

Managing Zoonotic Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade

From Risk Assessment to National One
Health Action in Viet Nam

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Wildlife forms the ecological and economic fabric of Viet Nam.



Biodiversity

One of the world's leading ecological hotspots.



Livelihoods

Wildlife farming and trade drive local economies.



The Intersection

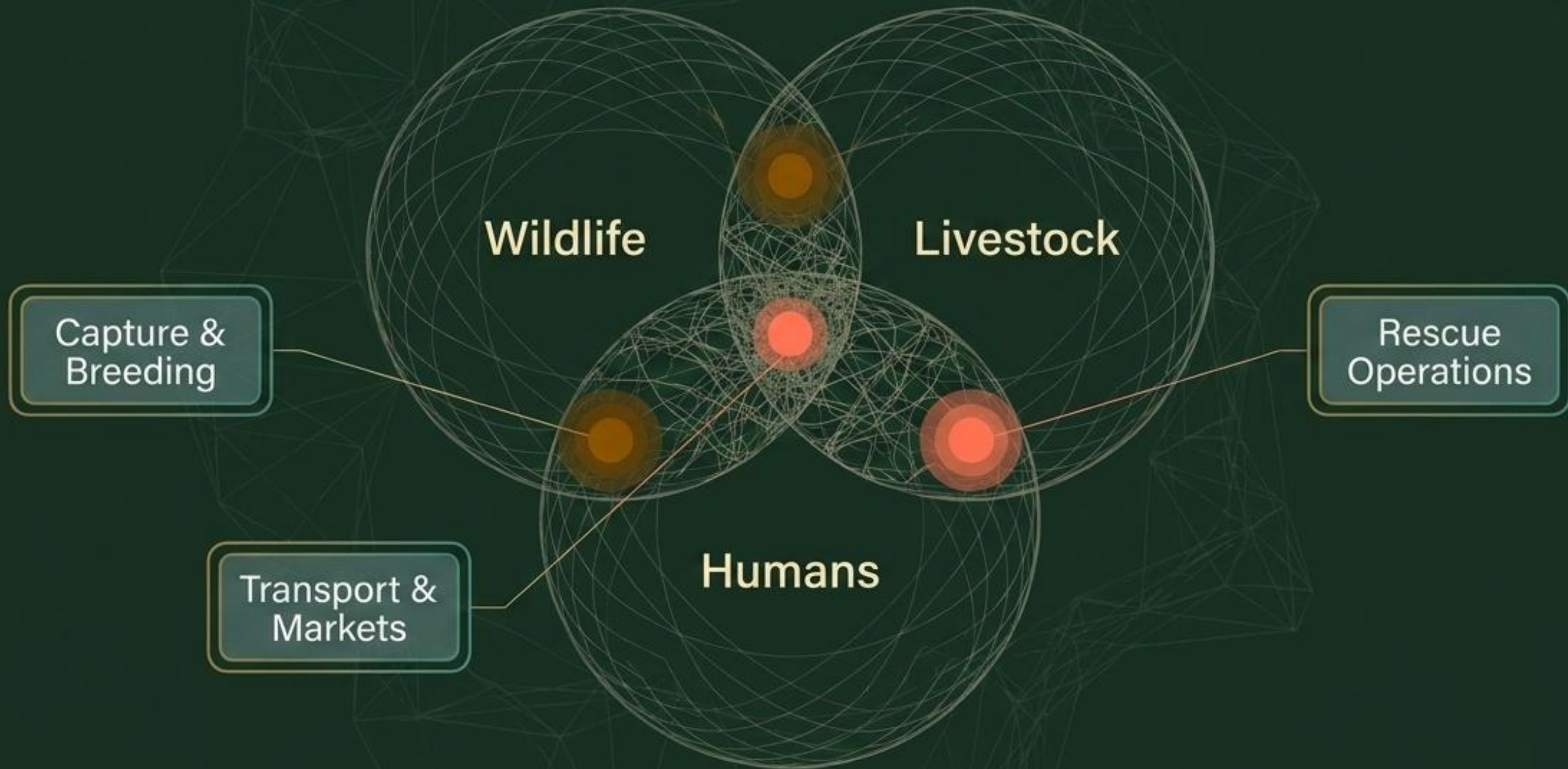
Legal and illegal trades present different, yet deeply interconnected, realities.

The scale of legal wildlife farming is immense.



Source: SAFE Project data spanning almost all provinces.

Frequent interactions multiply the opportunities for pathogen spillover.



Disease prevention must begin long before wildlife reaches the consumer.



Markets and conservation facilities act as critical transmission hotspots.

X-Axis	Sourcing	Breeding	Transport	Markets	Restaurants	Rescue Centers
Direct human exposure						
Animal mixing						
Cross-species transmission						
Poor biosecurity						
Environmental contamination						

Priority zoonotic pathogens, specifically influenza viruses and leptospirosis, have been detected at these precise high-risk interfaces.

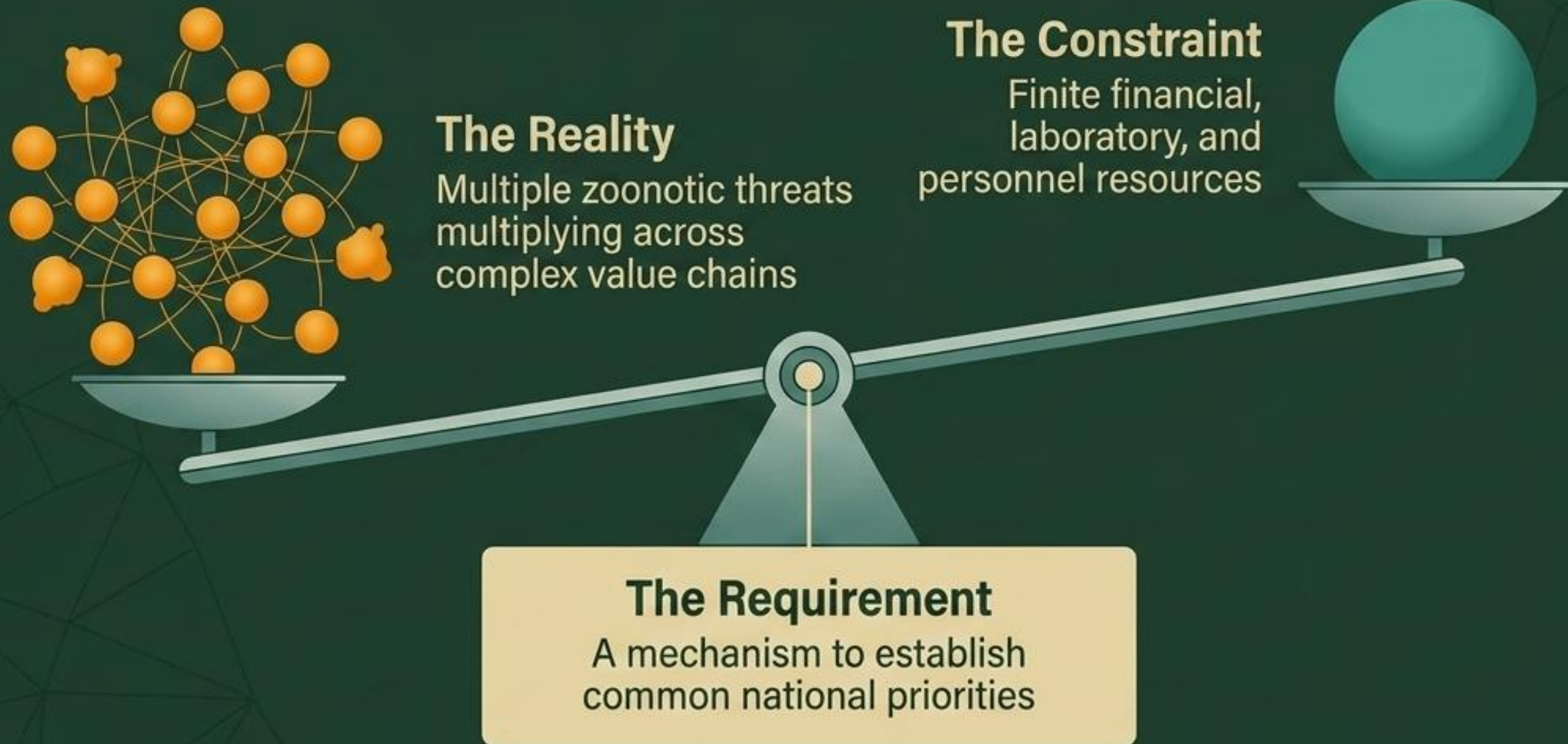
The SAFE Project executed a massive, multi-sector field investigation.



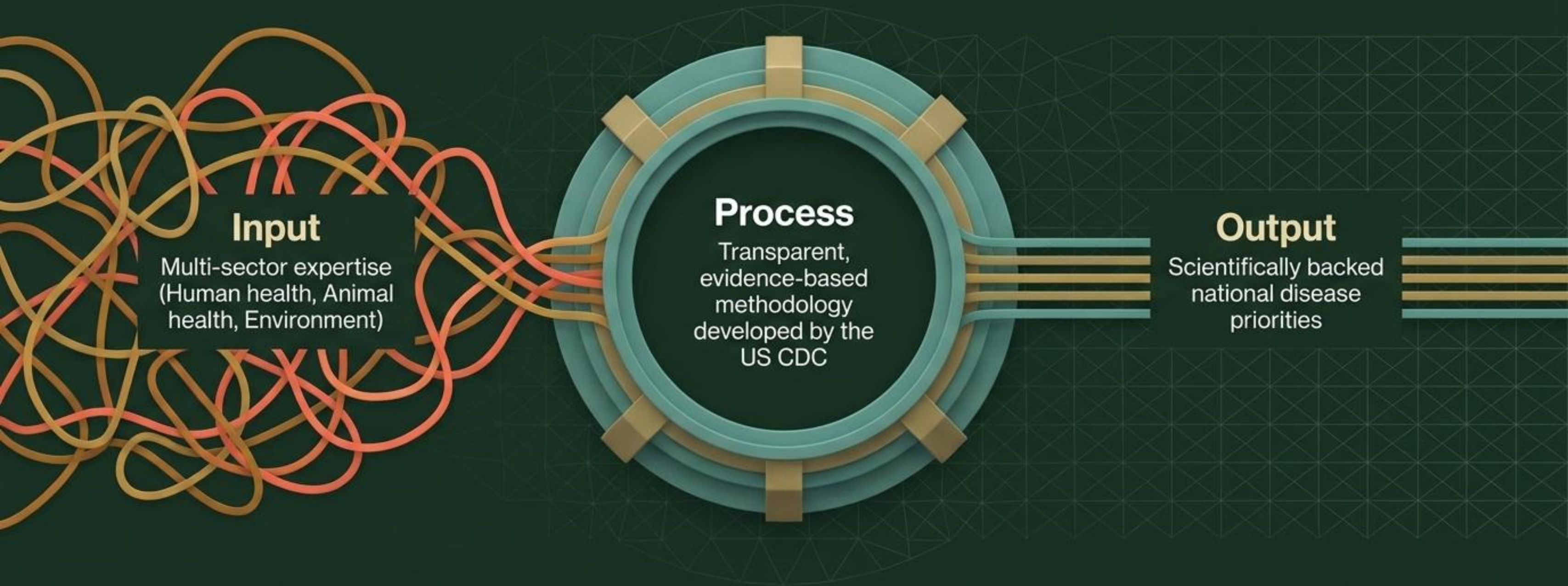
Joint field operations broke traditional institutional silos.



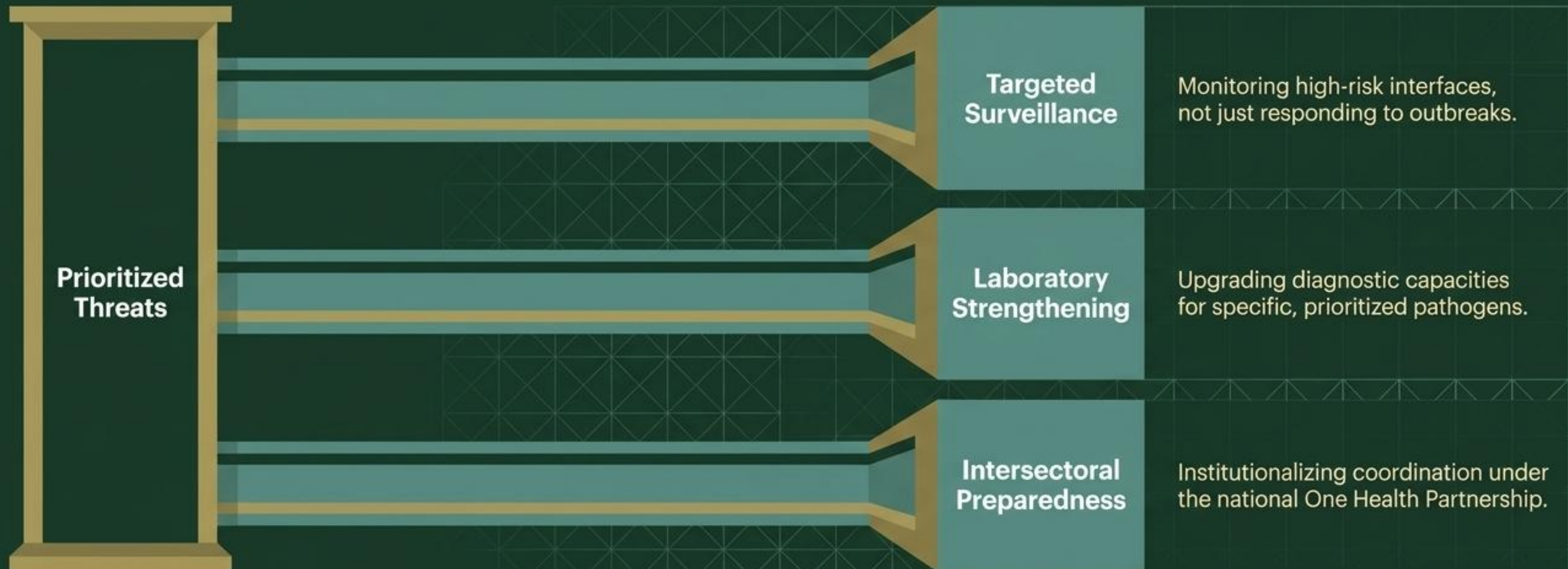
Limited national resources cannot address every zoonotic threat simultaneously.



The One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization (OHZDP) framework translates evidence into consensus



Prioritization translates directly into unified national capabilities.



Effective risk management requires an integrated system across the entire wildlife value chain.

**Moving beyond reactive outbreak response to a
permanent, institutionalized One Health defense**