International Livestock Research Institute

One Health antimicrobial resistance research coordinating workshop

7–8 October 2019 Hanoi, Vietnam









© 2019 International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

ILRI thanks all donors and organizations which globally support its work through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund

This publication is copyrighted by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). It is licensed for use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence. To view this licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0. Unless otherwise noted, you are free to share (copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format), adapt (remix, transform, and build upon the material) for any purpose, even commercially, under the following conditions:

ATTRIBUTION. The work must be attributed, but not in any way that suggests endorsement by ILRI or the author(s).

NOTICE:

For any reuse or distribution, the licence terms of this work must be made clear to others. Any of the above conditions can be waived if permission is obtained from the copyright holder. Nothing in this licence impairs or restricts the author's moral rights. Fair dealing and other rights are in no way affected by the above.

Tall dealing and other rights are in no way affected by the above.

The parts used must not misrepresent the meaning of the publication.

ILRI would appreciate being sent a copy of any materials in which text, photos etc. have been used.

Citation

ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute). 2019. One Health antimicrobial resistance research coordinating workshop. Workshop report. Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI.

Patron: Professor Peter C Doherty AC, FAA, FRS

Animal scientist, Nobel Prize Laureate for Physiology or Medicine—1996

Box 30709, Nairobi 00100 Kenya Phone +254 20 422 3000 Fax +254 20 422 3001 Email ilri-kenya@cgiar.org

ilri.org better lives through livestock

Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Phone +251 | 1 617 2000 Fax +251 | 1 667 6923 Email ilri-ethiopia@cgiar.org

ILRI is a CGIAR research centre

ILRI has offices in East Africa \bullet South Asia \bullet Southeast and East Asia \bullet Southern Africa \bullet West Africa

Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms	
Acknowledgements	iv
Executive summary	v
Background	
Workshop proceedings	2
Day 1: Sharing and learning about AMR research initiatives in Vietnam and Asia	2
Opening session	2
Session I – Key international initiatives on AMR in Vietnam and Asia	3
Session 2 – Key national initiatives on AMR in Vietnam	3
Session 3 – Poster presentation	4
Day 2 (morning): Research priorities, gaps and synergies	5
Recap of Day I	
Scoring research priorities	5
Development of joint concept notes	7
Day 2 (afternoon): AMR core group planning meeting	8
Outputs of the workshop and next steps	10
Annex 1: Participants and program	11
Annex 2: Participants reflections on Mentimeter	16

Abbreviations and acronyms

AMR antimicrobial resistance

AMU antimicrobial use

A4NH CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

BLRI Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CIRAD French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development

DAH Department of Animal Health

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FHI360 Family Health International

HUPH Hanoi University of Public Health

ICARS International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions

ILRI International Livestock Research Institute

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

KAP knowledge, attitudes and practices

LSHTM London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

MARD Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

NAHPRI National Animal Health and Production Research Institute

NGO non-governmental organization

NIHE National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology

NIVR National Institute of Veterinary Research

OIE World Organisation for Animal Health

OUCRU Oxford University Clinical Research Unit

PACCOM People's Aid Coordinating Committee, Vietnam

PigRISK Reducing disease risks and improving food safety in smallholder pig value chains in Vietnam

RIAI Research Institute for Aquaculture No. I

RVC Royal Veterinary College

SafePORK Market-based approaches to improving the safety of pork in Vietnam

USAID United States Agency for International Development

VIDA PIG Health and Antibiotics in Vietnamese pig production

WHO World Health Organization

Acknowledgements

The organizers of the One Health antimicrobial resistance research coordinating workshop, 7-8 October 2019, Hanoi, Vietnam would like to express sincere appreciation and gratitude to the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) for the financial support as it enabled the organization of this workshop.

We thank the People's Aid Coordinating Committee, Vietnam (PACCOM) for facilitating the organization of the event.

Grateful thanks are rendered to Vietnam National Institute of Veterinary Research (NIVR) and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) for kindly co-hosting and contributing to the successful organization of this workshop.

Executive summary

Antibiotics and other antimicrobial drugs are among the most important tools available to medical and veterinary professionals for curing human and animal diseases and improving their welfare, yet these drugs are increasingly failing. To tackle AMR challenges in low- and middle-income countries and ensure the sustainability of global food and health systems, several initiatives have been developed. At international level, CGIAR Antimicrobial Resistance Hub (CGIAR AMR Hub) and the International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS) have recently been launched. Fleming Fund has been funding various facilities regionally and nationally to help countries cope with AMR. In addition, AMR is at high-level agenda of development partners such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank, and United Nations agencies including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The 'One Health antimicrobial resistance research coordinating workshop' was jointly organized on 7-8 October 2019 in Hanoi by NIVR, ILRI and LSHTM. This report summarises the discussions at the workshop and presents the key conclusions that were made to identify areas of working together among partners to address antimicrobial resistance (AMR) at national and regional level in Southeast Asia.

The workshop was attended by about 70 AMR experts and policymakers from 13 countries to reflect jointly on the multi-faceted challenges and gaps related to AMR and find ways for better collaboration and cooperation among stakeholders for making impacts together.

The workshop was an important first step towards actions that could be taken collectively and individually to strengthen One Health and AMR research in the region. Follow-ups on these opportunities will be required in order to take key concept notes discussed and suggestions made to a next level. At the end of the workshop, the participants:

- I. were able to map out AMR work in Vietnam and Southeast Asia;
- II. were able to identify gaps and challenges on AMR and antimicrobial use;
- III. outlined the research priorities for future collaboration among stakeholders;

Background

Antibiotics and other antimicrobial drugs are among the most important tools available to medical and veterinary professionals for curing human and animal diseases and improving their welfare, yet these drugs are increasingly failing. To tackle AMR challenges in low- and middle-income countries and ensure the sustainability of global food and health systems, several initiatives have been developed. At international level, CGIAR Antimicrobial Resistance Hub (CGIAR AMR Hub) and the International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS) have recently been launched. Fleming Fund has been funding various facilities regionally and nationally to help countries cope with AMR. In addition, AMR is at high-level agenda of development partners such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank, and United Nations agencies including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The key objectives of the workshop were:

- Share the key international initiatives on AMR research and related programs, and their AMR strategies for Vietnam and Asia;
- Share the AMR national strategy of Vietnam and national programs on addressing AMR in Vietnam and conduct a stakeholder mapping of AMR works;
- Identify gaps, synergies and overlapping work on AMR research among programs and partners, and to discuss modalities and priorities for collaboration on AMR research;

The workshop included a combination of individual work, small group discussion and plenary discussion. In most sessions, groups were formed to facilitate conversation among the participants. At the end of each session, groups presented their findings with the help of flipcharts.

The following parts provide detailed information on the organization of the workshop, the outcomes of the reflections, some recommendations on collaborative initiatives and a conclusion.

Workshop proceedings

Day I: Sharing and learning about AMR research initiatives in Vietnam and Asia

Opening session

The meeting was opened by Pham Thi Ngoc, director of NIVR, Jeff Waage, Chair, London Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health and CGIAR A4NH Improving Human Health, LSHTM, and Hung Nguyen, regional representative, ILRI in East and Southeast Asia. They all recognized AMR as one of the biggest threats to human beings today and emphasized more coordinated efforts are needed to better synergize and achieve desired impact. All speakers expected the workshop would help identify gaps, synergies and overlapping work on AMR research among programs and partners and discuss collaboration modalities and priorities on AMR research.

After the opening, participants were required to do an AMR **stakeholder mapping exercise**. They discussed with one another in their table using flip charts to answer two questions, and report back.

Questions:

- Who is influencing your AMR interests: name of your institution/ agency and why are you interested in AMR?
- Who are you influencing on AMR?

Key discussion:

- The governments influence research, private company, and the media and provide guidance on AMR
 activities. If there is anything new, the media will communicate it to private sector, producers and
 consumers. The research results will be shared with the Government for policies, guidelines aimed at
 private sector, feed companies and pharmaceutical companies.
- Collaboration in AMR in both human and animal health, with multi stakeholders both from local and international. Donors who fund AMR include Wellcome Trust, USAID, Australian Government and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Family Health International (FHI360), Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU). Donors target to fund national institutions such as the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE), NIVR, and Tropical Diseases Hospital. In human health sector, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) brings in research capacity development and training policies. In animal sector, FAO is supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and agriculture universities in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.





Group discussion for the AMR stakeholder mapping exercise (photo credit: ILRI).

Session I – Key international initiatives on AMR in Vietnam and Asia

Following the stakeholder mapping exercise, a range of stakeholders including ILRI, University of Copenhagen, LSHTM, FAO, French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), OUCRU shared initiatives on AMR that they are conducting in Vietnam and Asia.

See all presentations in this session from this link

Session 2 – Key national initiatives on AMR in Vietnam

This session focused on highlighting the AMR national action plan (NAP) in health and agriculture sector of Vietnam and providing an overview of AMR research projects in Vietnam by national partners from NIVR (MARD) and Hanoi University of Public Health (HUPH) and the NIHE (MOH).

See all presentations in this session from this link

A panel discussion was held end of this session to define future priorities for AMR research in Vietnam. Six speakers joined the panel including Vo Ngan Giang, FHI360, Arshnee Moodley, CGIAR AMR Hub, Pham Thi Ngoc, NIVR, Pham Duc Phuc, HUPH, Tran Huy Hoang, NIHE, Mattias Larsson, Family Medical Practice with the moderation of Anders Dalsgaard from the University of Copenhagen. They discussed two questions:

- I. What research is needed to support the implementation of the NAP on antimicrobial use (AMU) and AMR and how would you prioritize such research?
- The needs to provide **evidence** to influence policymakers on AMR. The policymakers are interested in AMR costing, market and economics.
- There is **lack of data** on AMR and AMU, and the scientific evidence is very limited. The government of Vietnam needs to invest more on AMR and have baseline research and data, so that research agencies know where to apply and where to start.
- The need for investments in **capacity development** and **behaviour change** of vet staff at the grassroots level as they lack knowledge and competency, awareness, and clinical testing. Panellists also recommended to integrate different settings into the system, with a start from connecting human health and animal health sectors using One Health approach, and enhancing collaboration between state agencies and international agencies.
- More research to estimate **AMR costs** and more engagement at hospitals.
- 2. Government seems not fully recognize and utilize the vast amount of research on antimicrobial use (AMU) and AMR in Vietnam. What is needed to change this situation?
- Lack of policy action from the government on AMR

Despite there have been many diverse research projects addressing various aspects of AMR, there is a lack of policy actions from the government. Responding to this comment, a representative from Department of Animal Health (DAH) shared that more **scientific evidence** is **needed to make policy at country level**. Reports contain very little data, and cover only a few provinces in Vietnam, which cannot be picked up for policymaking at the country level. The available data are not communicated in a convincing way to policymakers.

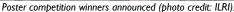
• There is a **lack of AMU and AMR data** in aquaculture and crop sectors. It is important to have an overview of research on AMU and AMR in aquaculture sector to provide more comprehensive picture of the sector to be able to influence policymakers.

Feedback from participants when they were asked the question 'What are future AMR research needs for Vietnam' at the end of the first panel discussion via Mentimeter app (See Annex 2)

Session 3 – Poster presentation

A total of 19 posters were presented in this session. Each presenter was given three minutes to present it. Poster presentations: short format 1 minute for each poster followed by poster walk.







Poster walk (photo credit: ILRI)

See all poster presentations from this link

Participants reflections on poster session (See Annex 2)

Session 3 culminated with a panel discussion on AMR in Asia. Panelists included:

- Md Abdus Samad, Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI), Bangladesh
- Sothyra Tum, National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI), Cambodia
- · Vannaphone Phouthana, National University of Laos, Laos
- Katinka DeBalogh, FAO, Thailand
- Jing Wang, OIE, Japan

See presentations by panelists from this link

Panellists discussed two questions:

- 1. What is particular value of greater collaboration between countries in the region?
- Tools for surveillance and communications. Different countries can bring in different data set for comparison, especially in the context of transboundary diseases and movement of drugs across countries.
- Information sharing and capacity development through international collaboration.
- **Protocol for AMR surveillance**. In Cambodia, there are a lot of studies are collecting data from fish and animal.
- 2. What do you think about mobility between different countries: do you share data across each country?
- FAO can encourage countries to share surveillance systems, but it depends on them to share or not.
- Open access of AMU and AMR data is limited.
- Policymakers do not see peer review journals. It is important for stakeholder mapping to know what
 is going on. ILRI may have some ideas on how this can be streamlined, and international organizations
 can contribute.

Day 2 (morning): Research priorities, gaps and synergies

Recap of Day I

Hung Nguyen, ILRI provided a recap of Day I discussion:

- Session I: International initiatives on AMR in Vietnam and Asia → More on surveillance, less on solutions
- 2. Session 2: Key national initiatives on AMR in Vietnam and Panel discussion Vietnam: Future AMR research priorities
- · More AMR activities in public health than agriculture sector
- · More on surveillance and monitoring, less on solutions
- · Issue of linking research to policy
- 3. Session 3: AMR projects here and there (poster format) and Panel discussion on AMR in Asia → More on surveillance, less on solutions

Scoring research priorities

From research priorities discussed in Day I, participants were asked to score those priorities for future collaboration.

Aquaculture

- Databases on AMR for different species (high score)
- Aquaculture research study for AMR
- · More general aquaculture research

Alternatives and interventions

- Alternatives to antibiotics (high score)
- Alternative uses of antibiotics
- Cost-effectiveness/cost-benefit analysis of alternatives to AMU (high score)
- Research on implementation of intervention strategies
- Community-based interventions (high score)
- Understanding factors affecting acceptance of AMU strategies
- Assess impacts of AMU reduction interventions on smallholder livelihood

Collaboration

- AMR network
- Intersectoral collaboration framework
- Ensure/harmonize AMR data quality
- Use PATH AMR portal to extend surveillance and do data analysis
- · Open access data

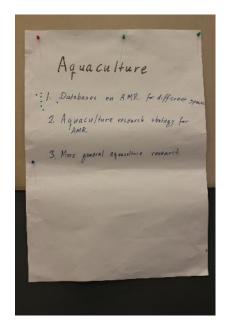
 Collaboration: AMR network, intersectoral framework, how to improve AMR quality, the extend surveillance to help analysis, more open access data. Comments on how to translate into policy; how to promote good AMU and good practice in the farm. How social media can involve in creating awareness and private sector.

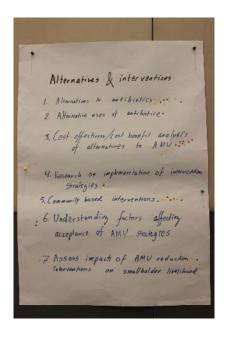
Translating research

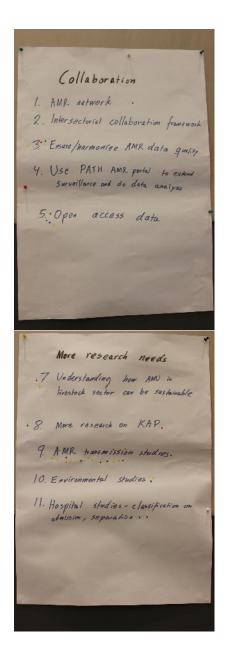
- Research into policies (high score)
- Creating awareness
- Promoting good AMU practices on farms (high score)
- · Inform policymakers
- · How social media can be used to create awareness and change
- · Involving industrial sector

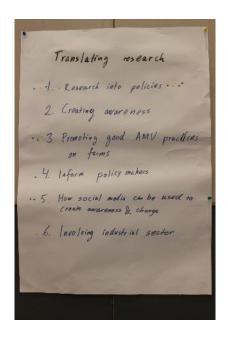
More research needs

- Understanding how AMU in livestock sector can be sustainable
- More research on knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP)
- · AMR transmission studies
- Environmental studies
- Hospital studies classification on admission, separation









Development of joint concept notes

Participants then worked in four groups to develop outline concept notes for top research priorities including

- AMR transmission studies
- Cost-effectiveness/cost-benefit analysis of alternatives to AMU
- · Alternatives to antibiotics
- Research into practice and action

See all presentations from this link

Each group identified one Vietnamese and one international contact for following up the development of concept notes.

- Alternative to antibiotics: Phu (OUCRU) and Cuong (Can Tho University)
- Policy group: Jing Wang (OIE) and Vuong Ngoc Thi (Institute of Anthropology)
- Cost effectiveness: Nicolas (A4NH) and Giang (FHI360)

- AMR transmission: Arshnee (CGIAR AMR Hub) and Son (NIVR)

Day 2 (afternoon): AMR core group planning meeting

Participants included CIRAD (Flavie Goutard), ILRI Vietnam (Hung, Johanna, Fred), ICARS (Anders), NIVR (Son, Huyen, Yen), NIN (Huong), Royal Veterinary College, RVC (Maria), A4NH (Bernard, Jeff, Richard, Nicholas, Chris), HUPH (Phuc), CGIAR AMR hub (Arshnee), Can Tho University (Phu), Institute of Anthropology (Hang).

Planning for 2020

- · What should be done next year?
- Structure of AMR interventions: what interventions should be included in the global agenda?

Institutions	Planned activities		
CIRAD	Two research projects started in 2019 (ROADMAP and ONE CHICK), both on poultry. One Chick to review of data on poultry production system. Roadmap to review of production system and mapping of different stakeholders		
	- To start with some data collection in the north and south of Vietnam;		
	- To set up agreement with different partners in the ROADMAP.		
	- To collect information on AMR projects in the region.		
ILRI Vietnam	Field trials of probiotics at farm level (SafePORK project);		
	 Will start a study on animal health and AMR in Son La province, part of CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and linked to A4NH; 		
	Vietnam One Health Lab initiative built on the partnership between NIVR, HUPH, and ILRI;		
ICARS	To engage with MOH and MARD;		
	 To do pilot studies on testing current use practices in pig (tentative); 		
	Diagnostics link with ILRI in Son La;		
	 To sign MOU with CGIAR. Currently discussing with WorldFish to do some interventions in aquaculture; 		
	 To have some interventions in aquaculture → to collaborate with RVC, and maybe CIRAD next year; 		
NIN	VIDA PIG project		
	 Human and animal health sampling in pig farms in Bac Ninh province; 		
	- Microbiological analysis from farms;		
	- Collect field sample from farmers;		
	- Anthropology research to understand perception and drivers of AMU;		
	 To collaborate with JICA to monitor 500 participants at farms in Hanoi to collect samples to understand KAP of AMR in community. 		

	 WHO-funded project to pilot lab capacity in food-borne outbreaks;
	 Surveillance and monitoring of food-borne diseases including AMR in 28 provinces in Vietnam;
	Community-based AMU with US CDC – methodology in development
NIVR	To focus on alternative intervention research, AM residue, AMR resistance in pig and poultry;
	 To involve in project funded by FAO Vietnam on AM residue in pork and chicken. Also develop guideline on AMU on pig and poultry;
	 To engage in a Fleming Fund funded project to generate data using existing labs. Path will set up database on AMU and OUCRU will do some lab training;
	 To coordinate the AMR National Action Plan as a focal contact on AMR research;
	 One Chick funded by UK government for CIRAD, RVC, NIVR for poultry production and disease treatment intensification along poultry food chain.
	 To support the probiotics trial research of SafePORK project using NIVR lab;
RVC	 Economic drivers of AMU in aquaculture. Next year will revise evidence, and explore opportunities to collaborate with different collaborators (RIA1, WorldFish, ILRI) to provide evidence together.
Can Tho University	Use of herbals as alternative to AM for catfish.
A4NH	 To continue collaboration with NIVR to implement research on transmission dynamics, PigRISK, SafePORK to look at transmission of Salmonella and drug resistance.
	Systematic review of AMR (global) in focusing countries;
	A project on economic modelling;
LSHTM	Cost of effectiveness livestock setting, use of apps in business setting in Vietnam.
HUPH	 To engage in probiotics trial research (SafePORK project);
	 On-going project with Belgium university to define burden of AMR in different ecosystems, children hospital, collect wastewater, consumed food, livestock waste to see how different genes are in different settings;
	 One Health workforce project for the next 5 years to develop AMR curriculum for undergraduate and vet staff and develop capacity on AMR;
CGIAR AMR Hub	Media training on how to communicate information on AMR and AMU out.
Institute of Anthropology	 To study factors influencing AMU among farmers, vet staff using anthropology approach. QSA company to support a qualitative study through a small research grant.

Outputs of the workshop and next steps

At the end of the workshop, the participants:

- (i) were able to map out AMR work in Vietnam and Southeast Asia;
- (ii) were able to identify gaps and challenges on AMR and AMU; and
- (iii) outlined the research priorities for future collaboration among stakeholders;

Short-term actions:

- ILRI to follow up with focal persons to collect joint concept notes to discuss further collaboration opportunities.
- Information and documentation sharing between stakeholders.
- Explore linkage and further collaboration among stakeholders through joint concept notes and AMR plan of the core group.

Annex I: Participants and program

No.	First name	Last name	■ Email	Institute/Company	Country
I.	Agnes	Agunos	agnes.agunos@fao.org	Food and Agriculture	Thailand
•	Agrics	Aguilos	agnes.agunos@iao.org	Organization, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO RAP)	Thanand
2.	An	Vo Thi Tra	an.vothitra@hcmuaf.edu.vn	Nong Lam University Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam
3.	Anders	Dalsgaard	adal@sund.ku.dk	University of Copenhagen	Denmark
4.	Arshnee	Moodley	a.moodley@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Kenya
5.	Bernard	Bett	b.bett@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Kenya
6.	Chi	Nguyen Quynh	c.nguyen@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Vietnam
7.	Chi	Tran Kim	tkchi@ria1.org	Research Institute for Aquaculture No.1 (RIA1)	Vietnam
8.	Chris	Pinto	cpinto7@rvc.ac.uk	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	UK
9.	Cuong	Nguyen Van	cuongnv@oucru.org	OUCRU	Vietnam
10.	Daesub	Song	songdaesop@gmail.com	Korea University	Korea
11.	Dat	Dao Duy	duydat@vinasets.com.vn	VINASETS company	Vietnam
12.	David	McGill [′]	david.mcgill@unimelb.edu.au	Melbourne University	Australia
13.	Falive	Goutard	flavie.goutard@cirad.fr	CIRAD	France
14.	Fred	Unger	f.unger@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	
15.	Giang	Hoang Thi		Department of Livestock Production (DLP)	Vietnam
16.	Giang	Vo Ngan	vgiang@fhi360.org	FHI 360/ Fleming Fund	Vietnam
17.	Hang	Nguyen Thuy	hang.nguyenthuy@fao.org	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Vietnam
18.	Hang	Tran Minh	hangtranminh@yahoo.com	National Institute of Anthropology	
19.	Hanh	Le	h.le@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Vietnam
20.	Hardwick	Tchale	htchale@worldbank.org	World Bank	Vietnam
21.	Harry	Bartram		Melbourne University	Australia
22.	Hien	Bui	hnz0@cdc.gov	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US-CDC)	Vietnam
23.	Hoan	Do Van	hoandv.cn@mard.gov.vn	Department of Livestock Production (DLP)	Vietnam
24.	Hoa	Dinh Thi Phuong	dinhphuonghoaytcc 987@gm ail.com	Nam Dinh University of Nursing	Vietnam
25.	Hoa	Pham Thi Thanh	hoacirad@gmail.com	Poultry Hub/CIRAD	Vietnam
26.	Hoang	Tran Huy	thh@nihe.org.vn	National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE)	Vietnam
27.	Hung	Nguyen Viet	h.nguyen@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Vietnam
28.	Hung	Tran Thi Mai	maihungnihe@gmail.com	National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE)	Vietnam
29.	Huong	Bui Mai	buimaihuong_73@yahoo.com	National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)	Vietnam
30.	Hu Suk	Lee	h.s.lee@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Vietnam
31.	Huyen	Nguyen Xuan	nxhuyen7@gmail.com	National Institute of Veterinary Research (NIVR)	Vietnam
32.	Jeff	Waage	jeff.waage@lshtm.ac.uk -	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	UK
33.	Jing	Wang	j.wang@oie.int	World Animal Health (OIE)	Japan
34.	Johanna	Lindahl	j.lindahl@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Vietnam
<i>35</i> .	Jonathan	Bastard	jonathan.bastard@pasteur.fr	Pasteur Institute	Vietnam
36.	Katinka	de Balogh	katinka.debalogh@fao.org	Food and Agriculture Organization, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO RAP)	Thailand

	1				
37.	Kelly	Donnelly		Melbourne University Austr	
38.	Lan	Nguyen Thi Phong	yhq0@cdc.gov	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US-CDC)	Vietnam
39.	Linus	Olson	linus.olson@ki.s	Karolinska Institute	Sweden
40.	Maria	Bernardez	maria.bernardez@lshtm.ac.uk	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	UK
41.	Maria	Garza	mgarza3@rvc.ac.uk	Royal Veterinary College	UK
42.	Mattias	Larsson	mattias.larsson@ki.se	Family Medical Practice	Vietnam
43.	Nga	Do Thi Thuy	ngadtt@oucru.org	OUCRU	Vietnam
44.	Ngoc	Pham Thi	minhngoc27169@gmail.com	National Institute of Veterinary Research (NIVR)	Vietnam
45.	Nichola	Naylor	nichola.naylor@lshtm.ac.uk	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	UK
46.	Odette	Lewycka		OUCRU	Vietnam
47.	Oskar	Nyberg	oskar.nyberg@su.s	Stockholm University	Sweden
48.	Phu	Tran Minh	tmphu@ctu.edu.vn	Can Tho University	Vietnam
49.	Phuc	Pham Duc	pdp@huph.edu.vn	Hanoi University of Public Health (HUPH)	Vietnam
<i>50</i> .	Richard	Stabler	richard.stabler@lshtm.ac.uk	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	UK
51.	Rogier	van Doorn	rvandoorn@oucru.org	OUCRU	Vietnam
<i>5</i> 2.	Samad	Md Abdus	samad_blri@yahoo.co.nz	Bangladesh livestock Research Institute (BLRI)	Bangladesh
<i>53</i> .	Shayal	Bidesi		Melbourne University	Australia
54.	Sinh	Dang	s.dang@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Vietnam
<i>55</i> .	Son	Dang Thi Thanh	chienson2006@yahoo.com	National Institute of Veterinary Research (NIVR)	Vietnam
56.	Sothyra	Tum	sothyratum@gmail.com	National Animal Health Production Research Institute (NAHPRI)	Cambodia
<i>57</i> .	Thanh	Nguyen Le	t.l.nguyen@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Vietnam
58.	Thi	Vuong Ngoc	vuongngocthi@gmail.com	Institute of Anthropology	Vietnam
59.	Thuy	Nguyen Ngoc	nnthuy@hcmuaf.edu.vn	Nong Lam University Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam
60.	Thuy	Nguyen Thi Thanh	thuynt.khcn@mard.gov.vn	Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Vietnam
61.	Trang	Dao Thu	thutrangdao@gmail.com	One Health Partnership	Vietnam
62.	Trang	Le	t.le@cgiar.org	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Vietnam
63.	Van	Phan Thi	phanvan@ria1.org	Research Institute for Aquaculture No.1 (RIA1)	Vietnam
64.	Vannaphone	Phouthana	v.phouthana@nuol.edu.la	National University of Laos	Laos
65.	Vera	Erickson	vera.erickson@fao.org	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Vietnam
66.	Yen	Luu Thi Hai	luuhaiyen 188@yahoo.com	National Institute of Veterinary Research (NIVR)	Vietnam
67.	Yen	Nguyen Thi Phuong	yenntp@oucru.org	OUCRU	
68.	Yushara	Wijerathna		Melbourne University	Australia

Time	Activity	Responsibility		
Day I: Monday, 7 October 2019				
08.00 - 08:30	Registration	ILRI		
Opening	,			
Moderator: Johann	a Lindahl (ILRI)			
08:30 - 09:15	Welcome remarks	ILRI, Nguyen Viet Hung		
	 NIVR, Pham Thi Ngoc LSHTM/A4NH, Jeff Waage ILRI, Hung Nguyen 			
	Stakeholder mapping exercise	ILRI, Fred Unger and		
	Group photo	Johanna Lindahl		
Session 1: Inter	rnational initiatives on AMR in Vietnam and Asia			
Moderator: Bernare	d Bett (ILRI), 10 minutes talk and 5 minutes for Q&A each			
09:15–09:30	CGIAR AMR Hub and AMR research agenda at CGIAR	ILRI, Arshnee Moodley		
09:30–09:45	Introduction to the International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS)	University of Copenhagen (UC), Anders Dalsgaard		
09:45–10:00	London-based AMR research London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and Royal Veterinary College (RVC)	LSHTM, Jeff Waage, Richard Stabler and RVC, Maria Garza		
10:0–10:15	Addressing antimicrobial resistance in agriculture in Asia: an overview of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) activities	FAO RAP, Katinka De Balogh		
10:15–10:30	Action research in CIRAD: How to promote collective action for antimicrobial use mitigation in South-East Asia	CIRAD, Flavie Goutard		
10:30–10:45	Quantification of antimicrobial use and its impact on flock health among small-scale chicken flocks in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam	OUCRU, Nguyen Van Cuong		
10:45-11:00	Coffee			
Session 2: Key national initiatives on AMR in Vietnam				
Moderator: Pham Thi Ngoc (NIVR Director), 10 minutes talk and 5 minutes Q&A each				
11:00–11:20	Vietnam national action plan on combating AMR in health and agriculture sector	MARD/NIVR, Dang Thi Thanh Son		
		HUPH, Pham Duc Phuc		
11:20-11:45	AMR research projects in Vietnam: review	NIHE, Tran Huy Hoang		
		ILRI, Le Trang		
11:45–12:30	Panel discussion Vietnam: Future AMR research priorities	UC, Anders Dalsgaard		
	Vo Ngan Giang, FHI 360Arshnee Moodley, AMR Hub	ILRI, Fred Unger		

	Pham Thi Ngoc, NIVR	
	Pham Duc Phuc, Hanoi University of Public Health	
	 Tran Huy Hoang, NIHE 	
	Mattias Larsson, Family Medical Practice	
12:30–13:30	Lunch	
Session 3: AMR	Projects here and there (poster format)	
Moderator: Pham I	Duc Phuc (Hanoi University of Public Heath)	
13:30-15:00	Poster presentations: short format I minute for each project	ILRI, Fred Unger
	followed by poster walk	
	I. AMR research in Nong Lam University, HCMC (Vo Thi	
	Tra An)	
	2. Vietnam National Institute of Nutrition's projects (Bui	
	Mai Huong)	
	3. Evaluating antimicrobial stewardship policy from a One	
	Health perspective: A conceptual framework for	
	quantitative evaluation (Nicholas Naylor) 4. AMR and whole genome sequencing (Richard Stabler)	
	5. High prevalence of colonization with carbapenem-	
	resistant Enterobacteriaceae among patients admitted	
	to Vietnamese hospitals: risk factors and burden of	
	disease (Mattias Larsson)	
	6. Systems-thinking approach to identify hotspots for AMR	
	emergence and selection, and elucidate pathways of human exposure in selected aquaculture systems in	
	Vietnam (L.A. Brunton)	
	7. AMU in striped catfish aquaculture in Vietnam (Tran	
	Minh Phu)	
	8. AMU in shrimp and marine fish farming in Vietnam and	
	concerns about the development of AMR (Trinh Kim	
	Chi) 9. Antimicrobial residues, non-	
	typhoidal Salmonella, Vibrio spp. and associated	
	microbiological hazards in retail shrimps purchased in	
	Ho Chi Minh city (Nguyen Thi Phuong Yen)	
	10. Factors influencing antimicrobial use in pig production:	
	an anthropological research in Bac Ninh province, Viet	
	Nam (Tran Minh Hang)	
	I. Engaging with complexity for improved veterinary antimicrobial stewardship in Thai Nguyen, Vietnam	
	(Tarni Cooper)	
	12. AMU and colistin-resistant <i>E. coli</i> in pigs and pig farm	
	workers in Bac Ninh province, Vietnam (Dang Thi	
	Thanh Son)	
	13. The use of antibiotics for therapeutic purposes in pig	
	production in Bac Ninh province, Vietnam (Dinh Thi Phuong Hoa	
	14. FAO AMR Action Plan: an overview of completed	
	projects under the four thematic areas (awareness,	
	governance, evidence and good practices) (Katinka De	
	Balogh)	
	15. KAP of livestock and aquaculture producers regarding	
	AMU and AMR in Vietnam (Sinh Dang) 16. KAP with livestock and aquaculture producers,	
	veterinarians, animal drug and feed sellers in Vietnam	
	(Nguyen Thuy Hang)	

15:00–15:30	 17. Alternative to antibiotic in pig production: A nanosilver use trial (Hung Nguyen) 18. Piloted AMR surveillance programme in livestock production in Vietnam (Nguyen Thuy Hang) 19. Typology of interventions aiming to tackle AMU in aquaculture systems in low and middle-income countries (Maria Garza) 	
		LCLITA L COA
15:30–16:30	Panel discussion on AMR in Asia including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand: short statement on AMR work in each	LSHTM, Jeff Waage
	country	ILRI, Johanna Lindahl
	 Md Abdus Samad, Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute, Bangladesh Sothyra Tum, National Animal Health and Production Research Institute, Cambodia Vannaphone Phouthana, National University of Laos, Laos Katinka DeBalogh, FAO RAP, Thailand 	
	Jing Wang, OIE Tokyo	
16:30–18:30	Side meetings	ILRI, Hung Nguyen
19:00-21:00	Workshop dinner	ILRI, Thanh Nguyen
	We will arrange vans to pick you up from Pullman Hotel at 6.15 p.m. to Sen Restaurant (Add: 60 Ly Thai To Street, Hanoi), and drop you off at Pullman Hotel after dinner.	
Day 2: Tuesday	y, 8 October 2019	
Research inter	rests, gaps and synergies	
Moderator: Johann	na Lindahl, ILRI	
09:00-09:30	Recap day I and priority exercise	ILRI, Hung Nguyen
09:30-11:00	Group work to identify research gaps, overlapping areas and synergies	
	Enhance intersectoral collaboration	
	How to move from:	
	From assessment to interventions: Policy to action	
11:00-11:30	Coffee	
11:30-12:30	Group presentation and discussion, summary and closure	
12:30–13:30 Lunch		
End of common	session	1

Annex 2: Participants reflections on Mentimeter

_	Votor	What are future AMD research woods for Victory			
2	Voter 1	What are future AMR research needs for Vietnam?:			
3	2				
4	3	Implementation and incentive research			
5	4	Improve knowledge and practics			
	5	More scientific evidents and push to government			
7	6	Understanding the cost and benefit of particular interventions for both health and agricultural sectors			
8	7	Large scale intervention studies Intervention coordination			
9	8	Interventions			
10	9	Interdisciplinary research coordination			
11	10	interdisciplinary research coordination			
12	11	Knowledge attitude and practice			
13	12	Interventions to reduce AMU			
14	13	Open access data			
15	14	AMR database for catfish			
16	15	Policy engagement			
17	16	Alternative for AB use			
18	17	IMPACT EVALUATION: To assess impacts of change in AMU for smallholders livelihood			
19	18	Transmission studies			
20	19	what would be recommended on farm practices based on evidence and what would work in Vietnam			
21	20	Research on how to incentivise different stakeholders			
22	21	How social media can do with AMR risk communication n creat social changes			
23	22	knowledge atitude and practice			
24	23	Polyci engament			
25	24	Intervention			
26	25	Interdisciplinary/transdiciplinary			
27	26	In depth intervention study			
28	27	Policy engagement			
29	28	AMR in aquaculture			
30	29	Overview on AMR research and activities in Vietnam with one health approach including all commodi			
31	30	Methods for surveillance of AMU and AMR to measure the impact of interventions			
32	31	Industry sector involvement			
33	32	Community based interventionEffect of classification of in- patient in first step of hospitalization			
34	33	Research that can be submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the issue to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to submitted for policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the interest of the policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the interest of the policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the interest of the policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the interest of the policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the interest of the policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the interest of the policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the interest of the policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the interest of the policymaker but also have possitive impact to address the interest of the policymaker but also have been also have been but also have been b			
36	35	The environmental factor (rivers,)			
37	36	Understanding how and why people use antimicrobials and have interventions to change risk behavior			
38	37				
	()-	Voters Session 1 (+)			

Participants feedback in the first panel discussion.

Higher level of amr in chicken compared to pigs in Vietnam Most studies conducted on AMU and AMR in pig and poultry productions at the small scale. Missing studies from human samples in hospital and community Amazing amount of research activities and initiatives being done in Vietnam. Time for action Lot of things going on but few solutions to AMR reduction Surprisingly low quality of AB antibiotic compounds used in shrimp farming. Evidence based interventions are still lacking despite of a few studies presented KAP influence AMR and evidence on table that human AB getting registance in livestock Lots of quantitative and qualitative data being collected on AMU and AMR AMR research in catfish should be done local ownership is key for the sustainability and to make a change Rèlect what is missing from the study and how to improve in the future Very high prevalence of Resistance in E coli important operational and context specific challenges to consider when designing interventions Strong evidence needs policy buy in provide research idea or information Scientific evidences åre thereBut missing intervention dataAlso how to input to Government guidance on AMU? More research Poor quality drugs also a problem Learn more information on AMU and AMR and have more chance to collaborate with others Organization - Factors influenced the AMU in livestock production and aquaculture; - AMR in livestock and aquaculture; - Intervention, using alternative - Nanosilver; - Role of international organisation in AMR. ties. Different methods for measuring AMU and AMR Private sector need to involve in research activities The different recent outcomes and research plan about AMR and AMU which picture a whole view about AM issue in different part in Vietnam. Many studies overlapped. Need more indepth social/anthropological approaches. Such as what is the definitions, perceptions of the stakeholders of health and how are th actions addected by those perceptions? Sociological drivers of AMU in farmers I can know about topics on AMU and AMR are studying in Vietnam and give me new ideas on the future researches. I know more method to prevent the animal life without Medicine.

Participants feedback in the poster session.