



Country Presentation FMD Situation and its Prevention & Control

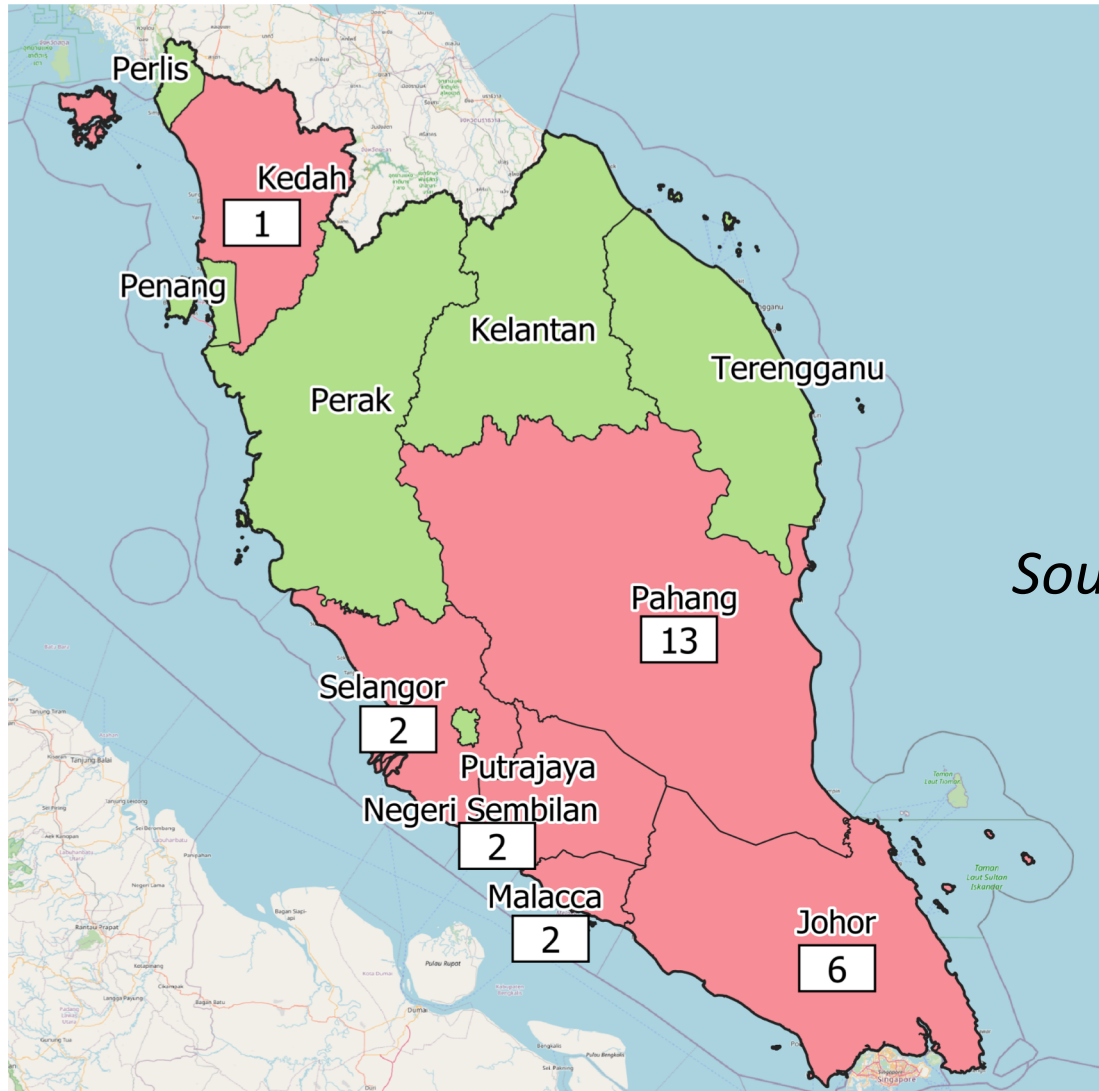
Country name: Malaysia

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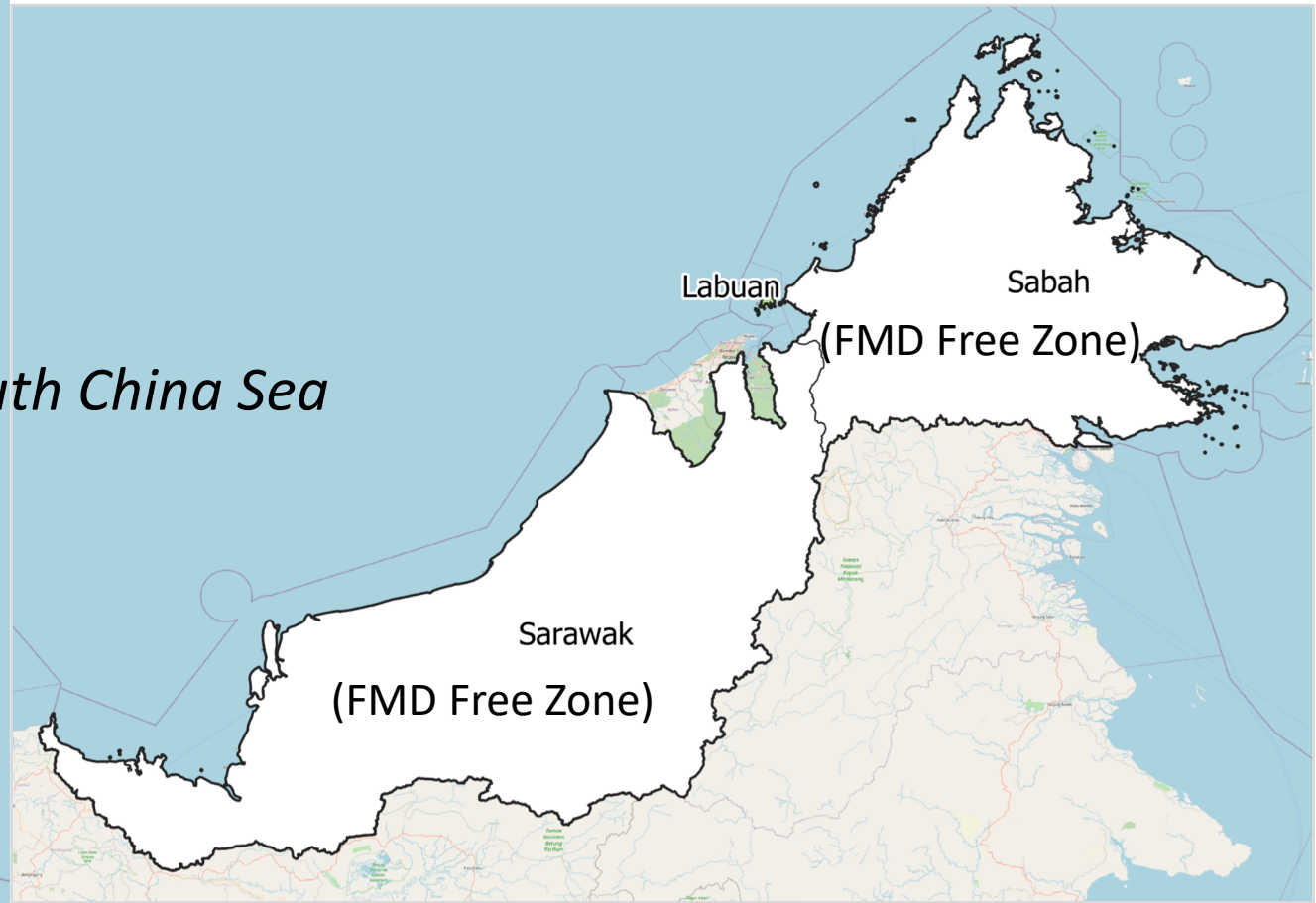
Position: Head of Section, Animal Disease and Zoonoses
Control Section

Affiliation: Dr

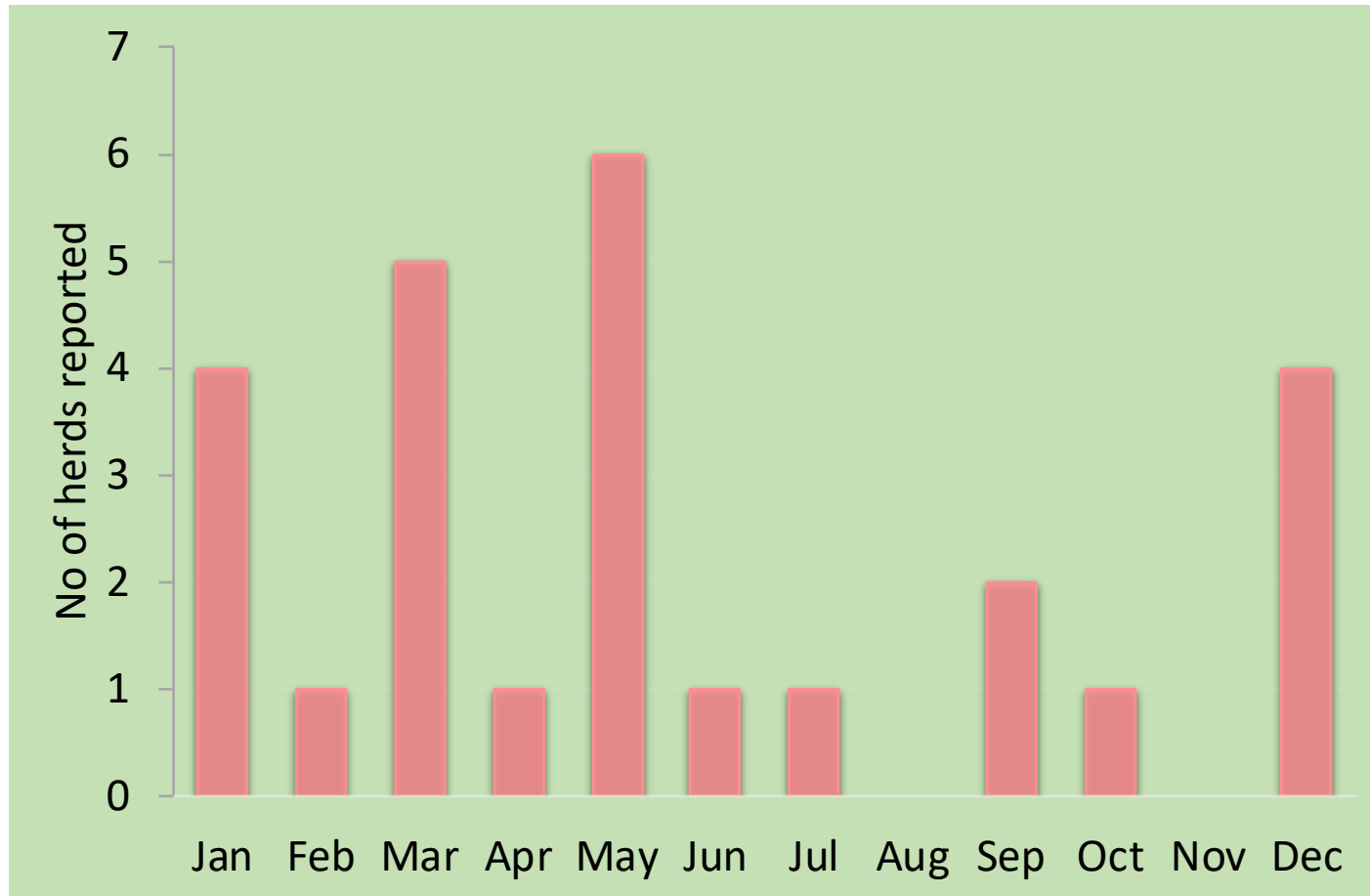
FMD situation in 2021



South China Sea



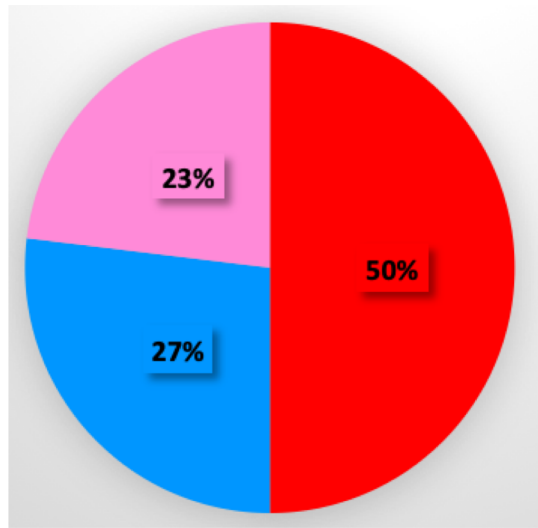
Temporal distribution



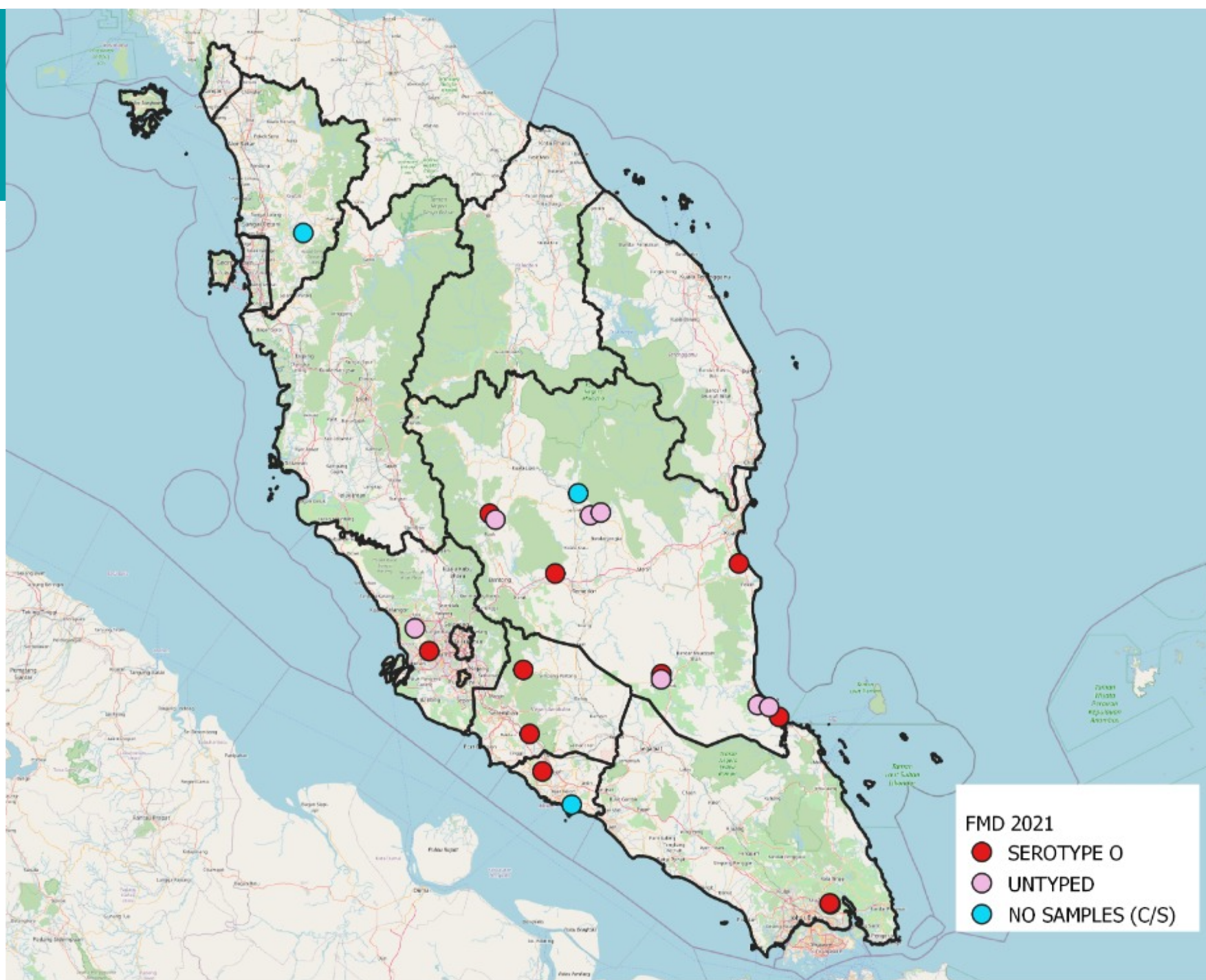
Species	Outbreaks	No. Animals affected
Cattle	23	151
Buffalo	2	5
Caprine	1	1
total	26	157

- * Main factors associated:
1. No/partial vaccination
 2. Animal movement

Spatial distribution



*Factor associated
Sample quality



Key Changes in FMD Prevention and Control 2021

- Revision of National Strategic Plan for FMD 2018 – 2023
 - In-line with SEACFMD & National FMD roadmap for Malaysia 2021 -2025
 - Reviewed and revised SOP for FMD
- Implementation of National FMD roadmap for Malaysia 2021 -2025
- Development of FMD free zones with vaccination
 - Langkawi Island, Kedah
 - 3 Districts in Johor (Johor Bahru, Kulai and Pontian)
- Development of BSL-3 for FMD (2021 -2025).

Key FMD Prevention and Control strategies 2022

Continue implementation of National FMD roadmap for Malaysia 2021 -2025

➤ Aim: Improved surveillance, movement control, vaccination and preparedness/response to FMD

- **Surveillance:** Active, Passive, Post Vaccination Monitoring, Improve laboratory methods & Sample quality by practical training and workshops.
- **Animal movements & Border control:** Revise legislation (Sec 2, 3, 36, 79 & 86), Integration of eVet-Permit, MADIC, Strengthen border control cooperation with the State Government at the borders and related agencies (MAQIS, PGA & PDRM)
- **Vaccination strategy:** Continue development of FMD free herds and zones
- **Preparedness and response:** P&R Evaluation, Simulation, Practical training & workshop.

Key FMD Prevention and Control strategies 2022

- Aim: Improved ownership and enabling environment at the national level
 - Malaysian Veterinary Services (VS) capacities assessed and recommendations from Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Evaluations implemented.
 - Restructuring and reorganisation of DVS
 - Continue cost-efficient synergies with other livestock activities implemented
 - Continue sampling of multiple diseases at once entering the premises is ongoing.
 - Continue and enhance public awareness campaigns combining multiple animal diseases in successive programs.
 - Continue and enhance surveillance by testing multiple animal diseases using the same sample.
 - Continue consideration of disease control measures as required elements in selecting farmers for incentives.
 - Active involvement in SEACFMD activities

Challenges & Solutions

- ❑ Governance structure (Federal & State Governments)
 - Harmonising & enforcing legislation to control and prevent diseases
 - Integration of information systems related to disease control
- ❑ Insufficient fund for disease control activities
 - Continue to acquire support from more states government and industry players
- ❑ Insufficient vaccination coverage and pricy vaccine
 - Seeking for more affordable vaccine
- ❑ The low workforce in the field
 - Public Private Partnership
- ❑ Husbandry system with insufficient biosecurity measures, i.e., free-roaming animals
 - Continue public awareness
 - Continue incentive for farmers with livestock free herds
 - Continue engagement with stakeholders, importers & traders



Thank You