Report on Asian Regional Workshop on Antimicrobial Resistance, co-organised by the South Centre and Third World Network  
26-28 March 2018, Penang, Malaysia

Summary

The South-East Asian Regional Workshop on Antimicrobial Resistance was held on 26-28 March 2018 in Penang, Malaysia. It was co-organised by the South Centre and Third World Network with support from the Fleming Fund of the United Kingdom Department of Health.

The picture arising from the workshop was that the antimicrobial resistance (AMR) crisis is affecting many Asian countries seriously. There has been progress in the last few years in recognizing this crisis. But for most countries the battle is only at the beginning stage, much more needs to be done, and several problems of implementing national plans need to be overcome if real progress on the ground is to be made.

The workshop was attended by 55 participants, including policy makers from 10 countries, as well as representatives of civil society, scientists and regional AMR focal points of the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The policy makers were from Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, China and India. NGOs from most of these countries, as well as Australia, also attended.

It was a landmark meeting for several reasons:

- Firstly, high-level policy and technical experts, most of them being focal points or coordinators of their national AMR committees, took part.
- Secondly, the government officials were AMR experts from both the human health and animal sectors, which is quite rare as usually international AMR meetings involve officials from only one sector or the other. The workshop thus lived up to the concept of a One Health approach.
- Thirdly, civil society groups involved in AMR or general health issues were also represented, enabling dialogues to take place between the governmental and non-governmental sectors. It was recognized that actions by both are crucial to generate public awareness and mobilise public support for AMR actions.
- Fourthly, the workshop provided the most up-to-date information on global and regional developments (provided by experts, including from the WHO, FAO and South Centre) as well as the state of policies and actions at national level.

B. Background

AMR has emerged as a major global public health problem, rendering antibiotics and other antimicrobials increasingly ineffective for a wide range of infections and ailments. A majority of the victims of AMR are in developing countries, with a projected 4.7 million deaths in Asia (out of a global 10 million) attributable to AMR in 2050. There is thus an urgent need for a variety of actions to combat AMR in the region, and at the same time there are also many challenges in planning and implementation.
Due to the critical situation regarding AMR and the recent initiatives at global level (including the Global Action Plan of the WHA and the AMR Declaration of the UN General Assembly and their follow up actions), the organisers wanted to provide a platform for the participants to share information, lessons and experiences on the extent to which Asian countries have been able to respond to the AMR crisis with the hope that the lessons learnt at the workshop can aid them in their own efforts to address AMR in their countries. This mutually beneficial outcome would in turn advance the global initiative to tackle this serious public health threat.

See Annex 1 for Background Note.

C. Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were:

1. To share information on recent global developments and initiatives on AMR, including the Global Plan of Action, the Development and Stewardship Framework, and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group.
2. To share information on recent findings and global/regional guidelines on various aspects of the AMR issue, including on surveillance & diagnostics, infection control, access to medicines, rational drug use, marketing & dispensing practices, antibiotic use in the livestock sector, environmental impacts, research and development.
3. To share information and discuss the AMR situation and policy responses at the country level, including on national action plans, and the needs and challenges faced in implementation.
4. To discuss measures to increase public awareness of the AMR issue and the role of civil society and educational and information-related bodies.
5. To develop proposals for further action at the national, regional and global levels.

D. Workshop Programme and Proceedings

The workshop programme comprised an opening ceremony, 11 Plenary Sessions, 4 Breakout Groups, Report Back from the Breakout Groups, and a Closing Session. (Please see Annex 2 for the workshop programme). Below is a description of the sessions.

Speakers at the Opening Ceremony were representatives of South Centre, TWN and Fleming Fund; and representatives of the WHO and FAO. The Opening Speech was made by Dato Dr Chong Chee Keong, Director of Disease Control of Malaysia’s Health Ministry, who stressed the importance of Asian countries to join the global fight against AMR. Malaysia is taking the challenge seriously, as seen in the recent launch of the national action plan by the Ministers of Health and Agriculture.

In the session on Overview of the AMR Situation, Martin Khor, Executive Director of the South Centre, presented a comprehensive analysis of why developing countries are being affected the most from the AMR crisis and must join in the global effort to address it. However their interests and challenges while doing so should be recognized so that they can effectively implement their national plans. The countries need international cooperation in
funding and technical equipment to set up the institutions and coordinating mechanisms to undertake the required actions, including surveillance, diagnosis, infection control, regulation of prescription, dispensing, marketing of antimicrobials to ensure rational use of drugs, as well as actions to phase out antimicrobial use as growth promoters in animals and in aquaculture, and to keep antibiotics out of the environment. Khor said that affordable access to existing and new antibiotics, and encouraging the de-linkage models of innovation, which were highlighted in the UN General Assembly Declaration on AMR, should also be components of international cooperation.

In a session on the AMR situation in Asia, the AMR regional focal persons for WHO (Dr Socorro Escalante, WHO-WPRO and Prof Tjandra Yoga Aditama, WHO-SEARO) and the AMR regional focal person for FAO (Dr Katinka de Balogh) presented on the state of the AMR problem in the human health and the animal sectors, and the roles played by their organisations. Beverley Snell (HAI, Asia-Pacific) gave a review of the AMR national action plans submitted by Asian countries and the status of implementation.

In the session on international action and processes, Dr Viviana Munoz of the South Centre gave an update on the origins and progress of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group established by the UN General Assembly. Dr Socorro presented on the WHO’s global surveillance system (GLASS) and its most recent implementation report. Adam Tregidga explained the role of the Fleming Fund, an initiative of the United Kingdom’s Department of Health, in supporting the developing countries’ activities on AMR.

A highlight of the workshop was a session on the need for a One Health Approach to AMR. Dr Peter Collignon, Director of ACT Pathology at Canberra Hospital (Australia) spoke of the AMR situation in the human health, animal, aquaculture and environment sectors and their interconnectedness.

He also gave a presentation on the WHO Guidelines on the Use of Medically Important Antimicrobials in Food Producing Animals, which had been published in November 2017. Dr Collignon was the Chair of the Guidelines Development Group that produced the guidelines after a rigorous process. There was a lot of interest in the guidelines, as seen from the many questions and comments to Dr Collignon in this session and in the breakout groups.

In the session on actions at the national level, the lead speaker Dr Christopher Lee (National Head of Infectious Disease Service, Malaysian Health Ministry) gave a lively and frank account of the process that a country needs to initiate in order to set up a coordinating body involving all relevant Ministries (especially health and agriculture) to implement AMR policy measures.

Viviana Munoz (South Centre) explained the importance of affordable access to antibiotics, and an appropriate system to encourage innovation that produces new antibiotics. Lim Kah Poh (Malaysian Pharmaceutical Society) spoke on the marketing practices used in promoting antibiotics and the need for regulation, while Beverley Snell (HAI, Asia-Pacific) presented on obstacles that need to be overcome if rational use of antibiotics is to be achieved.

Two sessions were held on national AMR policies and experiences in the human health sector. Presentations were made by Harry Parathon (Chair of AMR Committee, Indonesia), Suraya Amir Husin (Malaysian Health Ministry), Htay Htay Tin (General Secretary, National AMR Committee, Myanmar), Li Dachuan (National Health Commission, China), Nov
Vandarith (Cambodian Health Ministry), Somphone Soulaphy (Laos’ Health Ministry), Nithima Sumpradit (AMR Focal Point, Thailand’s Health Ministry), Sunil Gupta (Indian Health Ministry), Cao Hung Thai (Vietnam’s Health Ministry), and Nina Isabelle Tolentino (Philippine Department of Health).

This was followed by two sessions on **AMR national policies in the animal and food sector**. Speakers included Riana Arief (Director, CIVAS, Indonesia), Rozanah Asmah Abd Samad (Malaysian Dept. of Veterinary Services), Adela Contreras (Bureau of Animal Industry, Agriculture Department, Philippines), Sasi Jaroenpoj (AMR containment section, Dept. of Livestock Development, Thailand), Le Thi Hue (Veterinary Dept., Vietnam), Min Thein Maw (Veterinary Dept., Myanmar), Sun Jing (Peking Union Medical College, China), and Chea Rortana (National Animal Health and Production Research Institute, Cambodia).

The **Experiences of Civil Society on AMR** were discussed in another session, with speakers from national civil society groups from Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Thailand as well as international or regional groups Third World Network, Antibiotic Resistance Coalition, ReAct-Asia and HAI-AP.

Four **Breakout Groups** were organized with participants discussing the state of AMR plans and coordination in their countries, the challenges of implementing activities and control measures, and what support is required to enable speedier progress. This was followed by a session for **reporting back on the discussions at the Breakout Groups**.

The final session was on **Proposals for Further Actions on AMR and for follow up to the workshop**, followed by a short Closing Session.

**E. Main Conclusions**

From the reports of the breakout groups and from the earlier country presentations, the following main points can be drawn:

- There has been quite a lot of progress in making a start in combatting AMR, with countries already formulating their national action plans and having a national AMR committee. However, while some countries have incorporated both the health and agriculture/animal sectors in their AMR committees, others have only the health ministry.
- While the health ministries have embarked on a number of activities such as surveillance and infection control, the agriculture/livestock sector in many countries have still to catch up with regards to actions.
- One encouraging sign is that Indonesia has banned the use of antibiotics as growth promoters in livestock since January 2018, whereas Vietnam imposed a similar ban a few years ago and in Thailand there has been a ban on antibiotic use as growth promoters in chickens since 2006.
- In most countries, little work has been done on the environmental component of the spread of AMR. This is an area requiring much more work.
- While plans and guidelines have been formulated in a number of areas, implementation in most countries is still inadequate. This is because of various
factors, depending on the country concerned. The factors include that there is lack of priority and lack of political interest or will; lack of financial and human resources; too few equipment needed for diagnostic work; lack of champions and of a systematic stewardship program at national or local level.

- There is still inadequate understanding of the AMR issue in the animal sector in many countries. The WHO guidelines on antibiotic use in animals is a useful and important reference as it takes a human health perspective. This should be supplemented by guidelines jointly issued by WHO, FAO and OIE, so as to involve all the relevant international organisations.

- To increase the speed of implementation and of progress, a fund or funds to help developing countries to coordinate their AMR actions and to build their technical and organisational capacity should be made available with sufficient resources.

Feedback from participants through a final session (and through evaluation forms that they filled up) was that they found the workshop very useful for enabling the sharing of experiences and best practices, and the coming together of participants from different sectors (human, animal and food; government and non-government) and countries. Many of the participants also flagged the importance of focusing attention on the animal sector including following the example of Vietnam and Indonesia in banning the use of antibiotics as growth promoters for animals. Participants also would like discussions on AMR and the environment.

Among some of the follow-up actions that the participants would like from the South Centre and TWN are to organise workshops on a regular/annual basis to take stock of countries’ progress; to form a “Community of Practice” (CoP) or an Asian coalition on AMR; and to come up with an Asian Action Plan.

F. Participants

There were 55 participants from Asia, including the main focal points for AMR from the WHO Regional Offices for South-East Asia and the Western Pacific and the Asia regional office of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), national policy makers in health and agriculture ministries and institutions, national and global AMR experts, and representatives of civil society organisations involved in health issues attended the workshop.

Participants were mainly from Southeast Asian countries, and some from South Asian countries. The policy makers were from Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, China and India. NGOs from most of these countries, as well as Australia, also attended.

The list of participants is attached in Annex 3.

G. Workshop Materials: Publications and Documents

Several publications and resource materials were prepared and distributed at the Workshop.
They included:

A series of Dossiers on AMR containing important articles and reports on each topic of the Dossiers. The following 6 dossiers were prepared:

- Dossier No. 1 (Vol 1) AMR – Issues and Challenges;
- Dossier No. 1 (Vol 2) AMR – Issues and Challenges;
- Dossier No. 2 International Processes and Guidelines to Control AMR;
- Dossier No. 3 (Vol 1 & 2) Antibiotic Resistance: The role of agriculture and food animals;
- Dossier No. 3 (Vol 2) Antibiotic Resistance: The role of agriculture and food animals; and
- Dossier No. 4 Colistin Resistance and mcr-1 gene.

Two books were also published and distributed

- *When Medicines Don’t Work Anymore* (by Martin Khor) and

In addition, the organisers gave print-outs of all the power point presentations and papers presented. These included the presentations from all the participants from the 10 countries who gave their country analysis of the AMR situation in both the health and animal sectors, as well as power-point presentations of the resource persons from WHO, FAO, South Centre, Fleming Fund and Dr Peter Collignon. Papers prepared and presented by Martin Khor (on overview) and by Dr. Beverley Snell (two papers: an analysis of national AMR plans in the Western Pacific and South East Asia Regions and “Factors that get in the way of appropriate use of antimicrobial medicines in humans: Examination of studies of antimicrobial use against defined principles and strategies for good antimicrobial use”.

Annex 1

Background Note

Regional Workshop on Antimicrobial Resistance in South-East Asia

26 – 28 March 2018
Penang, Malaysia

Background

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has emerged as a major global public health problem. The increasing resistance to existing antibiotics, antivirals and antifungals is rendering these crucial tools ineffective for treatment, including for a wide range of infections, leading to increased fatalities and impairments.

Whilst AMR affects the health prospects of everyone, the people in low and middle income countries are most vulnerable. A majority of the victims of AMR are in developing countries. The UK Review on AMR has projected that at current trends, there would be 10 million deaths globally from AMR in 2050, and 9 million will occur in developing countries (4.7 million in Asia, 4.2 million in Africa and 392,000 in Latin America).

The greater vulnerability of developing countries is due to their having a larger share of world population, their lower level of development and thus higher susceptibility to diseases. These are coupled with their lower capacity to deal with diseases, and the higher incidence of resistance to treatment of many diseases in these regions.

At the same time there are many challenges for developing countries to take the required actions on AMR. The level of knowledge of the seriousness and importance of AMR is still relatively low; there is also a general lack of financial, technical and human resources in these countries; and there are many other pressing issues competing for attention and funding. Developing countries are also concerned about issues of access to antibiotics, and innovation models for new anti-microbials that are in line with access. These issues were raised by developing countries at various meetings in recent years.

With the increasing evidence of AMR reaching crisis proportions, there have been important responses at the global level in recent years, in particular:

1. The adoption of the Global Action Plan on AMR at the World Health Assembly (WHA) in 2015, and several follow-up actions that have been mandated in the accompanying decision. Among them is the requirement that all countries prepare a national action plan by the WHA session in May 2017, and that the WHO (in cooperation with FAO and OIE) prepare a Global Development and Stewardship Framework on antimicrobial medicines and resistance.
2. Heads of States and Governments at the High Level Event on AMR at the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2016 adopted a UNGA Declaration on AMR. The Declaration recognized the seriousness of the AMR crisis, set out principles and priorities in the fight against AMR, committed political leaders to take action, and directed the UN agencies to increase and coordinate their actions.

3. The establishment of an ad hoc Interagency Coordination Group on AMR (IACG), with WHO, FAO and OIE as leading agencies, to provide practical guidance for approaches needed to ensure sustained effective global action to address antimicrobial resistance, including options to improve coordination, taking into account the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance. The IACG, comprising UN and other international agencies and individual experts, started work in May 2017 and will report back to the General Assembly at its 73rd session in 2018.

Since then WHO, in particular its regional offices, have also worked with many Member States to develop national action plans on AMR. While there is a great opportunity with the heightened global interest on this issue, to raise the profile of AMR, to make progress to assist low and middle income countries to give priority and get committed to tackle the AMR problem, progress is at different levels in those countries. Asia, as the region that will face the greatest impact of AMR, ranging from least developed countries to high income countries, has started to act. The region is also home to many CSOs that have worked for decades on health issues at the national level, some of which have been campaigning and advocating on AMR issues.

The Workshop

Due to the critical situation regarding AMR and the recent initiatives at global level, it is timely for a regional workshop to be held to share information on the extent to which Asian countries have been able to respond to the AMR crisis.

The workshop will be held in Penang, Malaysia, on 26-28 March 2018. It is co-organised by the South Centre and the Third World Network. The South Centre is an inter-governmental organisation with membership of 52 developing countries; it is based in Geneva and among its priority issues is health and development, including AMR. The Third World Network is an international civil society organisation with its headquarters in Penang, Malaysia; it has been addressing health issues including AMR for many years. The workshop is being supported by the Fleming Fund, which is an initiative of the United Kingdom Department of Health to assist developing countries in addressing AMR issues.

The workshop will convene policy makers in health and agriculture ministries and institutions, national and global AMR experts, and civil society organisations involved in health issues. Given the largeness of the Asian region, the workshop will focus mainly on the Southeast Asian sub-region, while some participants will also be invited from South Asia. It is hoped that a follow-up workshop will focus on South Asia.

Objectives
The workshop aims to:

1. Share information on recent global developments and initiatives on AMR, including the Global Plan of Action, the Development and Stewardship Framework, and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group. Their relevance to and the responses from the Asian countries will also be discussed.
2. Share information on recent findings and global/regional guidelines on various aspects of the AMR issue, including on surveillance & diagnostics, infection control, access to medicines, rational drug use, marketing & dispensing practices, antibiotic use in the livestock sector, environmental impacts, research and development.
3. Share information and discuss the AMR situation and policy responses at the country level, including on national action plans, and including needs, successes and challenges faced in implementation.
4. Discuss measures to increase public awareness of the AMR issue and the role of civil society and educational and information related bodies.
5. Develop proposals for further action at the national, regional and global levels (actions by governments, CSOs, UN agencies etc).

Structure of workshop

The workshop will comprise an opening ceremony; plenary sessions to share information and discuss recent global initiatives on AMR; recent findings and guidelines on AMR related issues; presentations of country reports; and to discuss follow up activities; and break-out sessions for sharing policy experiences on specific AMR issues; and a short closing session. These sessions are designed to fulfil the workshop objectives.

Participants

Invited participants will comprise national policy makers mainly from health ministries and also from agriculture ministries, resource persons and experts; officials from WHO and FAO, other international/regional organisations, and representatives from civil society organisations. Participants will mainly be from Southeast Asian countries, and some from South Asian countries.
Agenda

DAY 1: 26 March 2018

9.00 - 9.40 am  Welcome speeches
  Martin Khor, Executive Director, South Centre,
  Chee Yoke Ling, Co-Director, Third World Network,
  Adam Tregidga, Project Manager, Fleming Fund,
  Ying-ru Jacqueline Lo, Head of Mission and WHO
  Representative to Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore
  Dr. Katinka de Balogh, Senior Animal Health and Production
  Officer, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, FAO

9.40 – 10.00 am  Opening Speech by Dato’ Dr Chong Chee Kheong,
  Director of Disease Control Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

10.00-11.00 am  Session 1: Overview of AMR situation in Developing Countries

CHAIR: Ying-ru Jacqueline Lo, World Health Organisation

Martin Khor (Executive Director, South Centre), Introduction to the Workshop; and
Presentation on AMR Situation and Challenges in Developing Countries

Discussion

11.00-11.20 am  Tea Break

11.20-1.00 pm  Session 2: AMR situation in Asian region

CHAIR: Datuk Dr. Christopher Lee Kwok Choong, National Head of Infectious Disease
Service, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Dr Socorro Escalante, Coordinator, Essential Medicines and Technologies, Division of
Health Systems, WHO-WPRO

Prof Tjandra Yoga Aditama, Advisor to Regional Director and AMR Focal Point, WHO-
SEARO)

Dr Katinka de Balogh, Senior Animal Health and Production Officer and AMR Focal Point,
FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific

Beverley Snell  Associate Principal Fellow, Burnet Institute for Medical Research and Public
Health, Australia; Health Action International Asia-Pacific): Review of national action plans
on AMR in Asian countries
1.00-2.15 pm Lunch

2.15-3.30 pm Session 3: International Action and Processes on AMR

CHAIR: Prof Tjandra Yoga Aditama, Advisor to Regional Director and AMR Focal Point, WHO-SEARO

Martin Khor and Viviana Munoz (South Centre), The UN General Assembly Political Declaration on AMR and Update on the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on AMR (IACG)

Dr Socorro Escalante (WHO), Findings of the WHO GLASS Implementation Report

Adam Tregidga, (Project Manager, Fleming Fund), The role of Fleming Fund in supporting developing countries on AMR

3.30-3.45 pm Tea Break

3.45-5.30 pm Session 4: Why the One Health Approach Is Necessary and the WHO Guidelines on Antimicrobials in Animals

CHAIR: Prof. Dr Latiffah Hassan, Professor in Veterinary Public Health and Epidemiology, Universiti Putra Malaysia; and Coordinator, Malaysia One Health University Network

Dr. Peter Collignon, Executive Director, ACT Pathology, Canberra Hospital, Australia; Chair, Guidelines Development Group for WHO Guidelines on Use of Antimicrobials in Animals

1. WHO Guidelines on Use of Medically Important Antimicrobials in Food-producing Animals
   Discussion

2. “One Health” Analysis of AMR: Agriculture, Food, the Environment and Health Discussion

7.30pm Welcome Dinner

DAY 2: 27 March 2018

9.00 – 10.40 am Session 5: Actions and Guidelines at National Level

CHAIR: Dr Sunil Gupta, Additional Director, National Centre for Disease Control, India

Lead Speaker:
Datuk Dr. Christopher Lee Kwok Choong, (National Head of Infectious Disease Service, Ministry of Health, Malaysia); Elements of National Stewardship and Required National Actions on AMR

Other Speakers:
Dr Viviana Munoz (Programme Coordinator, South Centre), Access and Innovation Issues
**Lim Kah Poh** (Malaysian Pharmaceutical Society Malaysia), Marketing Practices of Antimicrobials

**Beverley Snell** (Burnet Institute for Medical Research and Public Health, Australia; Health Action International Asia-Pacific): Rational use of antibiotics and obstacles to overcome

10.40-11.00 am   Tea Break

11.00 am – 1.00 pm  **Session 6: Presentation of National Policies and Experiences**

**CHAIR:** Chee Yoke Ling, Co-Director, Third World Network

**Indonesia:** Dr Harry Parathon, Chair of AMR Committee, Ministry of Health, Indonesia

**Malaysia:** Dr Suraya Amir Husin, Head, Infection Control Unit/AMR Focal Point, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

**China:** Dr Li Dachuan, National Health and Family Planning Commission, China

**Myanmar:** Prof. Htay Htay Tin, General Secretary, National AMR Committee, Myanmar

**Cambodia:** Mr. Nov Vandarith, Senior Health Official, Ministry of Health, Cambodia

**Lao, PDR:** Dr Somphone Soulaphy, Director, Department of Communicable Disease Control, Ministry of Health, Lao PDR

1.00 – 2.15 pm   Lunch

2.15 – 3.20 pm  **Session 7: Presentation of National Policies and Experiences**

**CHAIR:** Dr. Norazah Ahmad, Head of Infectious Diseases Research Centre, Institute for Medical Research, Malaysia

**Thailand:** Dr Nithima Sumpradit, Senior Pharmacist, Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

**India:** Dr Sunil Gupta, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, India

**Vietnam:** Dr. Cao Hung Thai, Deputy Director, Vietnam Medical Services Administration, Ministry of Health, Vietnam

**Philippines:** Dr Niña Isabelle Tolentino, Program Manager, Antimicrobial Resistance Control Program, Department of Health, The Philippines
3.20 – 4.20 pm  Session 8:  Policies and Experiences in the Animal and Food Sector

CHAIR:  Dr Katinka de Balogh  Senior Animal Health and Production Officer and AMR Focal Point, FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific

Indonesia:  Riana A. Arief, Executive Director, CIVAS, Bogor, Indonesia

Malaysia:  Dr Rozanah Asmah Abd Samad, Deputy Director, Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia

Philippines:  Dr Adela B. Contreras, Bureau of Animal Industry, Dept of Agriculture, the Philippines

Thailand:  Dr. Sasi Jaroenpoj, Head of Veterinary Medicinal Products and AMR containment Section, Department of Livestock Development, Thailand

4.20 – 4.35pm  Tea Break

4.35 – 5.35 pm Session 9:  Policies and Experiences in the Animal and Food Sector

CHAIR:  Dr Niyada Kiatying-Angsulee, Manager, Drug System Monitoring & Development Centre, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Vietnam:  Ms. Le Thi Hue, Vice Head, Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Department, Vietnam

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China:  Dr. Sun Jing, Associate Professor of Pharmaceutical Policy, School of Public Health Peking Union Medical College, China

Cambodia:  Mr. Chea Rortana, Officer, National Animal Health and Production Research Institute, General Directorate of Animal Health and Production, Cambodia

DAY 3:  28 March 2018
9.00-10.15 am  Session 10:  Experiences of Civil Society on AMR and Health Issues

CHAIR:  Debby Sy, Healthjustice, The Philippines

Dr Niyada Kiatying-Angsulee, Manager, Drug System Monitoring and Development Centre, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand and Chair, Health Action International Asia-Pacific

Mattana Gosoomp, Thailand

Riana A. Arief, Executive Director, CIVAS, Bogor, Indonesia

Lim Jee Yuan, Consumers’ Association of Penang
Chee Yoke Ling, Co-Director, Third World Network; Member, Antibiotic Resistance Coalition

Dr Mira Shiva, Initiative for Health & Equity in Society, India

Philip Matthew, Public Health Consultant, ReACT Asia Pacific

10.15 – 11.15 am  Breakout Group Discussion on National Plans and Implementation

11.15-11.30am  Tea Break

11.30-1.00pm  Breakout Group Discussion (continued)

1.00-2.15pm  Lunch

2.15-3.15 pm  Report back on Group Discussions

3.15-4.15pm  Session 11: Proposals for Further Actions on AMR and for follow up to the workshop

4.15-4.30pm  Closing session

4.30 pm  Tea

5.00 pm  Visit to Penang Hill
Annex 3

SouthEast Asian Regional Workshop on AMR
26-28 March 2018, Penang
Penang, Malaysia
Co-organised by South Centre and Third World Network

Participants’ List

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