



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Member Report

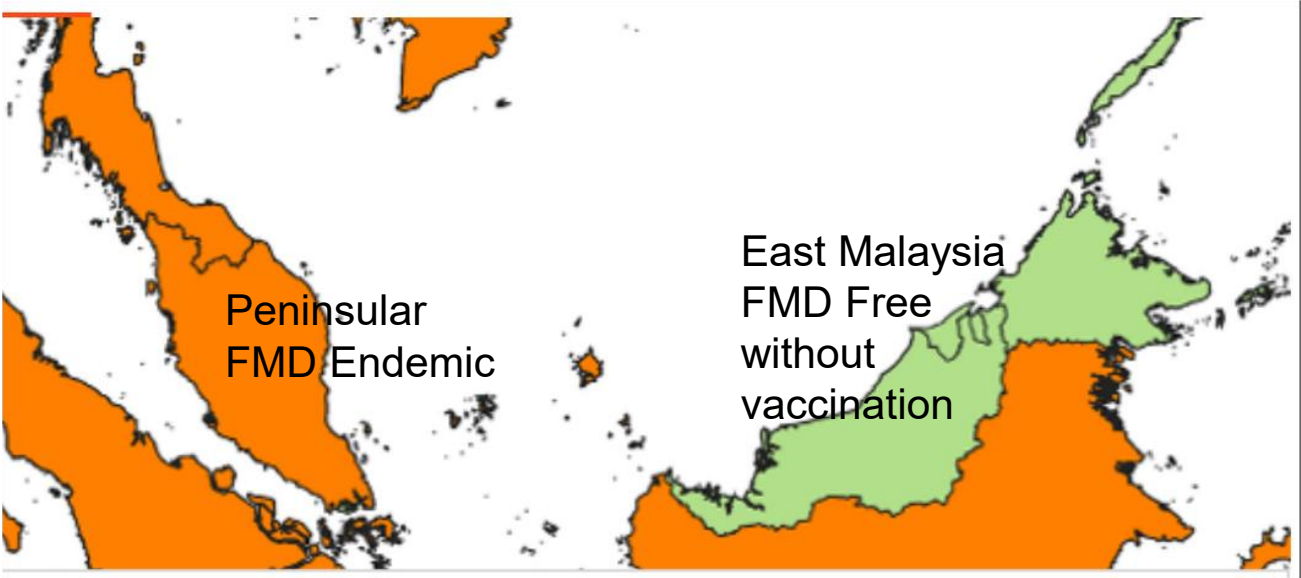
SEACFMD Campaign Progress

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National Coordinator
Malaysia

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

FMD Situation in Malaysia, 2025 – June 2026

Malaysia comprises two main regions with different FMD statuses. East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) maintains FMD-free status without vaccination, while Peninsular Malaysia remains endemic for FMD.



2025

SPECIES	NO. OF CASE(S)
BOVINE	9
OVINE	1

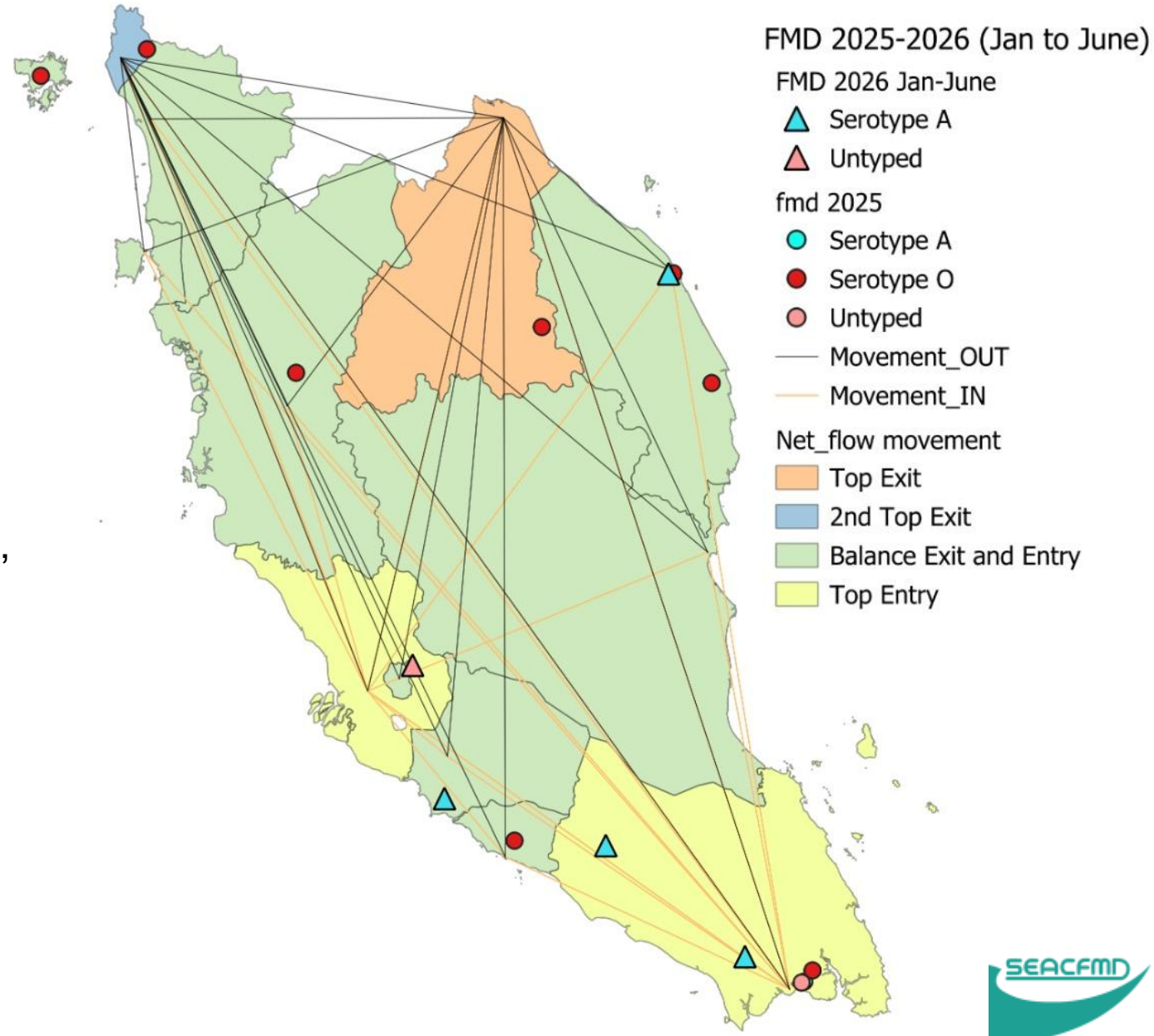
2026

SPECIES	NO. OF CASE(S)
BOVINE	5

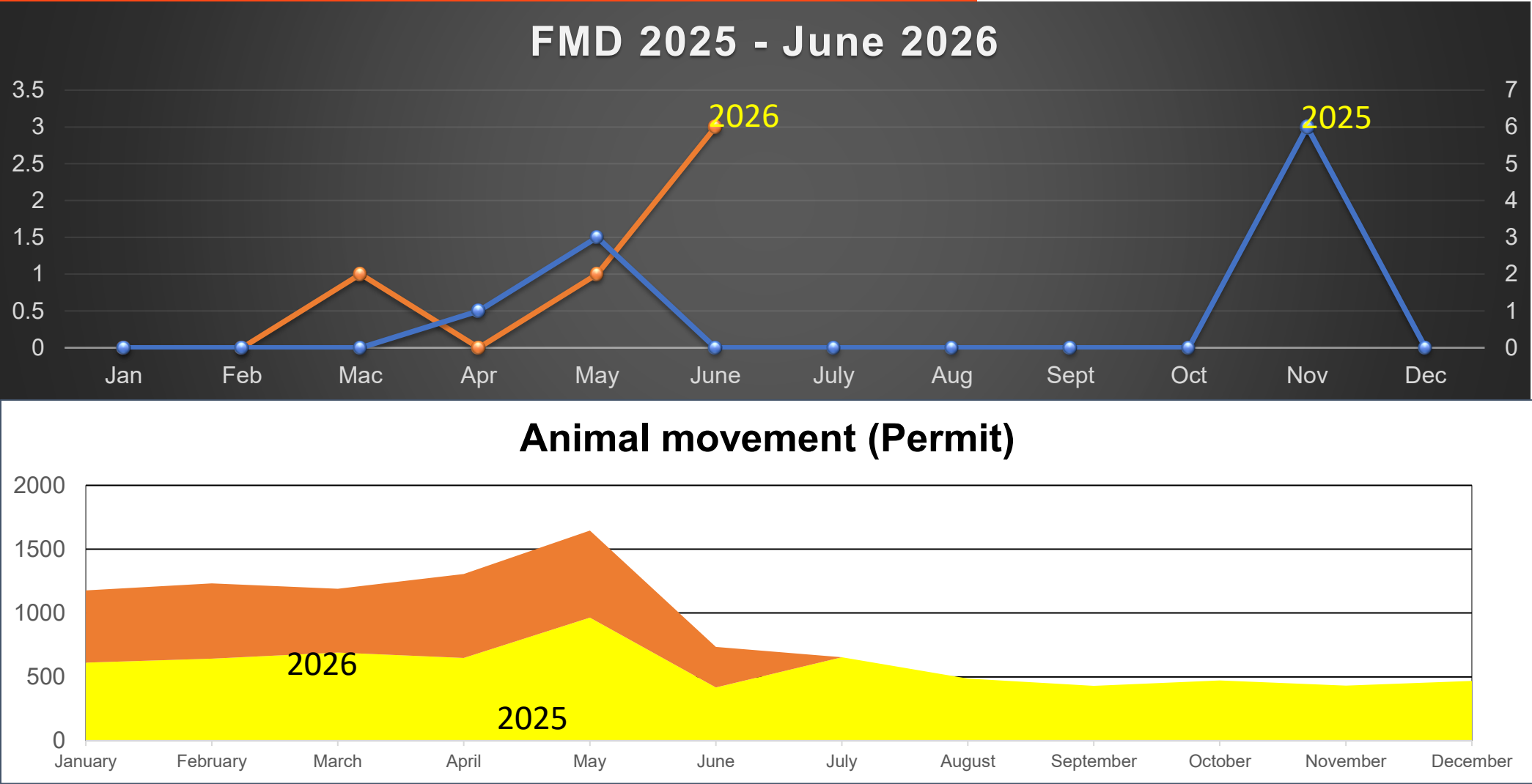
- A total of 15 FMD cases reported in 2025 to June 2026.

FMD Spatial Distribution and Livestock Movement, 2025–2026

- 2025, 10 FMD cases were reported across the northern and southern states of Peninsular Malaysia. Of the characterised FMDV, eight cases were caused FMDV serotype O, one FMDV serotype A, and one untyped.
- 2026, five FMD cases were reported, including four FMDV serotype A cases and one untyped.
- Most cases occurred in livestock-receiving states, suggesting a potential association with livestock movement.
- Kelantan and Perlis are the primary states of origin for ruminants transported to other states in Peninsular Malaysia

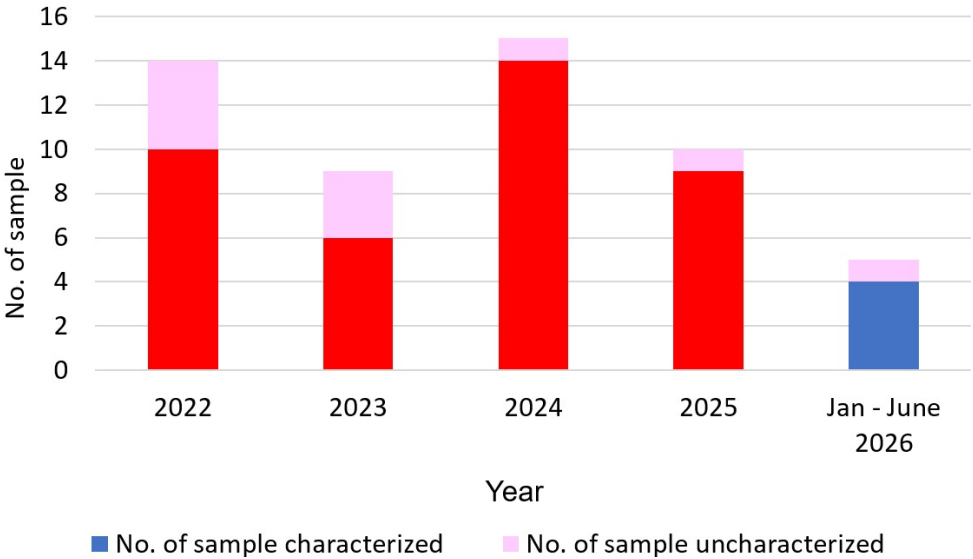


FMD Temporal Pattern and livestock movement, 2025–June 2026

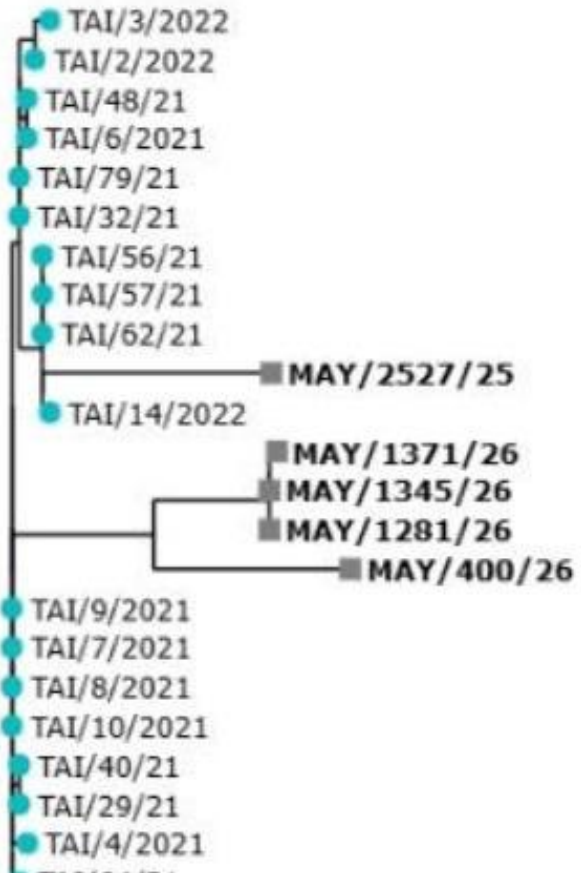
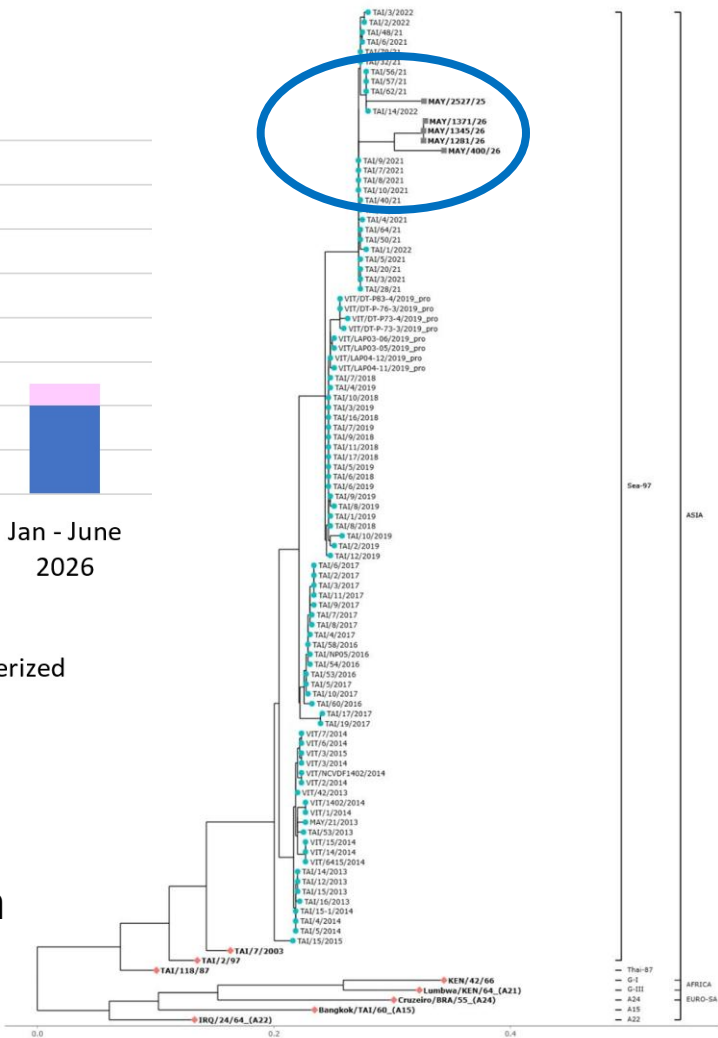


FMDV ASIA Sea-97 characterisation 2022 – June 2026

FMDV Samples: Characterized vs, Uncharacterized (2022 - June 2026)

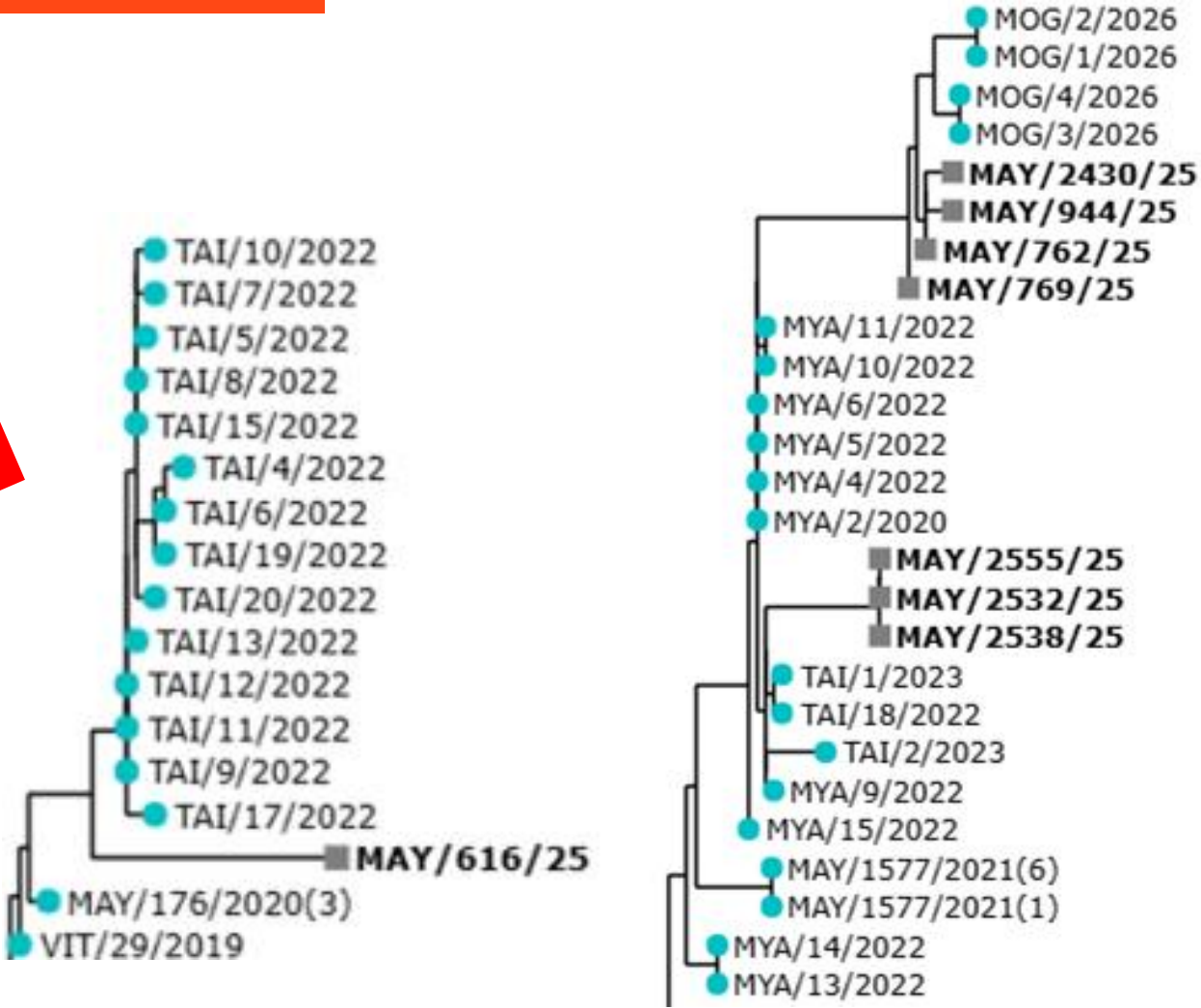
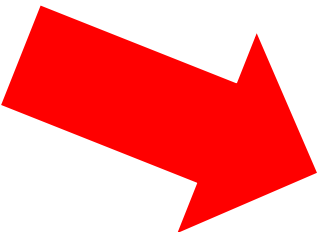
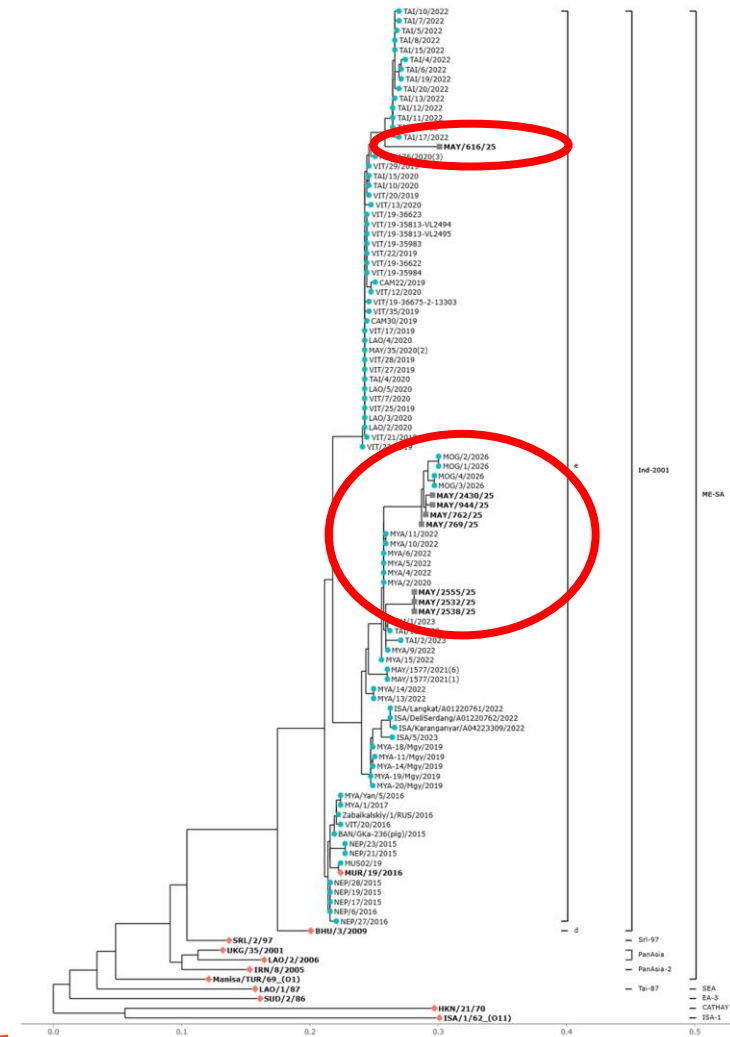


- A greater number of virus samples characterised in the later years compared with the earlier years
- A total of two untyped FMDV, one in 2025 and another one in 2026 were due to delayed reporting.



Phylogenetic Analysis of FMDV ASIA Sea-97 from 2025 to June 2026

Phylogenetic Analysis of FMDV ME-SA Ind2001e in 2025



Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Serosurveillance, 2022–2025

Annual National FMD surveillance program:

- FMD-Free Zone (Sabah & Sarawak)
- FMD-Endemic area (P. Malaysia)

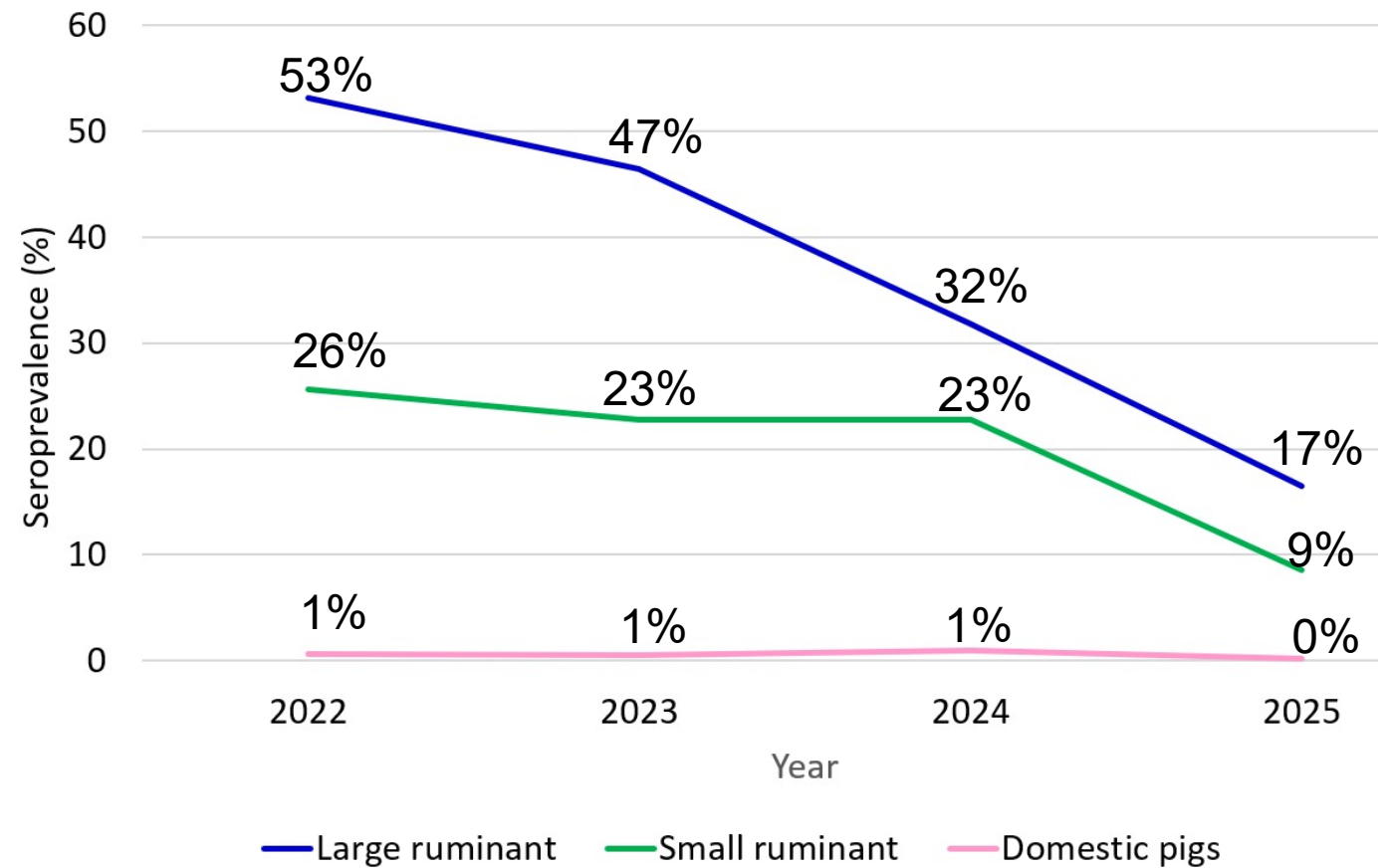
Result:

FMD-Free Zone: maintain freedom status

FMD-Endemic area:

- Seroprevalence of FMD in endemic areas declined from 2022 to 2025.
- Highest reduction observed in large and small ruminants.
- Domestic pigs maintained consistently low seroprevalence levels throughout the period.

Seroprevalence of FMD in Endemic Area (2022–2025)



Highlights of FMD prevention and control activities

- Continuous vaccination, surveillance, and data analysis to support FMD control and decision-making.
- Establish FMD-free compartments for high-value and FMD-vulnerable herds, such as dairy farms, through enhanced biosecurity, surveillance, and preventive measures.
- Intensify FMD awareness activities among stakeholders through targeted engagement with livestock traders, border control agencies, and enforcement authorities to strengthen monitoring of livestock movement within and between states in Peninsular Malaysia.



Engagement with livestock traders and border control agencies



FMD vaccination program

Border inspection at entry point (MAQIS)



Animal movement enforcement within the country



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Highlights of FMD prevention and control activities

- The FMD Control Strategy for Malaysia 2026–2030 is developed in alignment, where feasible, with the SEACFMD Roadmap to support harmonised regional efforts towards progressive FMD control and prevention.
- Update the FMD Protocol for Malaysia to align with the National 2026–2030 FMD Control Strategy.
- Strengthen the development of FMD-free herds in endemic areas and progressively establish FMD compartmentalisation through public–private partnerships (PPP).
- Upgrade the animal movement control system through integration with the animal disease reporting system and laboratory information management system to enhance disease surveillance, traceability, and outbreak response.

Key achievement

- Maintain FMD-free without vaccination status in Sabah and Sarawak through sustained surveillance and preventive measures.
- Achieve a sustained reduction in FMD seroprevalence and FMD cases within endemic areas of Peninsular Malaysia.

Proposed Priority Actions

Key Challenges

- ❖ informal livestock movement from Kelantan to other states in Peninsular Malaysia remains a significant risk factor for FMD introduction and spread.
- ❑ Limited operational funding remains a key constraint affecting the implementation of FMD control activities.
- Insufficient human resources limit the capacity for effective FMD surveillance, vaccination, enforcement, outbreak response, and overall program implementation.

Lessen learnt

- ❖ Enhance coordinated multi-agency collaboration among DVS, MAQIS, police, border control, customs, and other enforcement agencies to strengthen livestock movement control and enforcement.
- ❖ Strengthen stakeholder awareness on informal livestock movement and enhance enforcement measures, including appropriate penalties and consistent prosecution, to prevent recurrence of offences.
- ❑ Sustained government commitment is crucial to provide the necessary policy support, resources, and coordination required for effective FMD control program implementation.
- ❑
- Enhance public–private partnerships by strengthening the commitment and active participation of private sector stakeholders and farmers in FMD prevention, control, and eradication efforts.



Thank You