

Vietnam's Low-Cost COVID-19 Strategy

Hong Kong Nguyen ¹

Project Syndicate

Apr 8, 2020

<https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/vietnam-low-cost-success-against-covid19-by-hong-kong-nguyen-2020-04>

Tightened border controls, agile health departments, tech platforms, and a hand-washing song that went viral have added up to a frugal but highly effective response to the threat of COVID-19. The country's success provides a model that other developing and emerging economies should follow.

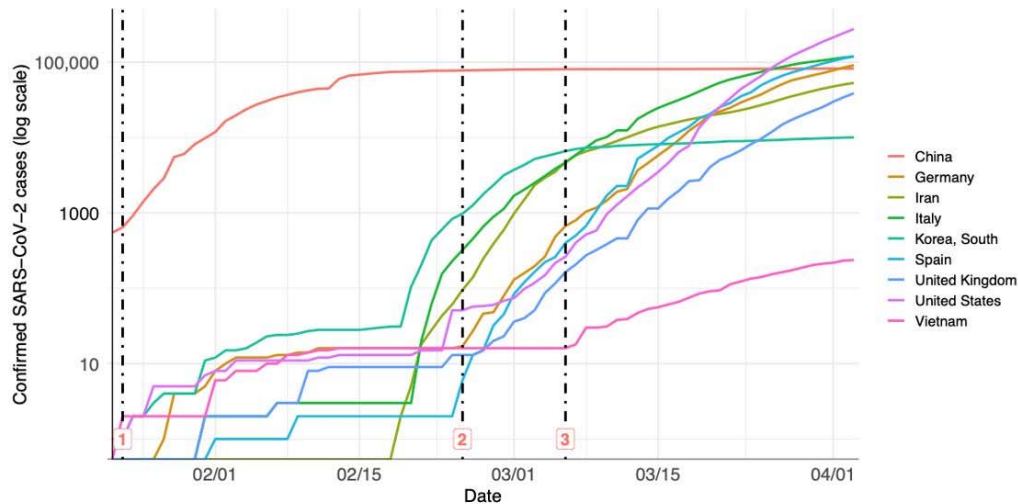
BEPPU – As COVID-19 expands across the southern hemisphere, governments there have a lot to learn from Vietnam's approach. Clear communication and government-citizen cooperation that leveraged technology are the main reasons why the country has had relatively few cases.

Much attention has been paid to other models in Asia. Taiwanese health authorities investigated cases of pneumonia reported in Wuhan before community spread occurred. South Korea installed a nonstop emergency response system to screen all travelers entering the country from Wuhan in early January. Similarly, Singapore mobilized an inter-agency taskforce for extensive contact tracing, targeted community quarantine, and aggressive testing, while also covering the costs of screening and treatment.

These countries' timely response was rooted in their leaders' palpable awareness of the severity of the new virus. Vietnam's government tightened border controls and set hospitals and local health departments on high alert for the new pneumonia cases on January 3 – before the first fatality in China and only three days after confirmation of the outbreak there. Vietnam's first cases were recorded on January 23, and the situation appeared to be under control until an additional wave of cases fueled by foreign tourists and returning travelers and students. Still, Vietnam managed the crisis so well that it avoided becoming a hot spot.

¹ Hong Kong Nguyen is a researcher at the A.I. for Social Data Lab in Hanoi.

COVID-19 Cases in Selected Countries (as of April 1, 2020)



Source: A.I. for Social Data Lab, Hanoi

©2020 AISDL, Vuong & Associates

Perhaps most remarkably, unlike South Korea, which has spent considerable funds on aggressive testing, or Singapore, which has established strong epidemiological surveillance, Vietnam has followed a budget-friendly approach that has proven equally effective. Despite expectations of high rates of transmission, owing to a shared border with China and the high volume of bilateral trade, Vietnam has recorded only one-fifth the number of infections that much-lauded Singapore has, with no reported deaths to date. Our recent study of Vietnam's COVID-19 policy response attributed the country's initial success in slowing the rate of infection to the authorities' focus on communication and public education through technology platforms and systematic tracing of pathogen carriers.

With 65% of Vietnam's 96 million people online, official news outlets and social media channels (60% are on Facebook) successfully shared information about the new virus. In an age when it is difficult to track and stop the spread of mis-/disinformation, understanding the threat, particularly its contagion rate, has been key to citizens' willingness to cooperate, whether through social distancing or self-isolation.

Since January 3, Vietnamese media have described the disease emerging from Wuhan as a "strange" or "mysterious" pneumonia. Between January 9 and March 15, an average of 127 articles on the topic were published daily in 13 of the most popular online news outlets, leaving little room for rumors and fake news to spread. As a result, Vietnamese generally have not viewed COVID-19 as just another seasonal flu, but as a serious illness as menacing as the 2003 outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The public's experience with SARS, as

well as with the swine and avian flus, have helped to shape perceptions of COVID-19, and likely influenced people's readiness to respond.

Comprehensive contact tracing works only when individuals understand the urgency of the issue and are willing to provide an honest and detailed account of their travel and interactions. This is true even in countries under single-party rule. In Vietnam, citizens have been voluntarily sharing personal health information via a government-launched app called NCOVI. It has become the top free app in Vietnam since its launch on March 10.

Although there is no Vietnamese equivalent to community-developed apps tracking compromised locations or individuals with suspected symptoms, as in Taiwan and South Korea, tech-based platforms have proved valuable. They provide up-to-date information on the outbreak and tips for disease prevention, quickly correct misinformation, collect information systematically, and identify case clusters as early as possible.

Technology is also helping those fight the pandemic. In the three months since the beginning of the outbreak, local hospitals, research institutes, and universities have created reliable platforms to track COVID-19 quarantine cases, increase production of hand sanitizers, publish important clinical findings on the disease, and develop low-cost test kits for the virus that causes it.

Investments in mitigation and response can take other simple, yet powerful forms. The song "Ghen Co Vy," which went viral globally (no pun intended) after appearing on Last Week Tonight with John Oliver, helped build public awareness of the new virus and the importance of hand washing. More notably, as targeted and mandatory quarantines of all returning travelers were tightened in late March, individual updates and reviews about the availability and quality of government-run dorms, food, health checkups, and testing attracted thousands of reactions on Facebook. Hundreds of pictures of carefully packaged breakfasts, lunches, dinners, and midnight snacks have circulated so widely that the two-week isolation period is favorably perceived, which has encouraged compliance.

As the global pandemic worsens daily and uncertainty envelopes much of the world, Vietnam's experience demonstrates how, by focusing on early risk assessment, effective communication, and government-citizen cooperation, an under-resourced country with a precarious health-care system can manage the pandemic. In facing an indefinite unknown, decisive leadership, accurate information, and community solidarity empower people to protect themselves – and each other.

Postprint of the commentary piece in Project Syndicate:



Project Syndicate | THE WORLD'S OPINION PAGE NEWSLETTERS MAGAZINE

LATEST COLUMNISTS SECTIONS ▼ TOPICS ▼ ON POINT BIG PICTURE MULTIMEDIA ▼

Vietnam's Low Cost COVID 19 Strategy

Apr 8, 2020 | HONG KONG NGUYEN

Tightened border controls, agile health departments, tech platforms, and a hand-washing song that went viral have added up to a frugal but highly effective response to the threat of COVID-19. The country's success provides a model that other developing and emerging economies should follow.

B EPPU – As COVID-19 expands across the southern hemisphere, governments there have a lot to learn from Vietnam's approach. Clear communication and government-citizen cooperation that leveraged technology are the main reasons why the country has had relatively few cases.

<https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/vietnam-low-cost-success-against-covid19-by-hong-kong-nguyen-2020-04>

References:

- Piper, K. (2020, March 10). Taiwan has millions of visitors from China and only 45 coronavirus cases. Here's how. Vox. Available from: <https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2020/3/10/21171722/taiwan-coronavirus-china-social-distancing-quarantine>.
- Kim, H. J. (2020, March 20). South Korea learned its successful Covid-19 strategy from a previous coronavirus outbreak: MERS. The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. Available from: <https://thebulletin.org/2020/03/south-korea-learned-its-successful-covid-19-strategy-from-a-previous-coronavirus-outbreak-mers/>.
- Hsu, L. Y., & Tan, M.-H. (2020, March). What Singapore can teach the U.S. about responding to Covid-19. STAT News. Available from: <https://www.statnews.com/2020/03/23/singapore-teach-united-states-about-covid-19-response/>
- Normile, D. (2020, March 17). Coronavirus cases have dropped sharply in South Korea. What's the secret to its success?. Science. Available from: <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2020/03/coronavirus-cases-have-dropped-sharply-south-korea-whats-secret-its-success>.

- Heijmans, P. J. (2020, March 5). Singapore contained Coronavirus. Could other countries learn from its approach?. World Economic Forum. Available from: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/03/singapore-response-contained-coronavirus-covid19-outbreak/>
- Johns Hopkins University. (2020). COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering. Available: <https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6>.
- La, V. P., Pham, T. H., Ho, M. T., Nguyen, M. H., P Nguyen, K. L., Vuong, T. T., ... & Vuong, Q. H. (2020). Policy Response, Social Media and Science Journalism for the Sustainability of the Public Health System Amid the COVID-19 Outbreak: The Vietnam Lessons. *Sustainability*, 12(7), 2931.
- Ministry of Health. (2020). Cổng thông tin điện tử. Available from: <https://moh.gov.vn/hoat-dong-cua-lanh-dao-bo/>
- Sức khỏe toàn dân. (2020). Available from: <https://www.facebook.com/suckhoetoandan/>
- Mai, X. (2020, March 11). Ứng dụng khai báo y tế tự nguyện: Giúp dân phòng tránh dịch hiệu quả. Tuổi Trẻ. Available from: <https://tuoitre.vn/ung-dung-khai-bao-y-te-tu-nguyen-giup-dan-phong-tranh-dich-hieu-qua-2020031107574983.htm>.
- Lanier, J., & Weyl, E. G. (2020, March 20). How Civic Technology Can Help Stop a Pandemic. *Foreign Affairs*. Available from: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/asia/2020-03-20/how-civic-technology-can-help-stop-pandemic>.
- Dujmovic, J. (2020, March 18). Wildly popular coronavirus-tracker app helps South Koreans steer clear of outbreak areas. *MarketWatch*. Available from: <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/wildly-popular-coronavirus-tracker-app-helps-south-koreans-steer-clear-of-outbreak-areas-2020-03-18>.
- Trang, M. (2020, March 21). Hai địa phương ra mắt phần mềm theo dõi dịch bệnh COVID-19. *Báo điện tử Chính phủ*. Available from: <http://baochinhphu.vn/Hoat-dong-dia-phuong/Hai-dia-phuong-ra-mat-phan-mem-theo-doi-dich-benh-COVID19/390540.vgp>.
- Phan, L. T., Nguyen, T. V., Luong, Q. C., Nguyen, T. V., Nguyen, H. T., Le, H. Q., ... & Pham, Q. D. (2020). Importation and human-to-human transmission of a novel coronavirus in Vietnam. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 382(9), 872-874.
- Thanh, H. N., Van, T. N., Thu, H. N. T., Van, B. N., Thanh, B. D., Thu, H. P. T., ... & Nguyen, T. A. (2020). Outbreak investigation for COVID-19 in northern Vietnam. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30159-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30159-6).

- Ngoc, N. M., That, B. T. T., Hong, N. T. T., Dung, N. T. P., Thanh, T. T., Man, D. N. H., ... & Chau, N. V. V. (2020). Duration of viral detection in throat and rectum of a patient with COVID-19. medRxiv. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.07.20032052>
- VNS. (2020, March 18). Over ten countries order made-in-Việt Nam COVID-19 test kits. Vietnam News. Available from: <https://vietnamnews.vn/society/653777/over-ten-countries-order-made-in-viet-nam-covid-19-test-kits.html>.
- Vuong, Q. H. (2018). The (ir) rational consideration of the cost of science in transition economies. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 2(1), 5-5. Available from: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-017-0281-4>.
- Youtube. (2020, March 1). Last Week Tonight with John Oliver. Available from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c09m5f7Gnic>.
- T. M. (2020, March 11). Những suất cơm cách ly Covid-19 trên khắp Việt Nam: Đầy đủ dinh dưỡng, thơm ngon không thua gì cơm nhà. *Thế Giới Trẻ*. Available from: <https://yeah1.com/tin-tuc/nhung-suat-com-cach-ly-covid-19-tren-khaph-viet-nam-day-du-dinh-duong-thom-ngon-khong-thua-gi-com-nha-doVXLNKVx7.html>.