



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Country Report

SEACFMD Campaign Progress: 2021 - 2025

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FMD situation

- The first FMD outbreak was reported in East Java April 2022, confirmed by National Reference Laboratory of FMD (Veterinary Biological Center/BBVF PUSVETMA)
- Reported to WOA in 09 May 2022
- Spread to other island in May 2022
- Types of animal affected:

FMD virus type circulating in Indonesia: O/ME-SA/Ind-2001 e

Serotype : O

Topotype : ME-SA

Lineage : Ind-2001

Sub-lineage: e

Laboratory confirmation tests : The Pirbright FMD Reference Laboratory



Cattle
598.767 head



Dairy Cattle
73.515 head



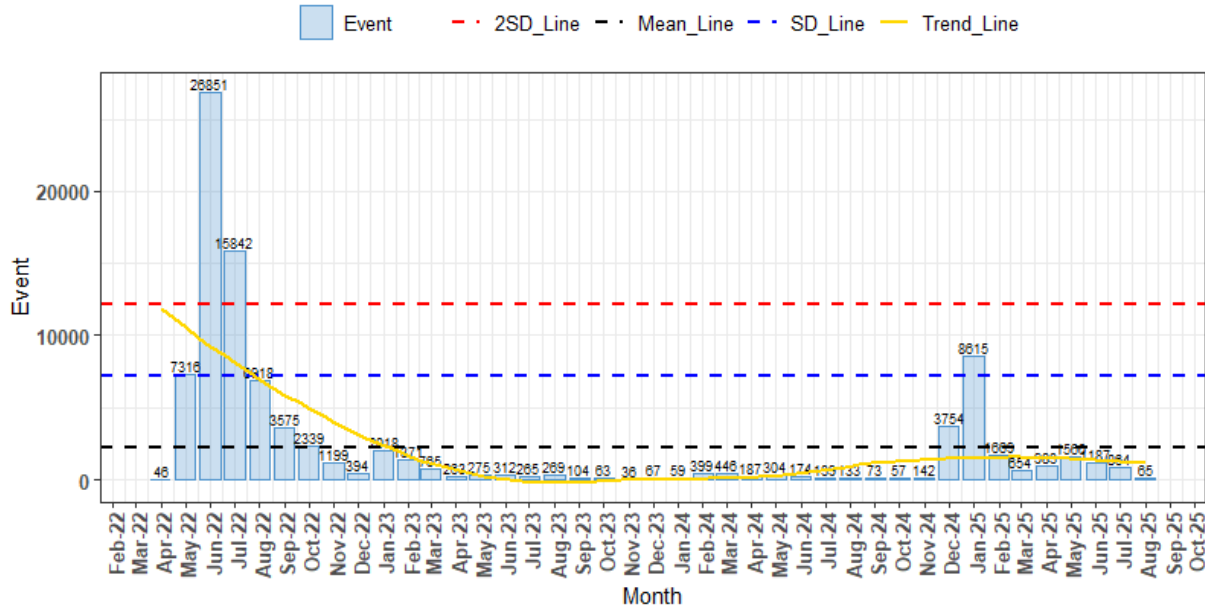
Buffalo
28.583 head



Goat & Sheep
9.181 head

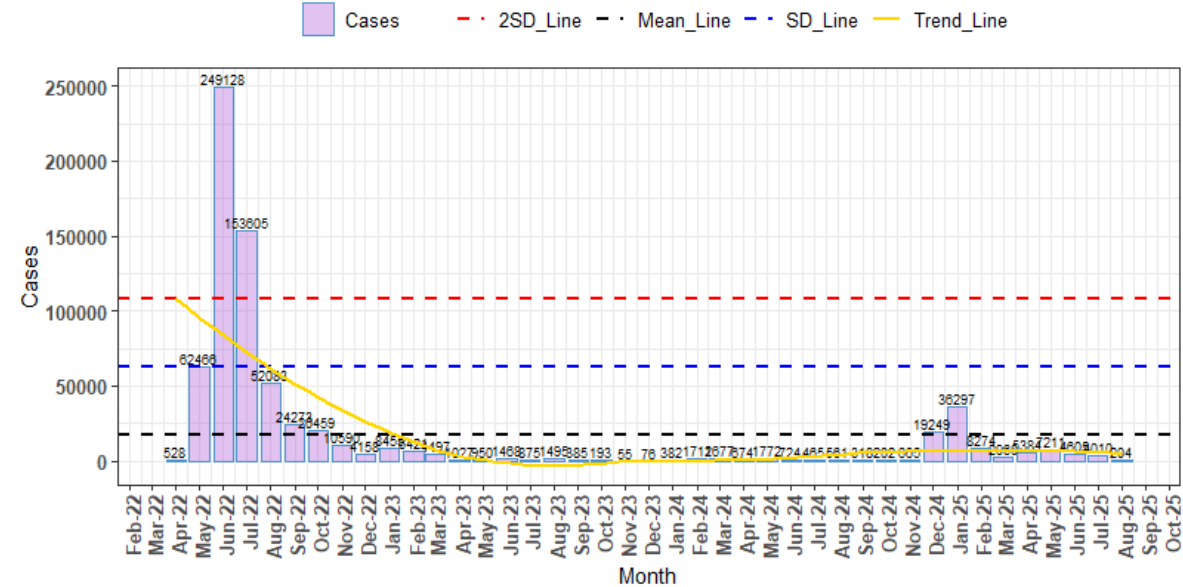
FMD situation

Temporal Distribution of FMD



ISIKHNAS 11 August 2025
Root 596: Priority Syndrome

Temporal Distribution of Cases FMD



ISIKHNAS 11 August 2025
Root 596: Priority Syndrome

- peaked of event and cases in June 2022
- after first vaccination in June 2022, event and cases began to decline
- in certain months there was an increase in incidents and cases, particularly in early January 2023 and at the end of December 2024
- in this period, animal movement increased due to the Eid Adha (Moslem festival). In last 2024, vaccination decline, new births of cattle without vaccination

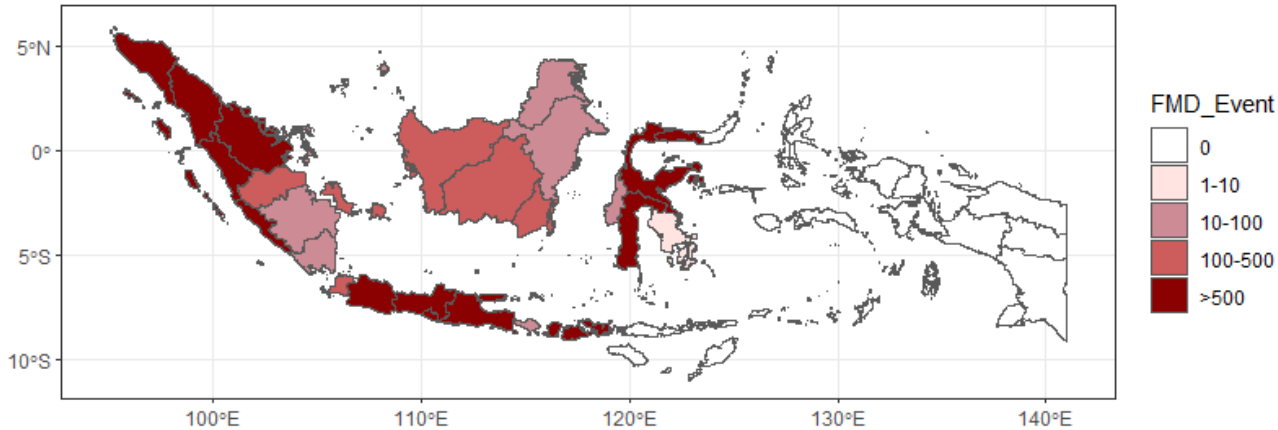


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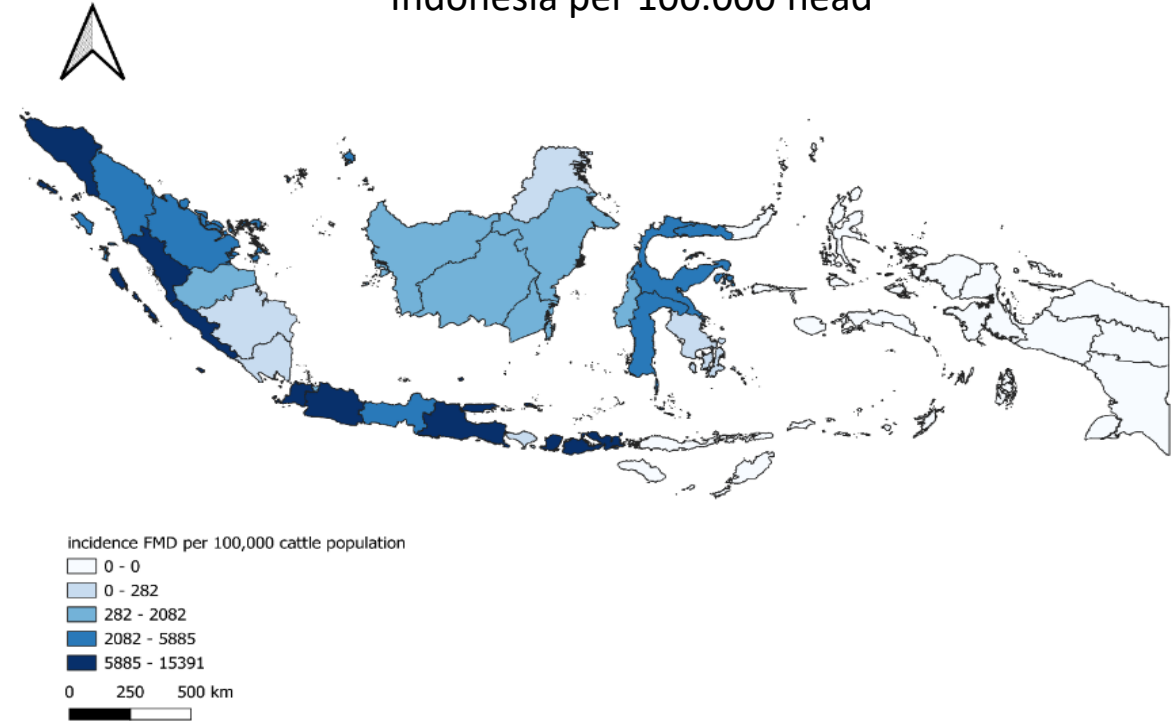
FMD situation

Spatial Distribution of FMD in Indonesia



ISIKHNAS 11 August 2025
Root 596: Priority Syndrome


Spatial distribution of cases FMD in
Indonesia per 100.000 head



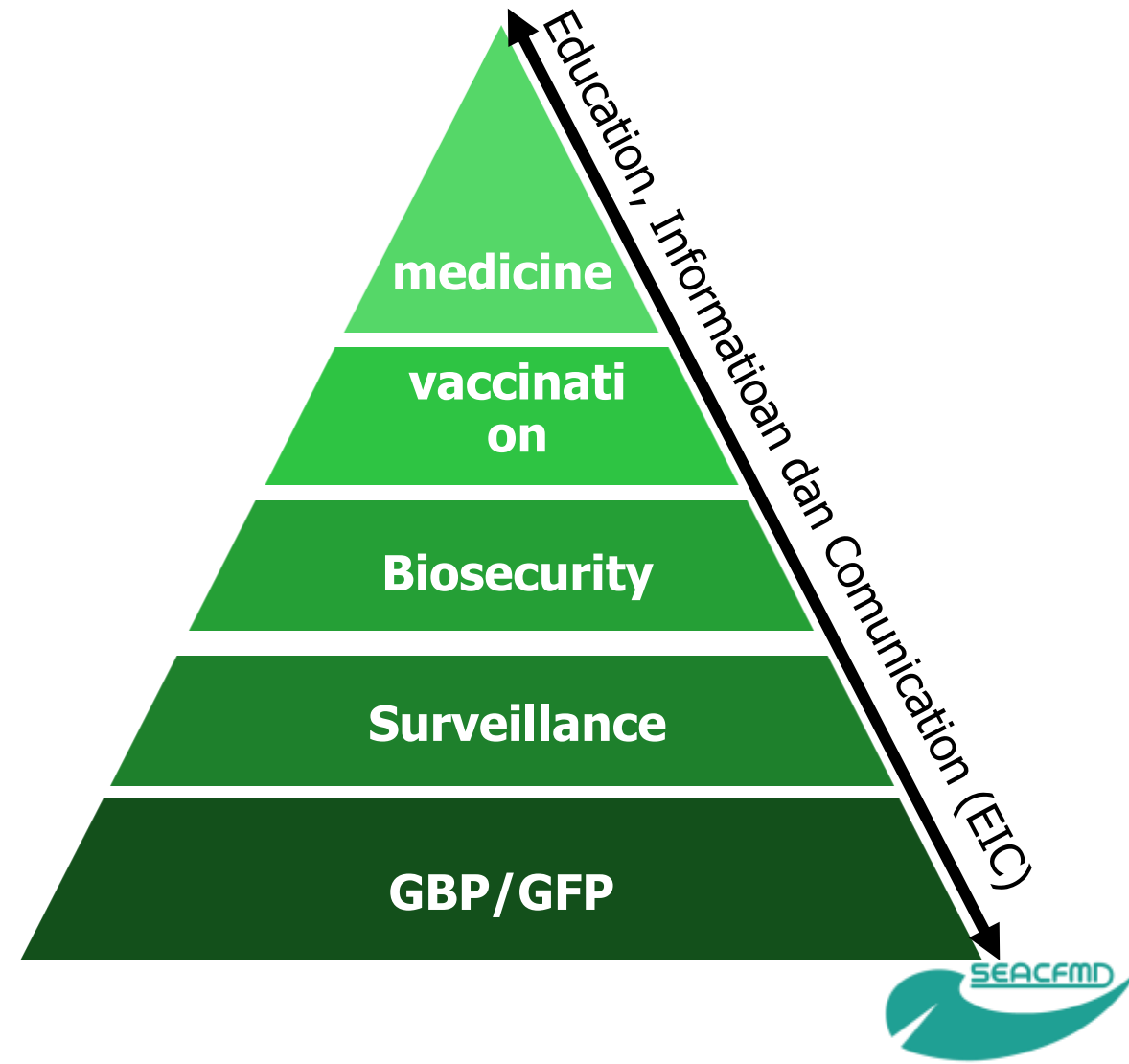
until August 2025: 28 provinces of 38 provinces,
337 districts, 2913 subdistricts, 13.529 villages

Highlights of FMD Prevention and Control activities

(Decree of MoA No. 285/2023: Road map of FMD Free by 2035)

- 01  provide vaccine and vaccination
- 02 Surveillance
- 03 Biosecurity and movement control
- 04 Animal Disease Preparedness
- 05 control of Socio-economic impact
- 06 Recovery of production and productivity
- 07 Coordination and collaboration *stakeholder*
- 08 Utilization of research outcomes and Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- 09 Public awareness

Key strategy

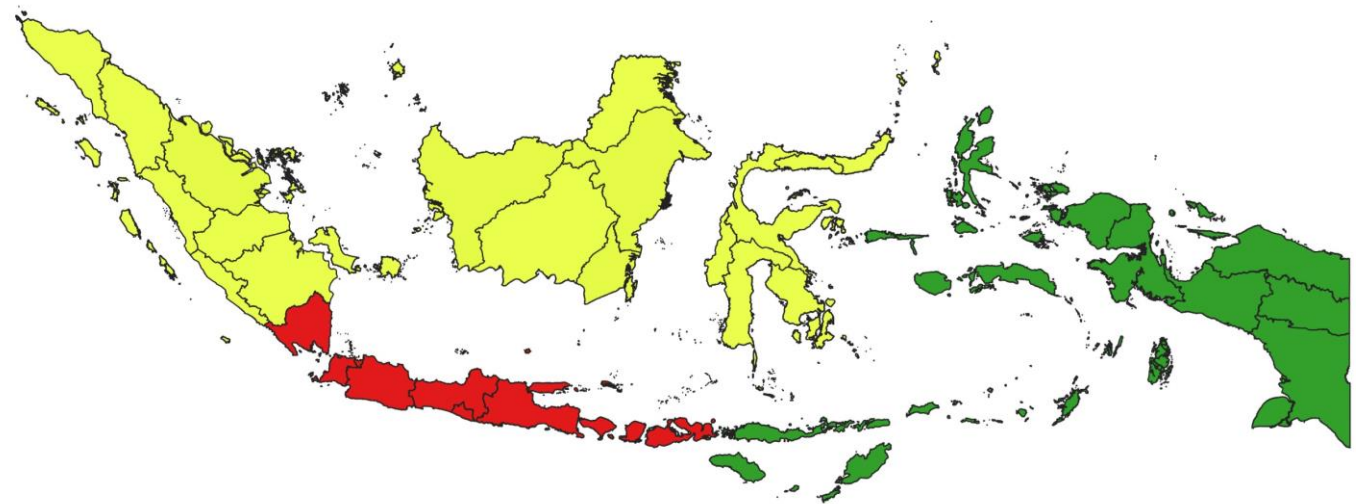
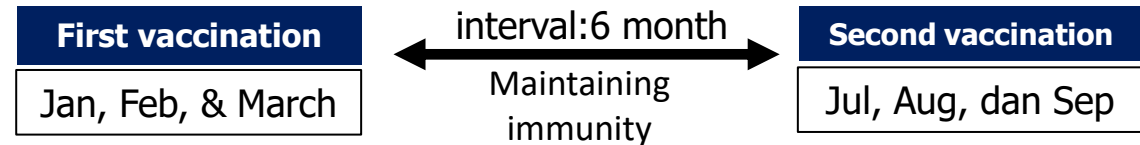


Highlights of FMD Prevention and Control activities

National strategy for FMD vaccination in Indonesia

Indonesia divides the country into three zones:

1. Areas with high-risk transmission, a high population of susceptible livestock, approximately 7.237.396 animals and high intra-island and inter-island movement are designated as **eradication zones (red zone)**
2. Areas with a low to moderate livestock density, with a total population of approximately 3.683.422 animals, area that frequently receive livestock from other regions and high intra-island movement are designated as **control zones (yellow zone)**.
3. Areas with no reported cases of FMD (FMD-free areas) and not located on the same landmass as infected areas are designated as **prevention zones (green zone)**.



Risk based vaccination approach (technical)

1. identify target animals → priority on cattle, buffalo
2. identify the location of target animal
3. priority of the vaccination inline with human resource and logistic



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Highlights of FMD Prevention and Control activities

FMD Control Program in Indonesia 2025-2029

Objective:

1. Reducing the incidence and risk of FMD progressively in infected areas (priority red zones).
2. Achieving Official Control Programme recognition for FMD by WOA.
3. Maintaining FMD-free island-based zones towards the establishment of vaccination-free zones (historical freedom).
4. Gradually expanding island-based FMD-free zones through vaccination.
5. Increasing vaccination coverage in major livestock production areas (red zones).

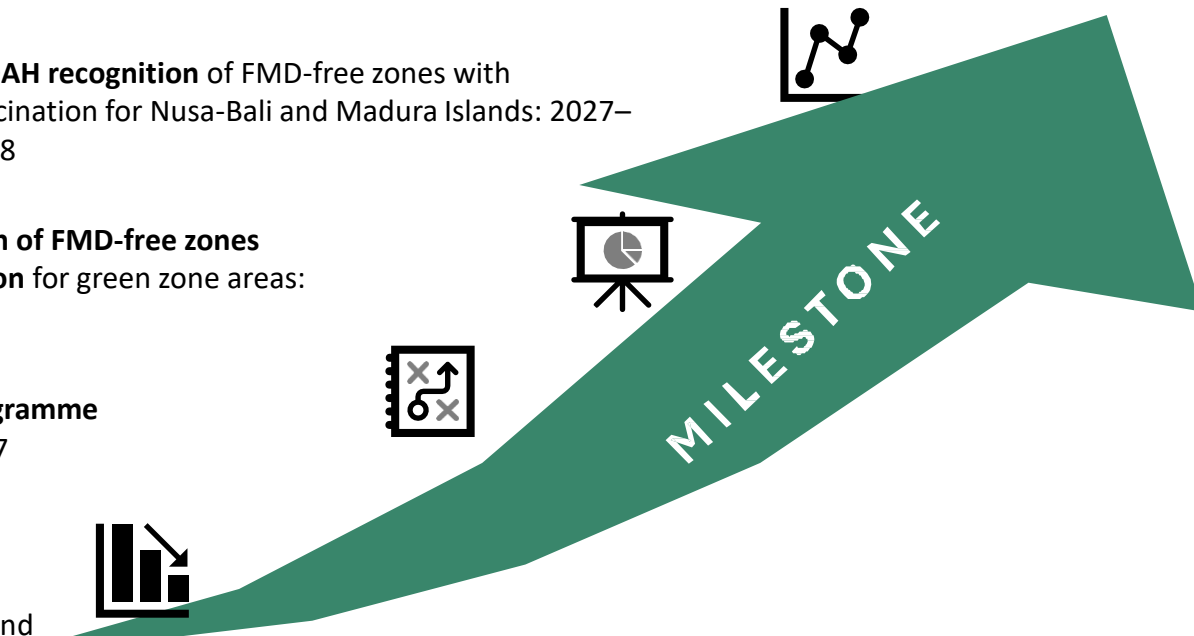
Achievement of PCP-FMD Stage 4 by maintaining island-based FMD-free zones with and without vaccination: 2028–2029

WOAH recognition of FMD-free zones with vaccination for Nusa-Bali and Madura Islands: 2027–2028

WOAH recognition of FMD-free zones without vaccination for green zone areas: 2026–2027

Achievement of **the Official Control Programme for FMD** (*PCP-FMD Stage 3): 2026–2027

Case Reduction in major production areas and implementation of compartmentalization for strategic business units: 2025–2026



SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

1. What is your current PCP-FMD stage?

Completion of PCP-FMD Stage 2

2. Number of FMD outbreaks reported in 2024 and 2025?

2024: 11.260 events, 103.687 cases

2025 (June 2025): 19.488 events, 91.515 cases

3. Percentage of reported outbreaks with full investigation including virus characterization in 2024?

40 samples collected from 2023-2024 submitted to Pirbright WRLFMD for characterization. National reference laboratory continued characterize all outbreak samples submitted from the DICs

Outbreak that was investigated and confirmed: 2022: 60.601/61.570 (98,4%), 2023: 6.380/6.939 (91,9%), 2024: 5.779/7.525 (76,8%), 2025 (August): 15.696/19.043 (82,4%)



SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

4. Number of agreement signed with other countries to facilitate livestock trade and legal movement of livestock in 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 ?

2022:none, 2023: 1 agreement with Brazil,

2024 -2025: List of livestock-exporting countries approved by the Government of Indonesia

5. Number of targets in the National Vaccination Strategy achieved in 2022 to 2025 / Proportion of targets in the vaccination strategy achieved?

2022: 9,297,876/32,580,812 doses (29%)

2023: 16,489,092/16,809,892 doses (98%)

2024: 9.112.396/21.208.000 doses (43%)

2025 (June 2025): 1.628.300/4.000.000 doses (41%)

based on the number of vaccine provided by government and operational budget allocation



SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

6. Had your country had a National FMD Preparedness and Response Plan? Have your country tested your plan through simulation exercise (desktop, field or both)?

Contingency plan 2022, FMD Roadmap developed in 2023

7. Do you have a Task force or National Committee In-charge of over seeing FMD control in your country? How regularly this Task force or Committee meet?

Yes in 2022-2023 (join decree between National Disaster Agency and Ministry of Agriculture. In 2024, The FMD Preparedness and Control Task Force was established by the Director General of Livestock and Animal Health through Decree Number 14033/2024.

8. Have your National FMD Control Program endorsed by the Ministries/ Government? How regularly/ how many times have your reviewed and updated your National FMD Plan?

FMD elimination roadmap endorsed on June 2023 by the Minister of Agriculture, reviewed in 2024 and on going review (2025)



SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

9. Have your Country carried out PVS self evaluation or external follow-up evaluation?

2023: PVS follow-up Evaluation

10. Have your country reviewed any legislation related to FMD (and other related TADs) in 2024 -2025?

Yes. Reviewed and updated regulation has been carried out since 2022-2024 (animal movement regulation, FMD vaccination, FMD surveillance and post vaccination monitoring, outbreak investigation, regulation of animal importation)

SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

11. Level of collaboration/ partnerships with the private sector for prevention and control of FMD as of 2023, 2024, and 2025?

Partnership on vaccination.

2023: Central government provide FMD vaccine & disinfectant with operational budget from the private sector. The procedure for registering for the FMD vaccine is determined by the Government & the private sector can carry out independent procurement. Government initiate FMD-free compartmentalization.

2024: The central government has registered five types of FMD vaccines, which are directly accessible to the private sector.

2025: co-shared budget between government and private sector (vaccine and its operational budget) is done by the private sector (industry, cooperative), central government focus on small scale farmers (backyard)

With Vaccine Producer and Distributor (veterinary pharmaceutical companies, vaccine manufacturers)

With academia, researcher and universities (mobilization of students on vaccination)

Partnership on RCCE (risk communication and community engagement) and Capacity Building with Association (veterinary professionals, industries, cooperatives, paravet, farmers, etc

SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

11. Level of collaboration/ partnerships with the private sector for prevention and control of FMD as 2025?

Partnership in Biosecurity and Animal Health Management with Livestock Companies (Feedlot, Breeding, Dairy): Implements biosecurity protocols at the farm level and animal health monitoring on their farms (e.g., fencing, hygiene zones), Establishes quarantine and internal movement monitoring systems, Provide consumer assurance that products are safe to consume, Report FMD cases promptly and transparently, Coordinate with veterinary authorities for disease control and vaccination, All farms are mandated to implement vaccination for susceptible animals within a 3-kilometre radius of their facilities. For example, large-scale feedlots or megafarm and breeding companies.

12. Number of activities identified and implemented that are in synergy (FMD and other TADs activities) in 2024, 2025?

(1) Offline and online coordination and advocacy meetings. (2) Strategic contagious animal diseases detection, response, and biosecurity training. (3) Strategic contagious animal diseases IEC implementation. (4) active surveillance of FMD by specimen collection conjunction with specimens for other diseases.



SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

13. Number of FMD expert identified in the country in 2022, 2023, and 2024?

None

13. Have your country use this roadmap to secure fund commitment from their respective Government?

Yes. During FMD outbreak situation, the National Economic Recovery Fund was allocated as an emergency response in 2022 to 2023

2024: At the end of 2024, there was a recurrence of the FMD outbreak, prompting the government to allocate a control budget.

2025: central government allocate budget for vaccine and operational of vaccination.

Key challenges and lessons learnt

- a. Challenges in vaccination of FMD: limited resources, extensive farming management, farmer rejection, workload for field officers to control other disease, other priority program that affect the sustainability of funding and resources for FMD
→ since 2025, Indonesia has launched a new vaccination strategy with a risk-based approach and vaccination months that are divided into two round per year: January-March, July to September, strengthen the collaboration with private sectors
- b. Animal movement in one island or inter-island
→ Implementation of movement regulation, monitoring through animal check point in the road.
- c. Low level of farmer awareness and understanding, many farmers have limited knowledge of FMD, lack of information about the FMD post vaccination (side effect of vaccination)
→ IEC activities to increase public awareness
- d. Under-reporting of cases
→ Program incentive, media surveillance

Proposed Priority Actions

- Priority activities that will be implemented from September 2025 till December 2026.
 - Finalization the documents of the Risk Assessment Plan and Risk-Based Strategic Plan
 - Submission of FMD-Free Status recognition for nine provinces in Indonesia that remain free from FMD to WOA (August 2025)
 - Continuation of the FMD vaccination program in 2026
 - Submission 2025 outbreak samples to WRLFMD for virus characterization and vaccine matching
 - Participate in FMD global proficiency testing (PT) with WRLFMD Pirbright
 - Updating national FMD roadmap
- Priority actions to be considered for the SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 – 2030
Already covered in the proposed draft SEACFMD Roadmap 2026-2030



Thank You