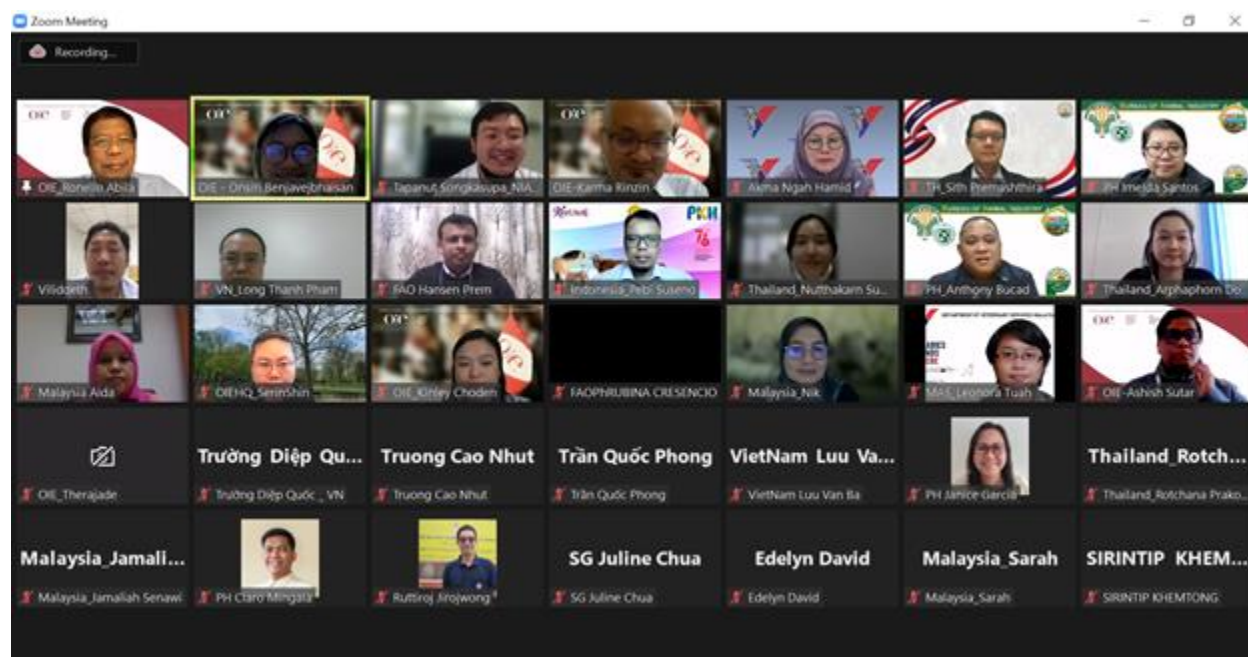


## Report of the Second Lumpy skin disease (LSD) Coordination meeting for South-East Asia



**Virtual meeting on 16 December 2021**

**OIE SUB-REGIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA (SRR-SEA)**  
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## Introduction:

Following the introduction of lumpy skin disease (LSD) in South-East Asia, the affected countries are implementing various measures to control LSD, and those countries at the risk of LSD incursion are also implementing various preventive measures. Of the several options, vaccination of cattle and water buffalo against LSD was implemented by the affected countries as the primary means to stop the spread of LSD and to minimize production losses caused by outbreaks.

The OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia organised the second LSD Coordination Meeting for South-East Asia” on 16 December 2021 to seek updates on the current LSD situation and control measures implemented by the members including the challenges faced during the implementation of LSD vaccination and in accessing quality vaccines. The meeting was attended by 70 participants from ASEAN countries (Brunei, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nation (FAO) and the OIE (OIE-HQ, RR Tokyo and SRR Bangkok).

The objectives of the Second LSD Coordination Meeting for South-East Asia are:

- Provide updates and share experiences in implementation of LSD vaccination by those countries implementing LSD vaccination.
- Provide update on the LSD Preventive Vaccination Plan by those countries at the risk of LSD incursion.
- Provide platform for technical discussion on LSD Vaccination in the field.
- Provide platform to the member countries to discuss on various issues related to LSD vaccination and in particular access to quality LSD vaccines.

## Session I: Opening session

Dr Ronello Abila, OIE Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia welcomed participants from the Member countries, FAO and OIE. He informed the participants that the first LSD coordination meeting was organised in June 2001 to facilitate timely sharing of information and enhance coordination among the countries in South-East Asia region in order to effectively prevent and control LSD in the region. He emphasised vaccination of cattle and water buffalo against LSD as an effective intervention to control LSD. He highlighted that the second LSD coordination meeting is organized to seek updates on the control measures implemented and the challenges faced, especially in the implementation of LSD vaccination and in accessing quality vaccines.

## Session II: Implementation of LSD Control

### Updates on the LSD situation and control with focus on LSD vaccination from the infected countries

**Vietnam:** LSD outbreak was first reported in Vietnam in October 2020 with 55 out of 63 provinces affected. Of the 4332 reported outbreaks 4266 outbreaks got resolved. Vietnam used both homologous (vaccine derived from Neethling strain LSD virus) and heterologous LSD vaccines (Gorgan strain goat pox and RM65 strain sheep pox vaccine). Vietnam imported about 9,000,000 doses of LSD vaccines which includes LumpyShield-N™ (homologous vaccine) and LumpyShield-G™ (heterologous goat pox vaccine) from Jordan; and Jovivac strong® (RM65 sheep pox vaccine) from Turkey to vaccinate animals in LSD affected and high risk areas. Vietnam reported that the National Plan for LSD Control (2022-2030) has been approved by the Government on 28 Oct 2021. ([Presentation available here](#))

**Thailand:** The first LSD outbreak in Thailand was reported in April 2021. As of now 68 provinces out of 77 provinces are affected. Although 1722 out of 1747 outbreaks are resolved, 25 LSD outbreaks are still ongoing in Thailand. LSD cases in wildlife were also reported in four provinces affecting different animal species such as Guar (*Bos gaurus*), Mainland serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*) and Banteng (*Bos javanicus*). Thailand used only homologous LSD vaccines (Neethling strain). The National Veterinary Services imported 360,000 doses of Lumpyvax-LSD™ from South Africa and 5 Millions doses of Mevac-LSD from Egypt. Out of the available doses, Department Livestock Development of Livestock Development vaccinated 3 million dairy /beef cows and buffalo so far. ([Presentation available here](#))

**Malaysia** had the first outbreak of LSD in May 2021 with 60 out of 94 provinces affected. A total of 295 outbreaks were reported out of which 260 are resolved and 35 outbreaks are ongoing. They imported Bovivax LSD™ vaccine from Morocco, Lumpyvax-LSD™ from South Africa and Mevac-LSD from Egypt. A total of 226,878 doses of LSD vaccines are imported (18,053 doses - farmers, 96,625 doses State DVS, and 112,200 doses - Federal DVS). Additionally, DVS reported that 32% (68,921/215,966 ) vaccination coverage has been achieved so far in the targeted population. ([Presentation available here](#))

**Laos:** The first outbreak of LSD was reported in Laos in May 2021 with two out of 18 provinces affected. Based on the country presentation all the nine outbreaks reported in Laos got resolved. Lao PDR did not use and import any LSD vaccines. The Department of Livestock and Fisheries focused control measures on surveillance, animal movement control and awareness/ communication in LSD affected areas ([Presentation available here](#))

### LSD Prevention Plan by free country

Among the countries that were still free from LSD, [Indonesia](#) and [Philippines](#) ,shared their preparedness plan in case of LSD incursion. While both the countries don't consider preventive LSD vaccination at present, they are in the process of developing regulatory framework and contingency plan for LSD, which will include LSD vaccination should there be any introduction of LSD.

## Session III: Panel discussion

The plenary discussion focused on LSD vaccination was moderated by Dr Ronello Abila. Dr Kama Rinzin made brief [introductory presentation on practical issues on LSD vaccination](#) which highlighted the various types of LSD vaccines used by the countries implementing LSD vaccination in South-East Asia and other issues related to LSD prevention and control. He emphasised on the non/late reporting of LSD outbreaks by some members as evident from the higher number of outbreaks reported during the meeting compared with the number of outbreaks reported via OIE WAHIS platform. Dr Rinzin also informed the participants that only limited information on LSD vaccination has been submitted by the members to the OIE during the immediate notification and in the weekly follow-up report. In lieu of this, the Meeting considered the need to report new outbreaks of LSD including the vaccination and other control measures implemented; follow-up report and closure of the outbreak once the event is resolved to OIE-WAHIS.

Some of the key issues discussed during the plenary discussion are seeking approval from the Government to carry out LSD vaccination and emergency registration and procurement of LSD vaccines. Although the time to obtain Government approval to carry out LSD vaccination varied among the countries, the registration and procurement of vaccines was done within 1 to 2 months upon Govt approval to vaccinate animals against LSD by most countries. Since LSD is an exotic disease, the members took time to make decision to consider LSD vaccination to control LSD and to register and source LSD vaccines. Therefore, the Meeting recommended those members at the risk of LSD incursion to develop and strengthen contingency plan for LSD and to explore possibilities of emergency registration and use of LSD vaccines. To avoid facing similar issues in future, members agreed to develop a generic exotic disease contingency plan covering emergency registration, procurement and use of vaccines as and when an exotic disease is introduced into the country and/or to implement preventive vaccination when there is imminent risk of introduction of exotic diseases.

The meeting also deliberated on the need to develop ASEAN LSD Prevention and Control Strategy since LSD is widely present in the region and effective control needs a coordinated approach among the member countries. Considering the limited knowledge on the impact of LSD on wildlife, the need to investigate and evaluate the impact of LSD on wildlife by the Wildlife Authorities and National Veterinary Services in collaboration with relevant stakeholders was raised during the meeting.

## Session IV: Way Forward and Closing

Dr Karma Rinzin presented the Conclusions and Recommendations of the second LSD Coordination meeting for South-East Asia. It was decided that the OIE SRRSEA will share the draft recommendations and the member countries will provide their comments by 11 January 2022 after which the recommendations will be considered as adopted. The final recommendations are presented in Annex 1.

Dr Ronello Abila closed the Second LSD Coordination Meeting for South-East Asia by thanking all participants for their active participation and contributions to this meeting. He also conveyed his greetings and best wishes for the coming year.

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Meeting Recommendations

#### **Meeting Recommendations Second LSD Coordination Meeting for South-East Asia (16 December 2021)**

Considering

- the continuous outbreaks of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) in South-East Asian countries including Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Malaysia and the risk of LSD incursion to other countries;
- the substantial impacts of LSD on livelihoods and food security, particularly among smallholders, and potential implication on trade;
- the importance of the timely sharing of information and good coordinated approach among the countries in South-East Asia;
- that vaccination is proven to be the most effective tool for quick control of LSD;
- the challenges faced in the region to conduct effective LSD vaccination campaigns;
- the importance of regional coordination for the effective control of LSD and other TADs.

**The second LSD Coordination Meeting for South-East Asia held virtually on 16 December 2021 made the following recommendations for better implementation of the LSD prevention and control activities in South-East Asia:**

**For member countries to:**

- to use available tools and resources shared by OIE and FAO to enhance LSD prevention and control based on the epidemiology, risks, appropriateness and feasibility to local context;
- to report new outbreaks of LSD including the vaccination and other control measures implemented; follow-up report and closure of the outbreak once the event is resolved to OIE-WAHIS;
- to plan and implement LSD vaccination, using quality vaccines, through different vaccination approaches as defined in [Article 4.18.5](#) of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code that can be applied alone or in combination, depending on the situation such as disease risks, the legal set-up and availability of resources;
- to supplement LSD vaccination with other strategies such as early detection, surveillance, movement control and biosecurity;
- to investigate and evaluate the impact of LSD on wildlife by the Wildlife Authorities and National Veterinary Services in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
- LSD free countries to develop and strengthen contingency plan against incursion of exotic diseases including LSD and to explore emergency registration and use of LSD vaccines;

- agree to support the development of a sub-regional LSD Prevention and Control Strategy and request OIE and FAO to coordinate with the ASEAN in the development of this strategy

**For OIE (SRR-SEA):**

- to support member countries with the available tools and resources to enhance LSD prevention and control;
- to support member countries to review and improve their LSD vaccination protocol/ strategy with the support of the OIE network of Reference Centres and Experts;
- in coordination with FAO and ASEAN Secretariat, work closely with ASEAN MS to facilitate development of ASEAN LSD Prevention and Control Strategy in line with GF-TADs Strategy for 2021-2025.
- to support development of Practical Guidelines for national procurement of good quality veterinary vaccines including LSD vaccine.

## Annex 2: Meeting Programme

### Lumpy skin disease (LSD) Coordination Meeting for South East Asia

Date and time: 16 December 2021 at 2 PM (Bangkok time)

Duration/ [Start Time]	Topic	Responsibility
<b>I. Opening and context</b>		
10 Minutes [14.00]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Welcome note</li><li>• Context of the meeting<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Summary of First Coordination Meeting</li><li>○ Objective of the Second LSD Coordination Meeting</li></ul></li></ul>	Ronello Abila
<b>II. Implementation of LSD Control</b>		
60 Minutes [14.10]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Update from the countries – LSD vaccination<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Vietnam</li><li>○ Thailand</li><li>○ Malaysia</li><li>○ Laos</li><li>○ Cambodia</li></ul></li><li>• LSD Prevention Plan by LSD free country<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Philippines</li><li>○ Indonesia</li><li>○ Q &amp; A session</li></ul></li><li>• Updates from FAO and OIE</li></ul>	Country participants
<b>III. Panel discussion</b>		
40 Minutes [15.10]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introductory presentation on practical issues on vaccination<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ What are main challenges</li><li>○ How can we overcome these challenges</li></ul></li></ul>	OIE SRRSEA
<b>IV. Way Forward and closing</b>		
10 Minutes [15.50]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conclusion and recommendations</li><li>• Closing of the meeting</li></ul>	Ronello Abila



### Annex 3: List of Meeting Participants

Country	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Job Title
Indonesia	Pebi	Suseno	DAH DGLAHS	Senior Veterinary Officer
	yuni	yupiana	MoA	Dr
Lao PDR	Viliddeth	Souriya	Department of Livestock and Fisheries	Deputy Director of Veterinay Services Division
Malaysia	ANDREA	LIM LI LI	Department of Veterinary Services Sarawak, Malaysia	HEAD OF ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION
	Siti	Aishah	Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinary	Dr Vet
	Jamaliah	Senawi	DVS Malaysia	Head of Section, Animal Disease Control and Zoonosis Section Disease Control and Veterinary Biosecurity Division
	Sarah	Dadang Abdullah	Department Veterinary Services	Veterinary Officer
	Aida	Muhid	Department of Veterinary Services	Senior Director of Disease Control and Veterinary Biosecurity
	Leo	Tuah	DVS Malaysia	Veterinary Officer
	Akma	Ngah Hamid	DVS Malaysia	Deputy DG (animal health)
	Nik Hamidah	Nik Husin	DVS Malaysia	Veterinary Officer
	Leonora	Tuah	DVS Malaysia	Veterinary Officer
	Syarifah Asiah	Mohd Amin	DVS Malaysia	Dr
Myanmar	Hnin Thidar	Myint	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department	Director
	Min Thein	Maw	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department	Director
Papua New Guinea	Elaine	Hevoho	National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority	Technical Officer-Animal Health
Philippines	Kiara	Garcia	Bureau of Animal Industry	Agriculturist II
	Daphne	Jorca	Bureau of Animal Industry	FP for Disease Notification
	Edna	Felipe	Department of Agriculture	Veterinarian
	Janice	Garcia	Bureau of Animal Industry	Veterinarian III
	Arlene Asteria	Vytiaco	Bureau of Animal Industry	Veterinarian IV

	Imelda	Santos	Bureau of Animal Industry - Department of Agriculture	Veterinarian V/Chief, Animal Health and Welfare Division
	Rachel	Azul	Bureau of animal industry	Veterinarian Iv
	Kiara	Garcia	Bureau of Animal Industry	Agriculturist II
	ANTHONY	BUCAD	Bureau of Animal Industry	Veterinarian II
	Edelyn	David	National Dairy Authority	Project Development Officer 3 /Roving Veterinarian
	Claro	Mingala	Philippine Carabao Center	Scientist IV
Singapore	Juline	Chua	NParks	Veterinarian
	Suria	Fabbri	National Parks Board	Veterinarian
	H.P. Lim (SG)		NPARKS	Veterinarian
Thailand	Arphaphorn	Dokphut	Department of Livestock Development	Medical scientist
	Nutthakarn	Suwankitwat	National Institute of Animal Health	Veterinarian
	Niphapon	Kokaew	Department of Livestock	Scientist
	Sarisa	Weangchanok	Bureau of Veterinary Biologics Department of Livestock Development Thailand	Veterinary officer
	Sith	Premashthira	Department of Luvestock Development	Senior Professional Veterinarian
	Dhamonwon	Luangtrakool	Department of Livestock Development	Veterinarian
	Kanyatip	Sangarun	DLD	Veterinarian
	Tapanut	Songkasupa	National Institute of Animal Health	Veterinarian
	Kanthanis	Limwibulpong	Department of livestock department	Medical scientist
	Naree	Ketusing	DLD	Veterinary Officer
	SIRINTIP	KHEMTONG	DLD	Veterinarian
	Rotchana	Prakotcheo	Department of Livestock Development	Veterinary Officer
	kanokwan	puangjinda	National Institute of Animal Health	Medical Scientist
	Sangchai	Thitichankamol	Department of Livestock Development	Veterinary officer

	Ruttiroj	Jirojwong	Department of Livestock Development	Vet
	Piyanart	Lekcharoensook	Department of livestock development	Veterinary officer
	Thareerat	Suphab	DLD	Medical scientists
Vietnam	Dung	Nguyen Kim	RAHO6 - DAH	Epidemiology Division
	Thin	Phan Văn	Chi cục Thú y vùng III	Phụ trách phòng dịch tễ
	Ba	Luu Van	RAHO1	Vice director
	TRAN QUOC	PHONG	Dah	Epidemiology staff
	Truong	Cao	Raho7	Nhân viên
	Truong	Diep Quoc	Chi cục thú y vùng VII	Phó chi cục trưởng
	Quyền	Nguyễn Văn	Chi cục thú y vùng 5- Cục Thú y	Trưởng phòng Dịch tễ
	Long Thanh	Pham	Department of Animal Health	Veterinary Office
	Tuan	Tran	Raho3-DAH	VM
	BA		Chi cục thú y vùng III	Cán bộ phòng dịch tễ
	Long	Nguyen	Department of Animal Health	Deputy Director General
France	Alexandre	Fediaevsky	OIE	GF-TADs regional coordinator
	Serin	Shin	World Organisation for Animal Health	Scientific Coordinator
India	Hansen	Prem	FAO	Sub Regional Assessment Lead for South Asia
Italy	Paolo	Motta	FAO RAP	Regional Animal Health and Production Specialist
Japan	Jing	Wang	OIE RRAP	officer
Philippines	RUBINA	CRESENCIO	FAO	National Project Consultant, Livestock Emergency Preparedness
Thailand	Kinley	Choden	OIE	AHO
	Therajade	Klangnurak	OIE SSR	Admin Assistant
	Karma	Rinzin	OIE SRR-SEA	Regional Animal Health Coordinator
	Ashish	Sutar	OIE	OIE PO
	Ronello	Abila	OIE SE Asia	Sub-Regional Representative
	Onsiri	Benjavejbhaisan	OIE SRR-SEA	Finance Officer

