & awareness raising
PrEP for high risk groups	Risk groups (dog raisers, vaccinators) PrEP administration
Improved capacity to diagnose rabies	Animal health labs, Active surveillance labs
Outbreak response	Animal management, ring vaccination, communications Human case management, tracing, communications MOIC support communications

Focus Area 5: **Achievements**

- National canine vaccination rate of 51% in 2017 (increase compared to earlier years).
- 63 human rabies cases reported in 2017 (91 human cases in 2016).
- National Program for Rabies Control and Elimination, 2017-2021 issued
- Rabies Animal Vaccination Fund established and provided 90,000 doses of vaccine for ring vaccination during outbreaks in 2017
- Penalties issued to support improved canine vaccination and responsible dog ownership
- Public awareness raising in high-risk provinces, including through schools and World Rabies Day events
- Rabies testing capacity in place in key human and animal health labs
- Active surveillance of dogs suspected of having rabies
- Inter-sectoral collaboration to develop outbreak response SOPs
- Inter-sectoral simulation (table-top exercise)

WHO - NIHE cooperation





- From 2007 up to now
- Technical and financial supports
- World Rabies Day 2007-2017 in
 11 high-risk provinces
- Communication
- Policy and technical Workshops
- Training courses for human and animal heath sites
- Studies on rabies burden, rabies surveillance system

The ONE HEALTH World Rabies Day



Communication







Sổ tay hỏi – đáp về bệnh dại

Dành cho cộng đồng



Policy and technical Workshops





THỦ TƯỚNG CHÍNH PHỦ

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

Số:193/QĐ-TTg

Hà Nội, ngày 13 tháng 02 năm 2017

QUYÉT ĐỊNH

Về việc phê duyệt "Chương trình quốc gia khống chế và tiến tới loại trừ bệnh Đại giai đoạn 2017 - 2021"

THỦ TƯỚNG CHÍNH PHỦ

Regional Rabies training courses



Studies on rabies burden, rabies surveillance system

- Expand surveillance and response
- Evaluate PEP availability and utilization
- Understand dog ownership and healthcare seeking behavior
- Increase canine vaccination coverage







Focus Area 5: Gaps and issues

- Implementation, data collection and reporting on animal vaccination and dog management systems are uneven throughout the country.
- Funding for rabies prevention and control remains challenging, including sufficient fund allocations from central and local budgets, as well as mobilising international assistance.
- Increased awareness and attention from local authorities and mass organizations to support the implementation of the national action plan.
- Consideration to setting up a national reserve for PEP vaccine and antirabies serum in high risk locations in order to respond to outbreaks.
- Prep for high risk groups (including dog vaccinators) is noted as a need in the national action plan
- Investment needs for domestic rabies vaccine production

Focus Area 6: Antimicrobial resistance

Inter-sectoral collaboration

Achievements

Gaps and issues



Photo: OHP Secretariat

Focus Area 6: Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

	AGRICULTURE HEALTH OTHER SECTORS
Reduced and improved use of antibiotics	Regulations & monitoring, communications, VietGAHP Stewardship, regulatory authority, communications
Improved data on antimicrobial use and AMR	Surveillance, Surveillance, information sharing information sharing information sharing residues)
Enhanced lab capacity and quality assurance	Assessments, capacity development, Develop reference labs
Reduced environmental contamination	Livestock waste Monitoring of hospital wastes Environmental sector residue monitoring
Strengthened inter-sectoral coordination	Inter-sectoral coordination Involvement of environmental sector

Focus Area 6: **Achievements**

- Action Plan for the Reduction of Antimicrobial Use and AMR in the Livestock and Aquaculture Sectors, 2017-2020. Regulations and technical guidance on antibiotic use in agriculture developed and issued.
- National AMR surveillance system under development.
- SOPs for AMR surveillance in livestock and food production system developed and piloted.
- A range of communication and public awareness raising activities carried out.
- Hospital infection prevention and control tools and models developed and tested, and guidelines issues.
- National reference laboratories being developed.
- FAO ATLASS tool applied to assess the laboratory capacity of animal health labs
- Mapping and analysis of One Health approach to AMR surveillance
- Studies conducted on related sectors and issues. Sharing of results.

Focus Area 6: Gaps and issues

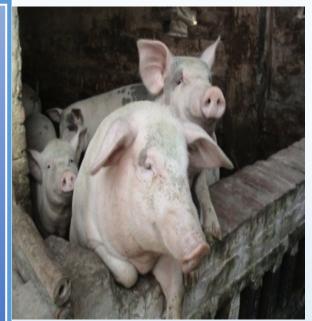
- Many actors and activities now working on AMR across the three sectors of human health, animal health and environmental health. An effective coordination mechanism is needed at the working level, involving all three sectors and both national and international partners.
- Is it necessary to strengthen the coordination mechanism and allocation of human resources to address AMR in the agriculture sector
- Resources for dealing with review and removal of previously-approved veterinary drugs for which permission has now been removed as they are on the list of priority antibiotics to reserve for treatment of humans.

Focus Area 7: Other priority zoonoses

Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

Achievements

Gaps and issues









Focus Area 7: Inter-sectoral collaboration activities

	AGRICULTURE HEALTH OTHER SECTORS
Priority zoonoses: Anthrax, Streptococcus suis, Leptospirosis	Guidelines, prevention & control, communications Guidelines, prevention & control, communications
Traceability of animals and residue testing	Develop, pilot and apply traceability
Risk assessment of food borne illness of animal origin	Risk assessment through value chains Surveillance of food- for food safety Sectors responsible for food safety
Implementation of Circular 16 on inter-sectoral collaboration	Inter-sectoral coordination Inter-sectoral
Additional research on diseases and appropriate measures	Research and identification of measures Research and identification of measures Related sectors for prevention and control measures

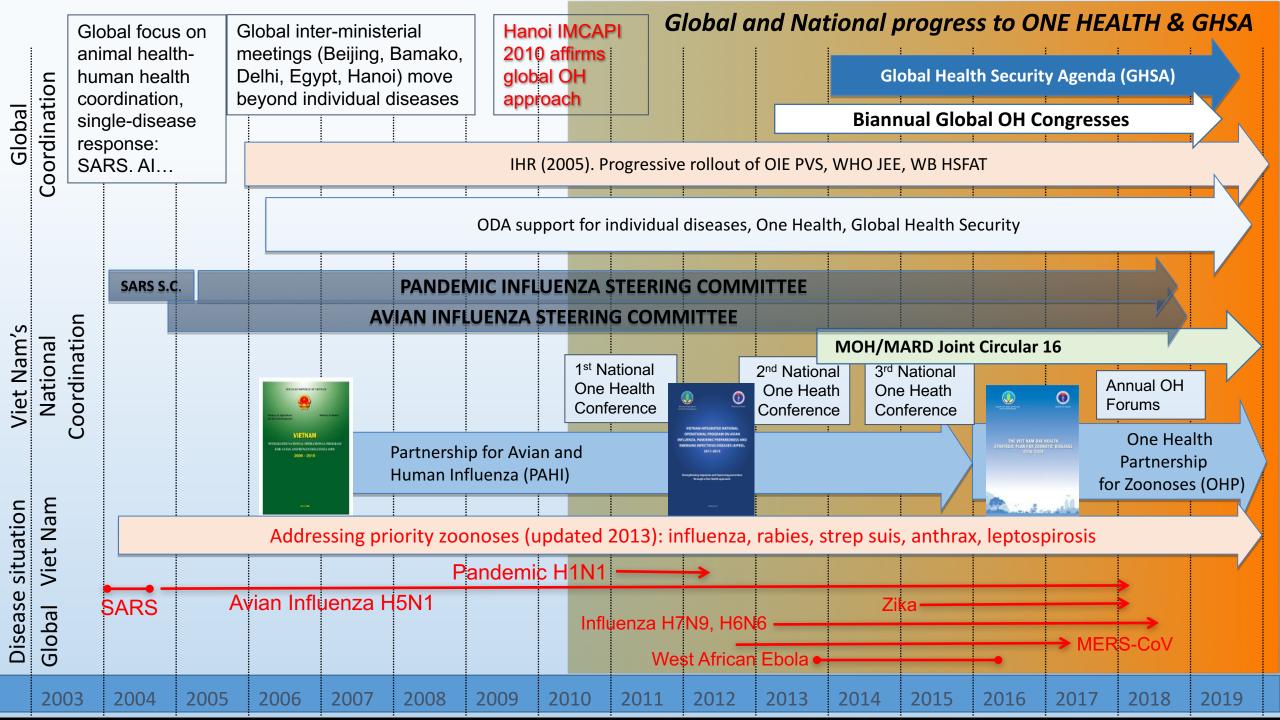
Focus Area 7: **Achievements**

- MARD and MOH have issued guidelines on prevention and control of priority zoonoses including Anthrax, Streptococcus suis and Leptospirosis.
- Provincial piloting and evaluation of Circular 16 implementation.
- Traceability of pig origins on farms, transportation, quarantine inspection and slaughtering has been improved.
- A number of risk assessment studies and meetings on zoonoses have been carried out.

Focus Area 7: Gaps and issues

- Remote, mountainous and poor areas face particular difficulties for access, awareness, prevention and control of priority zoonoses.
- A need for further investigation on the status of brucellosis in animals and humans.

The future of One Health and GHSA coordination



Thank you very much!

ONE HEALTH IN COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL IN VIETNAM

Vu Sinh Nam, Consultant,

Vietnam One Health Partnership for Zoonoses

Hanoi, 13 November 2018