



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



European neighbourhood EuFMD Pillar II

Report on significant FAST disease events and information

January – March 2022

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EuFMD's programme, tools and initiatives

FAST

Foot-and-mouth And
Similar Transboundary
animal diseases

Pillars

eufmd activities

Dt

eufmd digital
transformation

vlearning

eufmd virtual learning
centre

microLearning

eufmd virtual learning

vlc EA

virtual learning centre
for East Africa

Tom

eufmd training
management system

SimExOn

simulation exercises
online

KnowBank

eufmd knowledge bank

GetPrepared

emergency preparedness toolbox

RiskComms

risk communications

SQRA

a method for spatial qualitative
risk analysis applied to fmd.

Pragmatist

prioritization of antigen management
with international surveillance tool

EuFMDiS

european foot-and-mouth disease
spread model

Vademos

fmd vaccine demand
estimation model

GVS

global vaccine
security

PQv

vaccine
prequalification

PCP

progressive control
pathway

PSO

pcp practitioner
officers

VPP

veterinary
paraprofessionals

PPP

public private
partnership

Sustainable development goals, UN-SDGs. EuFMD's programme has a focus on



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Thinking of the
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footprint

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Acronyms and abbreviations

BEF	Bovine ephemeral fever
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
FAST diseases	Foot-and-mouth and similar transboundary animal diseases
FMD	Foot-and-mouth disease
LR	Large ruminants
LSD	Lumpy skin disease
NSP	Non-structural proteins
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PCP-FMD	Progressive control pathway for Foot-and-Mouth Disease
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PPR	Peste des petits ruminants
RVF	Rift Valley fever
SGP	Sheep and goat pox
SP	Structural proteins
SR	Small ruminants
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System

Introduction

The European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD) risk reduction program in the European neighbouring regions of North Africa, Middle East, and South East European Neighbourhood is delivered within the Hold-FAST strategy. This strategy continues the focus upon FMD risk reduction and extends the scope of preparedness and risk reduction activities to similar transboundary animal diseases which pose an immediate threat to the EuFMD Member Nations.

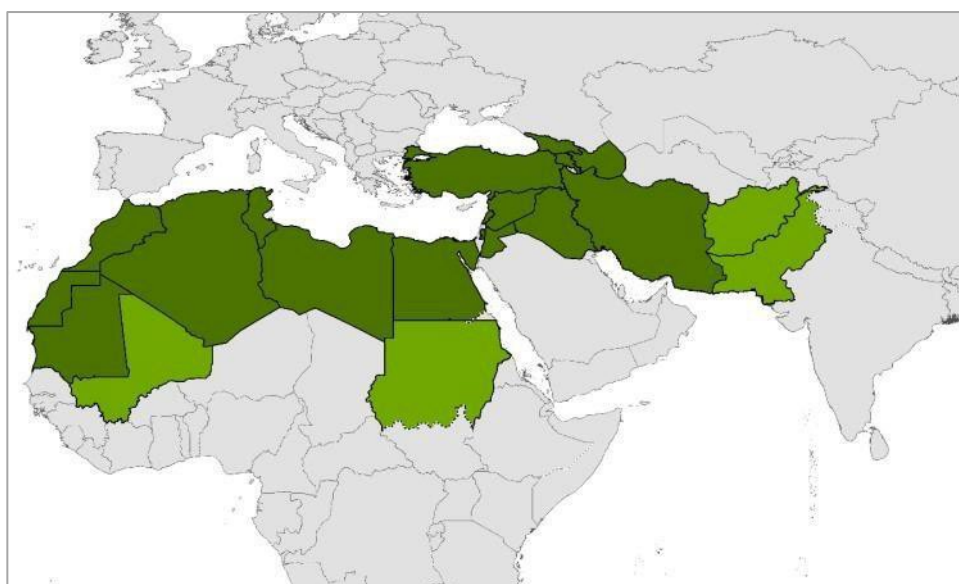
The program focuses on the control of Foot-and-mouth And Similar Transboundary animal diseases (FAST) in the neighbouring regions through the improvement of prevention, surveillance, and control. In this context, the FAST quarterly report of significant events provides relevant and regular risk information to risk managers operating in EuFMD Member Nations and neighbouring countries.

The constant monitoring of the epidemiological situation together with information on the implementation of control and surveillance strategies increases awareness of major transboundary animal disease threats for Europe and the regions of North Africa, the Middle East, and South East European Neighbourhood (SEEN).

The European neighbourhood

The neighbourhood of the current 39 EuFMD Member Nations is made up by non-EuFMD Members that either have land borders with EuFMD Members, are members of the Mediterranean animal health network (REMESA), or whose animal health status provides an early warning for FAST disease spread to the neighbourhood of Europe. The activity of Pillar II includes EuFMD Member Nations in the European neighbouring region (Turkey, Georgia) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Countries included in the activities of the EuFMD Pillar II



EuFMD Member Nations in European neighbouring region: Turkey, Georgia.

Having land borders with EuFMD Member Nations: Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, and Egypt.

Non-EU Members of REMESA: Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Mauritania.

Countries significant for epidemic spread of FAST diseases to the above countries: Sudan, Mali, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Source: Adapted from United Nations World map, May 2019.

Significant events and information

The data reported to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and mentioned in this publication, have been sourced from the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) and refer to the period between 1 January and 31 March 2022. Other information has been obtained through the EuFMD activities and networks in the European neighbourhood. Information referring to the period before 1st January might be reported when relevant or not previously reported.

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)

Middle East

Country	FMD Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Egypt	There were four confirmed cases of FMD between January–March 2022.	-	Post-vaccination monitoring was conducted with 621 samples collected from five governorates: Matrouh, Sohag, Sharqya, Ismalilia, Menya. Results are pending.	A vaccination campaign started on 15/03/2022 and is ongoing. A total of 1087164 cattle, 566 474 buffalo, 410 167 sheep and 52 810 goats have been vaccinated so far.	-	Data shared by the country.
Palestine	FMD spread widely through Palestine since December 2021, thought to be due to O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2/ANT-10, also circulating in Israel. There were 98 outbreaks in several districts between 12/12/2021 – 04/04/2022.	Control measures included: Movement restriction, quarantine, isolation, ring vaccination, awareness campaigns, closure of markets.	-	Veterinary services intensified efforts to control and contain infection hotspots and prevent the spread of the FMD outbreaks that started in December 2021. A total of 577995 animals were vaccinated between 12/12/2021 - 04/04/2022.	-	ProMED (20220312.870 1947) Data shared by the country.
Jordan	Further outbreaks have occurred since the report of the O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2/ANT-10 strain in November 2021, but these are now resolved, with all the outbreaks ending by 20/02/2022.			Vaccination campaigns continue in all governorates, with over 600 000 sheep and goats vaccinated against FMD in the first quarter of 2022.		OIE WAHIS (FUR_154579) Data shared by the country.
Sudan	-	-	Risk-based surveillance was recently conducted: collection of 500 serum samples from each of 5 clusters (Gadarif, Kassala, West Kordofan, Sinnar, North Kordofan) of holding areas around primary quarantines (total = 2 500). There was a sero-positivity of 5.46%. No clinical signs were seen.	-	-	Data shared by the country.

North Africa

Country	FMD Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Libya	No outbreaks were reported in this quarter.			A national vaccination campaign is scheduled to begin in the coming months, targeting the whole cattle population using a trivalent vaccine (contains: O-Manisa, O3039 and A22).		Data shared by the country.
Tunisia	59 Outbreaks were registered in 11 governorates (Ariana [5], Ben Arous [8], Bizerte[5], Gafsa [2], Jendouba[3], Kairouan [1], Kasserine [2], El Kef [3], Mahdia [2], Manouba [7], Monastir [1], Nabeul [6], Sfax [4], Sidi bouzid [2], Siliana [4], Sousse [1] and Tunis [3])	Serotype O (EA-3)	Event is still ongoing Surveillance is ongoing and additional suspicions are being registered. Nb of sensible animals: 4425 Nb. Of sick animals 327 Nb, of deaths 17 Morbidity: 7.3 Mortality 0.38 Letality 5.1	The last mass vaccination campaign of cattle and small ruminants was finalized in August 2021. The main control measures are: perifocal vaccination, reinforcement of biosecurity measures, vaccination booster in organized farms, and start of the mass vaccination campaign. Until early March the perifocal vaccination and the start of the mass vaccination campaign allowed the vaccination of 163 995 cattle (achieving a coverage of 27%) and 1 966 759 SR (achieving a coverage of 23.8%)		OIE WAHIS: IN_15343 O. Report: 46314 OIE WAHIS: FUR_1537 92 Data shared by the country.
Algeria	At the end of march, two FMD outbreaks were registered in the east of Algeria (in the wilaya of Bejaia) affecting cattle that had been recently vaccinated. The full report will be provided after the end of the investigations and the immediate notification to OIE	Serotype O At the moment, no sample was sent to an international Ref Laboratory This event will be soon notified to OIE	The animals showed clinical signs and the National Reference Laboratory confirmed the clinical diagnosis. All measures were taken in order to control the outbreak and to avoid the spread of the virus. Among these measures were, the sequestration and the restriction of animal movements. An investigation is ongoing in order to detect any other outbreaks and to investigate the origin of the virus.	Previous vaccination campaign was closed on the 30.03.2022, and allowed the vaccination of 883 081 cattle. Next mass vaccination campaign is planned for September		Shared by the country.

			Serosurveillance study is planned in May for FMD in order to assess the possible circulation of the disease.			
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South East European Neighbourhood (SEEN)

Country	FMD Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Turkey	15 outbreaks were reported in Anatolia in the first quarter (Jan-Mar) of 2022. One outbreak was recorded in provinces (kars) bordering with Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Iran (Islamic Republic of).	O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2/Qom15	Clinical surveillance: 6 420, 2580 and 741 animals were examined for FMD, LSD and PPR/S&GP, respectively in the high-risk area of Istanbul. 11580, 11580 and 6541 animals were examined for FMD, LSD and PPR/S&GP respectively in the low-risk areas of Edirne, Çanakkale, Tekirdağ and Kırıkkaleli. 1 199 sera were collected from LR in Istanbul and tested by NSP ELISA as part of Thrace RBSP. 129120 cattle were clinically examined for FMD in the buffer zone area, through the eastern border of Turkey.	The Spring Preventive campaign vaccination started in February 2022. Buffer zone (13 provinces through the cross border in Eastern and southeastern of Anatolia) vaccination has been finalized. The campaign targets only large ruminants in Anatolia and both large and small ruminants in Thrace, including a booster vaccination for primo-vaccinates. Overall >95% vaccination coverage was achieved by Spring campaign in the buffer zone LR vaccination campaign. The other area vaccination has been continued and expected finalizing by half of April.	The price for live animals and meat has started to increase. This could result in increased illegal importations of livestock across the border.	Data shared by the country, National Database system, VETBIS.
Azerbaijan	-	-	Passive and active surveillance. Testing of serum samples is ongoing in CVL. According to national FMD surveillance plan, samples will be tested to estimate NSP prevalence and evaluate vaccine performance. Results expected by the end of April of 2022.	1 001 656 cattle and 479 819 small ruminants were vaccinated in January- March 2022	-	Data shared by the country, National Veterinary Authority
Armenia	-	-	Passive surveillance. Active serosurvey results of 2021: 4 384 sera were collected and tested by NSP and SP ELISA as part of the national FMD serosurveillance – to estimate NSP prevalence and evaluate vaccine performance. 3.5% of LR	494 635 large ruminants and 1 325 small ruminants were vaccinated in January–March 2022 in all regions	-	Data shared by the country

			sera (from 2 329 sera LR) were positive and 3.1% SR sera (from 2,055 sera SR) were positive NSP. SP were within 70%-83%.			
Georgia	-	-	SP and NSP sero-surveillance data from 2021 have been analyzed. According to the data NSP sero-prevalence is 5% and SP sero-prevalence is 71%. SP surveillance 2022 is going to be conducted second quarter of the year.	Spring prophylactic vaccination is ongoing. During the reporting period 120 988 animals were vaccinated: 52 407 LR and 68 581 SR. FMD vaccine for 2022 has been purchased and already delivered at NFA office.	-	Data shared by the country.
Iraq	Outbreaks have been reported in cattle, sheep, and buffaloes in Annajaf, Baghdad, Ninawa Dhiqar, karkuk, Babil, Missan, Wasit, Baghdad, Diyala, Alanbar, Salah addin, Dewinia, Albasrah. There were 397 cases from 2839 susceptible cattle and buffalos, 284 cases from 3260 susceptible sheep and goats.	Confirmed as serotype O, A		Vaccination has not been conducted in the last six months therefore immune levels are expected to be low.	Illegal movement of local animal traders between provinces and smuggling of animals is an important risk for FMDV spread and introduction.	Data shared by the country.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			Passive surveillance and risk based active surveillance is ongoing.	The Iran Veterinary Organization (IVO) indicated that 2,273,386 large ruminants and 33,948,548 small ruminants were vaccinated against FMD with trivalent vaccines (O, A, Asia1) which were either locally produced or imported. Vaccination is free of charge for villagers and nomadic farmers.	-	Data shared by the country.

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

Middle East

Country	PPR Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Egypt	No outbreaks were reported in this quarter.	-	-	The national vaccination campaign is due to be performed in September 2022.	-	Data shared by the country.

North Africa

Country	PPR Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Morocco	<p>In 2021 : 7 outbreaks (50 Sheeps, 40 Goats) registred in 6 provinces (7communes)</p> <p>In 2022: 5 outbreaks (33 Sheeps, 2 Goats) registred in 4 provinces (4communes)</p>		<p>Surveillance outside and within the restricted zone is ongoing.</p> <p>The animals were not vaccinated during the previous vaccination campagn</p>	<p>Vaccination in response to the outbreak (s) was implemented</p> <p>Mass vaccination is ongoing (March- Mai)</p>	<p>Control measures include: disinfection, official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste and quarantine.</p>	<p>OIE WAHIS: FUR_154762</p> <p>Shared by the country.</p> <p>presentation during the GVA Meeting of North Africa held on the 20 April 2022</p>
Algeria	No outbreaks were reported		<p>Serosurveillance study is planned in may for PPR in order to evaluate the vaccination coverage.</p>	<p>Vaccination is ongoing and will be closed on the 30 April 2022. This vaccination allowed till now the vaccination of 6 721 640 small ruminants.</p> <p>The next mass vaccination compaign is planned for September</p>		<p>Shared by the country.</p>

South East European Neighbourhood

Country	PPR Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Turkey	Four outbreaks of PPR recorded in this quarter; no outbreaks in provinces bordering with Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A risk-based control strategy for Thrace has been developed to aim for zonal freedom in Thrace region for PPR.	Passive surveillance for disease reporting is conducted in the Thrace region. 6 741 small ruminants were clinically examined for PPR in Thrace region.	Newborn small ruminants were vaccinated in Anatolia as preventive vaccination; ring vaccination was used as outbreak response. Due to preparation for zonal freedom, no vaccination against PPR is conducted in Thrace.	-	Data shared by the country, National Database system, VETBIS.
Georgia	-	-	-	206 401 small ruminants (new generation) were vaccinated in this reporting period. 400 000 doses of PPR vaccine have been donated by FAO for prophylactic vaccination.	-	Data shared by the country.
Azerbaijan	-	-	Passive and active surveillance for disease free status.	No vaccination applied.	-	Data shared by the country.
Iraq	Outbreaks of PPR have been reported in districts of the governorates: Alnajef, Karkuk, Alanbar, Dhiqar and Dayla, with 184 cases from 6109 susceptible animals. Cases were confirmed by RT-PCR.	-	-	-	-	Data shared by the country.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	50 outbreaks were reported in this quarter.	All sequenced circulating viruses were lineage 4.	Passive surveillance and risk based active surveillance is ongoing.	Mass vaccination has been running in this quarter. 9 574 987 sheep and goats were vaccinated to increase the coverage and respond to PPR outbreaks.	-	Data shared by the country.

Lumpy skin disease (LSD)

Middle East

Country	LSD Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Egypt	No outbreaks were reported in this quarter	-	-	The national vaccination campaign was performed between 23/01/22 and 03/03/22. 1 780 373 cattle were vaccinated.	-	Data shared by the country.

South East European Neighbourhood (SEEN)

Country	LSD Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Azerbaijan	-	-	Passive surveillance	1 766 cattle were vaccinated in January-March 2022.	-	Data shared by the country.
Armenia	-	-	Passive surveillance	The annual vaccination campaign in high-risk areas will be started in the second quarter.	-	Data shared by the country.
Turkey	No outbreaks were reported in Anatolia in this period	A national strategy has been conducted for gaining free status for LSD in Turkey. Additionally, a project has been implemented for surveillance and vaccination as well as to improve capacity.	14 000 LR were clinically examined for LSD in the Thrace region. Passive disease reporting is also implemented.	Annual mass vaccination, with sheep and goat pox vaccine used in Anatolia region. Neethling vaccine is used in Thrace region.	-	Data shared by the country, VETBIS.
Georgia	-	-	Passive surveillance in place.	Prophylactic vaccination has not been started yet this year.	-	National Food Agency.
Iraq	An outbreak was reported in Diyala: one case from 11 susceptible cattle.	-	-	-	The presence of insects and mosquitoes as a vector in the spring and the lack of insecticide	Data shared by the country.

					control due to lack of budget.	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	There was one reported outbreak in cattle in this quarter.		Risk based active and passive surveillance is ongoing. Risk-based surveillance in the hotspot areas started in the last part of this quarter.	In this quarter 20 599 bovines were vaccinated with a heterologous vaccine (RM-65 and Gorgan pox virus vaccines) and 63 629 bovines were vaccinated with a homologous vaccine (Neethling vaccine). Vaccination is free of charge for villagers and nomadic farmers, while payment is required for animals of large-scale dairy farms.	-	Data shared by the country.
Pakistan	New incursion of lumpy skin disease into Pakistan, started on 27/10/21 and was confirmed and reported on 01/03/22. The first suspected case was in the Bahawalpur region of Punjab province. More cases were then reported in farms in Jamshoro, Thatta, Bahawalpur. Total reported 60 cases with 5 deaths.	The disease has killed 250 cows so far.		Plan for four million vaccine doses to be imported from Turkey and to be administered free of cost.		ProMED OIE WAHIS: IN_154401, report ID 49953

Rift Valley fever (RVF)

Middle East

Country	RVF Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Egypt	No outbreaks of RVF have been reported this quarter.	-	-	The national vaccination campaign began on 15/03/2022. So far, 989 192 cattle, 560 368 buffalo, 395 780 sheep, 51 556 goats and 2 245 camels have been vaccinated against RVF.	-	Data shared by the country.

Sheep and goat pox (SGP)

Middle East

Country	SGP Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Egypt	There were no SGP outbreaks reported this quarter.			The national vaccination campaign was performed between 23/01/22 – 003/03/22. 797 923 sheep and 108 376 goats were vaccinated.	-	Data shared by the country.

North Africa

Country	SGP Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Morocco	In 2022 : 194 outbreaks (1 432 cases) were registred in 36 provinces (104 communes) Previously, in 2021 : 395 foyers (2 686 cases) were registred in 37 provinces (174 communes)	-	-	-	-	Data shared by the country.
Tunisia	In 2022 , 59 outbreaks were registred Previously in 2021 , 344 outbreaks were registred in the center of the country Kesserine and Sidi bouzid	-	-	-		Data shared by the country.
Algeria	No outbreaks were reported			Last vaccination campaign, closed on the 30 March 2022, allowed the vaccination of 10 941 722 small ruminants. Final report of the vaccinated animals is not yet done and the next vaccination campaign is planned for December 2022.		Data shared by the country.

South East European Neighbourhood (SEEN)

Country	SGP Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Azerbaijan	-	-	Passive surveillance	8 594 small ruminants were vaccinated in January–March 2022	-	Data shared by the country.
Turkey	80 outbreaks reported. Only one (in Kars) outbreak was recorded in the cross border with Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Iran (Islamic Republic of).	-	Passive surveillance. In the Thrace region 6 741 small ruminants were clinically examined for sheep and goat pox.	All small ruminants are vaccinated in Thrace, and vaccinated in response to outbreaks in Anatolia, all SR in 13 high-risk provinces been vaccinated as a preventive in Anatolia.	-	Data shared by the country.
Iraq	Outbreaks were reported in sheep in the districts of Anbar, Salah adeen, Dyala, Najef and Karkuk Diyala, Ninawa, Babil and Almuthanna governorates: 774 cases from 19 838 susceptible small ruminants.	-	-	-	-	Data shared by the country.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	34 outbreaks of goat pox and 502 outbreaks of sheep pox.	-	Passive surveillance.	In this quarter, 6 125 503 sheep and 1 026 788 goats have been vaccinated against SGP using a risk-based approach, using locally produced vaccines with RM65 and Gorgan strains for sheep and goats respectively. Vaccination is free of charge and conducted risk-based and as a response to outbreaks.	Outbreaks are especially found in unvaccinated animals.	Data shared by the country.

Bovine ephemeral fever (BEF)**South East European Neighbourhood (SEEN)**

Country	BEF Outbreaks	Epidemiological information	Surveillance	Vaccination	Other risk information	Source
Iraq	Outbreaks were reported in Babil, Deqar and Baghdad, Kirkuk, Dyala Waset, Anbar, Najef, Karbala and Salah el deen in different districts of these governorates: 112 cases from 976 susceptible cattle.	-	-	-		Data shared by the country.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	No outbreaks of BEF were reported in this quarter.	-	Risk based active and passive surveillance	9 330 cattle were vaccinated against bovine ephemeral fever with an inactivated imported vaccine in a high-risk area.	-	Data shared by the country.

Conclusions

Foot and mouth disease

FMD continues to circulate in the Middle East in Palestine and Jordan, which is likely a continuation of the spread of lineage O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2/ANT-10, as this lineage has also been reported recently in Israel. Topotype O/EA-3 was also reported in Tunisia in January 2022 which appears to be a new introduction of the virus from West Africa. Vaccination in high-risk areas is reported in Palestine, with competent authorities planning an assessment of effectiveness of the vaccine used against this lineage.

In the South East European neighbourhood, O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2/Qom15 continues to circulate in Turkey, with an outbreak near the Eastern border, despite a reported >95% vaccination coverage reached in the buffer zone (border provinces in eastern and southeastern Anatolia). Outbreaks have also been reported in Iraq, due to serotypes O and A, although the lineages are unknown. Surveillance data needs to be improved in many countries, especially in the Middle East and North Africa. The collection of samples from outbreaks and their shipment to FAO/OIE Reference Laboratories is particularly important, so that phylogenetic and vaccine matching analysis can be performed. This can assist in providing evidence on the origin of the virus and on the efficacy of vaccines. There is a need to ensure that vaccines in use are protective against the correct circulating strains.

Peste des petits ruminants

Outbreaks were reported in Turkey, Iran (Islamic Republic of), and Iraq in this last quarter, and in Iran (Islamic Republic of) these were of lineage 4. In Iraq, no data was again provided regarding vaccination, whilst Turkey (Anatolia), Georgia and Iran (Islamic Republic of) reported both preventative and outbreak response vaccination.

Lumpy skin disease

No outbreaks were reported in North Africa regarding lumpy skin disease. Outbreaks were reported in Iraq and Iran during this quarter. Additionally, the first report of LSD in Pakistan was submitted to the OIE in March 2022, with the disease starting in October 2021. Vaccination was reported in Egypt, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iran (Islamic Republic of).

Rift Valley Fever

There were no reports of outbreaks of Rift Valley fever this quarter, whilst Egypt reported figures from its national vaccination campaign.

Sheep and goat pox

Turkey, Iran (Islamic Republic of), and Iraq reported outbreaks of sheep/goat pox this quarter. Turkey, Iran (Islamic Republic of), and Egypt report vaccination against sheep and goat pox to high animal numbers, with outbreaks more likely in unvaccinated animals.. Azerbaijan also reported vaccinating small ruminants against SGP.

Bovine ephemeral fever

Only Iraq reported outbreaks of BEF this quarter, whilst no outbreaks were this time reported in Iran (Islamic Republic of).

EuFMD Committees

Executive Committee, Standing Technical Committee (STC), Special Committee for Surveillance and Applied Research (SCSAR), Special Committee on Biorisk Management (SCBRM), Tripartite Groups.

Hold-FAST tools

AESOP. Assured emergency supply options; EuFMDiS, FMD spread model; GET PREPARED toolbox. Emergency preparedness; GVS. Global Vaccine Security; Online Simulation Exercises; Outbreak Investigation application; Pragmatist. Prioritization of antigen management with international surveillance management tool; PCP-FMD. Progressive Control Pathway for foot-and-mouth disease; PCP-Support Officers; SAT. PCP Self-Assessment Tool; RTT. Real Time Training; SMS Disease reporting; SQRA toolkit. A method for spatial qualitative risk analysis applied to FMD; Telegram; TOM. EuFMD training management system; Global Monthly reports; VADEMOS. Vaccine Demand Estimation Model; VLC. Virtual Learning Center. Microlearning.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN-SDGs)

EuFMD's programme has a main focus on



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Animal Production and Health Division,
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Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
(EuFMD)

eufmd@fao.org

fao.eufmd.org

eufmdlearning.works

eufmdvirtual.com

eufmd-tom.com

Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations
Rome, Italy