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# Country Presentation FMD Situation and SEACFMD Campaign Progress

**CAMBODIA**

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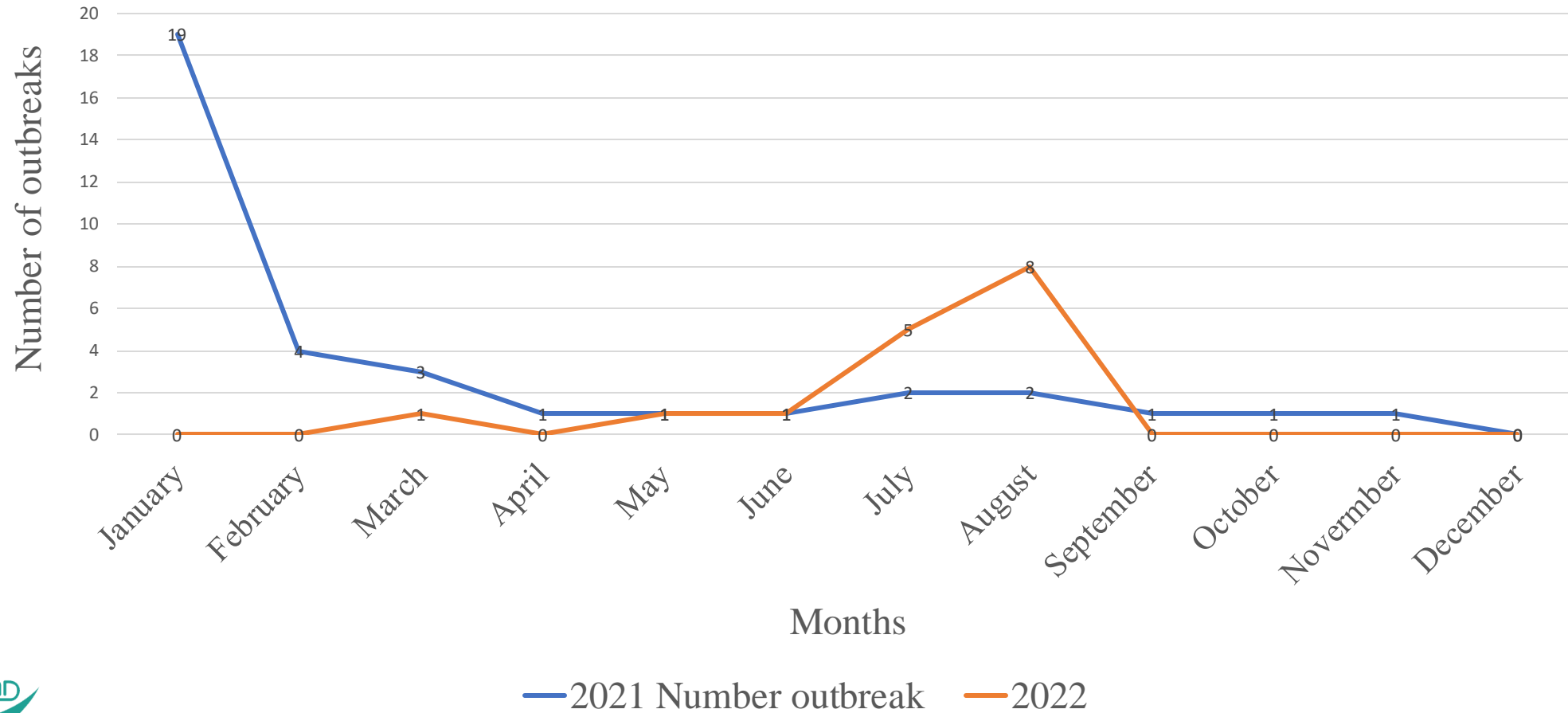
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# Content

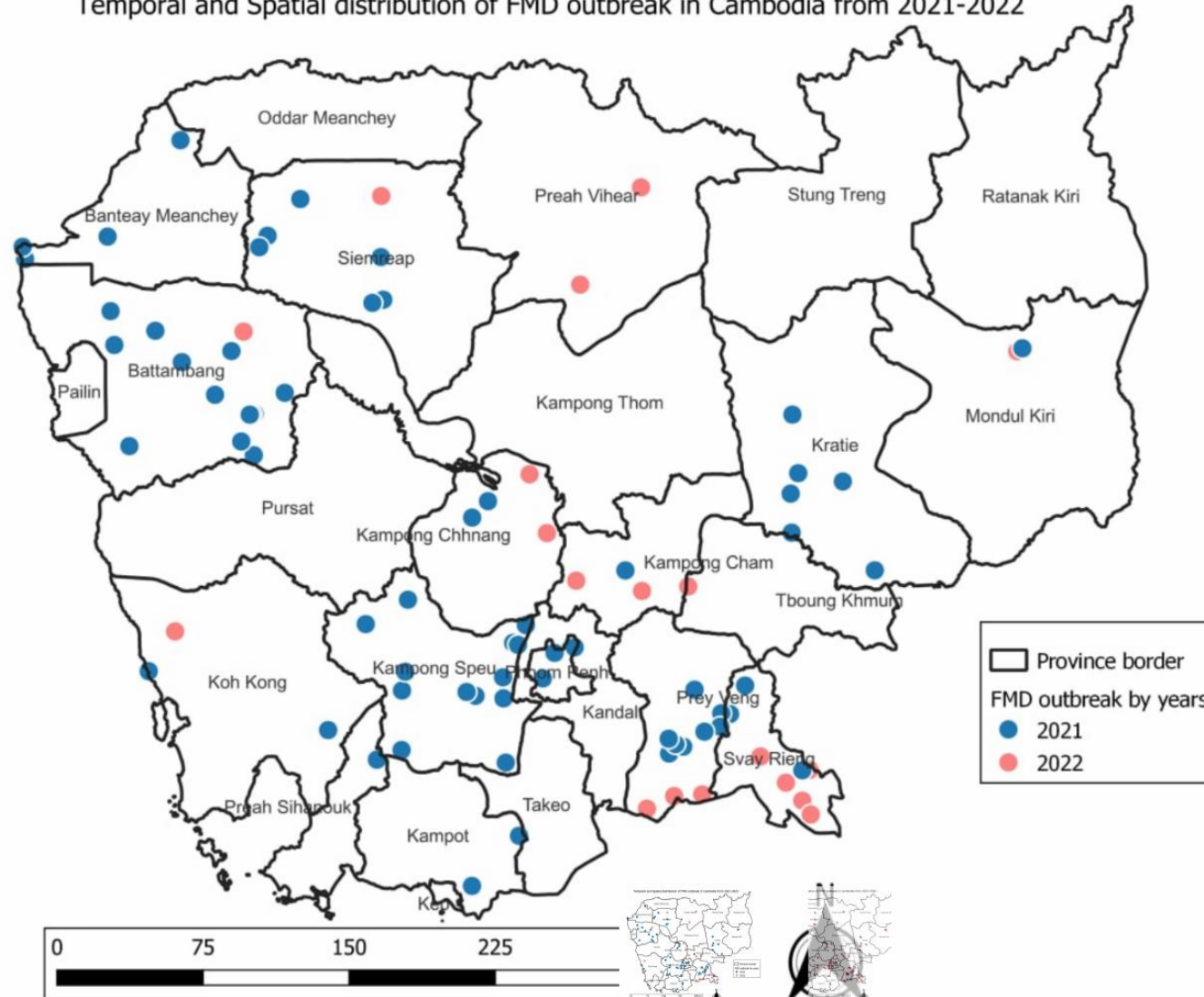
- FMD Situation in 2022
- Key FMD Prevention and Control Strategies
- Main challenges of FMD Prevention and Control
- Recommended Solutions and Way Forward

# FMD situation in 2022

Temporal FMD outbreak distribution



Temporal and Spatial distribution of FMD outbreak in Cambodia from 2021-2022



- 2022, there has been 17 FMD outbreaks in 10 provinces from January to September
- Only O sero-types of FMD was detected



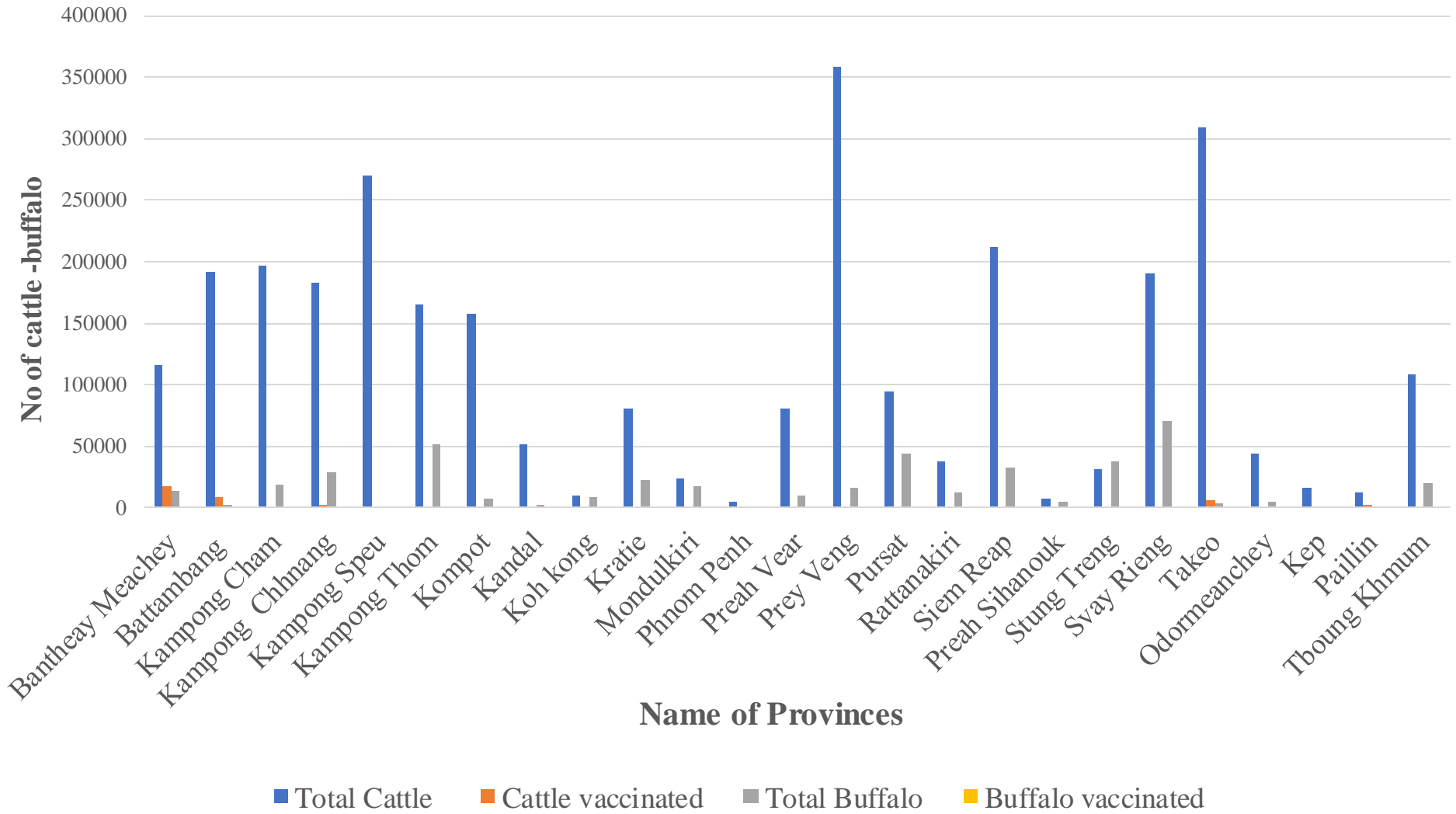
# FMD situation 2022

Provincial Name	No of susceptible cattle	No of sick animal	No of dead cattle	Prevalence	Fatality rate
Battambang	169	25	0	14.79%	0%
Kampong Chhnang	530	323	3	60.94%	0.93%
Svay Rieng	1250	472	53	37.76%	11.23%
Tboung Khmum	200	50	3	25.00%	6%
Modulkiri	245	36	1	14.69%	2.78%
Prey Veng	560	87	8	15.54%	9.20%
Kampong Cham	127	25	0	19.69%	0%
Preah Vihear	465	75	5	16.13%	6.67%
Siem Reap	230	15	2	6.52%	13.33%
Koh Kong	127	16	0	12.60%	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3903</b>	<b>1124</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>22.37%</b>	<b>5.01%</b>



# FMD situation 2022

## Cattle/Buffalo vaccinated in 2022



# Key FMD Prevention and Control Strategies

- Animal movement control
- Mobile animal movement control team
- Animal movement control in outbreak area
- Vaccination campaign
- Public awareness
- Awareness meeting to farmers conducted by GDAHP, OAHPs, PAHPO....
- Bio-security practice
- Spray disinfectant and hygiene practice at slaughterhouse, farms, outbreak villages...



# FMD Prevention and Control – Progress of the Campaign

Progress of implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap 2021-2025 till date

- Conducted FMD outbreak investigation and sample collection
- Conducted slaughterhouse surveillance for FMD in 12 provinces
- Implemented event based reporting system (livestock diseases including FMD) in 25 provinces
- Conducted training on good vaccination practice for Village Animal Health Workers in 10 provinces
- Conducted training on field biosafety and biosecurity for technical officers including central and provincial personnel
- Organised FMD vaccination in cattle/buffalo by government budget
- Implemented biosecurity at farm and village levels.






# FMD Prevention and Control – Planned activities

- Outbreak investigation
- Sero-prevalence (slaughterhouse and field surveillance) for FMD
- Even-based reporting system (livestock diseases including FMD)
- Vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease
- Restrict illegal animal movement (local and from outside the country)
- Conduct bio-security at slaughterhouse, farms, outbreak villages...

# Constraints of FMD Prevention and Control

- Technical
  - Illegal animal movement
  - Lab capacity and disease reporting system
  - High number of backyard farms that have low bio-security
  - Limited FMD vaccine coverage that was less than 3%
  - Budget
  - Limited budget support from government for FMD control and prevention.
  - Institutional
-  limited research capacity, human resource and support from stakeholders.

# Recommended solutions and way forward

- Enforce existing legislation on disease control and prevention.
- Strengthen lab capacity in disease diagnostic and animal disease surveillance systems.
- Improve stakeholder collaboration in FMD control and prevention.
- Increase FMD vaccine coverage and bio-security practice at farm level.
- Encourage farmers to make farm registration and apply for GAHP certification followed by Prakas 549.





Thank You