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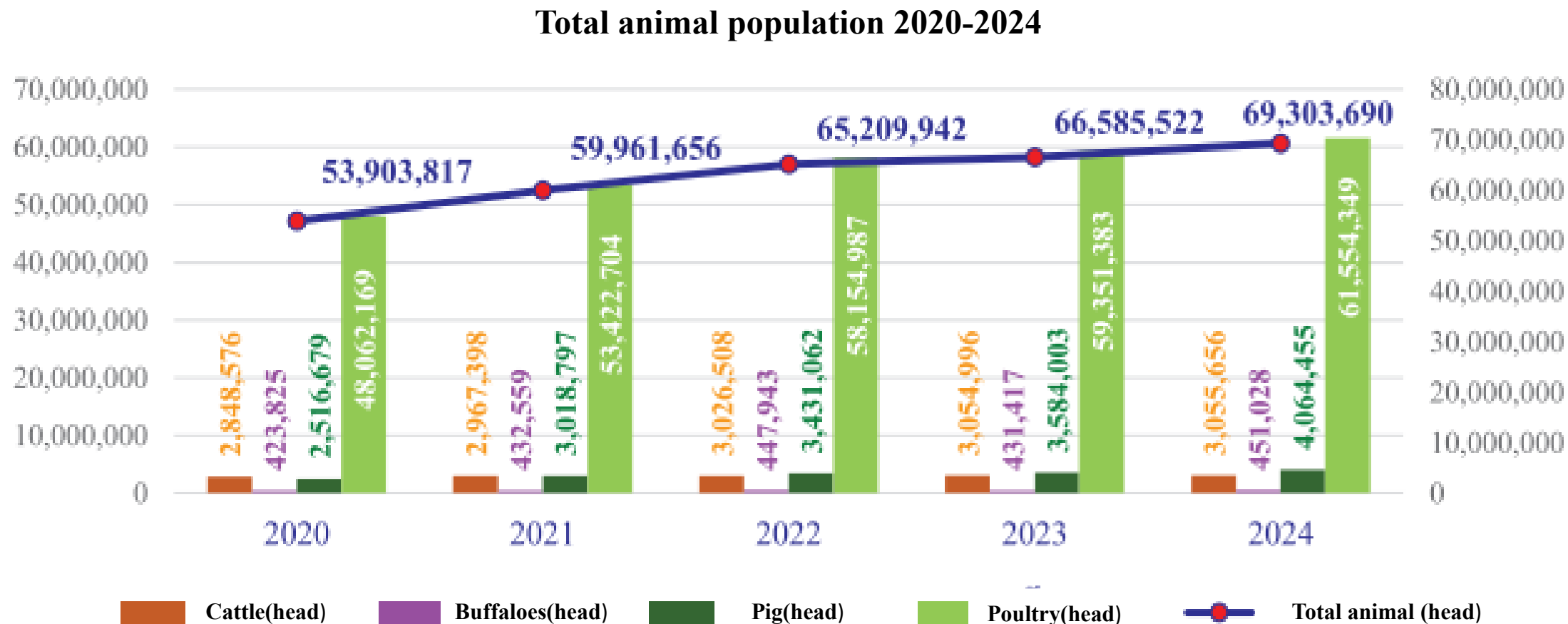
# SEACFMD Campaign Progress: 2021 - 2025

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

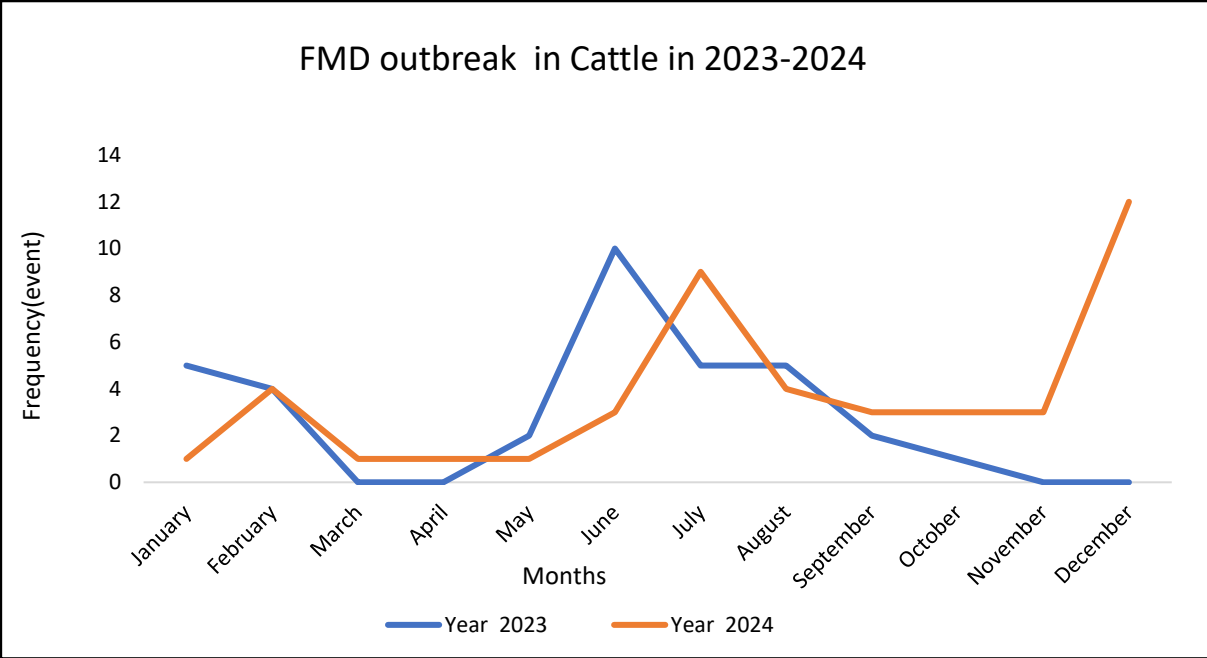
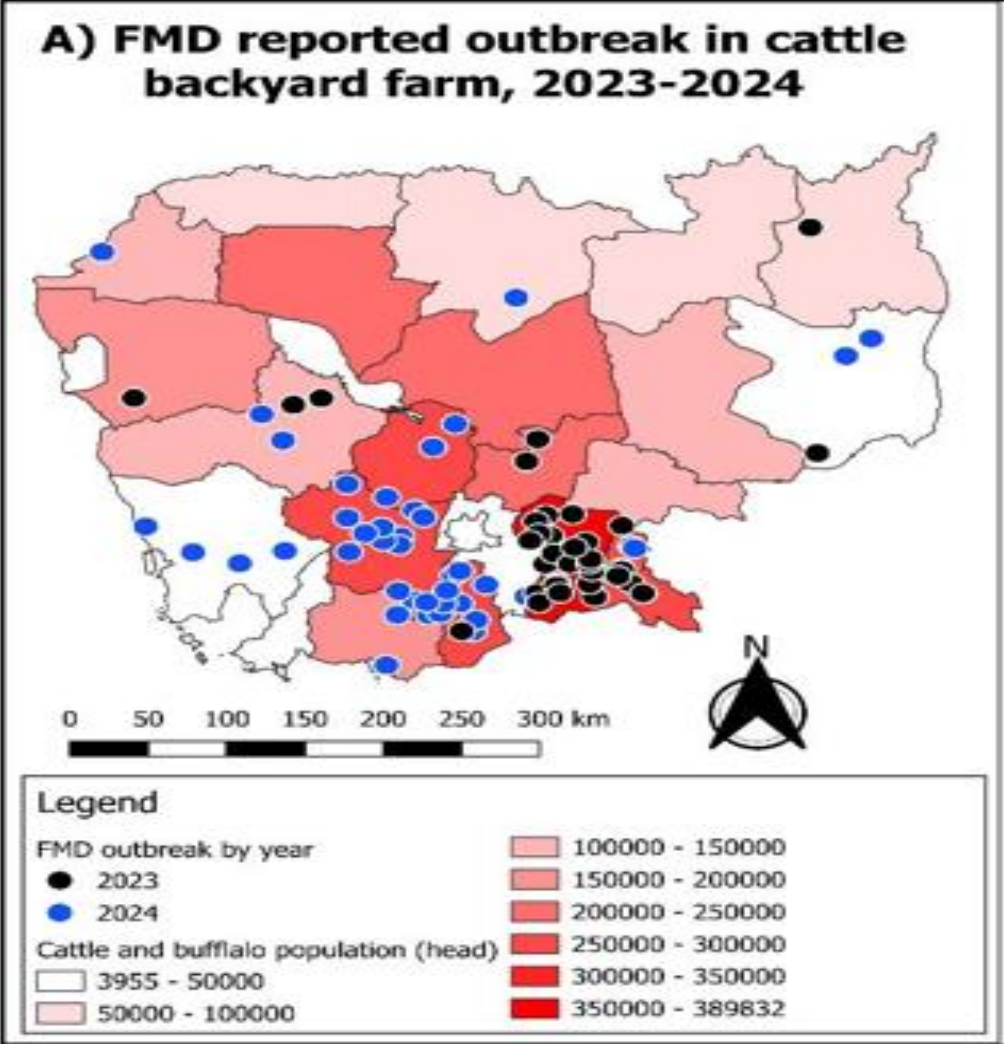
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# Animal population (2020-2024)



# FMD situation in 2023 and 2024



Year	FMD (head)		
	Case	Died	CFR
2023	1455	39	2.68%
2024	2019	23	1.14%
Grand Total	3474	62	

# FMD Serotype

- ❑ Two FMD virus serotypes (O and A)
- ❑ Serotype O strains identified including
  - Pan-Asia and
  - Mya-98 strains
- ❑ The Pan-Asia (India-2001e) had been detected for the first time in Cambodia in 2020

Type	Test	Total tested	Positive	% Prevalence
Cattle (N=1,795)	1. Brucellosis (Rose Bengal test)	1,795	22	1.2%
	2. FMD-NSP competition	1,795	965	53.7%
	3. Q Fever Indirect-Multi Species	1,795	4	0.2%

Table 1: FMDV strains in Cambodia from 2014-2024

2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain	Type	Topotype	Strain
O	ME-SA	Pan Asia	O	ME-SA	Pan Asia	O	ME-SA	Pan Asia	NA	NA	NA	O	ME-SA	Pan Asia	O			O	ME-SA	Pan Asia	O			O			O			O		
			O	SEA	Mya-98	O	SEA	Mya-98	NA	NA	NA				O			O														
			A	Asia	SEA97	A	Asia	SEA97	NA	NA	NA				A																	



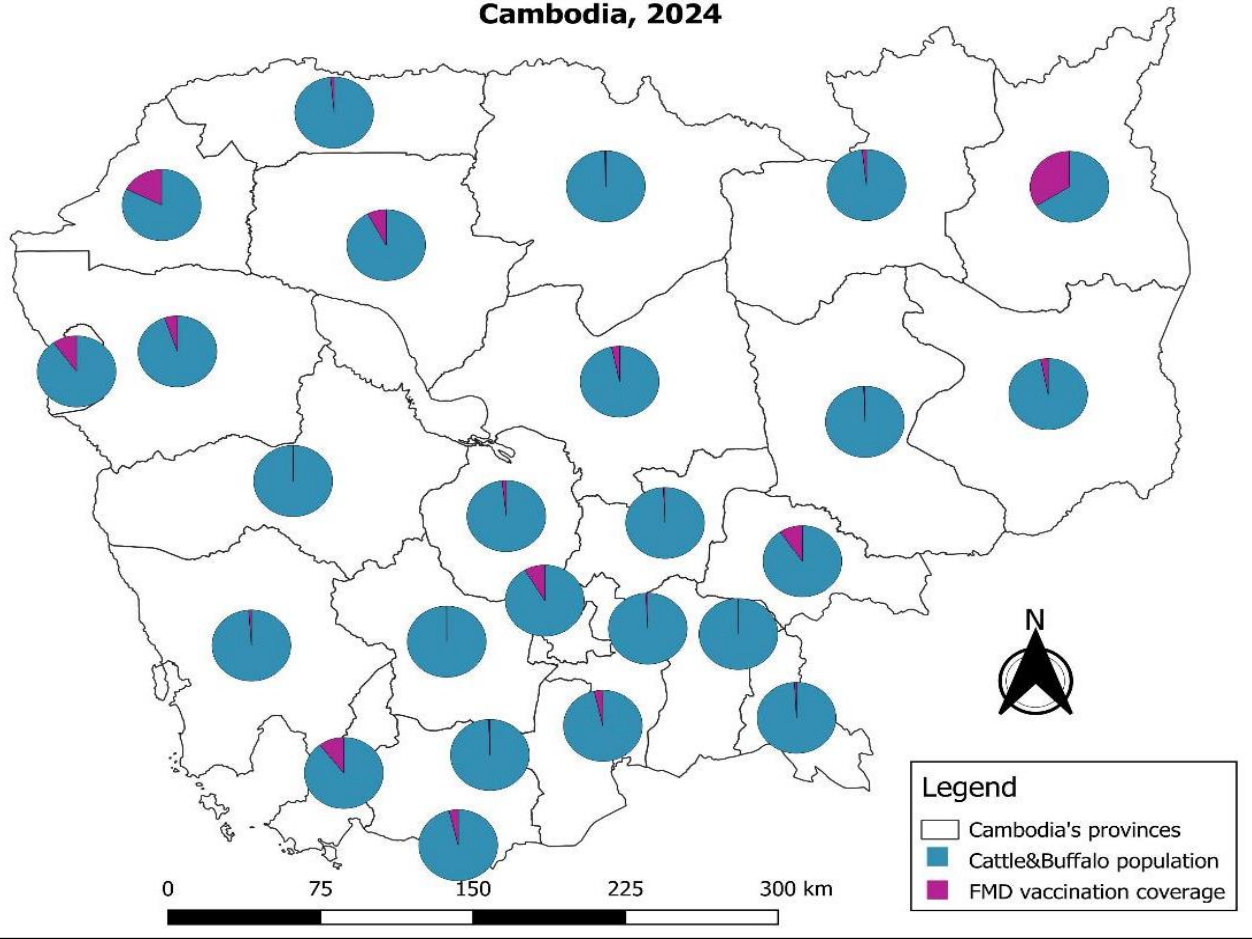
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# FMD Vaccination Coverage

Proportion of FMD vaccination among Cattle and Buffalo backyard farm, Cambodia, 2024



Province _ Name	Cattle & Buffalo population (head)	Cattle & Buffalo Vaccinated (head)	Percentage
Banteay Meanchey	149664	31965	21.36%
Battambang	186100	10462	5.62%
Kampong Cham	216452	1560	0.72%
Kampong Chhnang	277473	4880	1.76%
Kampong Speu	264298	305	0.12%
Kampong Thom	210349	7192	3.42%
Kampot	153625	772	0.50%
Kandal	47824	387	0.81%
Koh Kong	20908	228	1.09%
Kratie	135457	690	0.51%
Mondul Kiri	37488	1180	3.15%
Phnom Penh	3955	364	9.20%
Preah Vihear	88598	414	0.47%
Prey Veng	389832	365	0.09%
Pursat	146020	45	0.03%
Ratanak Kiri	61972	31898	51.47%
Siemreap	246195	20775	8.44%
Preah Sihanouk	14948	1749	11.70%
Stung Treng	53941	936	1.74%
Svay Rieng	271387	2363	0.87%
Takeo	269459	9851	3.66%
Oddar Meanchey	59398	880	1.48%
Kep	10228	396	3.87%
Pailin	17462	1934	11.08%
Tboung Khmum	119111	12605	10.58%
Total	3,452,144	144,196	4.18%

# Highlights of FMD Prevention and Control activities

## ❑ Animal movement control teams

- In and outside the outbreak area
- Check point for inspection of live animals importation from a neighboring country.

## ❑ Public awareness

- Awareness meeting for farmers

## ❑ Vaccination campaign

- In high-risk areas

## ❑ Bio-security practice

- Spray disinfectant and hygiene practice at
  - Slaughterhouses
  - Farms
  - Outbreak villages...



# SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

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- Conducted investigation, sample collection, and response during the FMD outbreaks.
- Tested samples to detect the serotype of FMDV in the laboratory.
- Implementing the Cambodia event Monitoring System(CamEMS) for detection and response to animal diseases, including FMD, in 25 provinces.
- Conducted surveillance in 12 slaughterhouses in 12 provinces to detect FMD.
- Vaccinated against FMD in cattle, buffaloes, and pigs in 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 by the government and donor funding.
- Conducted training on good vaccination practice for Village Animal Health Workers.
- Implemented biosecurity at both the farm and village levels.

# Key challenges and lessons learnt

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## Challenges

- There is insufficient funding for FMD surveillance and research activities.
- There are not enough testing reagents for FMD in the laboratory.
- The budget for vaccination and intervention is limited.
- Farmers and animal raisers report sick or dead animals late.
- There is a lack of cooperation from development partners, the private sector, and communities.



# Key challenges and lessons learnt

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## Solution

- Enforce existing legislation for FMD control and prevention.
- Strengthen disease diagnostics and surveillance activities.
- Enhance collaboration with stakeholders in FMD control and prevention.
- Increase FMD vaccination coverage and improve biosecurity practices at the community level.
- Encourage farmers and animal raisers to register their farms and apply for GAHP certification by Prakas 549.

# Proposed Priority Actions

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- Priority activities that will be implemented from September 2025 to December 2026
  - Continue investigation and response activities to the FMD outbreak.
  - Raise awareness of FMD through meetings with farmers and animal raisers in the community.
  - Workshop training on risk assessment
  - Implement biosecurity measures at both the farm and village levels.
  - Strengthen laboratory testing capacity for FMD.

## Cont., Proposed Priority Actions

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- Priority actions to be considered for the SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 - 2030
  - Conduct surveillance activities for the detection of FMD (financial support not yet identified...)
  - Investigation and response to FMD cases as they occur.
  - Implement an annual FMD vaccination program ( using the government budget or support from other donors)
  - Increase awareness campaigns targeting farmers, animal raisers, traders, and local authorities.
  - Enforce and promote farm and village-level biosecurity measures
  - Enhance laboratory diagnostic capacity



Thank You