



World Organisation for Animal Health Founded as OIE



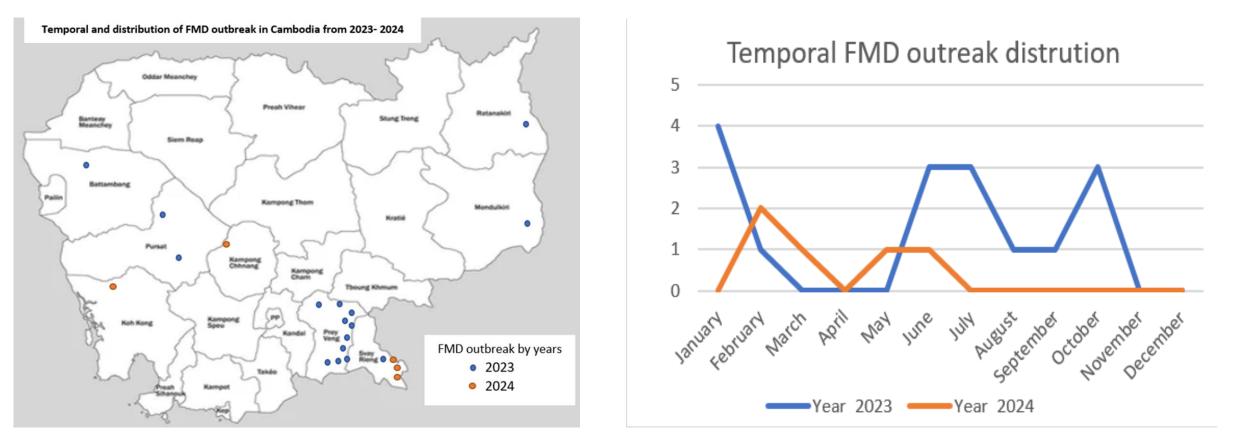
#### FMD Situation and SEACFMD Campaign Progress

Cambodia

Dr. BUN Chan Deputy Director

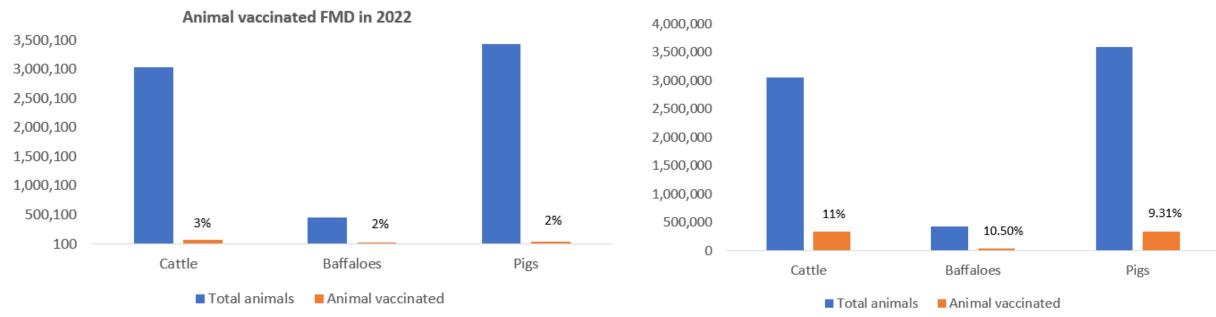
National Animal Health and Production Research Institute, General Directorate of Animal Health and Production

### FMD situation in 2023 - 2024



There were 16 FMD outbreaks in six provinces in 2023, while in 2024, FMD five outbreaks in three provinces. In 2023, FMD outbreak was increasingly started from June to October. In 2024, the outbreak was started early in February, May and June. Only O sero- type of FMD was found in the two years above.

#### Vaccination



Animal vaccinated FMD in 2023

In 2022, FMD vaccination was minimal at about 7%, but in 2023, FMD vaccination was increased to 32% due to in 2023, with the help of FMD vaccine from China.

# Progress of the implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap 2021 – 2025 based on agreed M&E Indicators

- Conducted FMD outbreak investigation and sample collection
- Tested samples to detect serotype of FMDV in laboratory
- Implemented even based reporting system (livestock diseases including FMD) in 25 provinces
- Conducted FMD surveillance in 12 slaughterhouses in 12 provinces, including Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kratie, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, and Svay Rieng.
- Vaccinated against FMD in cattle, buffaloes, and pigs in 2021, 2022, and 2023, 2024 by government budget and doner.

#### Cont,

- Conducted training on field biosafety and biosecurity for technical officers including central and provincial personnel
- Conducted training on good vaccination practice for Village Animal Health Workers in 10 provinces
- Meeting with private sector discussed control and prevention of animal diseases, including FMD
- Implemented biosecurity at farm and village levels.

#### Progress of national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway self Assessment Tool

Referring to the self-assessment tool of national FMD control based on FMD-PCP, it is shown that:

- In the PCP stage 1, the overall results show that there is 97% progress from the activities of the four main components: Livestock sector and stakeholders (100%), surveillance and diagnostics (100%), prevention control and evaluation (91%), and veterinary services (100%).
- In the PCP stage 2, the overall results show that there is 50% progress from the activities of the four main components: Livestock sector and stakeholders (40%), surveillance and diagnostics (54%), prevention control and evaluation (36%), and veterinary services (71%).

#### Cont, Control Pathway self Assessment Tool

- In the PCP stage3: The overall results show that there is 31% progressed from the activities of the four main components: Livestock sector and stakeholders (20%), surveillance and diagnostics (38%), prevention control and evaluation(9%), and veterinary services (57%).
- In the PCP stage4: The overall results show that there is 3% progressed, only surveillance and diagnostics is progressed at 8% and other three main components are not progressed (Livestock sector and stakeholders, prevention control and evaluation, and veterinary services).

## Key challenges and recommended solution

#### Constraints

- Insufficient of capable staff for risk-based emergency management
- Insufficient of testing reagent for FMD in laboratory
- Lack of cooperation by the development partners, the private sectors and communities
- Late reporting on animal sick and dead from farmers
- Limited budget for vaccination and intervention

### Cont,

#### **Solutions**

- Enforce existing legislation control and prevention
- Strengthen disease diagnostic and surveillance activities
- Enhance collaboration with stakeholders in FMD control and prevention
- Increase FMD vaccination coverage and biosecurity practices at community level.
- Encourage farmers to make farm registration and apply for GAHP certification followed by Prakas 549.



# Thank You