



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Member Report

SEACFMD Campaign Progress

Name: **Hoang Thi Le Phuong**

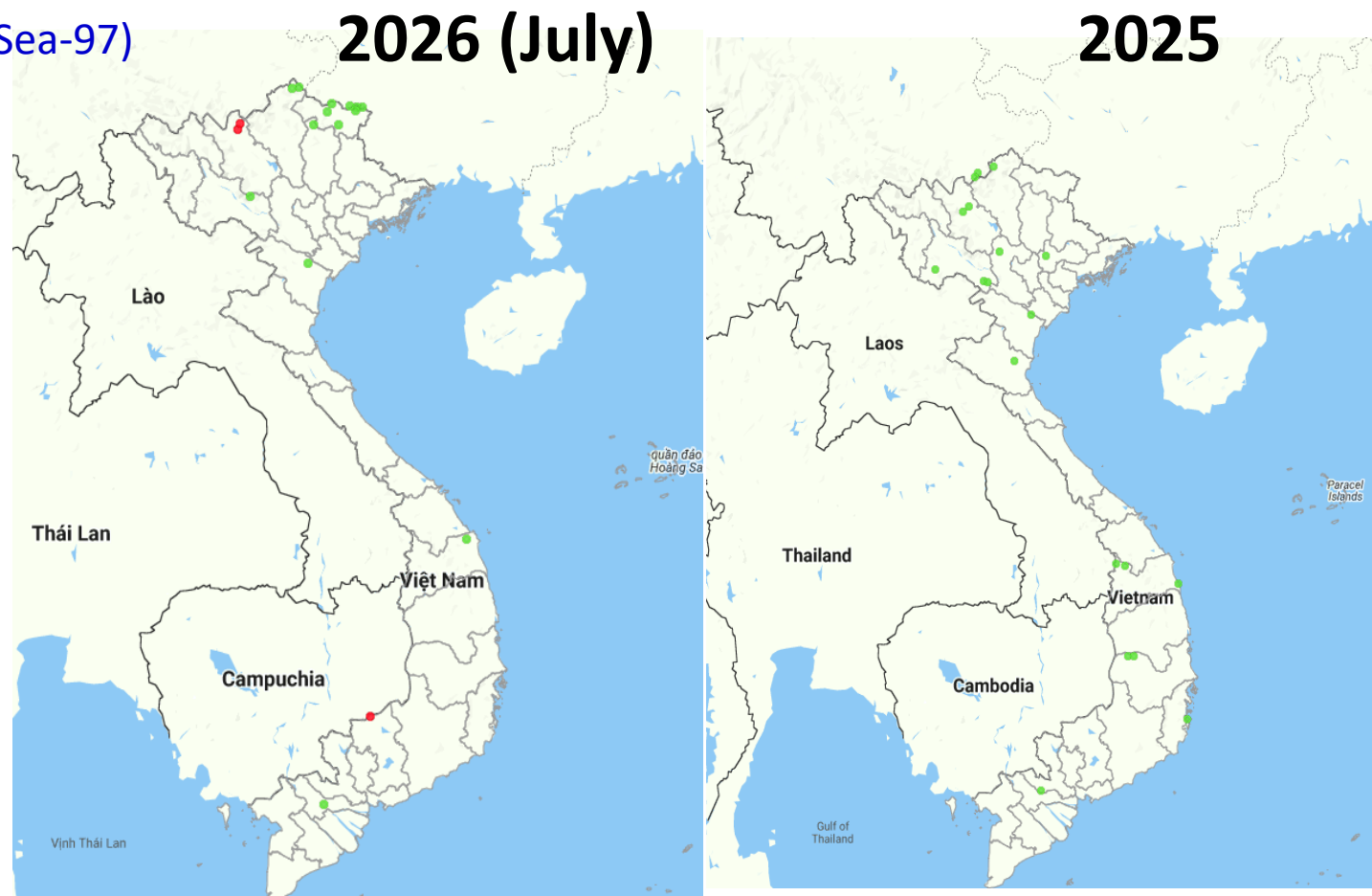
Department of Animal Health and Production
Vietnam

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

FMD situation in 2025 and 2026

2025: FMDV serotype O (Mya-98 & Ind2001e)
2026: FMDV **serotype O (Ind2001e)** and **serotype A (Sea-97)**

Situation	2025	July 2026
Number of outbreaks	19	16
Number of provinces affected	11	8
Total infected	473	198
Total cattle,pig deaths and destroy	1316	1190



Source: Map from VAHIS Vietnam

Highlights of FMD prevention and control activities

- Prevention of new FMDV introduction
- Animal movement control
- Early detection & rapid outbreak response
- Laboratory capacity of FMD diagnosis & testing
- Stamping out policy, especially for pigs
- Compensation policy
- FMD vaccine development & supply
- Vaccination program & post- vaccination monitoring
- Farm biosecurity practice
- Establishment of FMD free zones & farms
- Slaughtering management & vet hygiene inspection
- Communication & information
- International cooperation & collaboration



Key achievements

1. Maintain control FMDV strains circulating in Vietnam

- During the 2021–2025 period, only FMDV serotype O was recorded. And no serotype A or Asia1

2. Establish a national active epidemiological surveillance system

- Active surveillance was conducted across 27 provinces and cities, analyzing 63,918 samples and detecting 1,630 positive samples (2.55%).

3. Post-vaccination monitoring program and Protective efficacy

- 4,307 serum samples collected with 83.42% achieved protective antibody

4. Ensure national vaccine supply and reserves

- Between 2020 and June 2025, over 219.7 million doses were supplied and government allocated more than 2.8 million doses from national reserves to support local authorities in containing outbreaks

5. Large-scale vaccination coverage

- Localities administered over 44.2 million vaccine doses during the 2021–2024 period.

6. Expand free facilities and zones (FMD-free)

- By 2025, the country had established 856 FMD safe facilities and zones across 53 provinces

7. Strengthen communications and enhance public awareness

- 05 reports on VTV (Vietnam Television); 05 reports on VOV (Voice of Vietnam); 11 press articles; Distributed approximately 95,000 leaflets and 21,900 technical documents.

8. Promote international cooperation and integration

- Maintained regular submission of virus samples to WOAHP Reference Laboratories.
- Established coordination mechanisms with China, Laos, and Cambodia to control cross-border animal movement.
- Vietnam continues to actively participate in the SEACFMD Campaign

Key challenges and lessons learnt

Key challenges

1. Vaccination coverage remained below the target smallholder and free-grazing livestock systems, resulting in recurrent FMD outbreaks.

2. Illegal movement of animals across borders continues to pose a significant risk for introducing new FMD virus strains.

3. Early detection of outbreaks remains insufficient, particularly in remote areas, due to delayed reporting and limited field surveillance capacity.

4. Local veterinary services remain uneven in capacity, particularly after restructuring at the commune level.

Solutions

Increase vaccination coverage to >80% in high-risk

Strengthen border surveillance, quarantine, animal movement control, and cross-border information sharing with neighbouring countries.

Expand risk-based active surveillance, improve passive surveillance, strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacity, and introduce digital real-time reporting systems.

Strengthen veterinary workforce capacity through continuous training, sustainable financing, and reinforcement of frontline veterinary services.

Proposed Priority Actions

Short-term (Priority activities August 2026 – Dec 2027)

- Rapidly contain outbreaks of FMDV serotypes O and A through enhanced outbreak investigation, movement control, and emergency vaccination.
- Risk-based surveillance by collecting samples from live animals, imported meat products, and livestock in border provinces for the early detection of FMDV serotype SAT1.
- Import SAT1 vaccines and develop a national preparedness and response plan for potential SAT1 introduction into Vietnam.

Proposed Priority Actions

Long-term (Priority actions 2026-2030)

- Reduce the number of FMD outbreaks and the number of livestock culled due to FMD by at least 30% compared with the average for the 2021–2025 period.
- vaccination coverage of more than 70% of livestock subject to mandatory FMD vaccination.
- Early detect emerging FMD virus
- Establish and maintain at least 1,000 FMD-free livestock production establishments and zones in accordance

Source: actions follow by National Program Vietnam approved



Thank You