


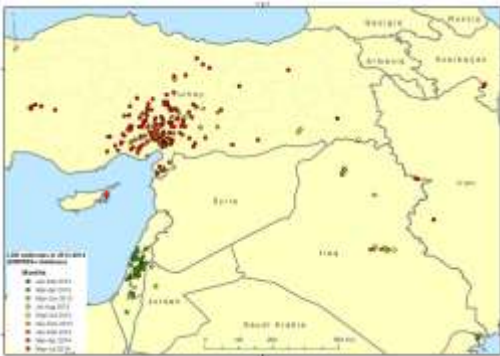

Chronology of New Incursions

Eran Raizman
FAO-Animal Health



LSD – Near East (2012-2015)

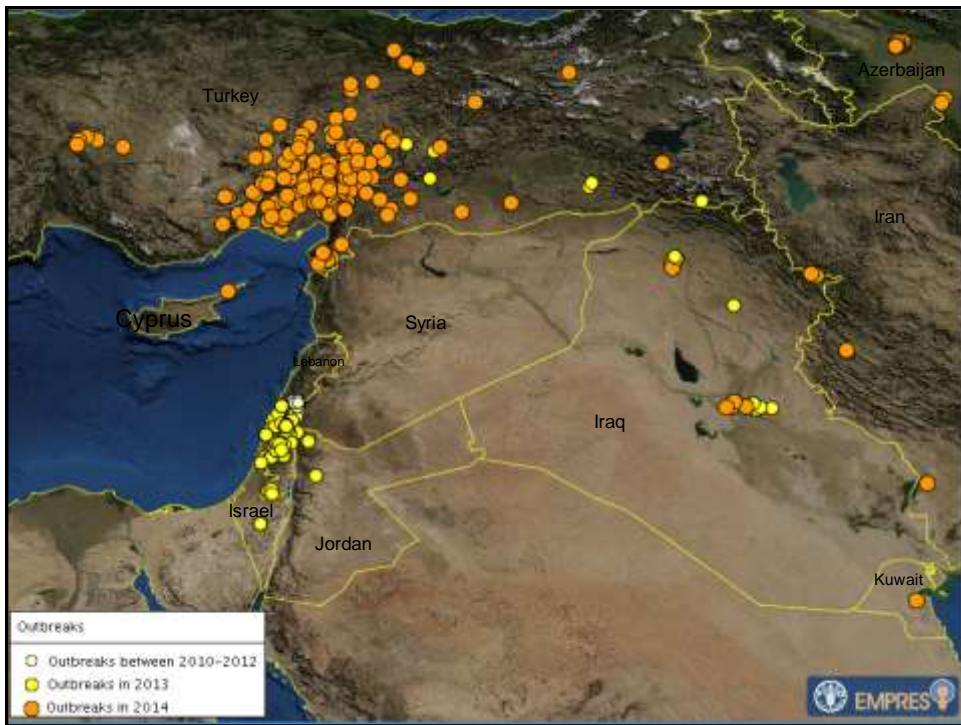
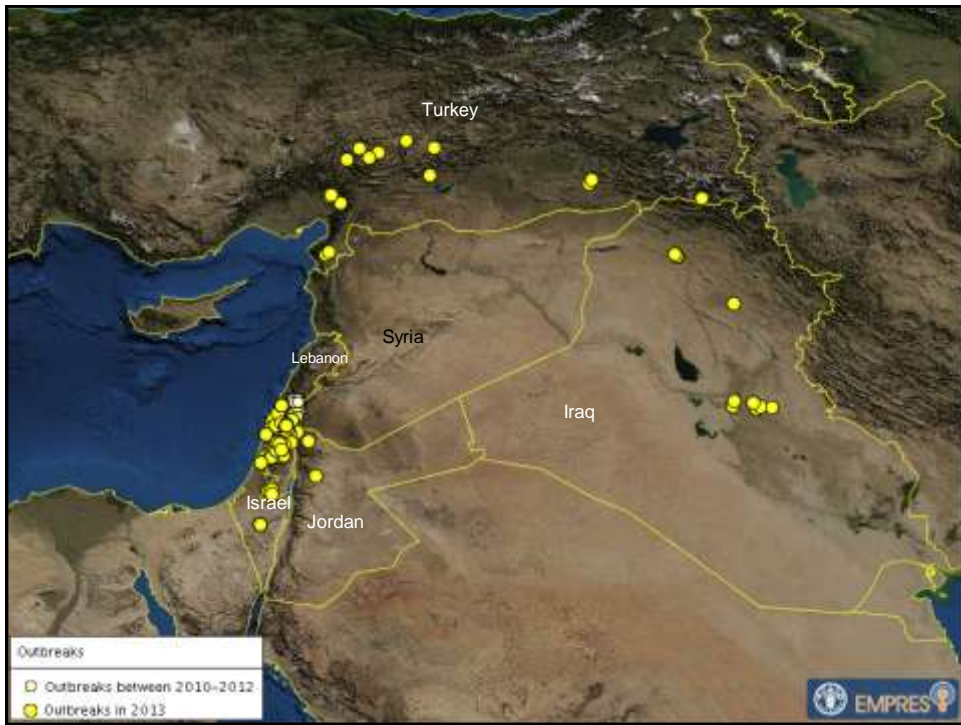
Country	Date of first notification	Date of last case	Number of outbreaks
Israel	July 2012	Aug2013	232
Lebanon	Nov 2012	Feb 2013	34
Palestine	Feb 2013	April 2013	85
Jordan	April 2013	May 2013	2
Egypt	Oct 2013	May 2014	12
Iraq	Aug2013	Mar 2014	28
Turkey	Aug 2013	July 2014	236
Iran	May 2014	Nov 2014	6
Azerbaijan	July 2014	Oct 2014	16
Cyprus	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	6
Kuwait	Jan 2015	-	
Total			660

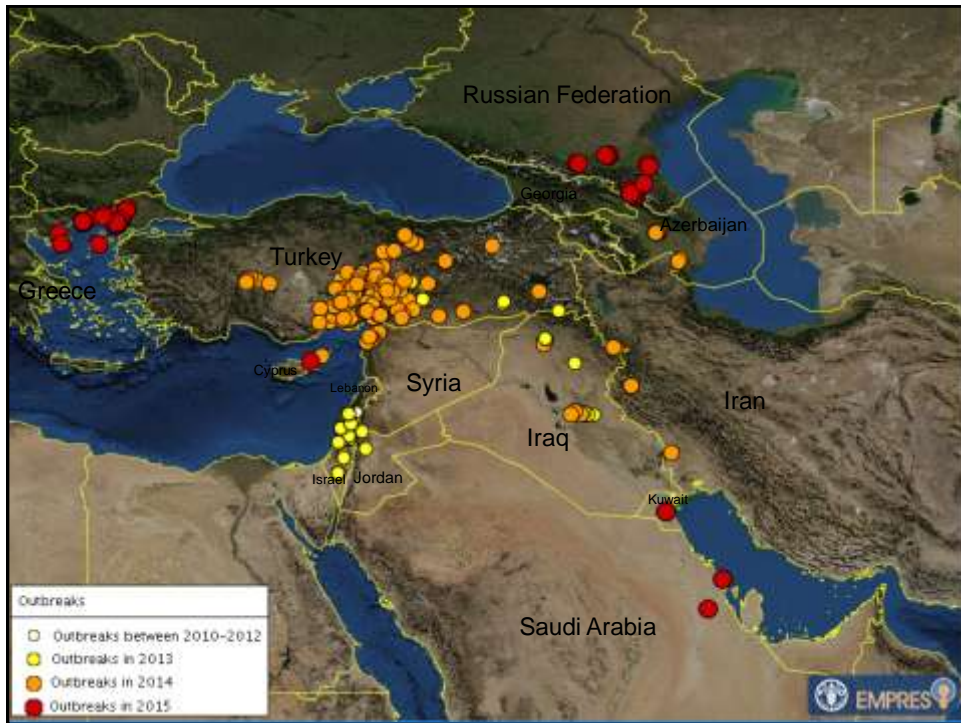



GF-TADs
Gulf TADs
Gulf TADs

Lumpy Skin disease progression in Middle East and Europe from 01/01/2010 to Today









GF-TADs

GF-TADs SC Europe 1 October 2015

- At risk countries increase their surveillance for Lumpy Skin Disease and develop specific LSD contingency plans;
- Affected countries of Europe continue their control and eradication efforts, considering the use of vaccination as a crucial element of their control strategy;



- **FAO Actions:**
 - Webinar with EUFMD on LSD vaccination with the participation of several experts from Jordan, Israel and UK (April 2015)
 - Empres Watch on the recent new incursion of the disease
 - FAO/EC workshop *LSD prevention and control: a new challenge for European countries*, 11-12 November 2015 , Tbilisi, Georgia



FAO vision

- Recent incursions highlights the potential for further spread in the region and beyond
 - Close monitoring through exiting tools (EMPRES-i)
 - Regional Approach - regional response plan
 - Risk Assessment for at risk countries
 - Pathway of LSD interlocation (cattle movement, regulations, weather conditions)
 - Information sharing
 - Raising awareness
 - Harmonization of vaccination protocols
 - Harmonization of other preventive and control measures



How we may assist you?

- laboratory capacity development;
- risk communication and risk management;
- veterinary inspection and awareness campaigns for farmers and other stakeholders;
- clinical surveillance to detect animals showing LSD signs
- rapid detection and prompt culling of infected herds in free areas infected with LSD as effective measures to limit the spread and impact of the outbreaks, including compensation policies;
- vaccination as an option to limit the extend and the impact of LSD outbreaks.

