Presentation Abstract

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Abstract:

Purpose

Since 2006, Vietnam has implemented mass vaccination against foot and mouth disease (FMD) for all cattle and buffaloes within specific targeted areas. However this strategy is still facing many logistical and economic constraints. This study aimed to explore South-Vietnamese farmers' subjectivities regarding FMD vaccination using a reflexive research method called Q methodology. This method allowed us to identify groups of farmers who shared similar viewpoints.

Methods

A structured sample of 46 farmers in Tay Ninh province was chosen. These 46 respondents were distinguished in socio - economic variables such as gender, experience level, education level and production's type. Statements relevant to farmers' attitude and perception toward FMD vaccination have been developed from previous groups and individual interviews, to produce a Q-set of 46 items. They covered 4 themes regarding vaccination: confidence, logistic, cost and impacts. Q method results were analyzed performing principal component analysis (PCA) using R version 3.1.2.

Results

Three factors, representing common perceptions between farmers and accounting together for 57,3 % of the variance were selected. Several consensus points were found across the factors: they feeling more secure after vaccination campaign; they strongly thinking that a good vaccination practice will make their animal have a good protection; they taking vaccination decision themselves without influenced from other actors; vaccination is cheaper than treatment cost; vaccines given by governmental authorities are of good quality. However there were several points of disagreement between factors: for some farmers (factor 3) if the housing and feeding conditions are good, they don't need to vaccinate their animals every year; the preferred type of vaccine (individually or multi dose) will depend between factors.

Conclusions

These outputs provided critical elements on the acceptability of FMD vaccination programs by farmers in Vietnam and allowed some recommendations on how to improve their involvement. Further researches are still required to understand and combine viewpoints of other actors involved in the vaccination campaign.