

SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 – 2030



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for Animal Health



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Preface

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) remains one of the most significant transboundary animal diseases affecting livestock production, trade, and livelihoods across South-East Asia and China. Over the past decades, the South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Campaign have substantially reduced FMD incidence, strengthened veterinary services, and built strong regional solidarity in the prevention and control of FMD and other Transboundary animal diseases (TADs).

Despite these achievements, FMD continues to threaten food security, rural economies, and regional and international markets. Rapid changes in livestock production systems, intensive animal movements, evolving FMD virus lineages, the incursion of emerging transboundary animal diseases (TADs), and increasing pressure on resources demand that our strategies remain forward-looking, adaptable, and strongly collaborative. The next phase of the SEACFMD Campaign must therefore consolidate previous gains while addressing persistent and emerging gaps with renewed commitment.

The **SEACFMD Roadmap 2026–2030** has been developed to guide Members and partners over the coming five years. It translates our shared vision of an FMD-free region into clear strategic directions and priority actions, aligned with the Global FMD Control Strategy, the GF-TADs Strategy, WOAHP international standards, and relevant regional and national frameworks. It also draws on the findings of the evaluation of the SEACFMD Campaign from 1997 to 2020, as well as the foresight exercise conducted during the 27th SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting in September 2024.

This Roadmap is the product of a joint effort. It reflects the experience, expertise, and aspirations of SEACFMD Members, collaborating partners, and technical experts who contributed through consultations, technical meetings, and Members inputs. Their engagement underscores a common understanding: no country can tackle FMD alone. Collective action remains essential to achieve and sustain FMD freedom.

We do not see this Roadmap as a static document, but as a living guide to support planning, coordination, and investment at national and regional levels. It is intended to help decision-makers prioritise resources, enable veterinary services to plan and implement technical activities, and allow partners to align their support with common regional goals.

WOAH will continue to support its Members, using the PVS Pathway and other available tools to strengthen national Veterinary Services and their capacity to implement FMD and other TAD control plans. Collaboration with partners such as FAO, ASEAN/ACCAHZ and donors will be further optimised, and opportunities for public–private partnerships actively encouraged.

I wish to convey my deep appreciation to SEACFMD Members, the WOAHP Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia, WOAHP FMD Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres, and all partners for the progress achieved to date through the SEACFMD Campaign. I am also grateful to the Government of Thailand for hosting the WOAHP Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia in Bangkok, and to our donors – Australia, the People’s Republic of China, US DTRA, and New Zealand, whose support has been critical to the Campaign’s achievements. Finally, I extend my sincere thanks to the Core Group Members, SEACFMD National Coordinators and experts for their substantive contributions to the development of this new Roadmap.

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Director General

World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)



Backyard Cattle Farm in Cambodia @Stephane Renaudin

Executive Summary

The control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Southeast Asia and China is not only an animal health priority but also an economic, social, and strategic necessity. With the majority of livestock raised by smallholder farmers, effective FMD control is critical for safeguarding livelihoods, reducing rural poverty, and ensuring food security. The transboundary nature of FMD and the scale of cross-border trade in the Greater Mekong Subregion mean that a single outbreak can have far-reaching regional consequences. This was starkly illustrated by the reintroduction of FMD into Indonesia in 2022 after more than 30 years of freedom.

Livestock intensification in countries such as China and Vietnam has created opportunities for improved efficiency and biosecurity but also increased the risk of large-scale outbreaks once the virus enters. In contrast, traditional backyard farming systems remain highly vulnerable due to low biosecurity. Persistent challenges, including insufficient quarantine and veterinary capacity, underreporting of cases, weak biosecurity, limited political commitment in some countries, donor dependency, and variable vaccine quality and coverage, continue to undermine control efforts, despite evidence of the high return on investment.

The SEACFMD Campaign has achieved significant milestones. The Philippines was recognised as FMD-free without vaccination in 2011, and several Members have progressed through the Progressive Control Pathway for FMD (PCP-FMD) framework. In addition, the SEACFMD platform has served as an effective mechanism for coordinating regional responses not only to FMD but also to other emerging transboundary animal diseases (TADs). The current epidemiological landscape is marked by the dominant circulation of serotypes O and A, with emerging lineages such as O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e and O/ME-SA/SA-2018 posing risks of wider spread beyond the region, while uncertainty persists regarding the long-term presence of serotype Asia 1. Beyond SEACFMD, new FMD threats have emerged: SAT 2 and SAT 1 in the Middle East, and the O/ME-SA/SA-2018 lineage in India, highlighting the risk of unusual serotype incursions. The greatest threat to the region

comes from introductions of external virus lineages, particularly from other regions, rather than local strain evolution.

Looking ahead, sustainable progress requires embedding FMD control into national livestock development agendas, ensuring greater domestic investment, and harmonising biosecurity and vaccination strategies across countries. Leveraging synergies with other TAD programmes will also be critical to strengthening resilience and moving towards eradication. A regional, cluster approach by strengthening cross-border collaboration (e.g., Upper Mekong Working Group) and grouping countries with similar FMD epidemiology and trade dynamics can help tailor strategies to optimize disease control

The 7th Phase of the SEACFMD Campaign (2026–2030) represents a new era, guiding Members towards FMD control and eventual eradication by strengthening veterinary services and regional collaboration. The roadmap is aligned with the Global and Regional GF-TADs Strategies, the PCP-FMD tool, and WOA international standards and guidelines. It reflects the recommendations of SEACFMD governance meetings, incorporates lessons from multiple evaluations—including the review of the Campaign from 1997 to 2020, and integrates the outputs of the “SEACFMD by 2050” Foresight exercise conducted during the 27th SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting in September 2024 in Bangkok, Thailand.

The SEACFMD 2026-2030 has one Vision, one goal and three main objectives/ outcomes to achieve FMD control:

VISION: A SEACFMD region where FMD is controlled and subsequently eradicated, ensuring safer trade, economic stability, and sustainable livestock development.

GOAL: To achieve regional control and eradication of FMD, through strengthened veterinary services and regional collaboration.

The SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 – 2030 has three broad Objectives:

1) THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK-BASED strategies, including fit for purpose surveillance, targeted vaccination, biosecurity and animal movement controls (Outcome 1), to improve:

- **Epidemiological surveillance** (Output 1.1), including detailed outbreak investigations, identification of circulating strains, risk factors and risk zones, and improved reporting. Enhanced early warning systems and cost-effective monitoring methods will further support timely detection, targeted interventions and evidence-based resource allocation.
- **Veterinary laboratory diagnostic systems** (Output 1.2), ensuring compliance with WOAHA standards, building and retaining laboratory capacity, and facilitating referral to international labs for confirmation. Accuracy and regional support can be enhanced through quality assurance (proficiency testing and lab twinning), and the establishment of a WOAHA Reference Laboratory in South-East Asia.
- **Livestock movement control, quarantine and biosecurity** (Output 1.3), by mapping animal movement pathways, traceability and digital tracking systems, monitoring market drivers and online trade, and strengthening biosecurity and quarantine.
- **FMD vaccination and access to quality vaccines** (Output 1.4), through the promotion of WOAHA-compliant, good-quality vaccines, supported by vaccine matching studies and post-vaccination monitoring; as well as through coordinated risk-based vaccination strategies and engagement of the private sector to complement government efforts.
- **Preparedness and response capacity in FMD free countries and zones** (Output 1.5) with risk-based contingency plans and protocols, improved early warning, rapid detection and response, emergency vaccine banks, simulation exercises and training, and maintenance and establishment of FMD free zones.

2) ENHANCED COUNTRY OWNERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE through advocacy and effective policies and legislation (Outcome 2), by strengthening:

- **Policies and legislations** related to FMD and TADs control (Output 2.1), following PVS findings, aligning National FMD Control Plan with the new SEACFMD Roadmap, enhancing disease control capacity, adapting legislation and implementing game-changer policies to evolving disease risks, or including incentives for authorized vaccine use.
- **Communication, advocacy and stakeholder engagement** (Output 2.2), through updating and implementing regional and national Communication Strategies, use of policy briefs and other tailored communication materials, as well as increasing stakeholder awareness along the value-chains.
- **Cost-efficient synergies with other TADs** (Output 2.3), by promoting horizontal approaches to surveillance, biosecurity, animal movement control and communication, as well as optimization of resources.

3) STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION among the stakeholders, including the private sectors at both regional and country levels, to support sustainable livestock production and business continuity (Outcome 3), through:

- **Efficient and effective SEACFMD coordination platforms** (Output 3.1), through high-level policy dialogue at Sub-Commission Meetings, enhanced roles of National Coordinators and technical networks (EpiNet and LabNet), and active engagement of the private sectors. Cross border initiatives and cluster-based approach for countries with similar epidemiological and trade contexts will also tailor strategies and improve control.
- **Sustained collaborations with key partners for FMD/TADs control** (Output 3.2), seeking renewed ASEAN support, synergies with TADs Strategies, collaboration with ACCAHZ, continued engagement with FAO and GF-TADs and other key research institutions; as well as engaging donors.

- **Stakeholder engagement and multidisciplinary collaboration** (Output 3.3), involving key Ministries and authorities, promote public-private partnerships and private sector engagements, e-commerce platforms; leveraging IT entities and promote interdisciplinary collaboration.
- **Cross-border collaborations and key stakeholders' partnerships** (Output 3.4), enhancing biosecurity measures and animal movement control, implementing harmonized, collaborative, cross-border initiatives across neighbouring and epidemiologically-linked countries.

AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND A MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL) FRAMEWORK for the Roadmap 2026–2030 have been developed, incorporating feedback from SEACFMD Members. These will be reviewed regularly to track progress at both national and regional levels against established performance indicators and objectives, identify areas requiring additional support, and adjust the focus of activities as needed based on results.

1. Background

The control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in South-East Asia (SEA), China and Mongolia constitutes not only an animal health objective but also an economic, social and strategic necessity. With most livestock producers in the region comprising smallholder farmers, effective FMD control is essential for safeguarding livelihoods, reducing rural poverty and enhancing the resilience and food sovereignty of farming communities (Knight-Jones & Rushton, 2013; Knight-Jones, Mc Laws & Rushton, 2016). Given the transboundary nature of FMD and the significant volume of cross-border livestock trade, particularly in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Myanmar), a single outbreak can have far-reaching regional implications. Despite the demonstrable return on investment (Blacksell et al., 2019; SEACFMD Roadmaps (2006-2010; 2011-2015; 2016-2020; 2021-2025; WOA, 2023), some Members continue to face challenges in securing sufficient political will and financial resources for implementing key activities such as vaccination and surveillance (WOAH, 2024a). Countries already recognized as FMD-free (WOAH, 2024b; WOA, 2025), also require resources to maintain their preventative and preparedness strategies.

The SEACFMD Campaign was launched in 1997 under the auspices of WOA to promote harmonized and coordinated regional action to control and ultimately eradicate FMD. By 2016, the Campaign comprised 12 full members (Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam), most of which had made progress along the Progressive Control Pathway for FMD (PCP-FMD) (SEACFMD Roadmaps (2006-2010; 2011-2015; 2016-2020; 2021-2025), with which the Campaign is aligned. A landmark achievement of the Campaign was the declaration of the Philippines as FMD-free without vaccination in May 2011 (Blacksell et al., 2019; SEACFMD Roadmaps, 2006-2025). The Philippines achievement demonstrated that FMD freedom is attainable even in a livestock-dense tropical multi-island country. The resulting FMD-free status contributed to increasing public trust in veterinary services, revitalized local livestock production, and opened access to regional export markets.



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2. Context

The FMD landscape in the region has become increasingly dynamic and complex since 2021, with notable epidemiological shifts and emerging challenges. A major turning point was the reintroduction of FMD into Indonesia in 2022, ending over three decades of disease freedom. This event marked a serious setback for the region and exposed weaknesses in regional preparedness and biosecurity.

2.1. Current status of FMD in the region

The dominant FMDV serotypes currently circulating in the SEACFMD region are O and A (Table 1). Among these, serotype O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e remains predominant and was responsible for the 2022 epidemic in Indonesia; it continues to cause outbreaks in several countries, including the Republic of Korea. A newer lineage, O/ME-SA/SA-2018, now represents around 40% of serotype O cases in India and has spread to the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Israel. In 2025, this lineage was also detected in Germany, marking the first confirmed incursion of serotype O into Europe in more than 15 years (Edwards et al., 2025). Meanwhile, O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2 was identified as the cause of recent outbreaks in Hungary and Slovakia.

For serotype A, the A/ASIA/Sea-97 lineage was detected in Myanmar (2021), Thailand (2022, predominantly in the western region but also in other areas), and Malaysia (2023). In contrast, serotype Asia

1 has not been reported in Southeast Asia since 2017, with Myanmar being the last country to confirm its presence.

At the country level, Lao PDR has reported no outbreaks since 2019, while Myanmar recorded no outbreaks in 2022–2023 but experienced a resurgence in 2024 (WOAH, 2024a). In Mongolia, a major epidemic in 2021 was brought under control through vaccination in 2022, and no outbreaks were reported in 2023 and 2024.

While passive surveillance systems in the region continue to detect the dominant serotypes, they remain less effective in identifying rare serotypes (such as Asia 1) or early incursions of new lineages (WOAH, 2024c; Wada et al., 2025). This limitation underscores the need for enhanced active surveillance, improved modelling, and strengthened regional data sharing to more accurately assess and manage FMD risks.

Table 1: FMD virus serotypes identified in the SEACFMD region based on data from WRLFMD, RRLSEA, the WOAHI/FAO Lab Network, publications* and reported @SEACFMD

Country	O					A		Asia-1
	ME-SA/Ind-2001e	SEA / Mya-98	CATHAY	ME-SA / PanAsia	ME-SA/ PanAsia-2	ASIA / Sea-97	ASIA/Ind	
Cambodia	2024	2016		2024		2016		
Laos	2024	2017		2024		2018		
Malaysia	2024	2016	2005	2023	2009	2023		
Myanmar	2022	2021				2021	2010	2017
Thailand	2024	2018	2012	2019		2022		
Vietnam	2023	2024	2018	2024		2017		2007
PR China	2025	2020	2024	2019		2019		2009
Indonesia	2025							
Mongolia	2022	2018		2017		2016		

*Recent papers: Khanh et al., (2025)

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Beyond the SEACFMD region, additional threats have emerged. Since 2022, new SAT 2 lineages have been detected in the Middle East (Iraq, Jordan, Türkiye, Bahrain, and Oman), likely introduced from East Africa. More recently, SAT 1 has also been confirmed in Iraq and Bahrain, highlighting the risk of unusual serotype incursions.

Overall, the greatest threat to the SEACFMD region arises from the introduction of new lineages from external virus pools, rather than from the local evolution of endemic strains. Incursions of novel lineages into naïve populations can have severe social and economic consequences, as existing population immunity may be insufficient and available vaccines may not provide adequate protection due to antigenic mismatch.

2.2. Socio-economic challenges

The region has experienced rapid growth in livestock production, particularly in China and Vietnam, driving a shift towards more intensive and commercial farming. While this modernisation can enhance efficiency and biosecurity, it also heightens the impact of outbreaks once FMD enters these systems. The majority of farms in the region remain in smallholder, backyard settings limited resources and weak biosecurity (Miller et al., 2018), creating a dual production system that complicates control efforts.

Rising urban wealth has boosted demand for meat and dairy (SEACFMD Roadmaps, 2006-2025; Miller et al., 2018), increasing prices and driving greater imports and longer-distance animal movements – factors closely linked with FMD spread (Punyapornwithaya et al., 2025; Chanchaidechachai et

al., 2024). Specifically, Puyapornwithata et al. (2025) study demonstrated a rise in FMD incidence following price increases for livestock and livestock products in the preceding one to two months.

Movements linked to trade, e-commerce, and seasonal festivals, whether legal or illegal, are considered the highest risk for FMD virus introduction and spread. Efforts to restrict movement often push activity underground, compounding risks. Inconsistent policies on live animal versus meat imports, the persistence of wet markets, and inadequate infrastructure further exacerbate vulnerabilities (Blacksell et al., 2019; WOA, 2023). Strengthened and harmonized biosecurity guidelines for animal movement are therefore critical to effective FMD control in the region.

2.3. Key technical challenges

A major technical barrier to FMD control in South-East Asia is the insufficient awareness among farmers, which delays reporting and undermines effective control efforts (Blacksell et al., 2019; WOA, 2023; Miller et al., 2018). The SEACFMD Campaign has responded to this through awareness campaigns, training, and farmer dialogues, leading to measurable improvements (WOA, 2023). Nevertheless, under-reporting of outbreaks remains a critical issue, limiting our ability to establish the true epidemiological picture of FMD in the region. Another major challenge is that a high proportion of reported outbreaks are not subjected to virus characterization. This is largely due to insufficient or delayed sample collection and laboratory testing, making it difficult to obtain accurate estimates of the circulating FMD virus serotypes.

The emergence of other TADs has competed for resources and attention with FMD control, but this challenge is being transformed into an opportunity for enhanced cost-efficient synergies. The SEACF-

MD framework is acknowledged for supporting coordinated strategies across diseases, and members are actively identifying and implementing integrated approaches, such as combining FMD vaccination with LSD or other animal health programmes to maximize resources and reduce workload.

Laboratory diagnostic capacity and capability remain uneven across the region; however, efforts are underway to strengthen these systems through regular meetings of the SEACFMD Laboratory Network and the Regional Expert Group for FMD. In addition, the cross-sectoral use of molecular tools is gradually building resilience. Drawing on lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic, collaboration with human health authorities to share molecular diagnostic capacities is being encouraged as a cost-efficient approach to enhance regional preparedness.

Poor regional biosecurity, porous borders, and uncontrolled animal movements continue to drive FMD spread, as underscored by the recent incur-

sion into Indonesia. To address these challenges, SEACFMD promotes stronger legislation, improved quarantine measures, and risk-based biosecurity practices. Efforts are also underway to strengthen animal traceability systems, with pilots already in place in Thailand and Myanmar.

Limited emergency preparedness and response capacities and outdated contingency plans are also recognized challenges. Emergency preparedness and contingency planning also require updating to meet WOA standards, with greater emphasis on simulation exercises and rapid response training.

Vaccination remains a particularly acute challenge including low vaccination coverage, inconsistent vaccine quality and antigenic matching, and limited cross-country coordination. The SEACFMD

Campaign strongly advocates for WOAH-compliant, high-quality vaccines, routine vaccine matching, and systematic post-vaccination monitoring (PVM) (FAO & OIE, 2016). Although resource constraints remain in some countries, opportunities exist through regional collaboration, bilateral disease-control zones, and new tools such as vaccine prequalification schemes, which offer pathways to harmonisation (WOAH, 2024d; FAO-EuFMD, 2025).

Overall, SEACFMD provides an adaptive platform that strengthens veterinary services, fosters regional coordination, and promotes cost-effective synergies with other transboundary animal disease (TAD) programmes. By aligning with the global FMD strategy, it offers a clear vision towards sustainable control and the eventual eradication of FMD in the region.

2.4. Key logistical and policy challenges

FMD control in South-East Asia continues to face several interconnected logistical and policy challenges. Border quarantine infrastructure is often insufficient, with many checkpoints lacking animal holding areas and adequate inspection resources, leaving the region vulnerable to disease introduction through informal trade (SEACFMD Roadmaps, 2006-2025; WOA, 2023). Encouragingly, positive initiatives in Lao PDR, Malaysia, and Indonesia, along with bilateral cooperation such as Cambodia–Vietnam and Malaysia–Thailand, demonstrate a growing commitment to strengthening quarantine systems. The Upper Mekong Working Group (UMWG) on FMD Zoning and Animal Movement Management also plays a vital role in advancing disease zoning, compartmentalisation, and animal movement management. By fostering regional coordination, UMWG supports harmonised approaches to the prevention and control of FMD and other transboundary animal diseases (TADs) across the Upper Mekong Zone, covering northern Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan Province, China.

At the same time, local veterinary services remain under-resourced, particularly in remote areas. Shortages of trained personnel and high staff turnover undermine surveillance and outbreak response capacity. SEACFMD has addressed these gaps through training programmes and the PVS Pathway, yet recurrent and sustained capacity-building remains essential (SEACFMD Roadmaps, 2006-2025; WOA, 2023).

Political commitment also varies across the region. While ASEAN endorsement and political commitment by some of the SEACFMD Members illustrate progress, sustained prioritisation and national funding are not universal. Long-term sustainability requires reducing dependency on external donors and transitioning towards nationally owned programmes, embedding FMD control within broader livestock development agendas, and mobilising domestic investment. Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) can support this shift by strengthening delivery mechanisms, although in countries with weak private sectors, public veterinary services remain indispensable.

Financial sustainability is further challenged by diverse livestock production systems, many of which are dominated by smallholders with limited biosecurity. Nonetheless, community-based interventions, participatory reporting mechanisms, and synergies created through responses to other TADs—such as ASF—offer opportunities to institutionalise stronger practices.

Building on SEACFMD's achievements, transforming these persistent challenges into opportunities for reform, innovation, and collaboration will be critical to securing sustained progress in FMD control and strengthening resilience to transboundary animal diseases across the region.



Backyard Cattle farm in Cambodia @Stephane Renaudin

3. Guiding Principles for the development of SEACFMD

The SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 – 2030 is in line with and refers to:

- The [Global GF-TADs Strategy](#) for 2021–2025: Enhancing control of transboundary animal diseases for global health;
- The [Regional GF-TADs Strategy for Asia and the Pacific for 2023-2027](#);
- The [Global FMD Control Strategy](#);
- [Findings of the evaluation of the SEACFMD Campaign from 1997 – 2020](#).
- Findings of the evaluation of Global FMD Control Strategy;
- Outputs of the Foresight exercise – SEACFMD by 2050 conducted during the 27th SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting held in September 2024 in Bangkok, Thailand;
- [WOAH international standards and guidelines](#) – Chapter 8.8. Infection with Foot and mouth disease of the WOAHS Terrestrial Animal Health Code; Chapter 3.1.8. Foot and mouth disease of the WOAHS Terrestrial Animal Health Manual; and other relevant chapters and WOAHS guidelines;
- Recommendations from the SEACFMD Governance Meetings and other meetings;
- PVS findings of the missions conducted among the Members in the region;
- Other relevant Global and Regional Strategies and Guidelines.



Cattle Research Farm in Vietnam @Karma Rinzin

4. Modalities for the development of SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 – 2030

The modalities for developing the SEACFMD Roadmap 2026–2030, including the establishment of a Core Group, were approved during the 27th SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand, in September 2024. The roadmap was developed using a participatory approach, engaging relevant SEACFMD Governing Bodies (National Coordinators, Steering Committee and Sub-Commission), partners, and entities at various stages of the process.

The Core Group was formed with Members from five SEACFMD Steering Committee representatives, WOA (SRR-SEA, RRAP, and HQ); WOA FMD experts; and the ASEAN lead country for FMD. This group was responsible for initiating and developing the SEACFMD Roadmap 2026–2030, including its outline, content, theory of change (TOC), and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework in consultation with SEACFMD National Coordinators and Steering Committee Members.

The SEACFMD National Coordinators actively contributed to the development of the Roadmap Outline, TOC and M&E framework of the SEACFMD Roadmap 2026–2030. They also reviewed and provided feedback to the first draft of the Roadmap. Additionally, the National Coordinators assisted the Core Group by facilitating access to necessary information and documents from their respective countries.

The SEACFMD Steering Committee members served as an Advisory Group, offering guidance and advice to the Core Group in drafting the Roadmap Outline, TOC, and M&E logical framework. The SEACFMD Sub-Commission played a strategic role, providing overarching guidance during the development process and endorsing the final version of the Roadmap.

The draft TOC, outline, M&E framework, and Roadmap was also shared with the WOA Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (SCAD), the Global FMD Working Group, relevant departments at WOA headquarters, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and private sector stakeholders for their feedback.

The 27th in-person meeting of the National Coordinators held in August 2025 in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR provided final inputs on the draft Roadmap and M&E framework. The finalised Roadmap was presented for endorsement at a Special Meeting of the SEACFMD Sub-Commission, held on the sidelines of the 34th Conference of the WOA Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Indonesia in September 2025.



27th SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand @SRR-SEA

5. SEACFMD Strategy for 2026 – 2030

5.1. Vision

A SEACFMD region where FMD is controlled and subsequently eradicated, ensuring safer trade, economic stability, and sustainable livestock development.

5.2. Goal

To achieve regional control and eradication of FMD, through strengthened veterinary services and regional collaboration.

The achievement of the goal will be indicated by:

- For SEACFMD Members with FMD free status – Successful maintenance of their country's and zones' FMD-free status;
- For SEACFMD Members with endemic FMD areas: Demonstrated progress along the FMD Progressive Control Pathway;
- Increased number of disease free zones endorsed by WOA and trading partners

5.3. Objectives

In order to achieve the Goal of the 7th phase of the SEACFMD campaign, the Objectives for SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 – 2030 are to:

- Implement risk-based strategies, including targeted vaccination, surveillance, biosecurity, and animal movement controls, while supporting Member Countries in advancing through PCP-FMD stages and maintaining WOA endorsed FMD Official Control programme, FMD-free zones and countries;
- Strengthen country ownership and governance of the Roadmap by advocating to policymakers and supporting the development of effective in country policies and legislation;
- Strengthen partnerships and collaboration among the stakeholders including the private sectors at the regional and country level to advance FMD and TADs control, and support sustainable livestock development and business continuity.

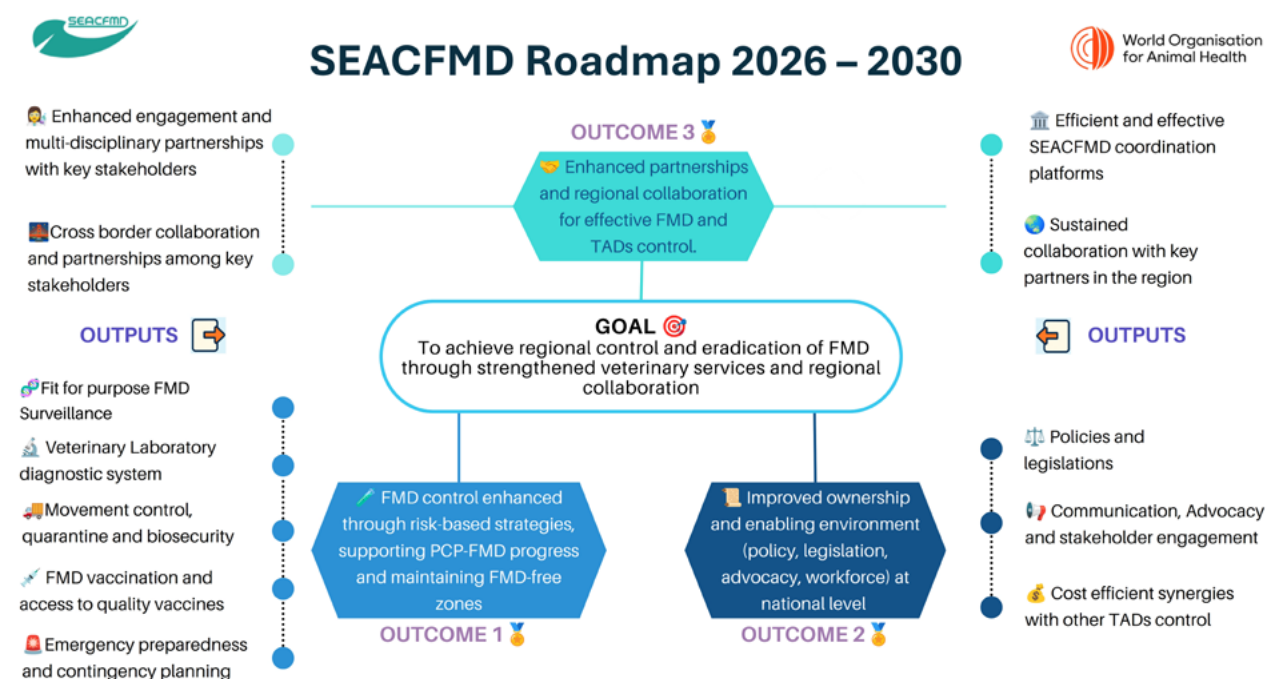


Figure 1: Theory of change (goal, outcomes and outputs) of the SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 – 2030

5.4. Outcomes and Outputs

Outcome 1: **FMD control enhanced through risk-based strategies, supporting PCP-FMD progress and maintaining WOAH endorsed FMD OCP and FMD-free zones.**

Output 1.1: *Fit for purpose FMD surveillance system strengthened*

Effective surveillance is critical for monitoring the disease situation, enabling early outbreak detection and rapid emergency response, supporting risk analysis, advancing towards FMD freedom status, and providing evidence to substantiate that status. Surveillance also forms the foundation for designing, implementing, and evaluating FMD control measures. General principles and essential elements of animal disease surveillance are set out in [Chapter 1.4](#) and some specific guidelines for FMD surveillance is provided in Chapter 8.8 of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

The priority actions to be considered are:

- Conduct detailed outbreak investigations to understand the epidemiology of FMD, including the identification of circulating FMDV strains, and risk factors associated with the introduction and spread of the disease.
- Identify FMD risk zones (low, medium, high) based on prevalence, risk factors, and vaccine coverage, to develop targeted control and prevention strategies at national, regional, and cross-border levels for optimal resource allocation.
- Transferring ARAHIS reporting modalities to the WAHIS Early Warning module, which allows reporting through a single portal, supports real-time data sharing, and enhances transparency.
- Strengthening early warning systems by leveraging Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources (EIOS) and other tools to monitor emerging threats and enable timely detection and response
- Maintain and update web-based SEACFMD dashboards
- Assess the current surveillance systems of SEACFMD Members and identify gaps in both passive and active surveillance across the region.
- Strengthen passive surveillance through farmer and stakeholder engagement while enhancing

active surveillance with systematic field investigations, serological surveys, and risk-based sampling to improve early disease detection.

- Development of unbiased and cost-effective surveillance tools to assess/quantify the burden of FMD/TADs in the region that could be used to monitor the achievements of the programme.

Output 1.2: *Strengthened veterinary laboratory diagnostic system*

Strengthening laboratory diagnostic capacity is essential for the early detection, accurate diagnosis, and effective response to priority TADs such as FMD. Animal health policymakers should prioritize this by ensuring laboratories are equipped with robust and reliable FMD testing capabilities. Members should ensure compliance with WOAH Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals for FMD diagnosis to maintain international best practices (Section 3.1.8).

Some of the priority actions to strengthen laboratory diagnosis of FMD are:

- Review the current laboratory capacity in the region and identify gaps, and feasible actions to be taken to strengthen the capacity for detection and diagnosis
- Build and retain the capacity of national reference laboratories, including training personnel, and improving diagnostic methodologies to ensure timely and accurate diagnosis of FMD, while countries with advanced laboratory capacity can support other members. Facilitate sample referral to international reference laboratories for confirmation and advanced analysis.
- Implement a quality assurance programme in all interested laboratories, including participation in Proficiency Testing (PT) programmes and Lab Twinning initiatives with WOAH-recognized reference laboratories to improve diagnostic accuracy.
- Enhance diagnostic capacity at the regional level including establishment of a WOAH Reference Laboratory in SE Asia to support SEACFMD Members in Southeast Asia.
- Interoperability with regional and global web-based dashboards to ensure that information is shared with the scientific community – facilitating communication of FMD risks between the Members.

Output 1.3: *Improved livestock movement control, quarantine and biosecurity*

In the SEACFMD sub-region, cross-border animal movements remain the primary driver of long-distance FMD spread, as demonstrated by repeated incursions such as the introduction and continued circulation of FMD virus O/ME-SA/India2001 from South Asia since 2015. These movements are largely driven by trade, influenced by regional price differences and market demand, with volumes often peaking during religious and cultural festivals. In addition to live animals, the cross-border trade of high-risk livestock products is also common, including the recent rise of online trading platforms.

Some of the proposed actions to enhance livestock movement control and biosecurity are:

- Conduct studies to map and understand animal movement pathways including value chain for effective disease control
- Promote traceability and identification systems including digital movement tracking, to improve disease monitoring and outbreak response.
- Monitor market drivers and animal price trends to understand trade patterns and potential risks for disease spread.
- Conduct cross-border risk assessments to identify vulnerabilities in animal trade and movement.
- Profile and benchmark animals and animal products traded online to regulate digital livestock marketplaces.
- Promote digital livestock movement tracking system
- Maintain, strengthen and expand disease-free zones to support safe trade and international market access.
- Collaborate bilateral agreements between importing and exporting countries to facilitate safe and regulated livestock trade.

Output 1.4: *Enhanced FMD vaccination and access to quality vaccines*

Infected SEACFMD Members have used vaccination for various purposes including containing outbreaks,

protecting high-value livestock, reducing FMD impact, piloting strategies, or establishing FMD-free zones. FMD-free countries may also use vaccination for rapid response and containment in case of re-incursion.

The use of good quality vaccine that are in compliance with WOAHA standards are critical for the effective FMD control. While the decision to vaccinate lies with the Members, clear guidance is available. SEACFMD countries are encouraged to refer to Chapter 4.18 of the WOAHA Terrestrial Code, Section 2.3 of the Terrestrial Manual, and FAO/WOAH guidelines on FMD vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring.

The key identified actions are:

- Resource-limited countries develop and implement risk-based and targeted vaccination strategies, prioritizing high-risk areas and populations to maximize effectiveness.
- Promote access to good-quality FMD vaccines that comply with WOAHA standards ensuring affordability availability and adherence to regulatory standards.
- Harmonised and coordinated FMD vaccination efforts with the neighbouring countries where applicable.
- Empower private sector and livestock producers to partner with governments in financing and delivering prophylactic vaccination in endemic areas, especially where public funds are limited.
- Conduct vaccine matching studies to ensure vaccines are well-matched to circulating FMDV strains.
- Conduct Post-Vaccination Monitoring through serological assessments and field evaluations to measure vaccination efficiency, coverage, and long-term protection, including laboratory-based analysis of vaccine immunogenicity
- Review the vaccination data template, harmonize data collection, and analyse the information to support vaccination strategy.
- Conduct surveys of farmers and veterinarians to understand barriers to vaccine uptake.
- Strengthen links and engagement with vaccine producers to support efforts including forecast-

ing and production.

Output 1.5: Strengthened preparedness and response capacity in FMD-free zones and countries

Effective FMD preparedness and response depend on timely surveillance, robust laboratory capacity, and regularly updated contingency plans. FMD-free countries must remain vigilant, maintaining their status while building the capacity for rapid detection and swift containment in the event of an incursion.

Key actions to strengthen FMD preparedness and response include:

- Develop and strengthen emergency preparedness and response plans, including surge capacity for field and laboratory operations.
- Enhance early detection of animal diseases through robust surveillance, timely reporting, stakeholder engagement, and advanced tools such as AI dashboards and other available tools to identify potential outbreaks in timely manner.
- Build preparedness for FMD incursions, including enhancing veterinary field responses, laboratory diagnostic capacity, training manpower, and pre-identifying vaccine sources through the

maintenance of an emergency vaccine bank and seeking prior approval for emergency use.

- Regularly test contingency plans through simulation exercises, including cross-border drills and simulation exercise, to evaluate response effectiveness and improve coordination.
- Maintain and establish FMD free zones within FMD infected regions with enhanced biosecurity, movement control, surveillance, vaccination etc.

Outcome 2: Improved ownership and enabling environment (policy, legislation, advocacy, workforce) at national level

Output 2.1: Policies and legislations related to FMD and TADs control enhanced

Effective control of FMD and other TADs depends on strong veterinary services, backed by sound policies and legislation that enable adequate resource allocation. Countries aiming to control or eradicate FMD must ensure their veterinary services have the authority and capacity to plan and implement effective control measures,

Key actions include:



Cattle Research Farm in Vietnam @Karma Rinzin

- Review, prioritize, and implement key PVS findings recommendations including targeted support (legislation, lab, PPP, work force, etc.) to enhance veterinary service delivery and disease control capacity.
- Regularly review and update policies and legislation to ensure alignment with international standards and evolving disease risks.
- Identify and implement game-changer policies that can significantly improve disease control and prevention efforts. For example, online trader registration, and use of only good quality vaccines matched to circulating FMD virus strains.
- Evaluate and refine the National FMD Control Plan to incorporate emerging challenges, scientific advancements, and stakeholder inputs and revise policies and legislations, including incentives for authorized vaccine use.
- Utilise existing and emerging information technologies to enhance real-time information sharing, early warning systems, countermeasures for misinformation and disinformation, and stakeholder engagement.
- Increase the awareness of stakeholders along the value chain (including livestock owners, transporters, traders, private sector and consumers) about FMD, and their control and eradication strategies.
- Leverage mainstream media and social media influencer to amplify key messages expressed by veterinary services and counter misinformation and disinformation.

Output 2.2: *Enhanced communication, advocacy and stakeholder engagement*

The SEACFMD Roadmap 2026–2030 highlights communication as a key pillar for successful implementation. Clear, transparent, and efficient communication is essential to engage stakeholders and gain the support of policy and decision makers.

Key actions include:

- Review and update the SEACFMD Communication Strategy to improve information flow and stakeholder coordination.
- Develop and implement a communication plan within the National Disease (FMD and other priority TADs) Control Plan to ensure clear messaging and targeted outreach.
- Prepare policy briefs on FMD and TADs control to support informed decision-making by policymakers and stakeholders.
- Design communication materials tailored to specific audiences, including farmers, traders, policymakers, and the general public.
- Advocate for increased human and financial resource allocation to strengthen disease prevention and control initiatives.

Output 2.3: *Cost efficient synergies with other livestock production /animal health/other TADs control activities developed*

Recent introductions of emerging TADs like ASF and LSD in the Asia-Pacific region have impacted the control efforts of other priority endemic diseases such as FMD, avian influenza, and rabies. To maximize impact and resource efficiency, countries and the region must explore cost-effective synergies in the prevention and control of TADs.

Key actions include:

- Identify and implement cost-effective synergies for preventing and controlling FMD and other TADs; and broader livestock production and animal health initiatives.
- Promote horizontal approaches for control of FMD and other TADs, such as movement control, biosecurity measures, border control, public awareness campaigns, and disease surveillance, to maximize resource efficiency.
- Promote intersectoral animal health-related collaboration through ‘One health’ approach to enhance control of FMD and other TADs, in close coordination with One health stakeholders to improve the health of humans, animals and the environment.
- Identify opportunities to integrate resources, programmes, and activities across different sectors to maximize efficiency and optimize resource utilization.

Outcome 3: Enhanced partnerships and regional collaboration for effective FMD and TADs control.

Output 3.1: Efficient and effective SEACFMD coordination platforms in place

In the 7th phase of the SEACFMD Campaign, regional coordination will be strengthened through stronger Member commitments. Reflecting the push for greater national and regional ownership, coordination will extend beyond the SEACFMD Secretariat (WOAH SRRSEA) to actively involve the SEACFMD Sub-Commission, its Steering Committee, and technical networks (National Coordinators, LabNet and EpiNet).

Some of the specific actions are:

- Leveraging SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meetings to facilitate high-level policy discussions and strategic decision-making.
- Enhancing the role of SEACFMD National Coordinators, EpiNet and LabNet Focal Points to improve disease surveillance, early warning

systems, and laboratory diagnostics; and link to relevant global networks

- Engaging the Private Sector Consultative Committee to ensure industry stakeholders contribute to FMD and TADs control efforts and to promote sustainability.
- Adopting a Regional Approach: Strengthening cross-border collaboration through initiatives such as the Upper Mekong Working Group Meeting; and Malaysia Thailand and Myanmar (MTM) to address transboundary disease risks in high-risk zones and to facilitate safe trade.
- Implementing a Cluster-Based Approach: Grouping countries with similar FMD epidemiology, resource availability, and trade dynamics to develop tailored strategies that optimize disease control efforts while supporting safe trade.



25th SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in 2023 @SRR-SEA

Output 3.2: Sustained collaboration with key partners in the region for the prevention and control of FMD and TADs.

Effective FMD prevention and control requires the engagement of diverse stakeholders at all levels. Political commitment remains vital to the success of the SEACFMD Campaign, with regional political bodies like ASEAN playing a key role since the programme's inception.

The 2004 GF-TADs Framework further solidified FAO and WOAHP collaboration in controlling TADs, including FMD. Other Partners including the research institutions have also contributed valuable expertise through active participation in Sub-Commission meetings and SEACFMD research efforts.

Key actions to enhance collaboration with key partners during the 7th phase of the campaign includes:

- Seek ASEAN reaffirmation of its support to control and eradicate FMD and priority TADs in the region.
- Strengthening synergies between the ASEAN TADs Strategies (ASF, LSD, PPR) and the SEACFMD Roadmap to enhance disease control and eradication efforts.
- Closely liaise with ACCAHZ (ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses) to advance the SEACFMD campaign and ASEAN TADs Strategies.
- Continue to work closely with the FAO that plays a pivotal role in supporting FMD and TADs control efforts in the region, including active participation in GF-TADs initiatives and events.
- Collaborations with Key Partners: Strengthening partnerships with global and regional stakeholders to advance research, diagnostics, and disease management strategies:
- Research Institutions: Engaging with key research bodies to drive scientific advancements in disease control (For example Global Foot-and-Mouth Research Alliance (GFRA), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), and CIRAD to drive scientific advancements in disease control.
- WOAHP FMD Reference Laboratories & Collaborating Centres, and other international laboratories and networks: Enhancing cooperation with reference laboratories, including The Pirbright Institute (UK), Lanzhou Veterinary Research In-

stitute (China), Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (ACDP), China Animal Health and Epidemiology Centre (CAHEC), and other international laboratories (FAO, IAEA) and networks to improve diagnostics and surveillance.

- Universities: Strengthening academic collaborations with Universities and Academia to support capacity building, training, and research in animal health and disease control. [There are existing collaborations with Massey University (New Zealand), Chiang Mai University (Thailand), and the University of Sydney (Australia)]. Collaboration with other entities like EuFMD, APCOVE etc. will be explored to support Capacity building programmes.
- Donors and Funding Partners: Engaging and strengthening partnership with existing Partners such as Australia, China, New Zealand, US Defense Threat Reduction Agency (US-DTRA), etc. and explore other potential donors such as Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) etc., to ensure sustained progress in FMD and TADs control programmes.

Output 3.3: Strengthened engagement and partnerships with key stakeholders, including multi-disciplinary collaboration

Effective FMD management requires a multi-sectoral approach beyond veterinary services. The strategy emphasizes coordinated, interdisciplinary, and integrated action to prevent and control FMD and other emerging TADs.

Key actions to strengthen engagement, partnerships and multidisciplinary collaboration include:

- Involving Ministries and authorities responsible for animal health, livestock production, animal welfare, and wildlife health, to enhance FMD and animal health.
- Engaging Ministries and authorities overseeing commerce, trade, and economic development to facilitate safe trade.
- Partnering with law enforcement agencies, including police, customs, immigration, and disaster management authorities, to strengthen regulatory enforcement and border control.
- Enhancing public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the Veterinary domain to foster collaboration between government agencies and private entities, guided by the WOAHP PPP Handbook.

- Engaging private sector stakeholders, including livestock industries, farmers, vaccine producers, traders, and supply chain operators, to support disease prevention and control efforts.
- Assessing the role of e-commerce platforms in the risk of disease introduction and spread, to regulate online trading of livestock and related products and minimize risk.
- Leveraging IT entities and emerging digital technologies to monitor and regulate vaccine quality, combat counterfeit products, and enhance online trading regulations.
- Promoting interdisciplinary collaboration by engaging experts from various fields, including agriculture, veterinary medicine, economics, epidemiology, IT engineers, and socio-anthropology, to develop holistic solutions for TAD prevention and control and authorities responsible for animal health, livestock production, welfare, and wildlife health.

Output 3.4: *Cross border collaboration and partnerships among key stakeholders*

Given the transboundary nature of FMD, it is essential for National Veterinary Services to coordinate closely with domestic border control agencies and stakeholders involved in the livestock trade. Equally important is collaboration with counterparts and border agencies across borders. Regional and sub-regional initiatives should also be leveraged to

strengthen cross-border cooperation, partnerships, and safe trade.

Key actions to enhance cross border collaboration and partnerships are:

- Mapping and engagement of key stakeholders at international borders who play a role in the prevention and control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs).
- Identifying and strengthening cross-border collaboration platforms for coordinated disease prevention and response.
- Enhancing biosecurity measures and regulating animal movement, including both legal and illegal trade, to mitigate disease risks.
- Implementing cross-border initiatives to promote safe and sustainable trade while minimizing the risk of TADs transmission.
- Establishing strategic partnerships and collaborative initiatives to prevent TAD incursions and facilitate safe trade through improved surveillance, communication, and resource-sharing.
- Harmonize systems across neighbouring and epidemiologically-linked countries including health certification systems (cross-border movements and trade), laboratory protocols, surveillance, disease reporting, epidemiological methods and vaccination to enhance compliance, regular communications and streamline procedures and improve understanding of results.



Upper Mekong Working Group Members during the 14th UMWG Meeting @Ashish Sutar

6. Implementation arrangement

The SEACFMD Sub-Commission provides policy guidance and strategic direction to the Campaign, with executive oversight delegated to its Steering Committee. The TOR for Sub-Commission, Steering Committee and National Coordinators is provided in [Annex 1](#).

At the national level, SEACFMD National Coordinators support the WOAHA Delegate and are primarily responsible for coordinating the implementation of agreed actions within their countries. They are supported by the WOAHA SRR SEA and by designated SEACFMD epidemiology and laboratory focal points.

National Coordinators meet at least once a year, in person or virtually, to discuss technical issues, draft recommendations for endorsement by the Sub-Commission, and follow up on directives from the Sub-Commission and Steering Committee.

Technical support is provided by SEACFMD's EpiNet and LabNet. EpiNet contributes expertise on disease surveillance, prevention, and control, while LabNet offers guidance on FMD diagnosis and laboratory-related matters. The detail ToRs for the EpiNet and LabNet is presented in Annex 2 and Annex 3, respectively.

The WOAHA SRR SEA serves as the Secretariat to the Sub-Commission and Steering Committee, and remains the focal point for coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating the Campaign's regional progress. It continues to support SEACFMD Members by facilitating regional coordination of disease control efforts and serving as a hub of technical expertise and information with the support of WOAHA Experts from WOAHA Reference and Collaborating Centres. While the SRR SEA leads regional coordination, Members retain full responsibility for their national FMD control programmes.

The Upper Mekong Working Group (UMWG) on FMD Zoning and Animal Movement Management, established in 2002, supports the implementation of strategic measures for disease control and safe trade in the region. The UMWG meets at least once every two years to address issues affecting FMD control and safe trade in the Upper Mekong region.

The Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC), created in 2007, provides a key platform for public-private sector coordination. Through regular meetings, it facilitates strategic dialogue, strengthens partnerships, and promotes joint initiatives for FMD prevention and control. The TOR for SEACFMD PSCC is available in [Annex 4](#), and TOR for Upper Mekong Working Group in [Annex 5](#).

The SEACFMD Campaign will also maintain close collaboration with partners such as ASEAN, FAO, academia, and non-SEACFMD Members to further strengthen FMD prevention and control across the region.

Other Groups

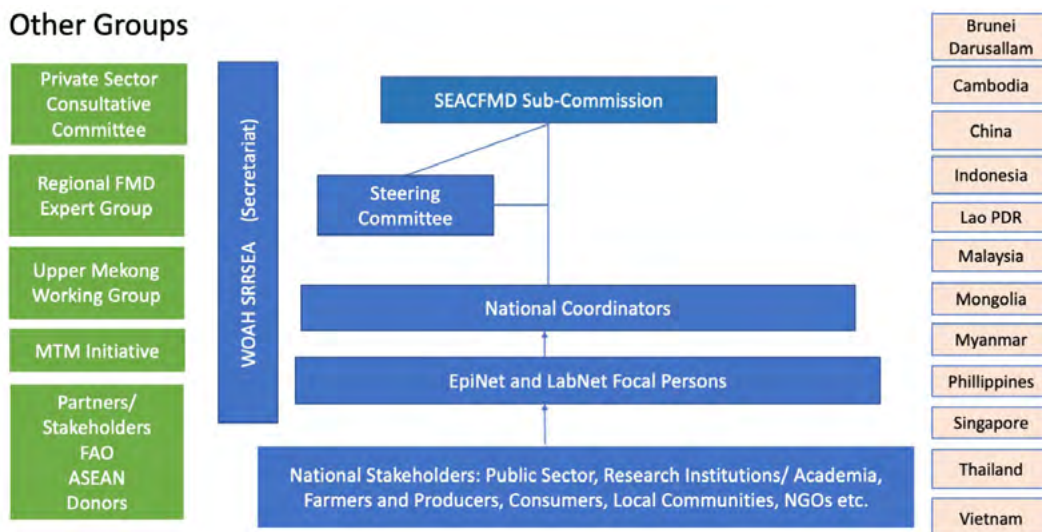


Figure 2: Structure of SEACFMD Governance Structure

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

A Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (M&E) framework for the SEACFMD Roadmap 2026–2030 has been developed to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation. The framework includes key outcome and output indicators, with detailed methodologies on how each indicator will be measured, covering indicator definitions, means of verification, benchmarking, and target setting.

Baseline values and targets are essential to track progress at both country and regional levels. Member countries need an approach that is specific enough to capture national-level progress in FMD control, yet harmonised to enable regional-level monitoring.

The MEL system for the SEACFMD roadmap 2026 – 2030 will be improved progressively to provide clearer definitions of targets and indicators, more explicit descriptions of achievements, systematic data collection methods and to support the proper allocation of resources. The M&E Logical framework for the SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 – 2030 is provided in [Annex 6](#).



Buffalo Farm visit by SEACFMD National Coordinators in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR @Ashish Sutar

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8. Annexes

Annex 1

Terms of Reference of the WOAHI
Sub-Commission for foot and mouth disease in South-East
Asia, China and Mongolia

Annex 2

Terms of reference (TOR) for the SEACFMD Epidemiology
Network (EpiNet)

Annex 3

Terms of reference (TOR) for SEACFMD Laboratory Network
(LabNet)

Annex 4

Terms of reference (TOR) for SEACFMD Private Sector
Consultative Committee (PSCC)

Annex 5

Terms of reference (TOR) for the SEACFMD Upper Mekong
Working Group (UMWG) on FMD Zoning and Animal
movement management

Annex 6

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Logical Framework
for the SEACFMD

Annex 1. Terms of Reference of the WOAHA Sub-Commission for foot and mouth disease in South-East Asia, China and Mongolia

Endorsed by the SEACFMD Sub-Commission on 4 September 2019

1. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Sub-Commission for foot and mouth disease in South-East Asia, China and Mongolia (SEACFMD)

1.1. The role of the WOAHA Sub-Commission for foot and mouth disease in South-East Asia and China

- Provide strategic direction to the SEACFMD Campaign and the WOAHA Sub Regional Representation, Bangkok, in support of prevention, control and eradication of foot and mouth disease in the region
- Encourage programme ownership by member countries, and foster a spirit of cooperation and commitment by member countries
- Coordinate activities and provide advice and assistance whenever possible

1.2. Duties and responsibilities of the Sub-Commission

- Define the Policy of the SEACFMD Campaign
- Provide strategic guidance on the coordination, management and future direction of the SEACFMD Campaign
- Endorse the SEACFMD annual work plan
- Provide advice to the WOAHA, ASEAN and major donors on SEACFMD monitoring, audit and evaluation activities
- Take into account in their deliberations the recommendations from the Steering Committee and the National Coordinator meetings
- Elect the Members of the Steering Committee
- Encourage SEACFMD countries to comply with their notification obligation for all transboundary animal diseases and to report their animal disease situation into WOAHA-WAHIS
- Encourage and support FMD outbreak investigation, virus characterisation
- Encourage the use of the WOAHA Terrestrial Animal Health Code to manage FMD risks
- Collate regional surveillance data

1.3. Secretariat, frequency and location of meetings

- The Sub-Commission shall meet at least every two years, or as may be decided, preferably in the margin or back-to-back to regular meetings where WOAHA Delegates are already convened (e.g. WOAHA General Session, WOAHA Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific)
- The Secretariat shall be provided by the WOAHA Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia
- The Secretary shall be responsible for preparing agendas, invitations, recommendations and the Reports of Annual Meetings, as well as the management and coordination of business between Meetings. Reports should be distributed to the SEACFMD Sub-Commission, the WOAHA Regional Commission, ASEAN and major donors, as required
- An Extraordinary Meeting of the Sub-Commission can be convened with the agreement by the President of the Sub-Commission and Director General of the WOAHA

1.4. Membership of the Sub-Commission

Members with voting rights: 12

- WOAHA Delegates from the member countries in South-East Asia, China and Mongolia or their duly nominated representatives in accordance with the WOAHA rules
- Members without voting rights:
- WOAHA Director General or his/her representative

Secretariat:

- WOAHA Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia

Observers:

- WOAHA Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific
- WOAHA Reference Laboratory(ies)
- A Representative from ASEAN Secretariat and/or Representative from ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses (ACCAHZ)
- A Representative from FAO
- Representative/s from donor organisations contributing \$150,000 US per annum or equivalent
- Any person whose presence the President deems useful shall also be eligible to participate in the work of the Sub-Commission.

1.5. Election of the Sub-Commission President, and Vice-Presidents and the two additional members of the Sub-Commission in the Steering Committee

- The President and two Vice-Presidents shall be elected, by the WOAHA Delegates, among the WOAHA Delegates of Member Countries for a period of two years.
- The President and two Vice-Presidents will be part of the Steering Committee.
- Two additional WOAHA Delegates of Member Countries will be elected as members of the Steering Committee for a period of two years.
- The five members of the Sub-Commission to be part of the Steering Committee shall ensure a geographical distribution of representation. Their mandate may be renewed if re-elected.

The Sub-Commission may vary these arrangements depending on circumstances. The Sub-Commission will endorse arrangements at the start of each Sub-Commission Meeting.

2. Steering Committee to the Sub-Commission

2.1. Role of the Steering Committee

- Act as the Executive to the Sub-Commission between its meetings, and implement decisions on policies already endorsed by the Sub-Commission;
- Provide policy, strategic and governance advice to the Sub-Commission and to the Secretariat;
- Promote the SEACFMD Campaign;
- Identify regional priorities.

2.2. Duties and responsibilities of the Steering Committee

- Oversee the implementation of SEACFMD annual work plan, endorsed by the Sub-Commission;
- Analyse and advise the Sub-Commission on SEACFMD Campaign developments, key issues for consideration and recommended actions;
- Provide advice on working arrangements with related FMD management programmes and consistency with the recommendations of WOAHA/FAO Global FMD Conferences;
- Participate in Steering Committee activities during annual Sub-Commission Meetings and contribute as required to Steering Committee business out of session.

2.3. Secretariat and modus operandi

- The Secretariat shall be provided by the WOAHA Sub-Regional Representative who is also Member of the Steering Committee.
- The Secretariat shall provide agendas for meetings, and prepare concise records of meetings with recommendations as an appropriate for the consideration of the Sub-Commission.
- The Steering Committee will meet regularly depending on needs, possibly twice a year, once physically and once electronically.
- Between annual Meetings, business shall be conducted by correspondence, telephone or under exceptional circumstances face-to-face if agreed by the President of the Sub-Commission.
- The Steering Committee will have a quorum of 50% plus 1 of its Members.
- Decision-making on the implementation of the SEACFMD annual work plan shall be by consensus¹ and be reported to the Sub-Commission. Should there be disagreement on a particular issue(s), the Steering Committee shall advise the Sub-Commission of the nature of any problem for Sub-Commission decision.
- Subject to obtaining the prior agreement of the Chair, the Secretary may invite observers or advisors to meetings. Such observers and advisors shall have no voting rights
- The costs of the Steering Committee will be met from provisions in the budget of the SEACFMD.

2.4. Membership of the Steering Committee

- The President of the Sub-Commission (Chair)
- The two Vice Presidents of the Sub-Commission
- The two elected Delegate Members
- A Representative of the WOAHA Director General
- Representative(s) from donor organisations contributing \$150,000 US per annum or equivalent
- The WOAHA SEA Sub-Regional Representative (as Secretary)
- The WOAHA Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific
- A Representative of FAO
- A Representative of the ASEAN Secretariat and/or Representative from ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses (ACCAHZ)

3. SEACFMD National Coordinators, Epidemiology and Laboratory Network

3.1. SEACFMD National Coordinators

3.1.1. Role, duties and responsibilities of the National Coordinators

- Each member country of the SEACFMD Sub-commission shall designate a SEACFMD National Coordinator to provide technical support to the WOAHA Delegates. SEACFMD National Coordinators shall be supported in their tasks by the WOAHA Sub-Regional Representation; as well as by designated SEACFMD epidemiology and laboratory focal persons.
- National Coordinators will provide reports and make every effort to coordinate the implementation of agreed actions within their countries
- The National Coordinators should take into account in their deliberations the views of the wide range of observers from countries and organisations who participate in the meetings

1. "Consensus" means the making of decisions by general agreement (which may involve a measure of compromise necessary to ensure a workable outcome), and that no members actively participating in the decision-making process opposes the decision.

3.1.2. Modus operandi

- A meeting of the National Coordinators shall be held at least once a year. They shall discuss technical issues and draft recommendations for the endorsement of the Sub-Commission; and follow-up on matters put to them by the Sub-Commission and the Steering Committee.
- Technical partners should be invited to the National Coordinator meetings.
- Participants in the National Coordinator meeting should include:
 - Participants from each Member Country, including the National Coordinator
 - Leaders of Epi and Lab network
 - Relevant WOA Reference Centres
 - Relevant research institutes
 - International partners
 - Private stakeholders
 - Possibly a representative from neighbouring countries
- The meeting should cover any technical matters:
 - Report on FMD situation from all countries, control activities undertaken in infected countries and maintenance of freedom in FMD free countries or zones
 - Assessment of countries PCP stages in endemic countries
 - Share of success stories and scientific researches undertaken
 - Regional analysis
 - Gaps in research, policy, implementation...
 - Technical trainings
- Every other year, a 2-day scientific session would be organised back-to-back to the National Coordinator meeting

3.2. SEACFMD Epidemiology Network (EpiNet) and Laboratory Network (LabNet)

The SEACFMD EpiNet shall provide technical inputs on disease surveillance, prevention and control to the National Coordinators, and the SEACFMD LabNet shall provide technical inputs on disease diagnosis and other laboratory support on the prevention and control FMD in the region. Each member country shall designate EpiNet and LabNet focal persons to support the SEACFMD National Coordinators.

The SEACFMD EpiNet and LabNet shall hold a meeting once a year.

Refer [Annex 2](#) for the detail TOR SEACFMD EpiNet and [Annex 3](#) for the TOR for SEACFMD LabNet.

3.3. Other technical and advisory groups

In addition to the SEACFMD permanent entities, other technical and advisory groups may be convened, such as the SEACFMD Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC), the Upper Mekong Working Group, and other Technical Expert Advisory Groups, including the Regional FMD Expert Group.

Refer [Annex 4](#) - TOR for SEACFMD Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC) and [Annex 5](#) – TOR for Upper Mekong Working Group.

Annex 2. Terms of reference (TOR) for the SEACFMD Epidemiology Network (EpiNet)

The WOAHP continues to work with countries and partners under the framework of the South-East Asia and China Foot-and-Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Campaign towards the goal of controlling FMD and its negative effects on livelihoods and economies in the region. To achieve this goal, veterinary epidemiology services in the region need to work together and with partners to build relationships and share information and expertise in a timely manner. This is particularly relevant in relation to FMD surveillance, outbreak investigation, risk analysis, data management and analysis. The SEACFMD Epidemiology Network (EpiNet) aims to establish a sustainable epidemiology network within the region with the mission to harmonise the approaches for disease surveillance and control in the SEACFMD region.

Roles of SEACFMD EpiNet

The SEACFMD EpiNet shall provide technical inputs on disease surveillance, prevention and control of FMD in the region. This will include:

- Support the SEACFMD campaign through a regional network of epidemiological expertise;
- Advise the WOAHP SEACFMD Sub-Commission on improvements in the surveillance, prevention and control/eradication of FMD;
- Promote FMD reporting, analysis of FMD data and sharing of epidemiological information on FMD including outbreaks and virus circulation;
- Design and oversee the implementation of surveillance activities to enhance FMD monitoring and response;
- Train Members on FMD outbreak investigation, disease information system, surveillance and other epidemiological tools;
- Facilitate FMD research activities including identification of priority research and design of study methodology.

EpiNet Members

The EpiNet Focal persons are Epidemiologists or Veterinarians with sound epidemiological knowledge including surveillance, outbreak management, risk analysis and data management. They are involved in prevention and control of FMD and other Transboundary diseases (TADs) in their respective countries. EpiNet Focal persons are nominated by each SEACFMD Member based on their roles and technical competencies.

Mode of operation

- **Secretariat** - The WOAHP Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia (SRR-SEA) shall provide Secretariat services to the EpiNet. Its role includes the organisation of periodical meetings and the general coordination of the network;
- **Meetings** – A meeting of the SEACFMD EpiNet Focal Persons shall be held if possible once **every two** years, either in person in one of the SEACFMD Members, or held virtually. The EpiNet meetings can be held alone or may be jointly organised with another SEACFMD meeting to maintain regional coordination of activities.

Annex 3. Terms of reference (TOR) for SEACFMD Laboratory Network (LabNet)

The WOAHA continues to work with member countries and partners in under the framework of the South-East Asia and China Foot-and-Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Campaign towards the goal of controlling FMD and its negative effects on livelihoods and economies in the region. To achieve this goal, the veterinary laboratory services in the region need to work together and with partners to build relationships and share information and expertise in a timely manner in order to address threats that may occur and to strengthen FMD prevention and control efforts.

SEACFMD's Laboratory Network (LabNet) aims to improve the laboratory capacity of Members Countries, including to facilitate rapid detection of FMD virus serotypes, to support vaccine strain selection and post-vaccination monitoring (PVM), and to strengthen a regional network of diagnosticians able to share experience and expertise.

Roles of SEACFMD LabNet

The SEACFMD LabNet shall provide technical inputs on disease diagnosis and other laboratory support on the prevention and control FMD in the region. This will include:

- Rapid diagnosis of FMD viruses
 - Early detection and confirmation of FMD virus serotypes
 - Use of appropriate vaccine strain
- Facilitate sending of field isolates and sharing of genetic data to Reference Laboratories
- Strengthen surveillance
 - Molecular epidemiology
 - Mapping on the evolution of FMDV serotypes
- Monitoring vaccine efficacy including post vaccination monitoring
- Capacity building on FMD diagnosis
 - Exchange visits of experts
 - Regular training programs
- Harmonization of diagnostic protocols
- Quality assurance system - proficiency testing (PT), accreditation etc.
- Facilitate research activities
 - Prioritize areas for research (e.g. role of carrier)
 - Joint research studies
 - Develop proposals for possible funding

LabNet Members

- The LabNet Focal persons are the Representative from National FMD Laboratory of the SEACFMD Members actively conducting FMD diagnostics including rapid detection of FMD virus serotypes, to support vaccine strain selection and post-vaccination monitoring (PVM). LabNet Focal persons are nominated by the SEACFMD members based on their roles and technical competencies

Mode of operation

- **Secretariat** – The WOAHS Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia (SRR-SEA) provide Secretariat services to the LabNet Forum. Its role includes the organization of periodical meetings and the general coordination of network;
- **Meetings** – A meeting should take place on a periodical basis at least once in two years and rotated among the SEACFMD Members or held virtually. The LabNet meetings can be held alone or may be jointly organized with EpiNet meeting to maintain regional coordination of LabNet and EpiNet activities.
- **During the annual meetings** of the SEACFMD LabNet:
 - The countries will report the status of their laboratory works and the constraints encountered.
 - As a group, the LabNet will come up with common recommendations to overcome the constraints of the countries.
 - Provide platform to share experiences, expertise and new technologies

Annex 4. Terms of reference (TOR) for SEACFMD Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC)

Scope

WOAH continues to collaborate with Members and Partners under the South-East Asia and China Foot-and-Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Campaign to strengthen Veterinary Services for the effective prevention, control, and eradication of FMD and other transboundary animal diseases (TADs).

Recognising that the public sector alone cannot undertake all the necessary activities to control FMD or sustain freedom from it, the SEACFMD campaign actively promotes Public Private Partnership (PPP) in veterinary domain. By fostering collaboration between the public and private stakeholders, the campaign aims to enhance the long-term effectiveness of Veterinary Services in managing FMD and other TADs. As part of this effort, the Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC) for the SEACFMD campaign, established in 2007, serves as a key platform for coordination between the public and private sectors. Through regular meetings, the PSCC facilitates strategic dialogue, strengthens partnerships, and drives joint efforts to enhance FMD prevention and control.

The PSCC aims to establish a sustainable public-private sector network/forum within the region, fostering greater coordination, partnerships, resource mobilization and communication for effective and long-term FMD prevention and control in the SEACFMD region.

Objectives

- Strengthen public and private sector engagement, with the focus on prevention and control of FMD and other TADs in the region.
- Facilitate the exchange of information on best practices, and opportunities related to PPP initiatives to enhance FMD and other TADs control.
- The PSCC will be revitalised as a dynamic platform to stimulate, support and promote these objectives. This document outlines the proposed structure and operational framework of the PSCC.

Composition of SEACFMD PSCC Members:

The PSCC will be a partnership/platform consisting of the following structure and actors:

Members:

- Livestock Industry Group (beef, dairy, piggery, livestock breeders' associations) in SEACFMD region
- Livestock /Veterinary Associations in SEACFMD region
- Livestock traders representatives in SEACFMD region
 - Vaccine manufactures, Pharmaceuticals
 - Feed Industries

Ad-hoc Members:

Members engaged on *ad-hoc* basis such as National Chambers of Commerce and trade, Public and private universities, research institutions, public and private laboratory representative, private veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals, farmers representatives and donor representatives that focus on FMD and other TADs control and have objectives aligned with those of this platform.

Roles and responsibilities

The SEACFMD PSCC shall provide technical inputs on promoting and strengthening PPP with the focus on prevention and control of FMD and other TADs in the region. This will include:

- Strengthen a regional network of PPP in veterinary domain to support the SEACFMD campaign.
- Recommend the WOAHE SEACFMD Sub-Commission on strengthening coordination and engagement with VS and private sector to enhance FMD and other TADs prevention and control.
- Promote coordination and partnerships between National Veterinary Services and Private Sectors in FMD and other TADs control, identify challenges and opportunities going forward.
- Support implementation of PPP activities including networking, awareness, and advocacy at the national and regional level.
- Provide a platform to share information on best practices related to PPP initiatives and discuss and identify key challenges and priorities to enhance PPPs in FMD control.
- Share knowledge and resources to strengthen PPP in veterinary domain including policies, regulations, standards, and guidelines at national, regional, and international levels.

Mode of operation:

- **Secretariat** - The WOAHE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia (SRR-SEA) shall provide Secretariat services to the PSCC platform. Its role includes the organisation of periodical meetings and the general coordination of the network.
- **Meetings** – SEACFMD PSCC meetings shall be convened virtually or in person as needed. They may be organised independently or jointly with other SEACFMD governance meetings, or held alongside other relevant forums, to maintain regional coordination and foster collaboration.
- **Private sector participation** – Engagement of private stakeholders in SEACFMD governance and PSCC meetings will be tailored to the specific focus of each event. For example, meetings addressing cross-border trade will involve trader networks, while discussions on FMD vaccination will include vaccine manufacturers and livestock associations. This targeted approach ensures the most relevant private stakeholders are engaged for effective collaboration.
- **Role of SEACFMD National Coordinators**
 - **Regional level:** National Coordinators will support the Secretariat in organising PSCC meetings at the regional level, including the identification and nomination of appropriate participants from their respective countries.
 - **National level** – At the national level, the SEACFMD National Coordinator will play a pivotal role in liaising with private sector stakeholders and organising national PSCC meetings. The SEACFMD Secretariat will provide support to National Coordinators in the organisation of these national-level events.

Annex 5. Terms of reference (TOR) for the SEACFMD Upper Mekong Working Group (UMWG) on FMD Zoning and Animal movement management

The WOAHA continues to work with countries and partners under the South-East Asia and China Foot-and-Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Campaign to control FMD and mitigate its negative impacts on livelihoods and economies in the region. Achieving this goal requires a clustering approach based on trade interests, live-stock movement patterns, and cross-border collaboration to facilitate the timely sharing of information, expertise, and best practices.

In 2002, the Upper Mekong Working Group (UMWG) on FMD Zoning and Animal Movement Management was established to promote safer trade and strengthen FMD control in the region. This cooperation plays a vital role in advancing disease zoning, compartmentalisation, movement management, and regional co-ordination. The UMWG supports harmonised approaches to the prevention and control of FMD and other transboundary animal diseases (TADs) across the Upper Mekong Zone, which includes northern Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan Province, China.

Roles of SEACFMD Upper Mekong Working Group

- The SEACFMD UMWG will provide technical input to promote safe trade, facilitate cross-border movement control, and encourage collaboration among local authorities of Upper Mekong countries, thereby contributing to the prevention and control of FMD in the region
- Share updated information on cross-border trade activities and bilateral agreements between countries.
- Share experiences using WOAHA standards, guidelines, and best practices for effective FMD and TADs prevention and control for trade purposes.
- Provide updates on FMD and TADs prevention and control activities, including mapping of regional disease risks and cross-border animal movement pathways.
- Encourage networking and public-private partnerships among countries in the region and identify the way forward for strengthened disease control and collaboration.
- Encourage collaboration between local authorities to support safe trade establishing trade or disease control zones.

UMWG Members

The UMWG members are designated staffs from the Veterinary Services of Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan Province, China.

Mode of operation

- **Secretariat** - The WOAHA Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia (SRR-SEA) shall provide Secretariat services to the UMWG platform. Its role includes the organisation of periodical meetings and the general coordination of the network.
- **Meetings** – A meeting of the SEACFMD UMWG shall be held every two years, either in person in one of the Upper Mekong countries, or held virtually. The UMWG meetings can be held alone or may be jointly organised with another SEACFMD meeting to maintain regional coordination of activities.

Annex 6. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Logical Framework for the SEACFMD

Results	Success Indicators	Baseline	Targets		Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		2025	2028	2030		
GOAL To achieve regional control and eradication of FMD, through strengthened veterinary services and regional collaboration.	1. PCP-FMD stage, progress within a stage or FMD-free status, of each SEACFMD member country, annually 2. Number of disease free zones endorsed by the trading partners				Annual Report National Coordinator report	• SEACFMD Members demonstrate political and policy commitment to FMD prevention and control, and transparency in disease notification. • Sufficient financial and human resources support from national budgets, Partners and donors • Risks (political instability, delay in policy implementation)

Results	Success Indicators	Baseline	Targets		Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		2025	2028	2030		
OUTCOME: 1: FMD control enhanced through risk-based strategies, supporting PCP-FMD progress and maintaining FMD-free zones	3. Number of reported FMD outbreaks (annually) Number of active surveillance reports submitted to SEACFMD Secretariat	- Baseline to be obtained 2025 SEACFMD Bulletin - Surveillance report			- SEACFMD Bulletin - Surveillance report	- SEACFMD Members willing to adopt new tools - The right people are being trained, knowledge retained by trained participants - Funds are available on time to support implementation of FMD vaccination, laboratory diagnostics and surveillance activities - WOAH Ref Lab in SEA fully functional in line with endorsed TORRRL, NAHL and partners allocate resources to strengthen surveillance including early detection and laboratory diagnosis - SEACFMD Members engaged in bilateral and multilateral agreement with neighbouring countries and Partners to improve trade. - Sufficient human and financial resources allocated by SEACFMD Members and resource partners
OUTPUT 1.1: Fit for purpose FMD surveillance system strengthened	4. Percentage of reported outbreaks with full investigation including virus characterization, annually. 5. Number of members with identified FMD risk zones (low, medium, high)	- Baseline to be obtained 2025 SEACFMD Bulletin - Survey Report	X	X	- SEACFMD Bulletin - National Coordinator report	
OUTPUT 1.2: Strengthened veterinary laboratory diagnostic system	6. Designate WOAHP FMD Reference Laboratory in Southeast Asia 7. Number of laboratories implementing quality assurance programme (PT, twinning, accreditation)	No WOAHP Ref Lab in SEA			- WOAHP BSC Report - LabNet Focal Persons	
OUTPUT 1.3: Improved livestock movement control, quarantine and biosecurity	8. Number of agreements signed between the countries to facilitate livestock trade and legal movement of livestock 9. Number of initiatives/ interventions to facilitate safe trade 10. Number of SEACFMD Members using the animal movement study report to improve animal movement management	- Number of agreements signed as of 2025 - Survey report			- National Coordinator report - M&E survey report (New quarantine stations, check posts, biosecurity SOPs, improved animal movement management, digital movement permits and trade license, etc.)	
OUTPUT 1.4: Enhanced FMD vaccination and access to quality vaccines	11. Number of SEACFMD Members who undertook study to verify vaccine performance 12. Vaccination coverage in high FMD risk zones	- Study report 2025 Vaccination Report			- Study reports - Annual vaccination report	
OUTPUT 1.5: Strengthened preparedness and response capacity in FMD-free zones and countries	13. Number of simulation exercise conducted to test FMD and other TADs contingency plans	Baseline to be obtained from the National Coordinators (Annual Reports)			- National Coordinator report - M&E survey report	

Results	Success Indicators	Baseline	Targets		Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		2025	2028	2030		
OUTCOME 2: Improved ownership and enabling environment at national level	14. Number of SEACFMD Members with National FMD Prevention and control plan aligned with SEACFMD Roadmap 2026 – 2030 and endorsed by the relevant Ministry with fund commitment	Baseline to be obtained from the National Coordinators (Annual Reports)			- Country level endorsed LSD Prevention and Control Plan - National Coordinator report - M&E survey report	- Sufficient human and financial resources allocated by SEACFMD Members and resource partners - SEACFMD Members and their veterinary services committed to develop and implement a risk-based FMD prevention and control plan
OUTPUT 2.1: Policies and legislations related to FMD and TADs control enhanced	15. Number of SEACFMD Members whose policies and plans related to FMD and TADs control have been reviewed and revised based on emerging needs.	Baseline to be obtained from the National Coordinators (Annual Reports)			- National Coordinator report - M&E survey report	SEACFMD Members continue to show political and policy commitment to FMD and TADs control to promote safe trade
OUTPUT 2.2: Enhanced communication, advocacy and stakeholder engagement	16. SEACFMD/TADs Communication Strategy developed and implemented 17. Level of stakeholder engagement (Non existing, Poor, Good, Very good)	- Old SEACFMD Communication Strategy - Baseline to be obtained from the survey			- Regional Communication Strategy - M&E survey Report	SEACFMD Members willingness and interest to revise policies in response to merging needs.
OUTPUT 2.3: Cost efficient synergies with other livestock production/ animal health and TADs control activities developed	18. Number of activities implemented that are in synergy with other TADs and livestock production related activities	National Coordinators Report			- Activity reports - National Coordinator Report - M&E survey report	- SEACFMD Members have access to available communication tools and materials with fund and capacity to disseminate it to the targeted stakeholders - Stakeholders and private sectors have interest to prevent and control FMD - Donors and SEACFMD Members to interest to support TADs control

Results	Success Indicators	Baseline	Targets		Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		2025	2028	2030		
OUTCOME 3: Enhanced partnerships and regional collaboration for effective FMD and TADs control	19. Number of diverse range of stakeholders and disciplines engaged in FMD and TADs prevention and control	Baseline to be established based on existing collaborations and partnerships			- Annual report - Activity reports - Survey reports - Analysis of stakeholder data annually	Technical partners, Private sector value chain actors and SEACFMD Members continue to commit to FMD and TADs control including willingness to establish or participate in inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary task forces
OUTPUT 3.1: Efficient and effective SEACFMD coordination platforms in place	20. Number of actionable SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting recommendations implemented.	Recommendations of 2025 SEACFMD Governance Meetings			SEACFMD Governance Meeting Recommendations Activity reports	
OUTPUT 3.2: Sustained collaboration with key partners in the region for the prevention and control of FMD and TADs.	21. Number of targeted stakeholders engaged in FMD and TADs prevention and control 22. Level of collaborations with key partners in the region (Non existing, Poor, Good, Very good)	Baseline to be established based on existing collaborations and partnerships			M&E survey report	Target countries continue to show political and policy commitment to FMD and other TADs control to promote safe trade
OUTPUT 3.3: Strengthened engagement and partnerships with key stakeholders, including multi-disciplinary collaboration	23. Number of activities/ partnerships co-organized with the public and private sectors. 24. Number of scientific papers published in scientific journals	- Baseline to be established based on existing collaborations and partnerships - Number of publications with Academia and Partners (cumulative)			- M&E survey report - Scientific articles	- Donor and SEACFMD Members interest in FMD and TADs control is sustained - Key partners, such as WOA, FAO and donors, continue collaborations with the SEACFMD Secretariat and SEACFMD Members to enhance FMD control - Funds are available in time to support implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap
OUTPUT 3.4: Improved cross border collaboration and partnerships among key stakeholders	25. Number of cross border collaboration and coordination activities to facilitate safe trade and disease control	Baseline to be obtained through interviews and surveys			M&E survey report	



SEACFMD Roadmap

2026 – 2030

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