



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The increased risk of entry of FAST diseases such as PPR, SPGP and FMD in Southeast Europe

Z. Mehmedbasic, T. Alexandrov, A. Drouin, K. Ouali, F. Rosso, D. Sammin

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

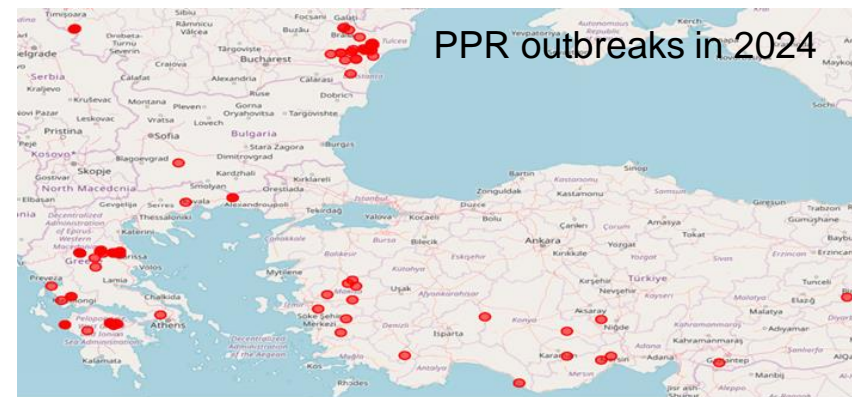
Webinar on PPR occurrence in Europe region under the GF-TADs umbrella, 5 March 2025, online

FAST situation in Europe

SEE and particularly the Thrace countries **have historically proven** to be high risk areas for FAST incursions into Europe

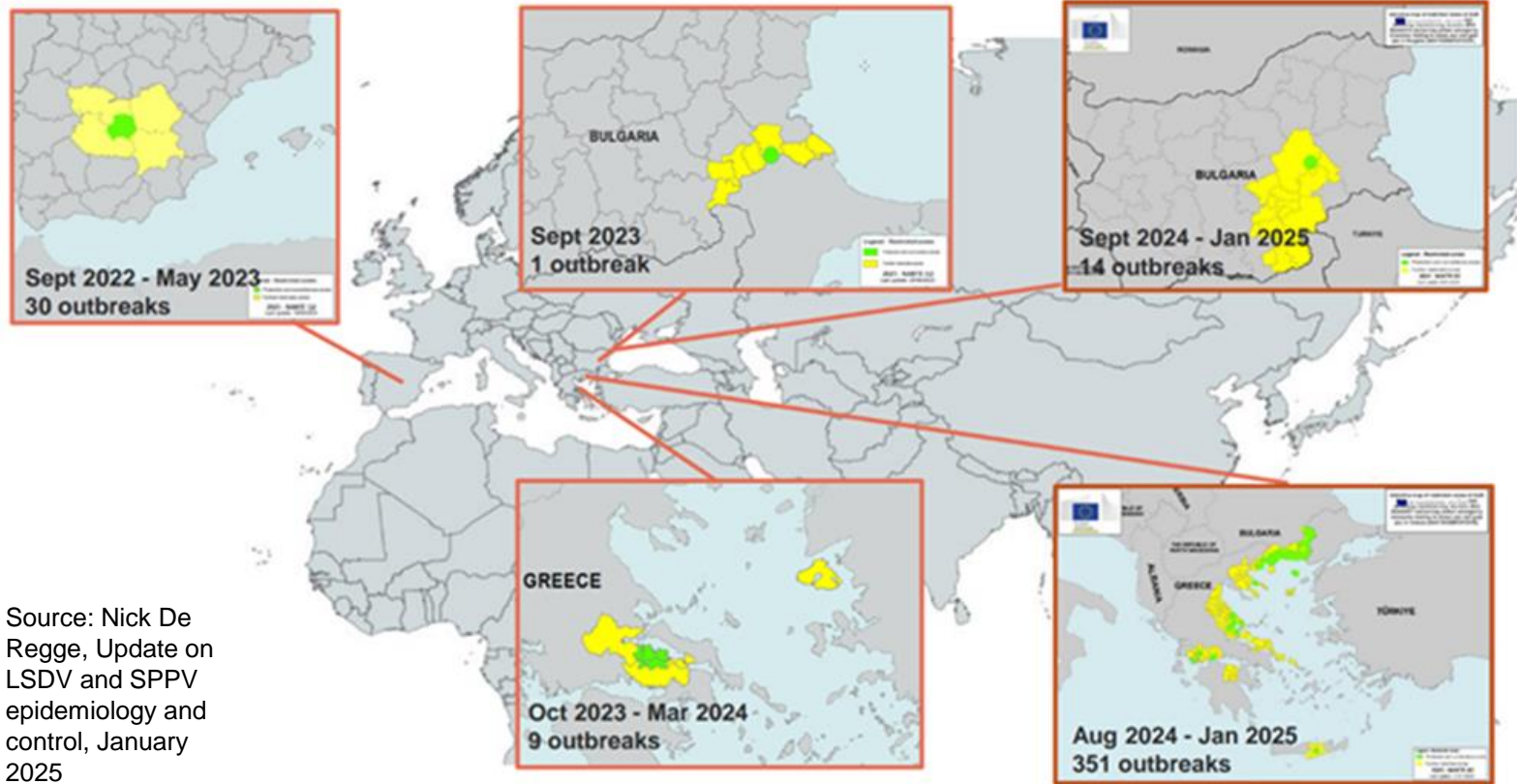
Most recent FAST incursions in Europe:

- FMD – Bulgaria (2011), Germany (2025)
- LSD – Greece (2015), Bulgaria, Albania, North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo (2016)
- SPGP – Spain (2022), Bulgaria (2023, 2024), Greece (2023, 2024)
- PPR – Bulgaria (2018, 2024), Romania, Greece (2024), Hungary (2025)



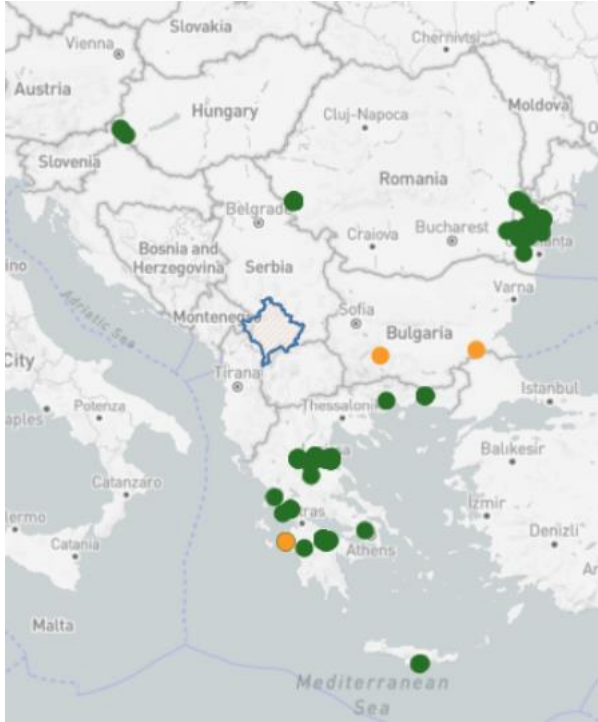
Source: ADIS

SPGP situation in Europe 2022 - 2025



Source: Nick De Regge, Update on LSDV and SPPV epidemiology and control, January 2025

PPR situation in Europe 2024 - 2025



PPR occurrence in the period 2023 – 2025

Source: WOAH,

<https://wahis.woah.org/#/dashboards/country-or-disease-dashboard>

PPR in Europe

- First occurrence of the disease in Greece in July 2024.
- PPR also emerged in Romania in July 2024
- Reoccurrence of the disease reported in Bulgaria in 2024 (last occurrence in 2018)
- Hungary reported the first occurrence of the disease in January 2025
- In 2024 Türkiye reported 21 outbreaks. Ongoing vaccination for newborns and unvaccinated adults. Outbreaks primarily in the west Mediterranean region. Additional 4 outbreaks are reported in February 2025. (Note: Virus not detected in Thrace since 2013 and vaccination in Thrace is ceased in Jan 2024)

FMD distribution 2024 - 2025

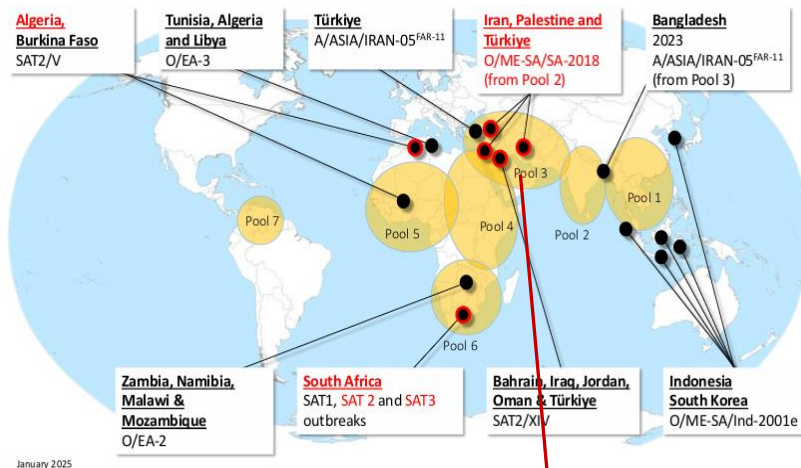
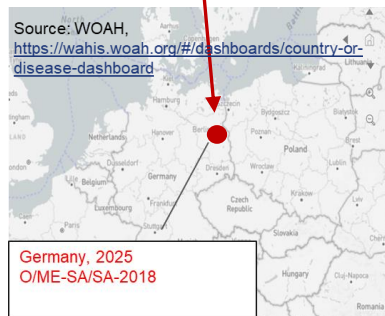


Figure 1: Recent FMD outbreaks with global epidemiological significance.

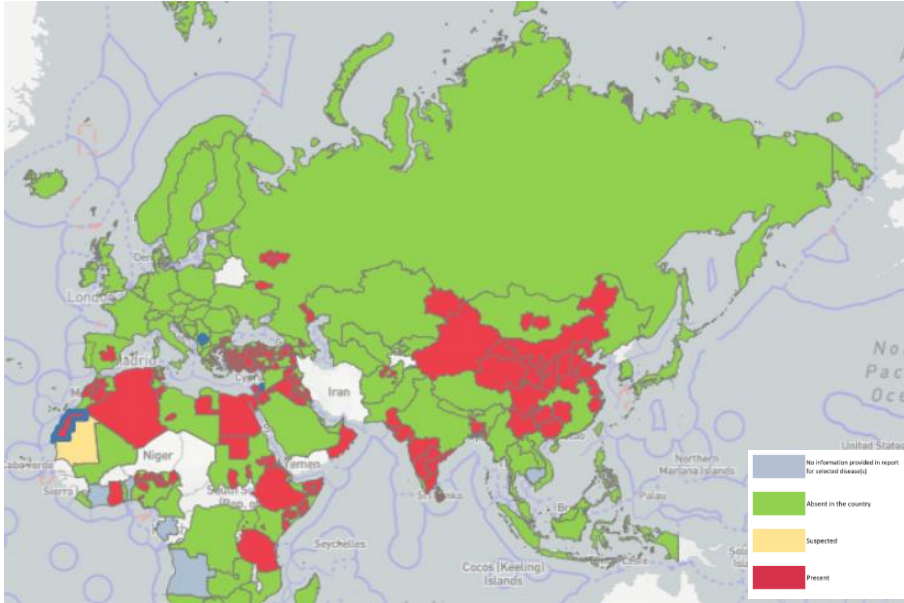
Note: New headline events reported July to September 2024 are highlighted in red with FMD endemic pools highlighted in orange.
Source: WRLFMD. Map conforms to the United Nations World Map, June 2020.

- Latest FMD incursion in Germany in January 2025 represents the potential jump of the virus from the viral pool 3



- In 2024 new outbreaks have been reported in Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Mauritania
- In Türkiye total 108 outbreaks (serotypes SAT-2, O, and A) - including the first occurrence of serotype O after 1.5 years. Conducting 3 vaccination campaigns a year with tetravalent vaccines.
- No new outbreaks in Jordan during the year, and Egypt during the latter half of the year
- Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, implemented vaccination campaigns that included the SAT-2 serotype to address the recent introduction of this strain
- Mitigation measures in all countries included vaccination, movement restrictions, surveillance, zoning, awareness raising campaigns, closure of markets
- In 2025 outbreaks are reported in Israel and Iraq

SPGP distribution in the EU neighbourhood

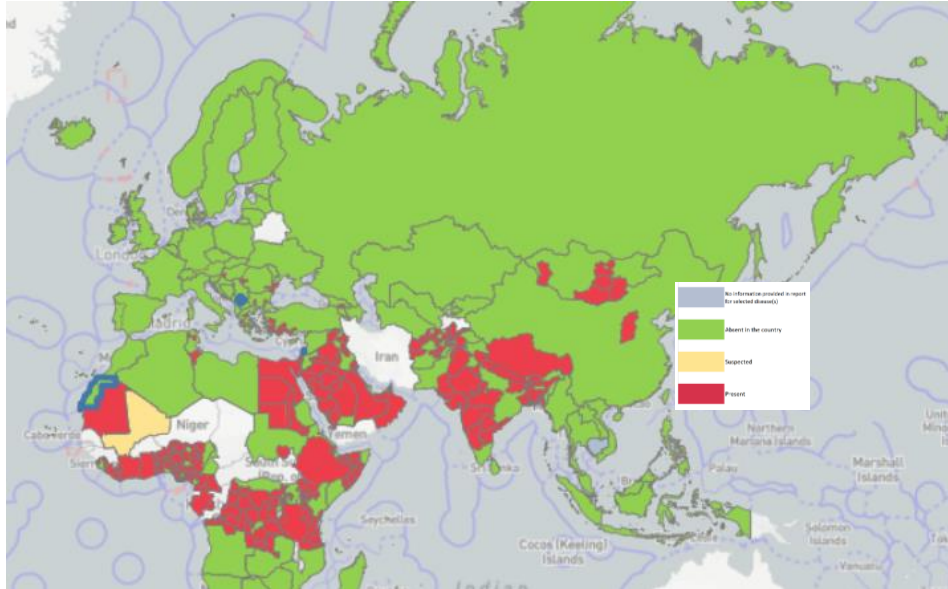


SPGP occurrence in the period 2023 – 2025

Source: WOA, <https://wahis.woah.org/#/dashboards/country-or-disease-dashboard>

- **Georgia** reported two SPGP outbreaks in the first quarter, the first since 1997. Emergency vaccination was implemented for the total population (+ booster), in addition of other control measures
- **Armenia** and **Azerbaijan** have ongoing vaccination campaigns to prevent SPGP outbreaks
- **Libya** reported first outbreaks since 2018 in February due to illegal animal movements
- **Morocco** reported 30 outbreaks between January 2023 and January 2024. The country implements vaccination every two years.
- Outbreaks were also reported by **Iraq** and **Eastern Mauritania**
- No outbreaks were reported by **Jordan** and **Egypt** with ongoing vaccination in both countries

PPR distribution in the EU neighbourhood



- **Georgia** reported one outbreak in March 2024, with no subsequent outbreaks throughout the year. Emergency vaccination has been implemented (in addition of other control measures) and is pursued. A PVM study has been conducted.
- **Egypt** also reported one outbreak with vaccination ongoing
- **Libya** did not report new outbreaks since 2021. Vaccination expected as part of the eradication program.
- Outbreaks were also reported by **Iraq** and **Mauritania**. Iraq is not conducting vaccination, while it is expected in Mauritania.
- No new outbreaks in **Jordan**

PPR occurrence in the period 2023 – 2025

Source: WOA, <https://wahis.woah.org/#/dashboards/country-or-disease-dashboard>

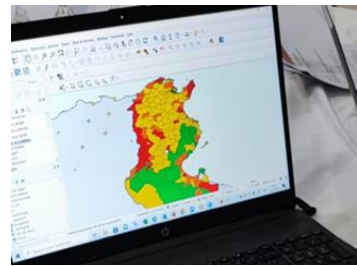
Factors contributing to increased risk

- Implementation of FAST disease control measures (available resources, sensitivity of early warning surveillance systems, prioritization of FAST diseases compared to other disease of interest for the countries, etc.)
- Implementation of biosecurity measures
- Large populations of small ruminants and associated movements (legal and illegal, including pastoralism)
- Increased animal movements (including international movements) during festivities and difficulty of controlling all animals
- Ongoing conflicts (large number of abounded animals, uncontrolled movements, no implementation of disease control measures)
- Level of emergency preparedness

Conclusions

- FMD, SPGP, PPR presence in the EU neighbouring countries and even within its borders pose serious threats to the region, requiring high level of awareness, coordination and cooperation across technical and political levels to effectively prevent and control outbreaks
- Although those FAST are not endemic in the SEE, the recent and previous introductions, clearly show the need of maintaining emergency preparedness that guarantees early detection in case of introduction and quick and robust outbreak response with sufficient diagnostic capacity, clear chain of command and actions to be taken in case of different scenarios.
- Surveillance systems have improved but need continued enhancement to detect and respond to FAST outbreaks swiftly. Early detection is crucial to preventing further disease spread.
- In endemic countries, focus should be on risk-based surveillance, sharing risk information, and monitoring the effectiveness of control measures to optimize resources.
- Free countries should focus on maintaining of adequate risk monitoring and preparedness levels

EuFMD available support



July-August-September 2024



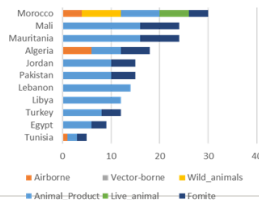
Transboundary high-risk area coordinated epidemio-surveillance programme

Countries' data requirements and database user manual

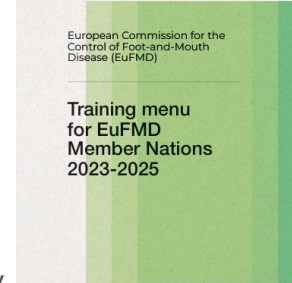
European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease



FMD risk score*



- Organization of training courses including online, f2f and RTT
- Preparation of awareness material
- Support to organization of simulation exercises
- Availability of capacity development, risk monitoring and response tools
- Support to information sharing within regions and with international stakeholders (SOI, Risk information sharing platform in NA, FAST report, FMD quarterly report)
- Support to implementation of RBS
- Support to development of laboratory capacities





Thank you !

linktr.ee/Eufmd

fao.eufmd.org eufmdlearning.works

#eufmd #movefast

FAO Four Betters



**PROTECT
RESPOND
CONTROL**

2023-2027 Strategy
**Get prepared
Move FAST**



**Funded by
the European Union**