One Health field site: Advancing intersectoral engagement and implementation at the grassroots level in Southeast Asia

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Introduction
In Vietnam and Southeast Asia, rapid agricultural and climate changes, along with close human-animal interactions, drive emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases, food safety risks, and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Gaps in preparedness and responses, surveillance, interventions, and coordinated action continue to threaten public health, livestock, and ecosystems. Active implementation of One Health (OH) at grassroots and community levels is essential to support a holistic approach to addressing these challenges. This presentation demonstrates case stories about how engagement activities and OH implementation towards disease prevention and surveillance at community levels in Vietnam and Lao PDR.

Materials and Methods
The OH field site has initiated since 2018, when local authorities, research institutes and universities from human and animal health sectors signed a collaboration agreement to improve OH research, training and implementation in Thai Nguyen province. The OH field site had official established in Phu Binh district, Thai Nguyen in 2022.

Diverse activities such as AMR/AMU prevention, food safety interventions, and rabies and HPAI vaccination campaigns were implemented. The model integrates training, student field practice, and local programs while supporting emergency responses, including post-flood and typhoon recovery, farm disinfection, and community sanitation.

Building on its success, the OH field site approach has been scaled to Vientiane in 2024 and Luang Prabang, Lao PDR, in 2025.

Results
Over 300 local authority staff, university lecturers and students in both countries have equipped and understood and implemented activities using OH approach in the communities. More than 1,000 Livestock value chain actors (farmers, butchers, retailers), and over 5,000 community members have benefited from OH field site activities on disease and AMR prevention, food safety interventions, etc. One Health field sites have gained better recognition by local authorities and created a platform to facilitate different activities at the commune. In addition, the OH field site is as a study site to support research and training the next generation of OH workforce, including students, researchers, and technical staff.

Conclusions
The OH field site is relevant to Vietnam and regions as it addressed directly health challenges in the communities. It serves as a hub to share and strengthen collective efforts and investment in grass-root levels for better impact on policy and OH intervention. The OH field site could have a high potential to scale and link to relevant partnerships (local authorities, universities, unions, associations), projects and development programs across communities and countries.

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