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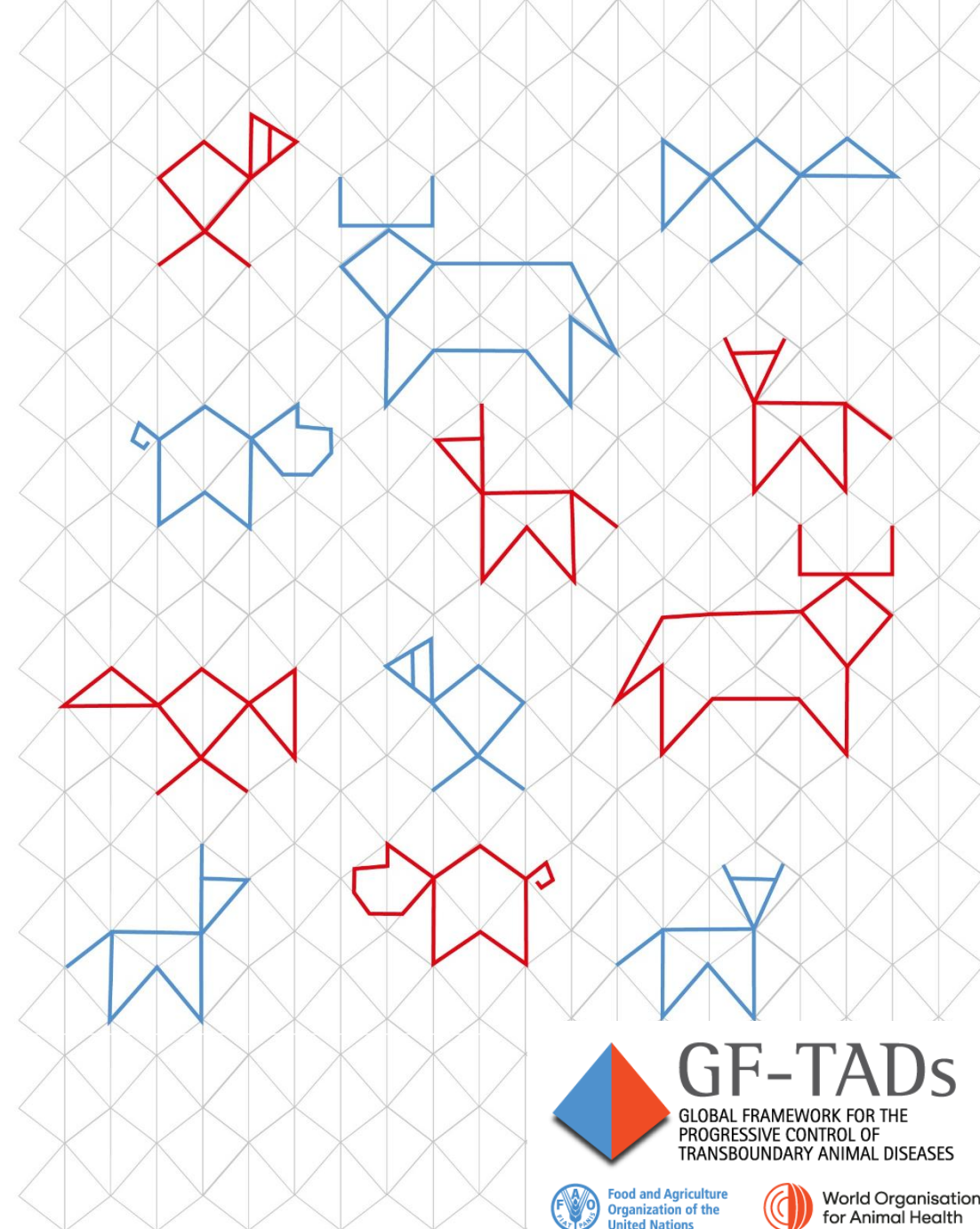


World Organisation  
for Animal Health

# Eleventh Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on African Swine Fever for Asia and the Pacific

Seoul Republic of Korea

11 – 13 August 2026



**GF-TADs**

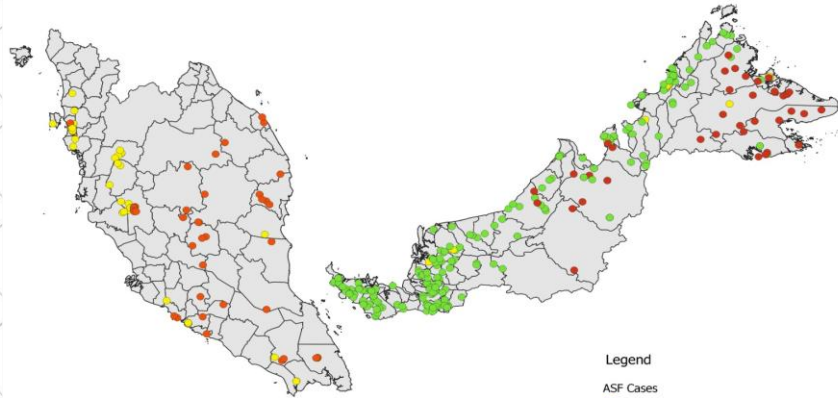
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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for Animal Health



Legend  
ASF Cases  
● Backyard pig  
● Commercial pig  
● Wildboar



# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture  
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## **SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BOARS FOR ASF PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN MALAYSIA**

**DR. SARAH DADANG ABDULLAH**

**FOCAL POINT FOR ASF**

**DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES MALAYSIA**

# Wild Boar Surveillance Programme

## Background



### Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*)

are indigenous to Malaysia and are widely distributed throughout the country.



### Role in Disease Epidemiology

Wild boars can act as reservoirs and maintenance hosts for a range of viral, bacterial and parasitic pathogens, affecting both domestic animals and humans.



### Important Diseases in Wild Boars



#### Diseases affecting animals

- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
- African Swine Fever (ASF)
- Japanese Encephalitis (JE)
- Swine Influenza (H1N1)
- Tuberculosis
- Brucellosis
- Leptospirosis
- Trichinellosis
- Pseudorabies Virus (PRV)
- Porcine Circovirus Type 2 (PCV2)
- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)
- Porcine Parvovirus (PPV)



#### Diseases affecting humans

- Hepatitis E Virus
- Tuberculosis
- Brucellosis
- Trichinellosis
- Swine Influenza
- Japanese Encephalitis (JE)



### Factors Increasing Risk



#### Land-use changes

Expansion of agricultural and non-urban land



#### Hunting activities

Increased hunting of wild boars



#### Growing demand

for wild boar meat



#### Greater interaction

between wild boars, domestic livestock and humans



### Why Surveillance Matters?



- ✓ Early detection of emerging and transboundary animal diseases
- ✓ Prevention of disease spread to domestic animals and humans
- ✓ Protection of livestock industries and public health



Surveillance of wild boar populations is essential for a One Health approach, ensuring healthier animals, safer food systems and a healthier community.





## Malaysia's Wild Boar Surveillance Program for ASF aims to:

-  **1 Detect** ASF virus in wild boar populations
-  **2 Estimate** disease occurrence and geographical distribution
-  **3 Monitor** trends over time
-  **4 Support** national risk assessment
-  **5 Provide** scientific evidence for disease control policy

# SURVEILLANCE STRATEGY THROUGH COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

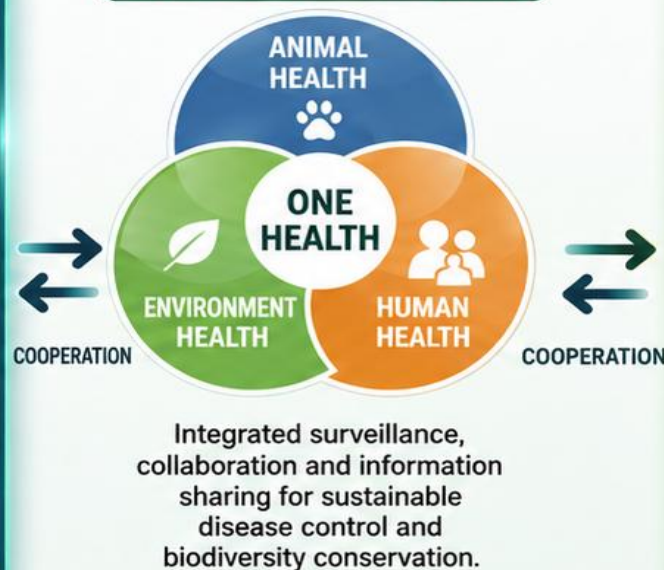
ONE HEALTH APPROACH – WORKING TOGETHER FOR ANIMALS, PEOPLE AND OUR PLANET

1 

## Department of Veterinary Services

-  Surveillance planning 
-  Sample collection and coordination
-  Laboratory testing 
-  Data analysis and risk assessment

## ONE HEALTH APPROACH



2 

## WILDLIFE & NATIONAL PARKS

-  Wildlife expertise 
-  Wild boar monitoring 
-  Field support 
-  Sample collection and carcass reporting 

## OUR COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS



Department of Veterinary Services (DVS)



PERHILITAN (Wildlife and National Parks)



Veterinary Research Institute (VRI)



Hunters and Local Communities



Universities & Research Institutions



Local Authorities and Other Stakeholders



By working together under the One Health approach, we strengthen early detection, protect animal and human health, conserve wildlife and the environment, and build a healthier future for all.



ANIMAL



PEOPLE



PLANET

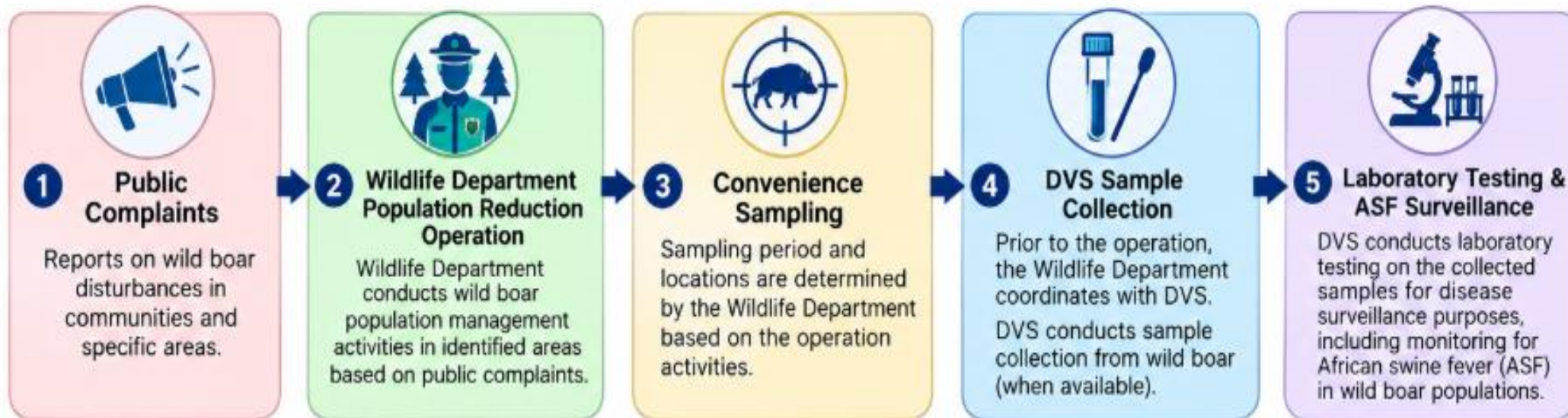
# Wild Boar Surveillance in Malaysia

Collaboration between Wildlife Department and DVS



Surveillance of wild boar in Malaysia is conducted using a **convenience sampling approach**, whereby the sampling period and locations are determined by the Wildlife Department based on their wild boar population management activities.

## Surveillance Sampling Process



# WILD BOAR DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN MALAYSIA

Targeting Transboundary & Zoonotic Diseases for Early Detection

## DISEASES INCLUDED IN SURVEILLANCE

| DISEASE                                                                                                         | TYPE OF SAMPLE                                                                                         | TYPE OF TEST                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  African swine fever (ASF)     |  Pooled organ samples |  PCR   |
|  Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)  |  Serum                |  ELISA |
|  Japanese encephalitis (JE)    |  Whole blood          |  PCR   |
|  Nipah virus infection (NIPAH) |  Whole blood          |  PCR   |
|  Influenza A (H1N1)            |  Deep nasal swab      |  PCR   |



### KEY MESSAGE



Active surveillance in wild boars is essential for early detection and timely response to protect animal health, public health and the livestock industry.



## ASF SURVEILLANCE RESULTS (2024–2026)

| YEAR                   | NUMBER OF SAMPLES COLLECTED (HEADS)                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | NUMBER OF POSITIVE SAMPLES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | POSITIVE RATE                                                                               |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2024                   | 113          | 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 0%       |
| 2025                   | 112    | 3    | 2.68%  |
| 2026 (Jan–June)        | 22                                                                                                                                                                           | 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 0%     |
| TOTAL (2024–June 2026) | 247                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1.21%  |



A total of **247** wild boars were sampled for ASF during **2024 to June 2026**.



**3** positive cases detected in **2025**.



**No** positive cases detected in **2024** and during **Jan–June 2026**.





# ACTIONS TAKEN BASED ON SURVEILLANCE FINDINGS

*Turning Surveillance Data into Action for a Healthier Swine Industry*



1

## COMMUNICATE THROUGH AWARENESS AND PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS



Surveillance findings are communicated to farmers and relevant stakeholders.



Disease awareness and prevention campaigns are implemented.



Promotes early reporting of sick or dead wild boars and pigs.

2

## STRENGTHEN FARM BIOSECURITY MEASURES



Farmers are encouraged to strengthen farm biosecurity measures.



Reduces the risk of disease introduction and spread.



Promotes regular cleaning, disinfection and proper waste management.

3

## USE DATA FOR RISK ASSESSMENT AND DISEASE CONTROL



Surveillance data are used to support risk assessments.



Helps identify high-risk areas, trends and potential pathways of disease spread.



Guides planning and implementation of effective disease prevention and control strategies.

4

## EARLY DETECTION AND TIMELY RESPONSE BY VETERINARY AUTHORITIES



Findings contribute to the early detection of emerging diseases.



Enables timely investigation and rapid response by veterinary authorities.



Helps contain disease outbreaks and protect animal and public health.

## SURVEILLANCE TODAY, PROTECTION FOR TOMORROW.



Informed decisions save lives and livelihoods.



Strong biosecurity protects farms and our future.



Collaboration ensures better preparedness.



Together, we build a resilient and sustainable swine industry.



## OUR GOAL

Prevent disease introduction and spread, safeguard animal health, and support a safe and sustainable swine industry.



Report any sick or dead wild boars or pigs to your nearest Veterinary Office immediately.



1-800-88-9889



[www.dvs.gov.my](http://www.dvs.gov.my)

1

DIFFICULT TERRAIN AND ACCESSIBILITY



- Dense forests, swamps, and mountainous areas limit access to sampling sites.
- Remote locations increase the time and cost of surveillance activities.




2

WILD BOAR BEHAVIOUR AND POPULATION DYNAMICS



- Wild boars are highly mobile and widely distributed.
- Nocturnal behaviour and low visibility make detection difficult.
- Population size and distribution are often uncertain.




3

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND LABORATORY TESTING



- Carcasses may be decomposed, reducing sample quality.
- Limited opportunities exist to collect representative samples.
- Transporting samples while maintaining the cold chain can be challenging.






PROTECTED AND ENDANGERED WILD BOAR SPECIES IN MALAYSIA

Malaysia has one species of wild boar that is endangered and protected:

*Sus barbatus*  
(Bearded Pig)



- ✓ Listed as ENDANGERED on the IUCN Red List.
- ✓ Protected under the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716].
- ✓ Surveillance and sampling must comply with wildlife protection laws and require permits from PERHILITAN.
- ✓ Conservation of *S. barbatus* is important for biodiversity and ecosystem balance.

4

HUMAN AND LOGISTICAL CONSTRAINTS



- Limited manpower, equipment, and financial resources.
- Coordination among veterinary authorities, wildlife agencies, hunters, and local communities can be difficult.






Limited manpower

Logistical constraints

Financial limitations

Multi-agency coordination

5

TRACEABILITY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS



- Determining the exact origin of infected animals is often difficult.
- Monitoring the movement of wild boars is challenging because they move freely across large areas.



6

DISEASE DETECTION AND REPORTING



- Infected animals may die unnoticed in forested areas.
- Delays in detection can increase the risk of disease transmission.





Undetected cases

Delayed detection

Higher risk of disease spread



KEY MESSAGE

Effective wild boar surveillance requires strong collaboration, adequate resources, timely reporting, and continuous monitoring to protect animal health, public health, and the sustainability of the swine industry.



COLLABORATION



RESOURCES



REPORTING



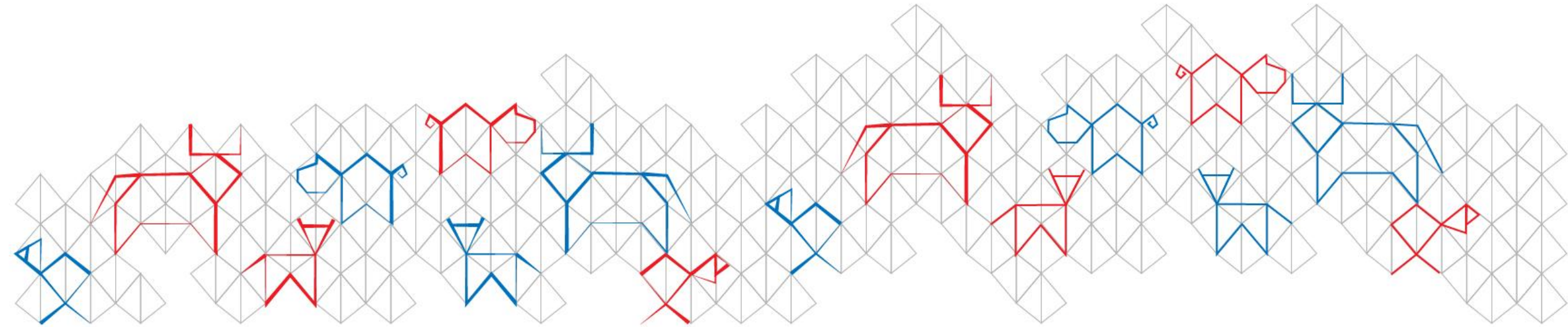
MONITORING



PROTECTION

Eleventh

gust 2026



***Thank you!!!***