



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Country Report

SEACFMD Campaign Progress: 2021 - 2025

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27th SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting
20 – 22 August 2025, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR



FMD situation in 2024 and 2025

- No clinical FMD outbreak reported in 2022
- Serotype “O” was prevalent in 2019 and 2020 .
- Serotype “A” which was detected in 2018 in Attapeu province has not been found thereafter.

Field epidemiological hand book development and Training

- **Field epidemiological hand book development:**

DLF joint with the Nabong Agriculture University with budget supported from FAO the Field A.Field epidemiological hand book.

- **Field epidemiological Training for Provincial level:**

3 Field epidemiological Training for Provincial level were conducted in Luangprabang, Xiengkhouang and Champasack. In each training provincial technical staffs from 6 provinces in the zone were invited , 20 trainee were trained in each trainings, 60 people in total

FMD Vaccine Import

- imported FMD vaccine from Near by countries such as Thailand, China and Vietnam
- approximately 3,140,000 doses.

Government purchased 140,000 doses,

Donor purchase 60,000 doses

Private sector(commercial farms, traders...) 2,940,000 doses.

- The most vaccine Type is Killed-Attenuated vaccine
 - Divalent vaccine: Type O and A
 - Trivalent Vaccine: Type O, Asia 1 and A.
- The sub-serotype for each FMD virus types as follow:
 - Strain O/MYA98/BY/2010
 - Strain Asia 1/JSL/ZK/06
 - Strain Re-A/WH/09

FMD vaccination

- FMD vaccination campaigns were conducted by both the government and private sectors. The government sector conducted free vaccination campaign in some target areas

Province	Cattle		Buffalo		Pig		Sheep/ Goat	
	Population	Vaccinated	Population	Vaccinated	Population	Vaccinated	Population	Vaccinated
Attapeu	54,775	19,815	35,884	5,940	37,342	6,102	13,396	5,968
Bokeo	158,510	81,420	26,932	17,021	93,170	21,054	33,701	17,542
Borikhamxay	102,537	46,145	37,696	17,598	227,616	36,215	33,370	13,025
Champasack	199,716	99,690	149,744	80,245	462,912	131,004	39,996	18,325
Huaphanh	200,183	78,564	66,883	30,152	162,598	24,098	36,183	13,258
Khammuane	149,186	72,582	77,743	35,002	79,584	19,214	41,728	17,624
Luangnamtha	39,457	35,241	14,925	14,089	68,978	29,058	15,169	8,457
Luangprabang	165,689	99,895	61,589	36,845	363,266	76,328	117,124	49,021
Oudomxay	69,855	39,967	21,990	14,325	97,575	41,850	45,483	24,523
Phongsaly	45,993	16,240	42,366	14,098	122,511	18,064	23,638	5,467
Saravane	127,561	44,120	82,717	34,251	231,951	38,325	52,377	13,514
Savannakhet	432,366	230,150	302,618	170,214	391,275	98,045	122,250	54,708
Sekong	39,750	16,214	25,242	10,250	79,158	12,854	17,992	5,974
Vientiane	243,388	148,124	57,800	37,152	237,143	75,124	29,150	22,264
Vientiane Capital	147,537	59,320	17,460	8,685	161,819	61,024	38,411	26,487
Xayabury	359,359	24,124	92,175	57,115	206,021	79,521	41,073	18,024
Xiengkhuang	299,292	142,409	49,076	34,221	145,562	45,658	23,831	9,564
Xaysomboun	79,087	35,009	21,359	9,965	15,580	3,541	15,580	2,001
Total	2,914,241	1,289,029	1,184,199	627,168	3,184,061	817,079	740,452	325,746





Disease Control Zone establishment

- Increase the radius of the disease control zone from 50 km to 100 km, covering some areas in five northern provinces: Luangnamtha, Bokeo, Oudomxay, Phongsaly, and Huaphanh.
- Inside that area, identify a small area that has the facility to be a specific disease control zone or even be disease disease-free zone in the future
- New ADB project allocates about 4 million for the disease control zone

Disease Control Zone to Support Cattle Trade

Zoning and Its duty

FMD Free Zone:

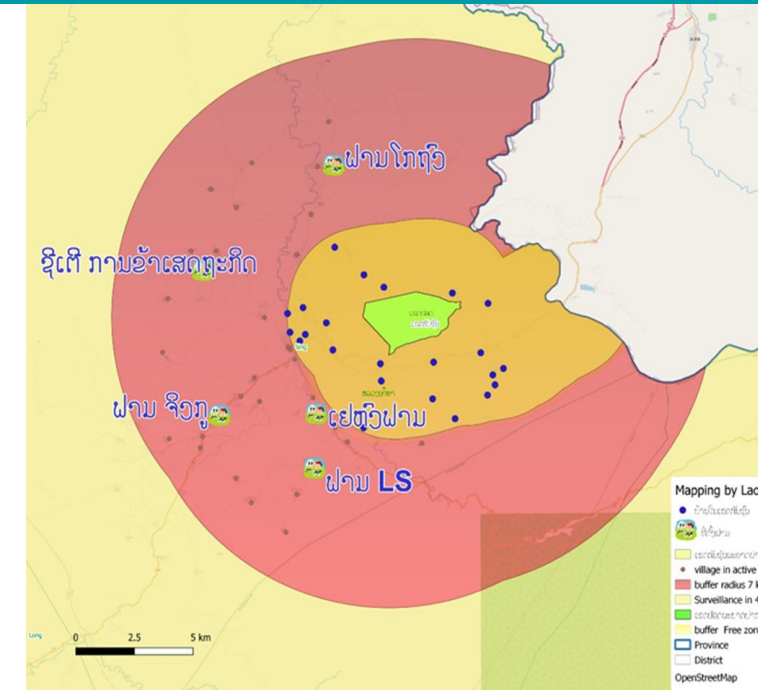
- Quarantine station inside the free zone
- 30 days quarantine before export
- Routine clinical examination of animals
- 10% blood sample collection for LPB ELISA test
- 30 sentinel animals
- NSP and Probang testing

Buffer Zone:

- Covers 22 villages with over 1800 cattle and buffaloes
- FMD Vaccination and post vaccination monitoring practiced
- 10% blood samples every 3 months for NSP test

Collection Zone:

- There are collection farms inside this zone
- 45 days quarantine before moving to quarantine zone
- Ear tagging with HS, FMD and LSD vaccination 2 time(day 0 to 4 and after 30 – 35 days)
- Routine clinical examination



Key challenges

- High price of FMD vaccine, only few death making less interest of farmers to vaccinate their animals
- Lack of funding and equipment for field operational works
- Delay or under-reporting.
- Free range production system, Improve public awareness, implement biosecurity practices.
- Illegal Animal and animal products movement both in country and cross border

Solution

- High price of FMD vaccine, making it less interest to farmers to vaccinate their animals
- Lack of funding and equipment for field operational works
- Delay or under-reporting.
- Free range production system, improve public awareness, implement biosecurity practices.
- Illegal Animal and animal products movement both in the country and across borders

Proposed Priority Actions

- In collaboration with the FAO, DLF plans to conduct pilot training for Village Veterinary Workers (VFW) in three target provinces: Luang Prabang, Oudomxay, and Luang Namtha. Within each province, three districts will be selected, with 12 active VFW villages chosen in each district.
- Export 18,000 cattle and buffalo to China
- Implement an animal health monitoring program in the disease control zone
- Carry out disease prevention activities in the disease control zone, especially in Luangnamtha province
- Implement a pilot disease clinical sign reporting system in the three provinces: Xayaboury, Luang Prabang, and Salavan



Thank You