



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Member Report

SEACFMD Campaign Progress : 2025 - 2026

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28th SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting
28 – 30 July 2026, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



FMD situation

- Indonesia had been recognised FMD-free by OIE/WOAH in 1990.
- However, a new FMD virus incursion occurred in the end of April 2022 causing disease outbreaks in Aceh and East Java and spread to other provinces and islands in May 2022.
- FMD virus type identified in 2022 by National Veterinary Biological Center (BBVF PUSVETMA): **O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e**.
- Reported to WOAH in 09 May 2022
- Laboratory confirmation tests: Pirbright FMD Reference Laboratory



February 2023 Volume 12 Issue 2 e01081-22
<https://doi.org/10.1128/mra.01081-22>

Genome Sequence of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus Detected in Indonesia in 2022

Nuryani Zainuddin^a, Edy Budi Susila^b, Hendra Wibawa^c, Rosmalina Sari Dewi Daulay^b, Putriani Endah Wijayanti^b, Dini Fitriani^b, Dewi Noor Hidayati^b, Syafrison Idris^a, Jemma Wadsworth^d, Noemi Polo^a, Hayley M. Hicks^a, Valerie Mioulet^a, Nick J. Knowles^a, Donald P. King^e

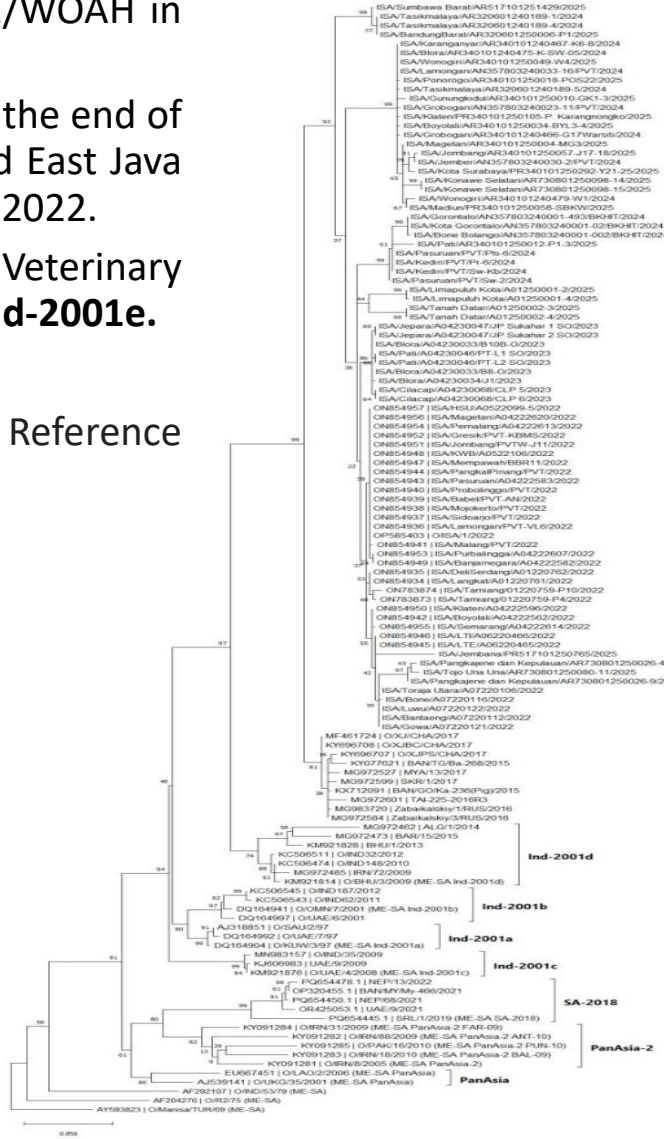
JOURNAL OF APPLIED ANIMAL RESEARCH
2023, VOL. 51, NO. 1, 487-494
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09712119.2023.2229414>



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Detection and identification of foot-and-mouth disease O/ME-SA/Ind-2001 virus lineage, Indonesia, 2022

Edy Budi Susila^a, Rosmalina Sari Dewi Daulay^a, Dewi Noor Hidayati^a, Sapto Rini Budi Prasetyowati^a, Wringinati^a, Ernes Andesfha^b, Sri Handayani Irianingsih^c, I. Nyoman Dibia^a, Faisal^a, Arif Supriyadi^a, Yuni Yupiana^a, Muhammad Muharram Hidayat^a, Nuryani Zainuddin^a and Hendra Wibawa^c



- FMD surveillance from 2023 to 2025 confirmed that the circulating FMD virus in Indonesia remains the same as in the 2022.
- Emergency vaccination started in mid-June 2022 followed by mass vaccination since August 2022 → significant reduction of FMD cases
- There were an increase in number of FMD case, particularly in early January 2023 and at the end of December 2024 influenced by increased animal movement due high demand for several events (Christmas, New Year, Ramadhan) and at the same time the number of vaccination coverage reduced due budget limitation for other national priority program.

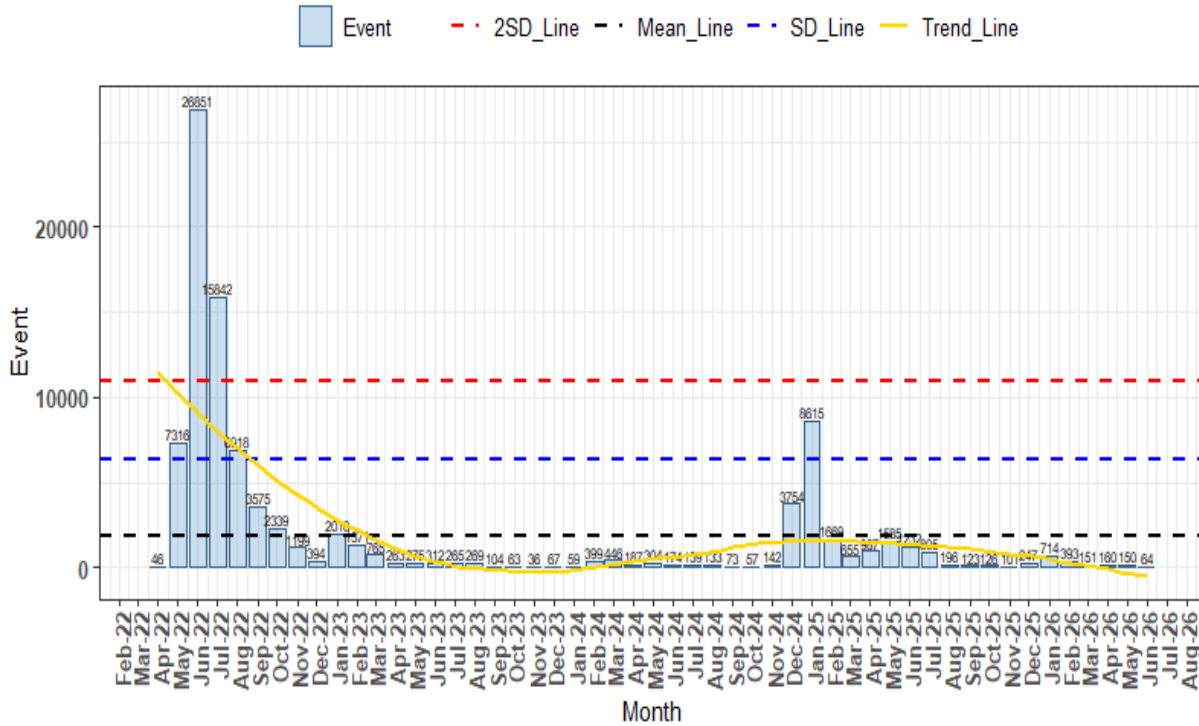


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FMD situation

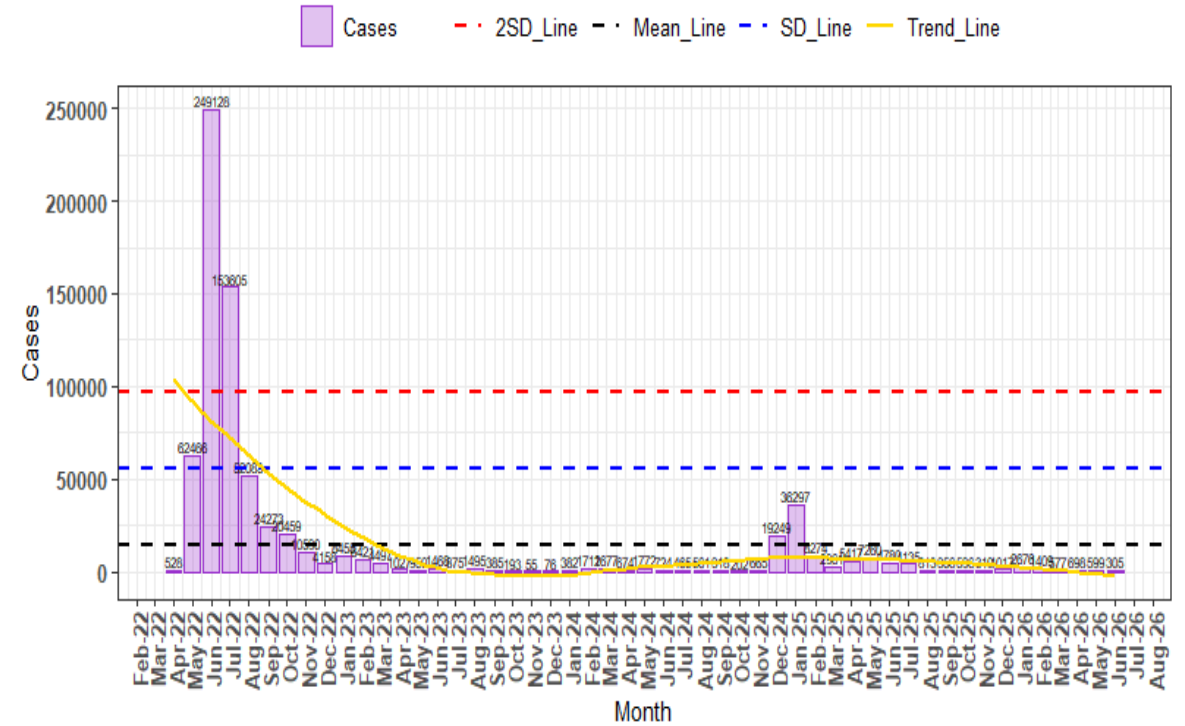
Temporal distribution of FMD



ISIKHNAS April 2022 - 30 June 2026
Root 596: Priority Syndrome

Figure 1. Temporal distribution of FMD by month (April 2022 to 30 June 2026)

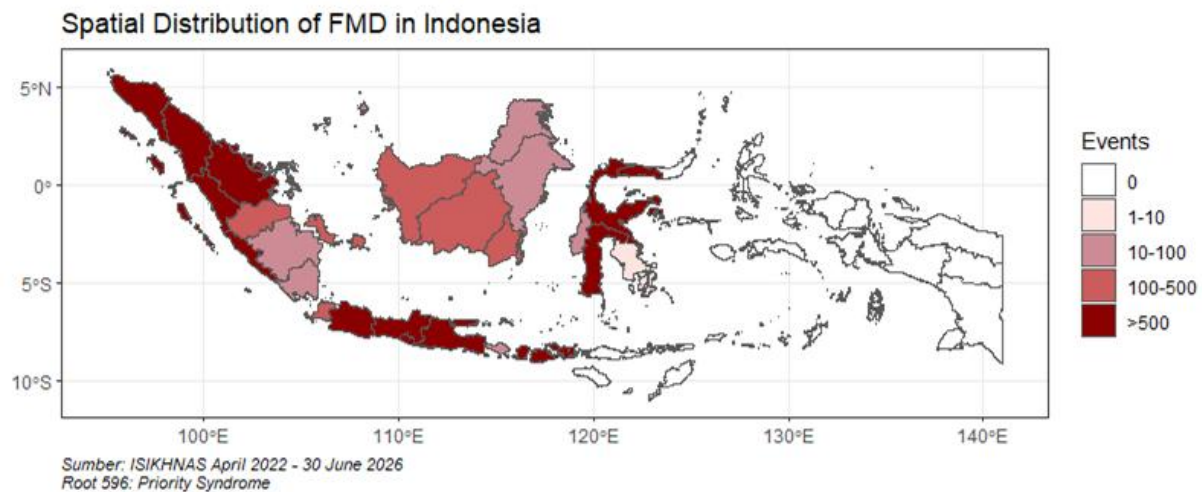
Temporal Distribution Cases of FMD



ISIKHNAS April 2022 - 30 June 2026
Root 596: Priority Syndrome

Figure 2. Temporal distribution Cases of FMD by month (April 2022 to 30 June 2026)

FMD situation



Until June 2026 : 29 provinces of
38 provinces, 337 districts, 2.913
subdistricts, 13.529 villages

Figure 3. Spatial distribution of FMD in Indonesia (April 2022 to 30 June 2026)

Animal species	Number of animal 2022	Number of animal 2023	Number of animal 2024	Number of animal 2025	Number of animal 2026
Cattle	473.470	27.613	27.103	73.708	6.113
Dairy cattle	71.839	129	497	1.064	80
Buffalo	26.082	913	349	1.313	126
Goat & Sheep	7.026	1.261	415	606	123

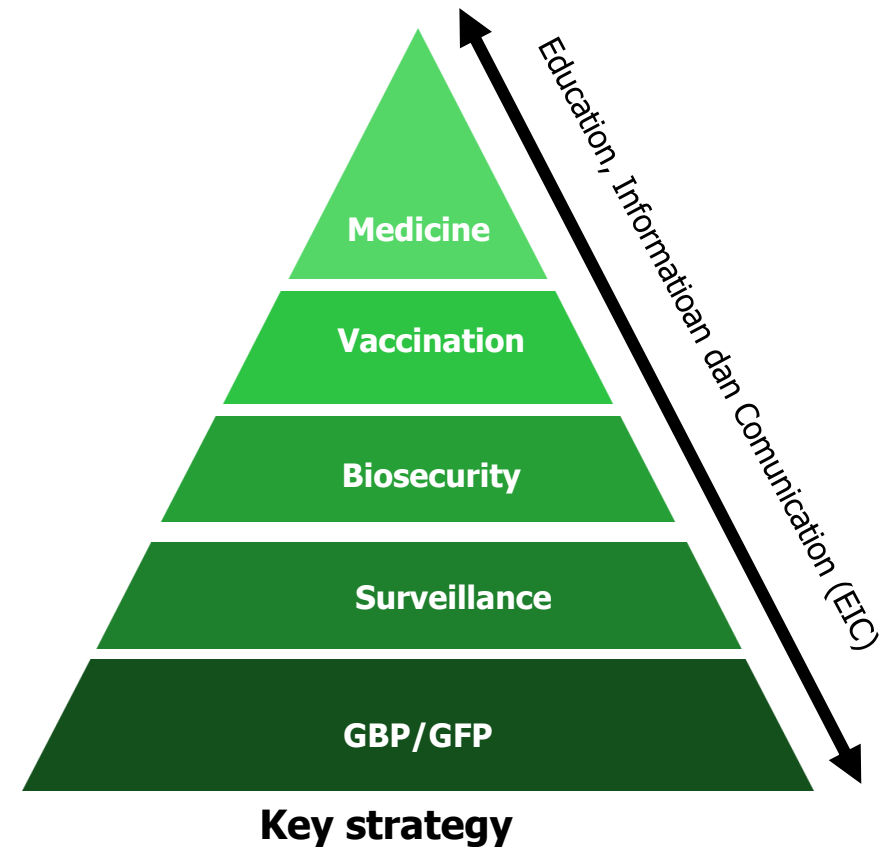
Table 1. Number of animals affected by FMD per animal species by iSIKHNAS (April 2022 to 30 June 2026)

Highlights of FMD prevention and control activities

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

- 01 Provide Vaccine and Vaccination
- 02 Surveillance
- 03 Biosecurity and Movement Control
- 04 Animal Disease Preparedness
- 05 Control of Socio-economic Impact
- 06 Recovery of Production and Productivity
- 07 Coordination and collaboration *stakeholder*
- 08 Information and Communication Technology
- 09 Public Awareness

FMD Prevention and Control Strategy

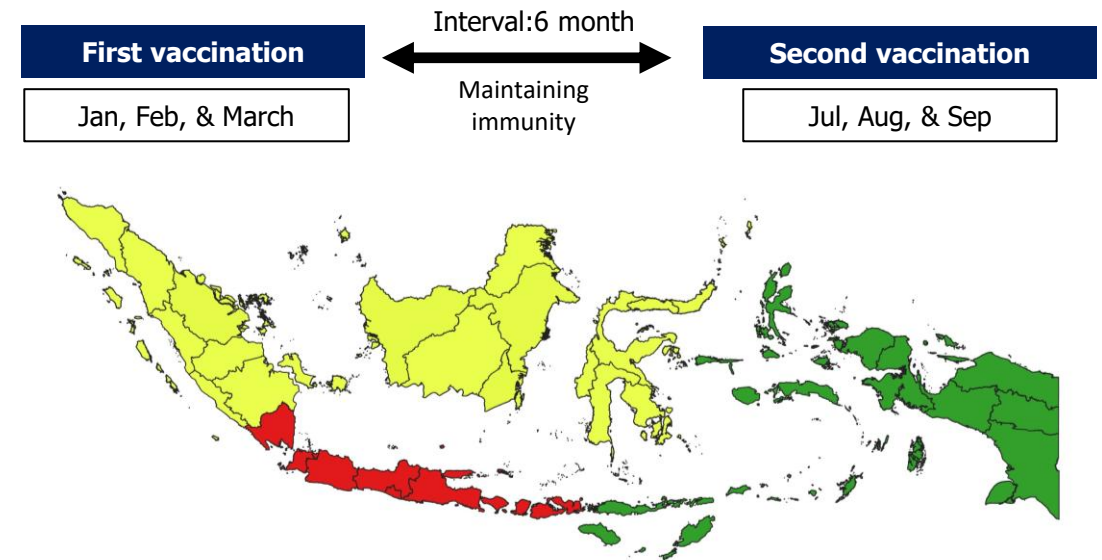


Highlights of FMD prevention and control activities

National Strategy for FMD vaccination in Indonesia

Vaccination strategy Indonesia divides the country into three zones in two interval times:

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



Risk based vaccination approach:

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

Highlights of FMD prevention and control activities

Objectives:

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

FMD Control Program in Indonesia 2025-2029

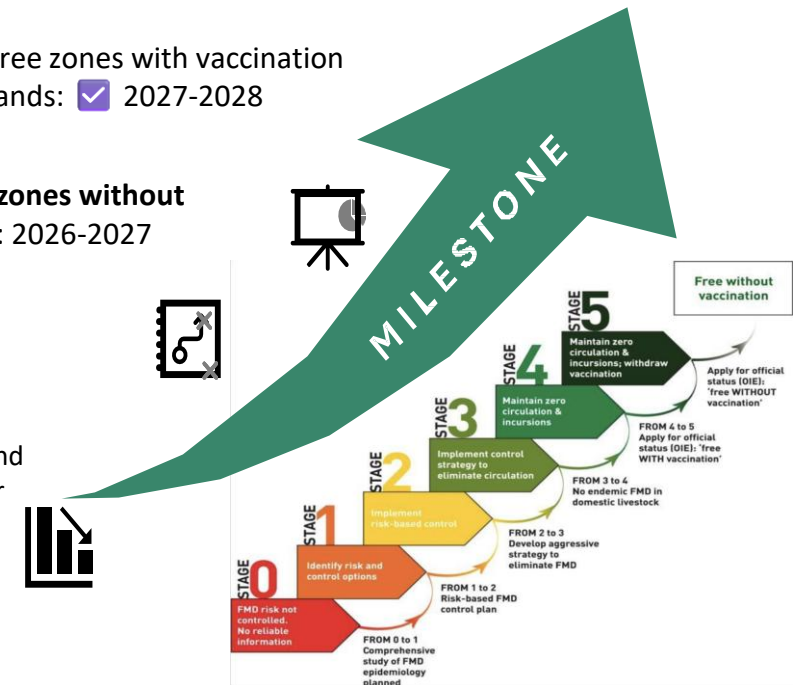
Achievement of PCP-FMD Stage 4 by maintaining island-based FMD-free zones with and without vaccination: 2028-2029

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

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

Achievement of the Official Control Programme for FMD: 2026-2027

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



Key achievements

1. Enhanced national surveillance capacity for early detection and monitoring of FMD
 - Utilization of the national animal health information system (iSIKHNAS) for real-time reporting of FMD cases and syndromic surveillance.
 - Comprehensive outbreak data were generated and used to monitor the peak epidemic period in 2022 and to evaluate the subsequent reduction of disease occurrence in 2026.
2. Implementation of a nationwide vaccination programme
 - 2022: 9,297,876/32,580,812 doses (29%)
 - 2023: 16,489,092/16,809,892 doses (98%)
 - 2024: 9.112.396/21.208.000 doses (43%)
 - 2025: 3.670.066/4.000.000 doses (91,8%)
 - 2026 (June): 1.862.042/4.000.000 (46,5%)
3. Establishment of local FMD vaccine production based on virus strains isolated from outbreaks in Indonesia.
 - Aphthovet PMK, BBVF PUSVETMA, Indonesia (Inactivated, O serotype (ISA/Gresik/PVT-PCG/2022))
 - Aphtovaks E PMK, PT Vaksindo Satwa Nusantara, Indonesia (Inactivated, O serotype FMD001/2022 strain)



Key achievements

4. Strengthened national laboratory networks and diagnostic capability
 - Designation of PUSVETMA as the National FMD Reference Laboratory, supported by eight Disease Investigation Centres (DICs) for FMD diagnostic.
 - Capability for virus characterization and sequencing activities conducted in collaboration with international reference laboratories, The Pirbright Institute in 2022-2025.
 - Participation Foot-and-Mouth Disease Proficiency Testing Scheme in the 2024/2025, WRLFMD, The Pirbright Institute.
5. Development of a coordinated emergency response mechanism for FMD outbreaks
 - Coordination among national, provincial, and district veterinary authorities during outbreak management.
 - Joint decree between National Disaster Agency and Ministry of Agriculture in 2022-2023
 - The FMD Preparedness and Control Task Force was established by the Director General of Livestock and Animal Health Services in 2024-2026.
6. Improved management of livestock movement and implementation of biosecurity interventions
 - Enforcement of livestock movement restrictions between infected and non-infected areas with implementation of Regulation of MoA No. 17/2023: Procedures for Controlling Animal Movement, Animal Products, and Other Animal Disease Carriers within the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia and Decree of MoA No. 287/2026: Animal Diseases Status.
 - Developing the Decree of MoA regarding FMD-free compartments.



Key achievements

7. Improved awareness and participation of livestock stakeholders in FMD control activities
 - Partnership in Biosecurity and Animal Health Management with Livestock Companies (Feedlot, Breeding, Dairy): Implements biosecurity protocols at the farm level and animal health monitoring on their farms (e.g., fencing, hygiene zones). All farms are mandated to implement vaccination for susceptible animals within a 3-kilometre radius of their facilities. For example, large-scale feedlots or megafarm and breeding companies.
8. Enhanced cooperation with regional and international partners for FMD control
 - Active participation in SEACFMD coordination meetings, epidemiology networks, and laboratory networks.
 - Collaboration with FAO, WOAHA, and other international partners for technical assistance.

Key challenges and lessons learnt

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



Proposed Priority Actions

- Priority activities that will be implemented from August 2026 – Dec 2027
 1. Submission the documents of the Risk Assessment Plan and Risk-Based Strategic Plan to WOAHA (August 2026).
 2. Submission of FMD-Free Status Recognition for nine provinces in Indonesia that remain free from FMD to WOAHA
 3. Promote of FMD-Free Status for three island in Indonesia (Madura, Bali, NTB) that free from FMD with vaccination in 2027.
 4. Continuation of the FMD vaccination program.
 5. Continuation virus characterization and vaccine matching test.
 6. Updating National FMD Roadmap
- Priority actions to be considered for the 7th Phase of SEACFMD Campaign (2026 – 2030)

Already covered in the proposed draft SEACFMD Roadmap 2026-2030.



Thank You