



World Organisation
for Animal Health



SEACFMD EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK MEETING

COUNTRY REPORT:
FMD in-depth RA Malaysia

Presenter:
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Qingdao, People's Republic of China



Introduction

Malaysia is divided into two FMD status zones:

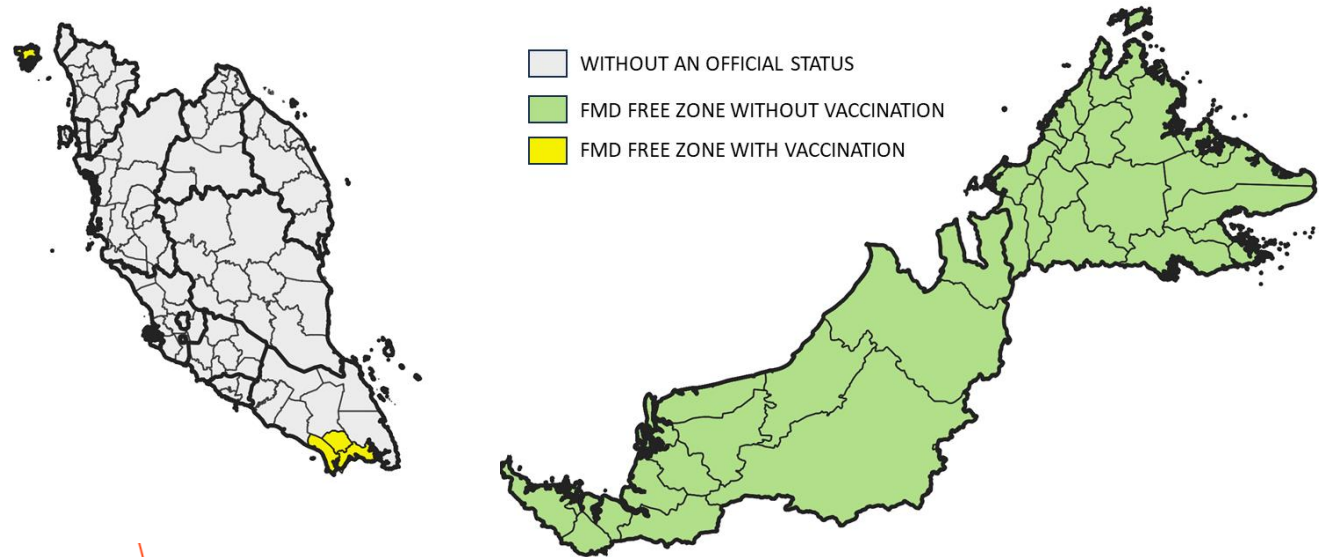
- FMD-free without vaccination: *Sabah and Sarawak*
- FMD-endemic: *Peninsular Malaysia*

With support from the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), Malaysia is exploring the expansion of FMD-free zones (with vaccination) into *Peninsular Malaysia*, specifically targeting **Johor and Langkawi**.

This aims to improve FMD control and subsequently boost trade opportunities.

A comprehensive Risk Assessment (RA) was conducted, which included:

- Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA)
- Systematic literature review
- FMD data analysis
- Value Chain Analysis (VCA), based on field missions and stakeholder consultations





Objectives of in-dept risk assessment of FMD in P. Malaysia

General objectives

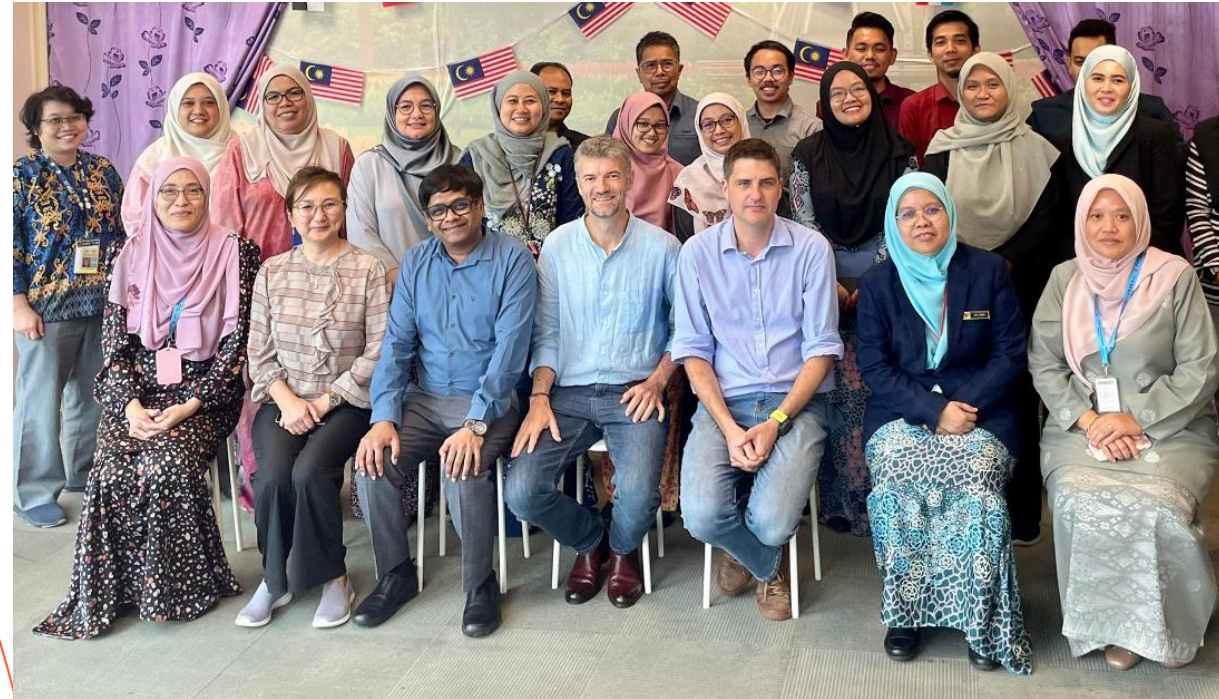
- To identify risk nodes in livestock value chains.
- To understand and quantify the risks posed by animal movements, plus their socioeconomic impact.
- To consider risk mitigation measures to reduce the impact of FMD incursions.

Specific objectives

- To conduct qualitative and quantitative FMD risk assessments in Johor and Langkawi.
- To assess the socio-economic impacts of FMD incursions in Johor and Langkawi.
- To provide recommendations to DVS.

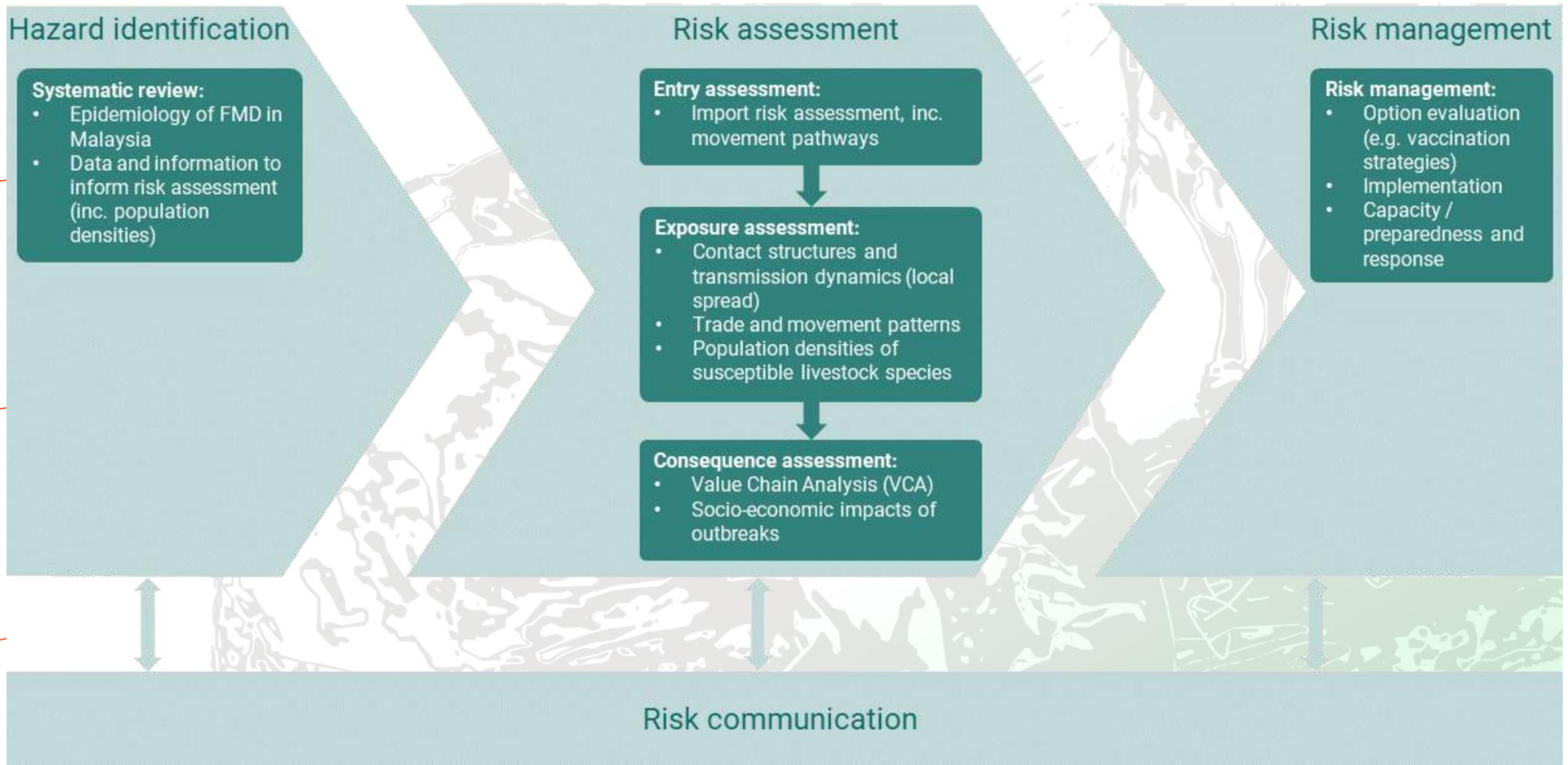
Led by the consultants:

- Dr. Daan Vink,
- Dr. John Grewar,





Methodology of in-dept risk assessment of FMD in P. Malaysia



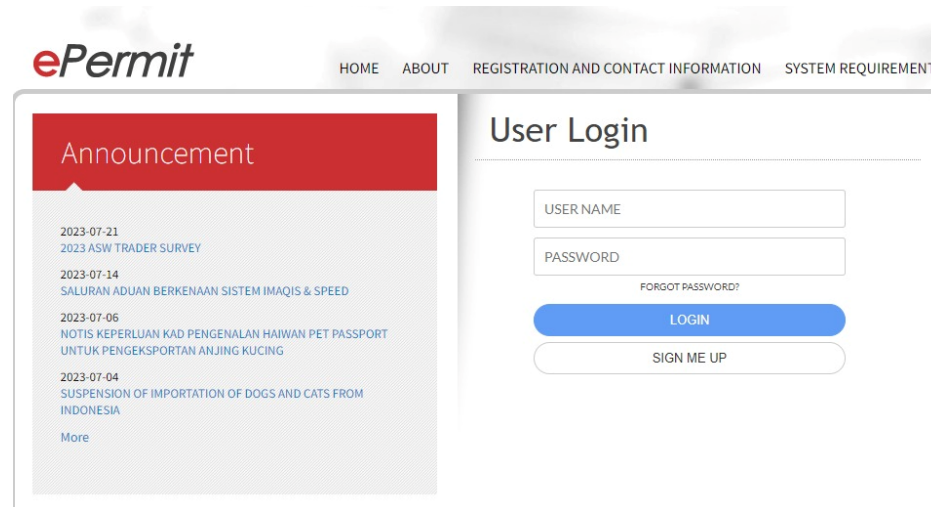


Methodology: Data source



Section 6 to 8 of the Animals Act 1953
MAQIS Act 2011

SOP:
Risk Analysis
Animal Quarantine Procedure



Pre-border risk assessment
Import- procedure:

Country risk assessment
(Risk assessment committee)



Import protocol
(specific for a country)



ePermit System
Import permit issuance
Health Certificate from exporting
country

Border control :
MAQIS
PDRM & PGA



Methodology: Data source



Process Flow for The Interstate Movement of Animals and Animal Products

Legislation: Section 79 of the Animal act 1953

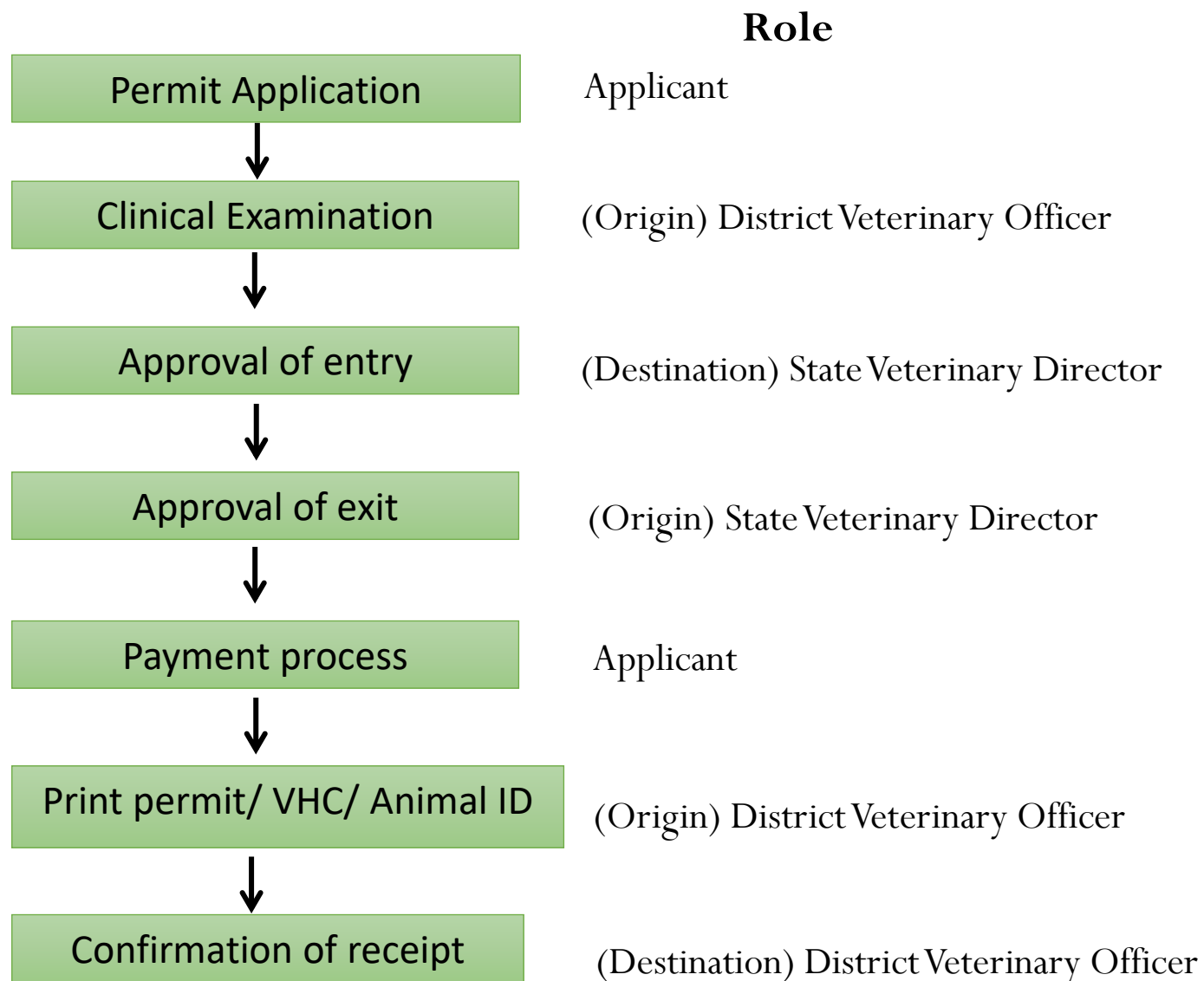
SOP:

Animal Traceability and Premise Registration

Animal identification and registration

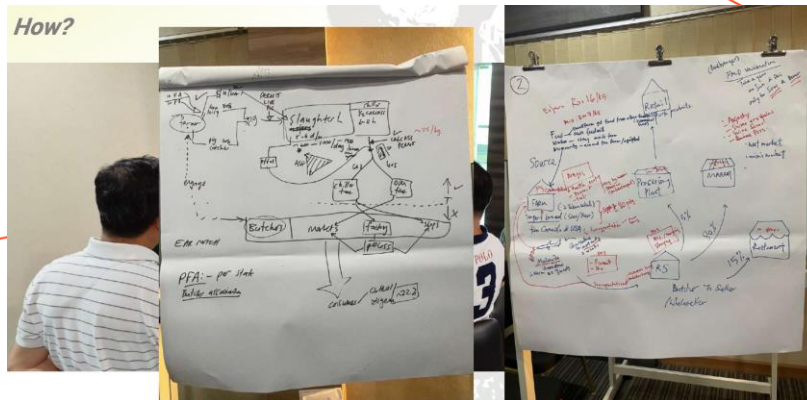
Interstate Animal and product movement management

Intrastate Animal and product movement management





Methodology: data source



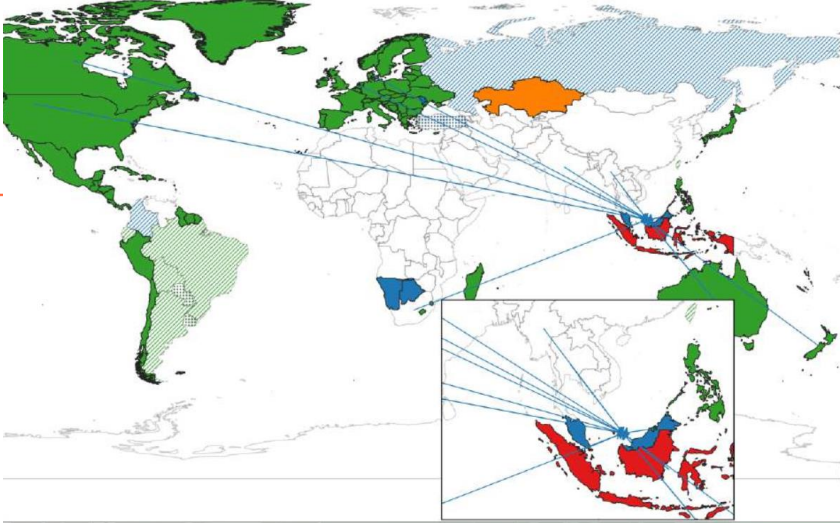
Field missions of the consultations and DVS Malaysia officials, alongside discussions with farmers and traders in Kedah and Johor.



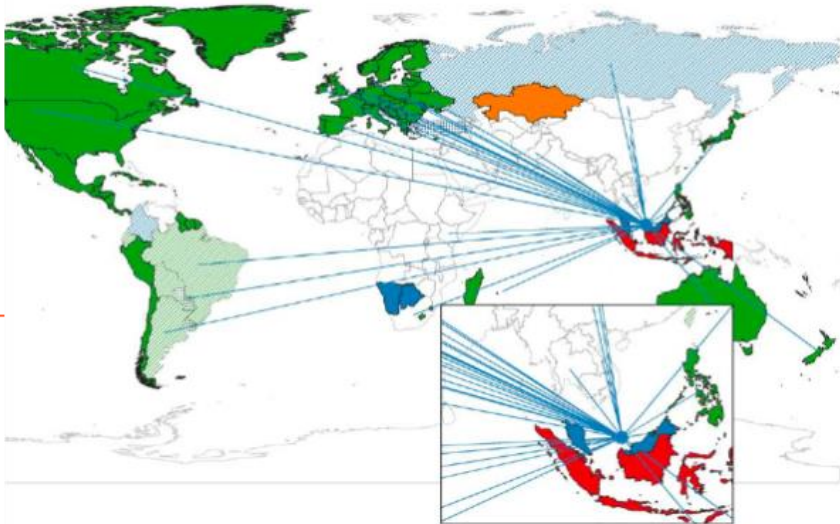


Result of in-dept risk assessment of FMD in P. Malaysia

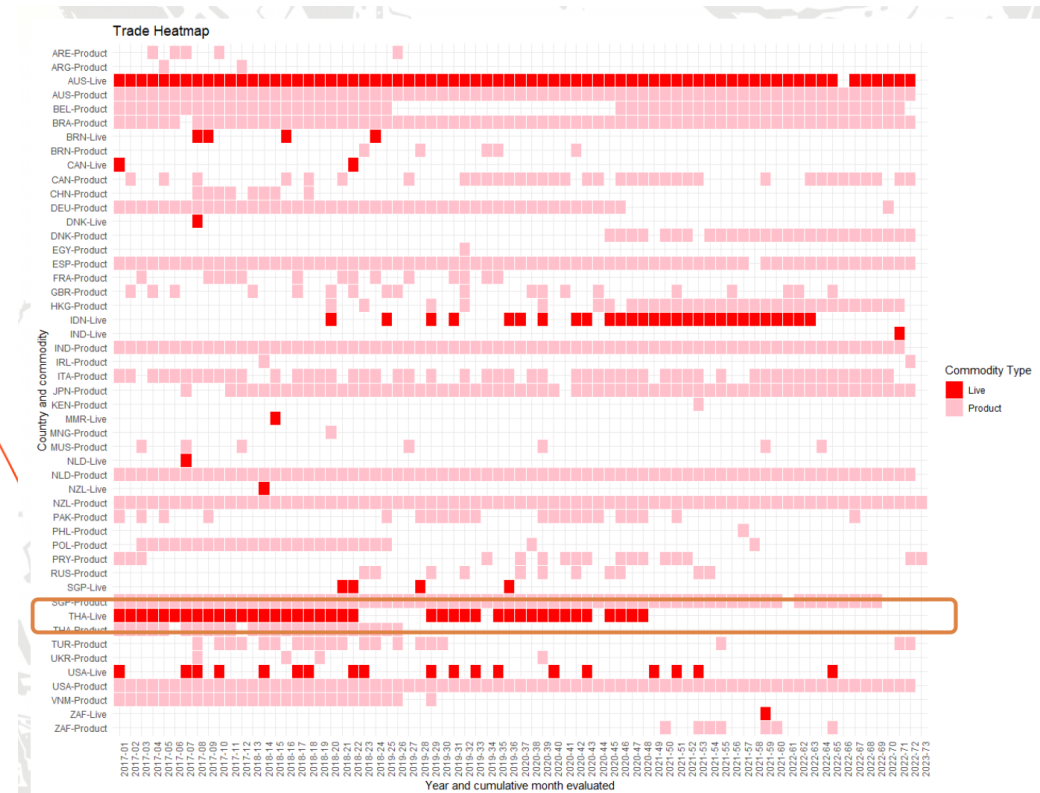
Trade - Live animals imported



Trade - Commodity (cloven hoof) imported

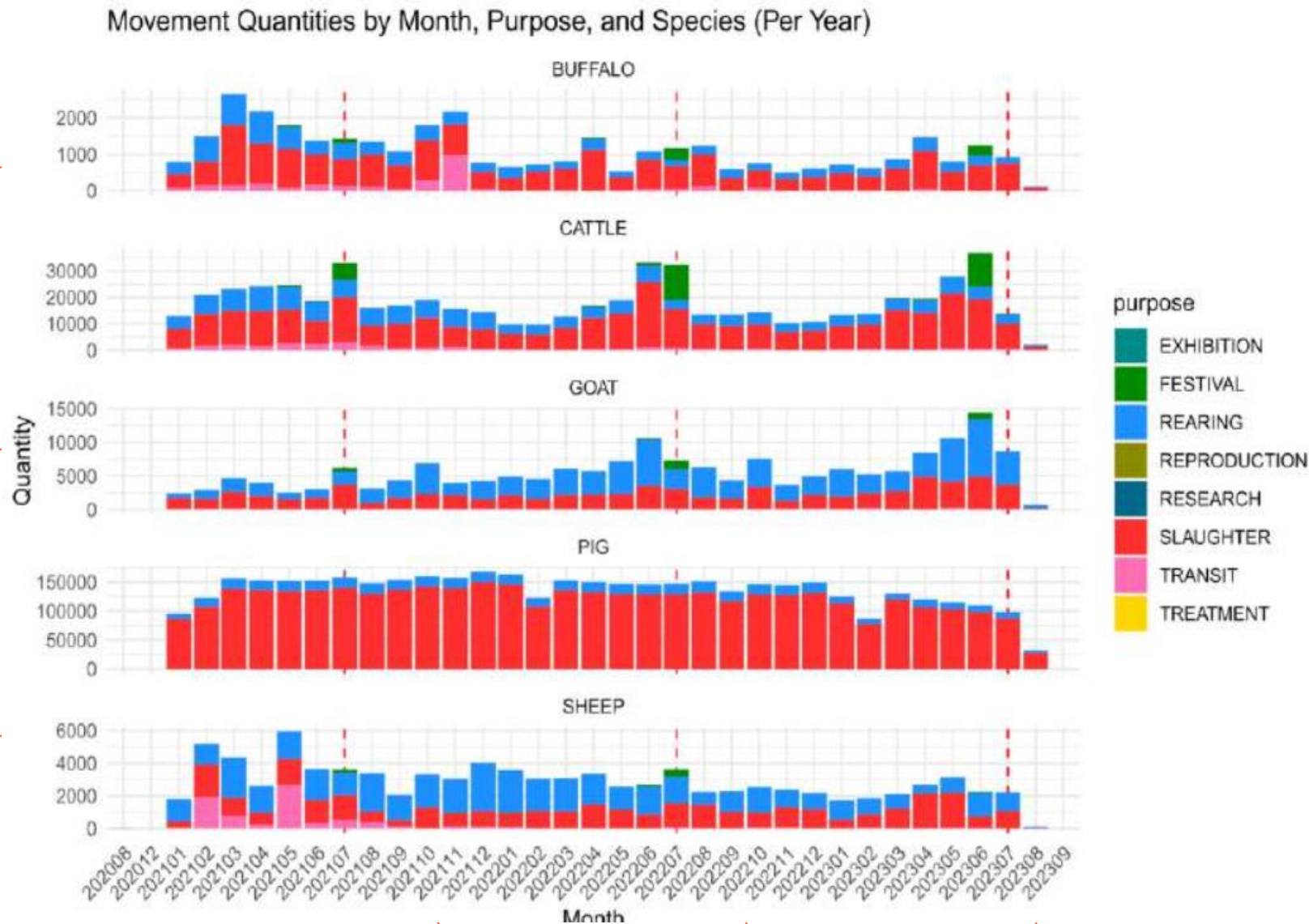


- Malaysia is dependent on imports for ruminant livestock and related products.
- Live ruminant imports to Malaysia primarily come from Australia and Thailand.
- Malaysia imports ruminant livestock-related products from countries around the world.





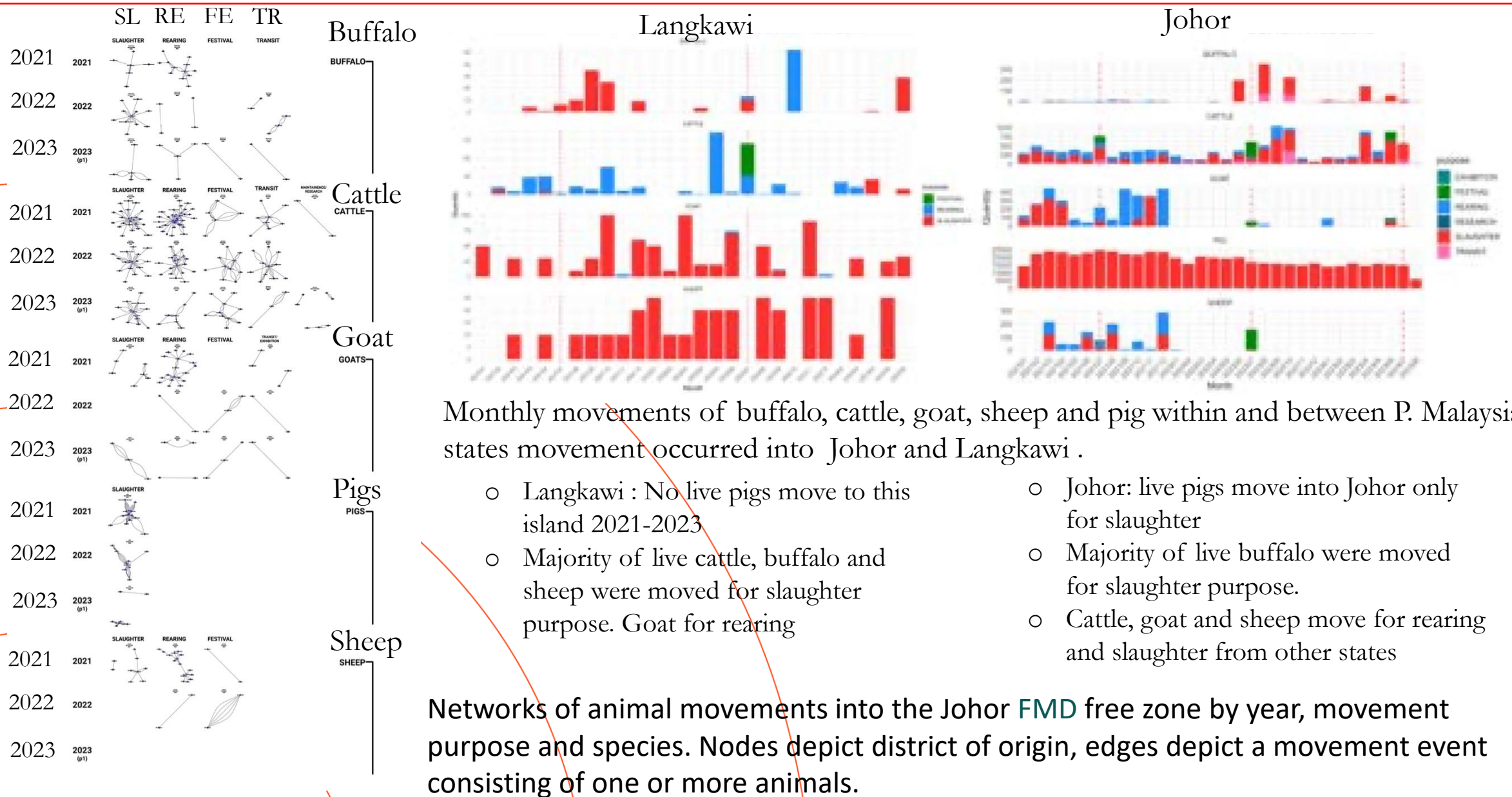
Result : susceptible animal movement network



Unlike goats and sheep, majority of cattle, pig, and buffalo movements are primarily for slaughter purposes.



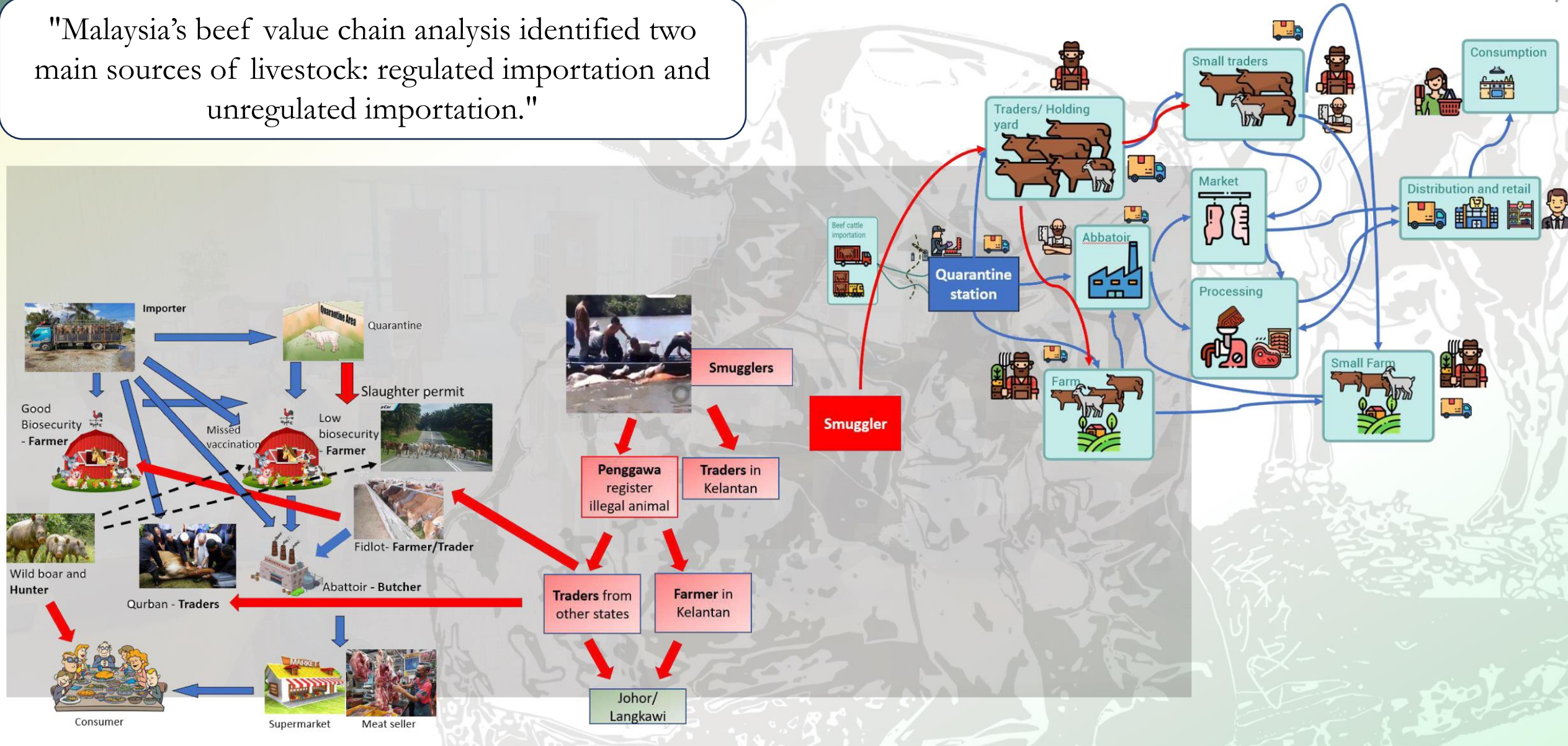
Result : susceptible animal movement network





Result the value chain analysis of FMD susceptible livestock and products

"Malaysia's beef value chain analysis identified two main sources of livestock: regulated importation and unregulated importation."





- The cattle trade network is highly connected and regulated but remains vulnerable to illegal beef cattle movements both into and within the country.
- Addressing illegal imports will require significant investment in management and enforcement.
- Without intervention, FMD will continue to occur in P. Malaysia, putting the FMD-free zone in Johor at greater risk due to its shared land border with the other states in P. Malaysia.



Key points of value chain analysis of beef in P. Malaysia

- Effective engagement between the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), the public sector, and other stakeholders is crucial to foster mutual understanding and address key issues.
- This collaboration between DVS official, farmers and traders has supported the visualization and parameterization of risk points along the value chain.
- The FMD susceptible livestock network is highly connected and regulated but remains vulnerable to illegal ruminant movements, both into and within the country.
- Reducing illegal importation will require substantial investment in management and enforcement efforts.
- Without action, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) will continue to affect Peninsular Malaysia.



Specific recommendations of FMD in-dept risk assessment in P. Malaysia

- Perform epidemiological investigation to clarify the FMD situation, especially in intended free zones and adjacent areas.
- Better understanding of risk activities such as smuggling – e.g. through more formal and rigorous value chain analysis.
- Review the FMD surveillance system and perform modelling of FMD vaccination options and scenarios, to optimise resource effectiveness.
- Enhance training and capacity development.
- More detailed economic planning / feasibility calculations of the FMD free zone of Langkawi Kedah and Johor.
- Explore options such as PPPs for cost sharing and recovery.



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