Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

WOAH/FAO Foot-and-Mouth Disease Reference Laboratories Network

# FMD 2026 JAN FEB MAR Quarterly Report

**2026** Foot-and-mouth disease quarterly report
January - February - March

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

2023-2027 Strategy
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***Jammu and Kashmir:*** *Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.*

***Sudan and South Sudan:*** *Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.*

***Abyei:*** *Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.*

***Falkland Islands (Malvinas):*** *A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).*

# Contents

# Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| EuFMD | European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease |
| EURL for FMD | European Union Reference laboratory for Foot-and-mouth disease |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FAST reports | foot-and-mouth and similar transboundary animal diseases reports |
| FMD | foot-and-mouth disease |
| FMDV | foot-and-mouth disease virus |
| FMDV GD | foot-and-mouth disease virus genome detected |
| FMDV NGD | foot-and-mouth disease virus genome not detected |
| NT | not tested |
| NVD | no virus detected |
| NRL | National reference Laboratory |
| rRT-PCR | real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction |
| SAT | Southern African Territories |
| SVD | swine vesicular disease |
| VI | virus isolation |
| WAHIS | World Animal Health Information System (of the WOAH) |
| WOAH | World Organisation for Animal Health |
| WRLFMD | World Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease |

# 1. Highlights and headlines

Welcome to this first FMD Quarterly Report for 2026. During this period, the WRLFMD has reported results for samples received from Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon and South Africa. In addition, new sequences have been submitted for analyses associated with FMD cases in Botswana (from BVI, Botswana), Peoples Republic of China (via GenBank), Eswatini (from BVI, Botswana), Ghana (from FADDL, USA), Iran, (via GenBank), Republic of Korea (from APQA), Nigeria (from FADDL, USA) and Israel (from KVI).

Following the last report, the FMD situation in different global theatres remains extremely dynamic due to new incursions of exotic serotypes/strains (Figure 1). In the Middle East and Europe, events have moved very quickly with new FMD outbreaks due to serotype SAT 1 reported in Cyprus (SAT1/III topotype during December and February for northern Cyprus and the Republic of Cyprus, respectively) and the Island of Lesvos, Greece (during March, topotype still to be confirmed). These represent the third (or possibly fourth) incursions of FMD into Europe during 2025/6. Wide-scale FMD vaccination has been employed in the Republic of Cyprus with the view that the country will work towards an FMD-free (with vaccination status) once cases have been resolved. At the end of March, there were press reports of FMD outbreaks in cattle caused by serotype SAT 1 in north-west China (an incursion into the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region is now officially reported on WOAH-WAHIS). The spread of SAT 1 (topotype has been unofficially reported as SAT1/III) into these locations in Asia is unprecedented and poses new risks for the further spread of this serotype into East/Southeast Asia.

In southern Africa, the continued circulation of FMD raises the risks for FMD-free countries in the region, and during this period, an incursion of FMD has led to a suspension of the FMD-free (without vaccination) status in Lesotho (SAT1/III) and there have also been new FMD outbreaks in FMD-free zones in Botswana (SAT1/III in zone 6b and zone 11, adjacent to the borders with Zimbabwe and South Africa, respectively). Samples submitted from South Africa represent four different FMDV lineages (SAT1/II, SAT1/III, SAT2/I and SAT3/I). *In vitro* matching data for FMD vaccines produced by three suppliers are presented in this report; providing early evidence for antigenic diversity within the SAT 1 serotype. As noted in the text, where r1 values are less than 0.3, we recommend that customers carefully consider vaccine potency, the possibility to use additional booster doses and the monitoring of heterologous responses in the vaccinated animals.

In Southeast and East Asia, a large number of FMD outbreaks due to the O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e lineage have been reported in Indonesia representing a dramatic upsurge of the cases in the country, at the same time that a new incursion of this lineage has caused fresh outbreaks in the Republic of Korea.

Together, these unexpected events reinforce the importance of the work undertaken by the WOAH/FAO FMD Reference Laboratory Network (www.foot-and-mouth.org) to continuously monitor FMD risks. Published information on these samples can be retrieved from the following website (http://www.wrlfmd.org/). We invite readers to use a new web-based dashboard (OpenFMD: http://www.openfmd.org) to retrieve and interrogate FMDV sequences, review FMD surveillance data and perform custom analyses for vaccine selection using PRAGMATIST.

Don King, Pirbright, April 2026

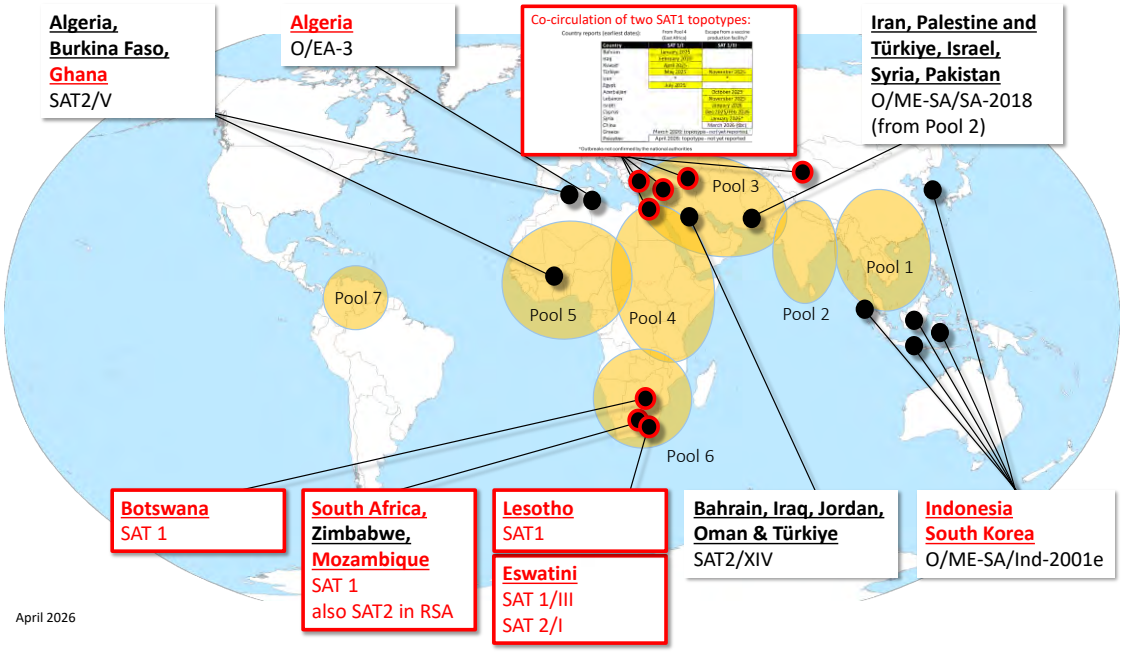



**Figure 1:** Recent FMD outbreaks with global epidemiological significance.

**Note:** New headline events reported October to December 2025 are highlighted in red with FMD endemic pools highlighted in orange. Source: WRLFMD. Map conforms to the United Nations World Map, June 2020.

# 2. General overview

Endemic Pools comprise separate ecosystems that maintain independently circulating and evolving foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) genotypes. In the absence of specific reports, it should be assumed that the serotypes indicated below are continuously circulating in parts of these pools and would be detected if sufficient surveillance was in place.

| POOL | REGION/COUNTRIES | SEROTYPES PRESENT |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **SOUTHEAST ASIA/CENTRAL ASIA/EAST ASIA**<br>Cambodia, China, China (Hong Kong SAR), Taiwan Province of China, Indonesia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Thailand, Viet Nam | A, Asia1 and O |
| 2 | **SOUTH ASIA**<br>Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, (Mauritius[1]), Nepal, Sri Lanka | A, Asia1 and O |
| 3 | **WEST EURASIA & NEAR EAST**<br>Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan | A, Asia1 and O<br>(Exotic incursions of SAT1 and SAT2) |
| 4 | **EASTERN AFRICA**<br>Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt[3], Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen | O, A, SAT1, SAT2 and SAT3 |
| | **NORTH AFRICA**[2]<br>Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia | A and O |
| 5 | **WEST/CENTRAL AFRICA**<br>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo | O, A, SAT1 and SAT2 |
| 6 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA**<br>Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, (Mauritius[1]), Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe | SAT1, SAT2 and SAT3<br>(O[4], A) |
| 7 | **SOUTH AMERICA**<br>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | O and A |

*[1]FMD outbreaks in 2016/21 due to O/ME-SA/Ind-2001 demonstrate close epidemiological links between Pool 2 and Mauritius, while cases due to serotype SAT 3 (reported in 2024) highlight the connectivity to Pool 6.*

*[2]Long-term maintenance of FMDV lineages has not been documented in the Maghreb countries of North Africa and therefore this region does not constitute an Endemic Pool, but data is segregated here since FMD circulation in this region poses a specific risk to FMD-free countries in Southern Europe.*

*[3]Egypt represents a crossroads between East African Pool 4 and the Near East (Pool 3).*

*[4]Detection of O/EA-2 in southern/western Zambia (2018–2021), Namibia (2021), Malawi (2022) and Mozambique (2022) represent a new incursion into Pool 6.*

# 3. Summary of FMD outbreaks and intelligence

## 3.1. Overview of reports

The location of information provided in this report can be seen on the map below. More detailed maps and sample data, on a country-by-country basis, can be found in the following sections of this report.

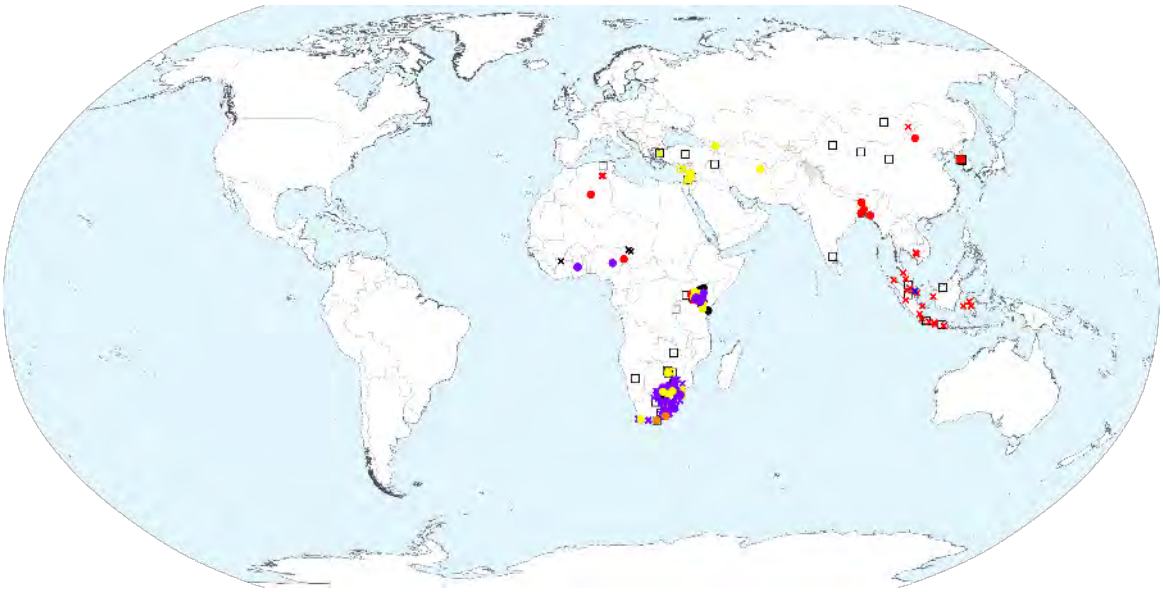


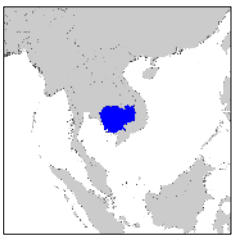
**Figure 1**: Samples tested by WRLFMD or reported in this quarter. ● indicates samples analysed; × indicates outbreaks reported/updated to the WOAH this quarter; □ indicates reports of FMD from other sources. Shape colours define the serotype detected ●O; ●A; ●C; ●Asia1, ●SAT1, ●SAT2, ●SAT3, ● serotype undetermined/not given in the report, ○ FMD not detected.

Source: WRLFMD. Map conforms to the United Nations World map, June 2020.

**Note:** in the sections below, there are references to ProMED posts, where only the title of the post is indicated. ProMED is now a subscription service, so access to these posts may be restricted.

## 3.2. Pool 1 (Southeast Asia/Central Asia/East Asia)

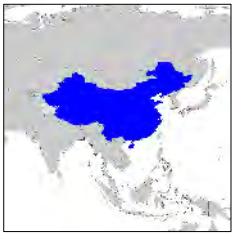
### The Kingdom of Cambodia



On 20 February there was a report of two outbreaks of **FMD type O** affecting cattle in Cambodia from Phnom Penh and Kâmpóng Chhnang provinces. In each case, two cattle were affected. Disease controls including quarantine, movement controls and vaccination were implemented in response to the outbreak.

WAHIS event ID: 7277

## The People's Republic of China



One **FMD type O** sequence was retrieved from GenBank in March. Phylogenetic analysis determined this sequence to belong to the O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e lineage (see below).

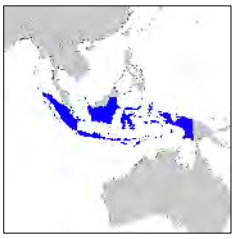
China has implemented measures including the culling of animals, tighter border controls and fast-tracked vaccines after **FMD type SAT 1** was detected for the first time in the country. Herds in Gansu province and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region have been affected. Two vaccines targeting SAT 1 have been given emergency veterinary drug approvals and could be available within the month.

Source: thecattlesite.com

- Foot & mouth disease - China: (Gansu, Xinjiang Uyghur) cattle, serotype SAT1, cull
- Foot & mouth disease - China (02): (Gansu, Xinjiang) cattle, serotype SAT1, cull, tightened border control

ProMED posts: 8731948 & 8731967

## The Republic of Indonesia



A total of 641 outbreaks (all **FMD type O**) were reported via WAHIS on 23 February 2026. Most of the outbreaks (82%) occurred in Jawa Tengah (n=305) and Jawa Timur (n=220) provinces. Cattle were the most frequently affected species, accounting for 94% of the reported cases; however, cases in buffaloes, goats, sheep and swine have also been reported. Disease controls including quarantine, movement controls and vaccination were implemented in response to the outbreak.

WAHIS event ID: 6310

In February the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture announced the allocation of 151,000 doses of FMD to Jawa Barat (West Java) Province, half in January-March and half in July-August, which it considers a priority control area for FMD.

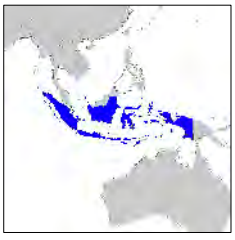
Riau province has also intensified its livestock vaccination campaign in response to the continuing rise of FMD cases.

Source: voi.id & www.straitstimes.com

- Foot & mouth disease - Indonesia (02): (East Java) cattle, fatal
- Foot & mouth disease - Indonesia: livestock, serotype O, WOAH

ProMED posts: 8731930 & 8731061

## Malaysia



In January and March 2026, 4 outbreaks of **FMD type O** affecting cattle from Melaka, Perak & Johor states and one outbreak of FMD type O affecting sheep from Perlis state were reported via WAHIS. On 4 March 2026 an outbreak of FMD type A was reported on WAHIS. This outbreak affected 23 cattle from Johor state.

Disease controls including quarantine, movement controls and vaccination were implemented in response to these outbreaks.

WAHIS event IDs: 7184 & 7322

- Foot & mouth disease - Malaysia (02): cattle, sheep, serotype O, WOAH

ProMED posts: 8731260 & 8730216

- Foot & mouth disease - Malaysia: cattle, serotype O, WOAH

## Mongolia

One outbreak of **FMD type O** was reported on 25 March 2026 on WAHIS. The case was diagnosed in a 10-month-old calf (that had received its first dose of vaccination in November). No control measures were applied in response to this case.

WAHIS event ID: 7389

- Foot & mouth disease - Mongolia: (Sühbaatar) sheep, serotype O, WOAH
- Foot & mouth disease - Mongolia (02): (Sühbaatar) cattle, serotype O, WOAH

ProMED posts: 8731088, 8731745

## The Republic of Korea

Two **FMD type O** sequences were received on 17th March 2026 from APQA. Phylogenetic analysis determined both of these sequences to belong to the O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e lineage (see below).

A WAHIS report of an **FMD type O** outbreak from Ganghwa, Incheon was posted on WAHIS on 9 February 2026. On 26 February this was updated with second outbreak from Goyang, Gyeonggi-do. In both cases, cattle were the affected species. A wide range of control measures were implemented in response to the outbreaks.

WAHIS event ID: 7249

At the end of January, FMD was reported on a cattle farm in Ganghwa County, Incheon. In response all animals on the farm were culled and a 48-hour movement restriction implemented across Incheon & Giimpo city, Gyeonggi Province.

Source: beaconbio.org

In January and February, two outbreaks of **FMD type O** in domestic Cattle, were reported by the national authorities on the FAO's Empres-i+ system.

Empres-i+ event IDs: 430430 & 428342

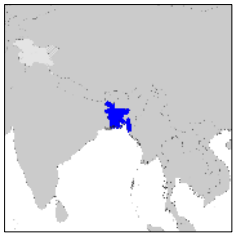
- Foot & mouth disease - South Korea (05): (Gyeonggi) cattle, cull
- Foot & mouth disease - South Korea (04): (Incheon) cattle, serotype O, WOAH
- Foot & mouth disease - South Korea: (Incheon, Gyeonggi) cattle, emergency quarantine, alert
- Foot & mouth disease - South Korea (06): (Gyeonggi) beef cattle
- Foot & mouth disease - South Korea (07): (Gyeonggi) cattle, WOAH
- Foot & mouth disease - South Korea (08): cattle, serotype O, WOAH
- Foot & mouth disease - South Korea (02): (Incheon) cattle, culled

ProMED posts: 8731014, 8730967, 8730489, 8731193, 8731199, 8731623, 8730533 & 8730721

- Foot & mouth disease - South Korea (03): (Incheon) cattle, serotype O, WOAH

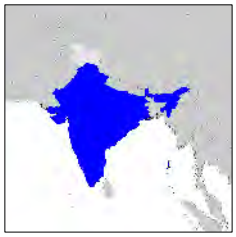
## 3.3. Pool 2 (South Asia)

### The People's Republic of Bangladesh



A batch of 12 samples was received on 29th Janaury 2026. **FMD type O** was identified in 7 of the samples. Phylogentic analysis placed all of the samples into the Middle East-South Asia (ME-SA) topotype, with 3 of these samples as the Ind-2001e lineage and 4 as the SA-2018 lineage (see below).

### The Republic of India



- Foot & mouth disease - India: (Tamil Nadu) cattle, mass vaccination

ProMED post: 8729878

## 3.4. Pool 3 (West Eurasia and Near East)

### Armenia

Passive and active surveillance for FMD is used in Armenia, as well as awareness-raising activities for farmers and the veterinary services. During this quarter, over 162,000 large and small ruminants were vaccinated with a multivalent vaccine (O, A, Asia 1 and SAT 2 serotypes) and more than 66,000 with a SAT 1 vaccine in border areas. A post vaccination serosurvey has been completed and the results are being analysed.

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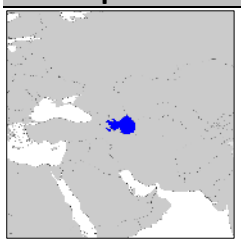
### The Republic of Azerbaijan



A batch of 2 samples was received on 22nd December 2025. Both samples were identified as **FMD type SAT 1** ad phylogenetic analysis showed them to belong to the SAT 1/III topotype (see below).

Passive and active surveillance across the country. During this period over 300,000 animals were vaccinated against O, A, Asia-1 and SAT 2 serotypes and over 5 million animals against SAT 1.

EuFMD FAST Report

## Georgia

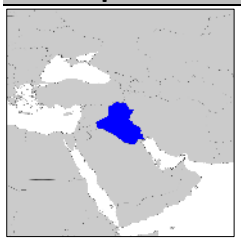
Passive surveillance is in use in the country and over 340,000 animals have been vaccinated against FMD this quarter.

EuFMD FAST Report

## The Islamic Republic of Iran

Five **FMD type SAT 1** sequences were retreived from GenBank in February. Phylogenetic analysis determined these sequences to belong to the SAT 1/III topotype (see below).

## The Republic of Iraq



47 outbreaks were reported from various governates this quarter, with an additional 132 outbreaks reported from the Kurdistan region. Passive surveillance has been implemented in the Kurdistan region and data from 15 veterinary hospitals across Iraqi governorates collected. There is currently no vaccination in the country.

EuFMD FAST Report

- Foot & mouth disease - Iraq: (Erbil) goat, spread — ProMED post: 8730912

## The State of Israel

One **FMD type SAT 1** sequence from a site in The Golan Heights was submitted by the Kimron Veterinary Institute, Israel, for phylogenetic analysis on 20th January 2026. Analysis of the sequence determined it to belong to the SAT 1/III topotype (see below).

During this quarter 15 outbreaks of **FMD type SAT 1** have been reported from the Northern, Haifa and Central districts of Israel. As well as 4 outbreaks of **FMD type SAT 1** and 1 outbreak of Untyped FMD from the Golan Heights. Cattle (n=1626), sheep (n=65), goats (n=22) and *Gazella gazella* (n=2) have all been affected. Disease controls including quarantine, movement controls and vaccination were implemented in response to the outbreak.

WAHIS event ID: 7207

During January several cases of **FMD type SAT 1** were reported from the Golan Heights. Control measures, including emergency vaccination, quarantine and movement controls, were immediately implemented. Subsequently further cases of FMD type SAT 1 were identified from the HaTzafon, HaDarom and Haifa districts, with the control measures being implements at a national level.

Source: beaconbio.org

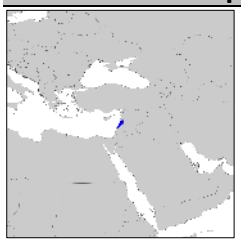
- Foot & mouth disease - Israel: deer — ProMED post: 8731569

**The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

Passive surveillance for FMD is established and a pilot initiative for syndromic surveillance for the early detection of FAST diseases is ongoing. Over 850,000 animals have been vaccinated using a vaccine containing serotypes O, A, SAT 2 (and SAT1, introduced later in the vaccine composition)

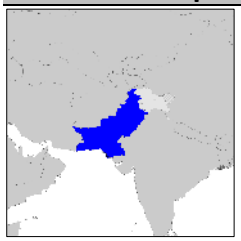
EuFMD FAST Report

**The Lebanese Republic**



A batch of 32 samples was received on 19th December 2025. **FMD type SAT 1** was identified in 22 of the samples, FMDV genome was detected in a further 5 samples. Phylogenetic analysis of the SAT 1 samples revealed them to belong to the III topotype (see below).

**The Islamic Republic of Pakistan**



This quarter 68 outbreaks have been reported from Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. Passive surveillance and vaccination is in use in these four provinces, with over 176,000 animals were vaccinated in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh this quarter.

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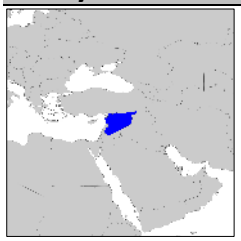
**The Syrian Arab Republic**

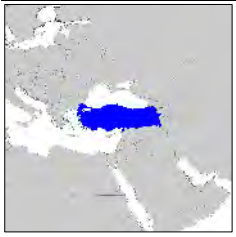


Outbreaks of FMD are suspected in several governates (Deir ez-Zor, Aleppo, Hama, Daraa, Homs and Rural Damascus). Passive surveillance is being conducted nationwide, and active surveillance is being conducted in those governorates with suspected FMD outbreaks. Almost 820,000 cattle and 130,000 sheep have been vaccinated this quarter. The vaccine used includes O, A, Asia 1, SAT1 and SAT 2 serotypes.

EuFMD FAST Report

- Foot & mouth disease - Syria: (Daraa) livestock, spread — ProMED post: 8731371

**Türkiye**



During this quarter there were 46 outbreaks of FMD (all in the Anatolia region), caused by serotypes O and SAT 1.

There is passive and active surveillance for FMD in the country. Vaccination campaigns this quarter have vaccinated over 15.7 million animals with a pentavalent (O, A, Asia-1, SAT 1 & SAT 2) vaccine

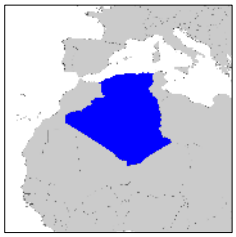
EuFMD FAST Report

Data on the EU's ADIS summaries reported 20 outbreaks of **FMD type SAT 1** in Janaury, 11 in February and 18 in March. Additionally, two outbreaks for **FMD type O** were also reported in March.

ADIS

## 3.5. Pool 4 (North and Eastern Africa)

### The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria



A batch of 14 samples was received on 4th February 2026. **FMD type O** was identified in 4 of the samples. All four FMD type O samples belonged to the O/East Africa 3 topotype after phylogenetic analysis (see below).

Two outbreaks of **FMD type O** were reported via WAHIS on 18 January 2026 updating the outbreak that was first reported in February 2025. The outbreaks affected cattle for Mih Ouansa and El Ogla in El Oued Province in the northwest of the country. Disease controls including quarantine, movement controls and vaccination were implemented in response to the outbreaks.

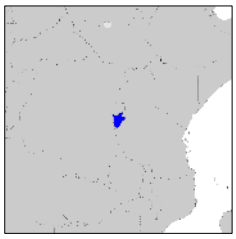
WAHIS event ID: 6236

Outbreaks from the end of 2025 (FMD type O) have been reported this quarter. Passive surveillance, with active surveillance in high-risk areas, is in use in the country. Vaccination occurs twice a year for cattle (O, A and SAT 2).

EuFMD FAST Report

Foot & mouth disease - Algeria: (Oum el Bouaghi) cattle, outbreak ProMED post: 8731446

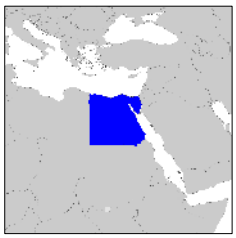
### The Republic of Burundi



Foot & mouth disease - Burundi: (Burunga) livestock, outbreak

ProMED post: 8731258

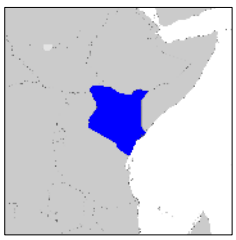
### The Arab Republic of Egypt



Egyptian authorities have reported 1 outbreak of FMD this quarter. During this quarter a clinical survey covering more than 3400 villages and an investigation in over 300 markets have been completed. While vaccination has been achieved for 2.5 million animals this quarter.

EuFMD FAST Report

### The Republic of Kenya



A batch of 119 samples was received on 7th November 2025. The following viruses were identified: 16 **FMD type O,** 3 **FMD type A**, 10 **FMD type SAT 1** and 6 **FMD type SAT 2**. FMDV genome was detected in a further 15 samples.

The phylogenetic analysis of these samples revealed that 14 of the FMD type O samples belonged to the O/East Africa 2 topotype, and 1 to the O/East Africa 3 topotype. One FMD type A sample belogned to the A/Africa/G-I topotype/Lineage and 1 to the A/Africa/G-IV topotype/lineage. Nine FMD type SAT 1 samples were deteremined to belong to the SAT 1/I (Northwest Zimbabwe) topotype and 5 fmd type SAT 2 samples to the SAT 2/IV topotype (see below).

County-wide FMD vaccination campaigns were launched in Kericho and Makueni counties this quarter. The campaigns aim to prevent the spread of the FMD to safeguard animal health and protect farmer's livelihoods.

Sources: makueni.go.ke & apanews.net

**The State of Libya**

There is passive surveillance for FMD in the country, which has reported no outbreaks this quarter. This quarter 67,000 animals in the Western region have been vaccinated with a bivalent (O & A) vaccine.

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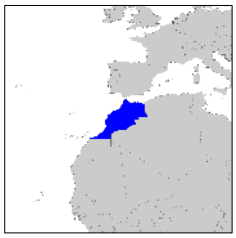
**The Kingdom of Morocco**



Cattle are vaccinated twice a year and small ruminants once a year in high-risk areas using a trivalent (O, A, SAT 2) vaccine. Active and passive surveillance are both in use in the country.

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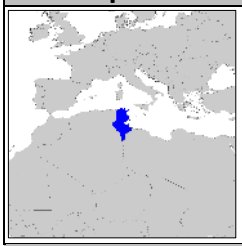
**The Republic of Tunisia**



Animals are vaccinated once a year using a trivalent (O, A, SAT 2) vaccine. The vaccination campaign starting in February also included the SAT 1 serotype due to the increased risk from this serotype. Active and passive surveillance are both in use in the country.

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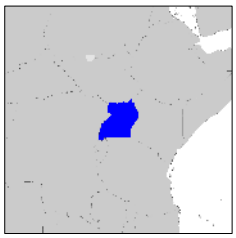
**The Republic of Uganda**

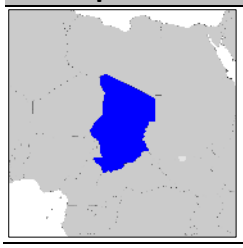


- Foot & mouth disease - Uganda: (Madi-Okollo) livestock, suspected

ProMED post: 8730981

## 3.6. Pool 5 (West/Central Africa)

**The Republic of Chad**



In February, 4 historical outbreaks of **untyped FMD** were reported on WAHIS. This relates to FMD detected in cattle from locations in Hadjer-Lamis province in 2022. Disinfection and surveillance without a restriction zone were put in place in response to the outbreak.

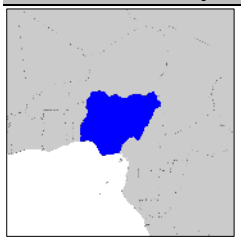
WAHIS event ID: 7304

**The Republic of Ghana**

On 16 January a batch of 7 **FMD type O**, 1 **FMD type A** and 3 **FMD type SAT 2** sequences were received from USDA-FADDL for phylogenetic analysis. The FMD type O sequences were determined to all belong to the O/East-Africa-3 (EA-3) lineage, the FMD type A sequence to the A/G-IV lineage and all the FMD type SAT 2 sequences to the SAT 2/V lineage (see below).

Data kindly supplied by: Theophilus Odoom & Sherry Johnson, Ghana; Bonto Faburay & Lizhe Xu, FADDL, USA

**The Federal Republic of Nigeria**

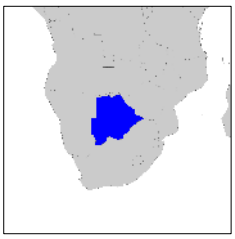


On 16 January a batch of 4 **FMD type O** and 1 **FMD type SAT 2** sequences were received USDA-FADDL for phylogenetic analysis. The FMD type O sequences were determined to all belong to the O/East-Africa-3 (EA-3) lineage and the FMD type SAT 2 sequence to the SAT 2/VII lineage (see below).

Data kindly supplied by: David Ehizibolo, Nigeria; Bonto Faburay & Lizhe Xu, FADDL, USA

## 3.7. Pool 6 (Southern Africa)

**The Republic of Botswana**



Five **FMD type SAT 1** sequences were received from BVI, Botswana, on 9th February 2026, for phylogenetic analysis. All sequences were determined to belong to the SAT 1/III topotype (see below).

A total of 7 outbreaks of **FMD type SAT 1** were reported this quarter via WAHIS. All the cases, affecting cattle, came from locations in the Masungu area of the North East District. Disease controls including Disinfection, movement controls and vaccination were implemented in response to the outbreak.

WAHIS event IDs: 7240

**FMD type SAT 1** was confirmed in Jakalas village, Masungu area, North-East district at the end of January. Among the Disease restrictions implemented was a ban on the movement of all cloven-hoofed animals (except within Disease Control Zones 2 and 1). A further suspicious case was subsequently identified in disease control Zone 3c (Maitengwe).

Source: beaconbio.org

In early February the Botswanan veterinary authorities confirmed an outbreak of FMD (FMD serotype and number of affected animals not reported) in the Tsamaya Extension Area of the Masunga district.

Source: english.news.cn

- Foot & mouth disease - Botswana: (North East) livestock, outbreak confirmed, WOAH — ProMED post: 8730557

## The Kingdom of Eswatini

One **FMD type SAT 1** and one **FMD type SAT 2** sequence were received from BVI, Botswana, on 9th February 2026, for phylogenetic analysis. Analysis determined the topotypes of these samples to be SAT 1/III and SAT 2/I respectively (see below).

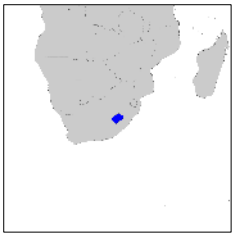
During this quarter 58 **FMD type SAT 1**, 9 **FMD type SAT 2**, and 4 **Untyped FMD** outbreaks were reported via WAHIS. Other than 5 cases of SAT 2 in swine, all cases were recorded in cattle. The SAT 2 outbreaks were located in Shiselweni Region in the south of the country, where the ruminants are mostly free-range sharing grazing land and water sources. While the SAT 1 and untyped outbreaks were reported from Lubombo, Manzini and Hhohho regions. Disease controls including quarantine, movement controls and vaccination were implemented in response to the outbreaks.

WAHIS event IDs: 6487 & 6895

In response to the SAT 1 and SAT 2 outbreaks starting in 2025 extensive vaccination campaigns have been conducted in Eswatini. By February more than 60,000 animals have been vaccinated using a trivalent vaccine.

Source: beaconbio.org

## The Kingdom of Lesotho



During March 2026, 10 outbreaks of FMD from locations across the country were reported vias WAHIS. Three of these outbreaks have been serotyped as FMD type SAT 1, the rest are as yet untyped. One outbreak affected a mixed herd of sheep and goats, all the rest affected cattle. In response to the outbreaks various disease control measures have been implemented, including quarantine and tracing.

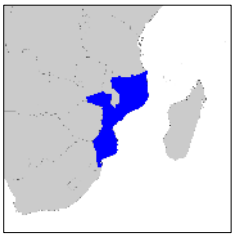
WAHIS event IDs: 7279, 7327, 7332, 7338, 7351 & 7380

In late February Lesotho confirmed the country's first ever case of FMD. Over the next month cases of FMD were reported from 5 of 10 districts of Lesotho. Typing, completed in early March, confirmed this as **FMD type SAT 1**. Quarantines, movement controls and surveillance have all been implemented in response to the outbreaks.

Source: beaconbio.org

- Foot & mouth disease - Lesotho: (Butha-Buthe) outbreak declared — ProMED post: 8731104

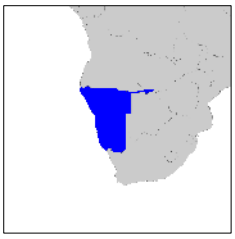
## The Republic of Mozambique



Over 400 new cases of **FMD type SAT 1** in 4 outbreaks have been reported via WAHIS this quarter. All four outbreaks affected cattle in Maputo province in the south of the country.

WAHIS event IDs: 6880, 6974

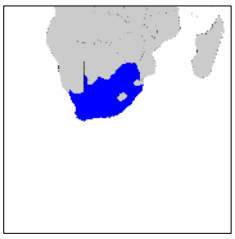
## The Republic of Namibia



- Foot & mouth disease - Namibia: livestock imports from Botswana restricted

ProMED post: 8731448

## The Republic of South Africa



On 28th January 2026 a batch of 11 samples was received. Testing detected **FMD type SAT 1** in 5 samples, **FMD type 2** in 2 samples, **FMD type SAT 3** in 2 samples and FMD genome was detected in a further 1 sample.

Phylogenetic analysis concluded that the SAT 1 samples belong to the SAT 1/III topotype, the SAT 2 samples to the SAT 2/I topotype and the SAT 3 samples to the SAT 3/I topotype. Sequencing and subsequent phylogenetic analysis revealed that the sample in which the genome had been detected but no virus could be isolated was FMD type SAT 2, belonged to the SAT 2/I topotype (see below).

In this quarter, 617 **FMD type SAT 2** outbreaks in cattle were reported in Free State (n=116), Gauteng (n=119), KwaZulu-Natal (n=19), Limpopo (n=43), Mpumalanga (n=83), North West (n=155) Eastern Cape (n=68), Western Cape (n=12) and Northern Cape (n=2) provinces, totalling 12,275 cases via WAHIS. All but 165 of the 12,275 cases (164 swine and 1 goat) were reported in cattle. Additionally, 1 outbreak of **FMD type SAT 1** in swine from Free State Province was reported in early February.

Surveillance for SAT 1 and movement controls and quarantine for in response to both serotypes have been implemented in response.

WAHIS event IDs: 3738, 6930

In January and February South Africa reported more than 50 new cases of FMD type SAT 1 from Free State, Limpopo and Eastern Cape provinces. A nationwide vaccination program, targeting a 70% reduction in cases within 2 years, started in February using trivalent (SAT 1-3) vaccines. The campaign aims for 80% to 90% coverage in affected and high-risk cattle populations and mandatory 100% coverage in feedlots and dairy operations.

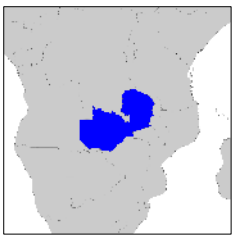
Source: beaconbio.org

- Foot & mouth disease - South Africa (02): cattle, vaccination campaign
- Foot & mouth disease - South Africa: (Eastern Cape) livestock, alert
- Foot & mouth disease - South Africa (03): (Gauteng) livestock, surge
- Foot & mouth disease, African swine fever - South Africa: pig population involved
- Foot & mouth disease - South Africa (04): spread, local vaccine
- Foot & mouth disease - South Africa (05): outbreak, livestock
- Foot & mouth disease - South Africa (06): vaccine
- Foot & mouth disease - South Africa (07): (Free State) spread, epidemic update

ProMED posts: 8730103, 8729960, 8730400, 8730353, 8730681, 8730968, 8731068, 8731324 & 8731732

- Foot & mouth disease - South Africa (08): vaccination campaign update

**The Republic of Zambia**



- Foot & mouth disease - Zambia: borders closed for South African livestock

ProMED post: 8730969

**The Republic of Zimbabwe**

On 16 January 2026, a report of two outbreaks of FMD type SAT 1 from Mangewe District, Matabeleland South Province was published. The outbreaks occurred in two villages in close proximity to where a stray buffalo was sighted. The affected cattle share grazing land and water sources. Disease controls including quarantine, movement controls and vaccination were implemented in response to the outbreaks.

WAHIS event IDs: 7192

In mid-January, Zimbabwe reported an outbreak of **FMD type SAT 1** affecting cattle from two villages in Mangwe District, Matabeleland South Province. Border surveillance has been intensified with South Africa following reports of the disease from across South Africa. Additionally imports of live cloven-hoofed animals and related products for South Africa have been banned.

Source: beaconbio.org

- Foot & mouth disease - Zimbabwe: (Matabeleland South) Botswana border restrictions, alert

ProMED post: 8730236

## 3.8. Pool 7 (South America)

No new outbreaks of FMD were reported in South America.

## 3.9. Europe

**Cyprus**

From 21 February 2026, 48 outbreaks of FMD type SAT 1 have been reported vias WAHIS. The majority of the outbreaks (45) were reported from Larnaca district, with the remainder from Nicosia District.

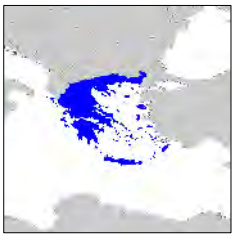
Sheep and goats make up the largest group of affected animals (600 cases) in these outbreaks, with cattle (107 cases) also being affected. Disease controls including quarantine, tracing, movement controls and vaccination have been implemented in response to the outbreaks.

WAHIS event IDs: 7280

Since the initial detection of **FMD type SAT 1** on the island of Cyprus further outbreaks have been recorded and, as of the end of March, FMD has been detected on at least 50 farms (including a pig farm). FMD control measures in line with EU directives are being implemented and both Türkiye and the EU have supplied vaccines to help control the outbreak. An interactive map showing sources of infection and protection & surveillance zones is available on a dedicated official website (in Greek).

Source: beaconbio.org

**Greece**



During March 16 outbreaks of **FMD type SAT 1** and one outbreak of **untyped FMD** have been reported via WAHIS from locations on the island of Lesvos, Greece. This is the first outbreaks of FMD here since 1994. The majority of affected animals have been sheep and goats (258 cases) with cattle (n=24 cases) also affected. Disease controls including quarantine, tracing, movement controls and disinfection have been implemented in response to the outbreaks.

WAHIS event IDs: 7379

**FMD type SAT 1** was confirmed in livestock on the island of Lesvos during March. The entire island has been designated a restricted zone under European Union regulations. With movement bans off the island for animals and animal products, quarantine, culling and surveillance.

Source: beaconbio.org

In March, an outbreak of **FMD type SAT 1** in domestic cattle, mammals & sheep were reported by the national authorities on the FAO's Empres-i+ system.

Empres-i+ event IDs: 37808, 37819 & 36228

## 3.10. Extent of global surveillance

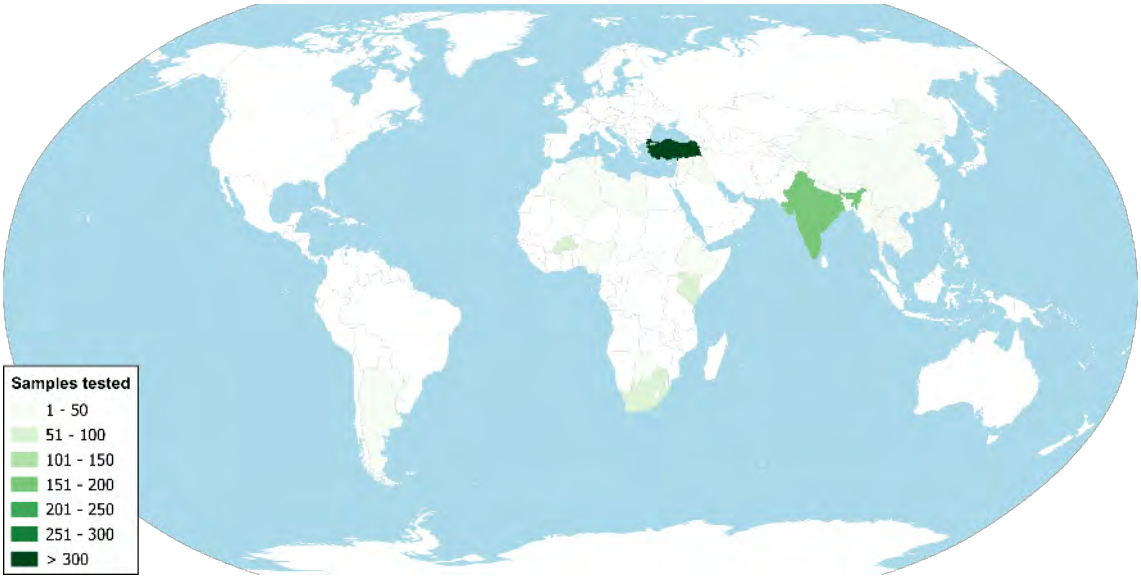



**Figure 2**: Review of samples received to WOAH/FAO FMD laboratories during 2025 from FMD outbreaks (routine surveillance that is undertaken in countries that are FMD-free without vaccination is not shown). (https://www.foot-and-mouth.org/Ref-Lab-Network/Network-Annual-Meeting). *NB: Samples collected due to FMD incursions into Germany, Hungary and Slovakia are not shown.*
Source: WRLFMD. Map conforms to the United Nations World map, June 2020.

In regions where FMD is endemic, continuous evolution of the virus generates geographically discrete lineages that are genetically distinct from FMD viruses found elsewhere. This report displays how different FMD lineages circulate in different regions; these analyses accommodate the latest epidemiological intelligence to assess the relative importance of the viral strains circulating within each region (see Table 1, below).

**Table 1:** Conjectured relative prevalence of circulating FMD viral lineages in each Pool (last updated October 2025). These scores can be used to inform the PRAGMATIST tool (see Annex 3:).

| Lineage | South-east / Central / East Asia [Pool 1] | South Asia [Pool 2] | West Eurasia & Near East [Pool 3] | North Africa | Eastern Africa [Pool 4] | West / Central Africa [Pool 5] | Southern Africa [Pool 6] | South America [Pool 7] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O/ME-SA PanAsia-2 | | | 25 | | | | | |
| O/ME-SA PanAsia | 10 | | | | | | | |
| O/SEA Mya-98 | 15 | | | | | | | |
| O/ME-SA Ind2001 | 43 | 21 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| O/ME-SA/SA-2018 | | 61 | 13 | | | | | |
| O/EA or O/WA | | | 1 | 58 | 62.5 | 60 | 16 | |
| O/EURO-SA | | | | | | 0 | | 90 |
| O/CATHAY | 17 | | | | | | | |
| A/ASIA Sea-97 | 15 | | | | | | | |
| A/ASIA Iran-05 | 0 | 0 | 20 | | | | | |
| A/ASIA G-VII | | 15 | 0 | | | | | |
| A /AFRICA | | | | 24 | 12 | 15 | | |
| A/EURO-SA | | | | 2 | | | | 10 |
| Asia1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | | | | | |
| SAT 1 | | | 21 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 8 | |
| SAT 2 | | | 12 | 12 | 10 | 24 | 57 | |
| SAT 3 | | | | | 0.5 | | 19 | |
| C | | | | | | | | |

Note: For each of the regions, data represent the relative importance of each viral lineage (prevalence score estimated as a percentage [percent] of total FMD cases that occur in domesticated hosts). These scores are reviewed at the annual WOAH/FAO FMD reference laboratory network meeting. Changes to increase risks are shown in **red**, while a reduction in risk is shown in **green**.

A number of outbreaks have occurred where samples have not been sent to the WRLFMD or other laboratories in the WOAH/FAO FMD Laboratory Network. An up-to-date list and reports of FMD viruses characterised by sequencing can be found at the following website: http://www.wrlfmd.org/country-reports/country-reports-2026.

Results from samples or sequences received at WRLFMD (status of samples being tested) are shown in Table 2 and a complete list of clinical sample diagnostics made by the WRLFMD from January - March 2026 is shown in Annex 1: (Summary of submissions). A record of all samples received by WRLFMD is shown in Annex 1: (Clinical samples).

**Table 2:** Status of sequencing of samples or sequences received by the WRLFMD from January - March 2026.

| WRLFMD Batch No. | Date received | Country | Total No. samples | Serotype | No. of samples | No. of sequences | Sequencing status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WRLFMD/2025/000017 | 07/11/2025 | Kenya * | 119 | O<br>A<br>SAT 1<br>SAT 2 | 16<br>3<br>10<br>6 | 15<br>2<br>9<br>5 | Finished |
| WRLFMD/2025/000019 | 19/12/2025 | Lebanon | 32 | SAT 1 | 22 | 22 | Finished |
| WRLFMD/2025/000020 | 22/12/2025 | Azerbaijan | 2 | SAT 1 | 2 | 2 | Finished |
| WRLFMD/2026/000001 | 28/01/2026 | South Africa | 11 | SAT1<br>SAT2<br>SAT3<br>FMDV GD | 5<br>2<br>2<br>1 | 5<br>2<br>2<br>1 † | Finished |
| WRLFMD/2026/000002 | 29/01/2026 | Bangladesh | 12 | O | 7 | 7 | Finished |
| WRLFMD/2026/000004 | 04/02/2026 | Algeria | 14 | O | 4 | 4 | Finished |
| **Totals** | | | **190** | | **80** | **76** | |

** Detection and serotyping results from Kenya (WRLFMD/2025/000017) were reported last quarter. Sequencing results are now available this quarter.*

*† SAR 1/2025 was originally reported as FMDV GD, but was successfully sequenced as SAT 2*

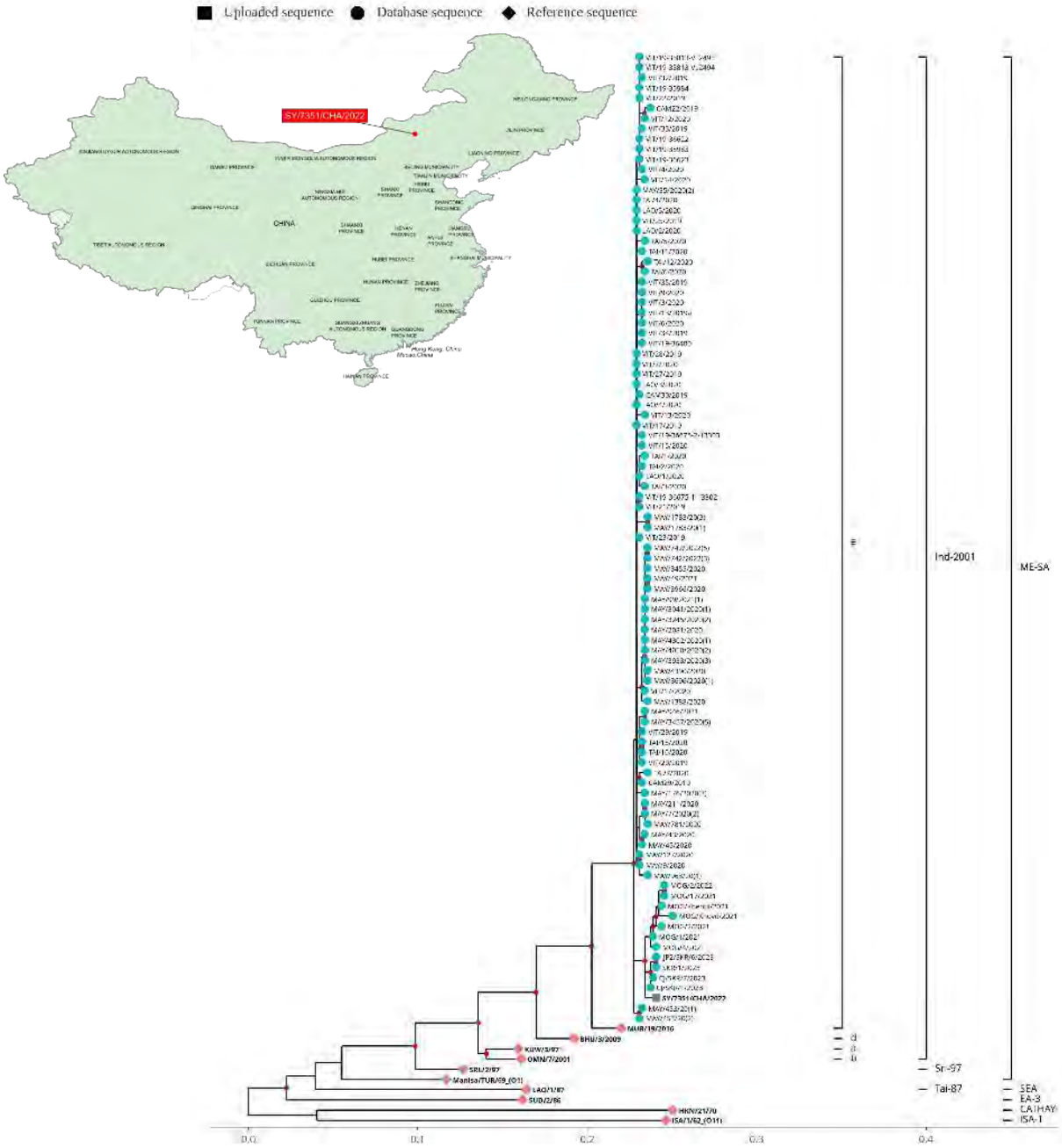
**Table 3:** VP1 sequences submitted by other FMD laboratories to the WRLFMD from January - March 2026.

| WRLFMD Batch No. | Date received | Country | Serotype | Date Collected | No. of sequences | Submitting laboratory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WRLMEG/2026/000001 | 16/01/2026 | Ghana | O<br>A<br>SAT 2 | Jul & Aug 2024<br>July 2024<br>July 2024 | 7<br>1<br>3 | FADDL, USA |
| WRLMEG/2026/000002 | 16/01/2026 | Nigeria | O<br>SAT 2 | July 2023<br>November 2023 | 4<br>1 | FADDL, USA |
| WRLMEG/2026/000003 | 20/01/2026 | Golan Heights | SAT 1 | 14/01/2026 | 1 | KVI, Israel |
| WRLMEG/2026/000004 | 03/02/2026 | Iran | SAT 1 | unknown | 5 | GenBank |
| WRLMEG/2026/000005 | 09/02/2026 | Botswana | SAT 1 | unknown | 5 | BVI, Botswana |
| WRLMEG/2026/000006 | 09/02/2026 | Eswatini | SAT 1<br>SAT 2 | unknown | 1<br>1 | BVI, Botswana |
| WRLMEG/2026/000008 | 06/03/2026 | China | O | 2022 | 1 | GenBank |
| WRLMEG/2026/000009 | 17/03/2026 | Republic of Korea | O | January & February 2026 | 2 | APQA, ROK |
| | | | | **Total** | **32** | |

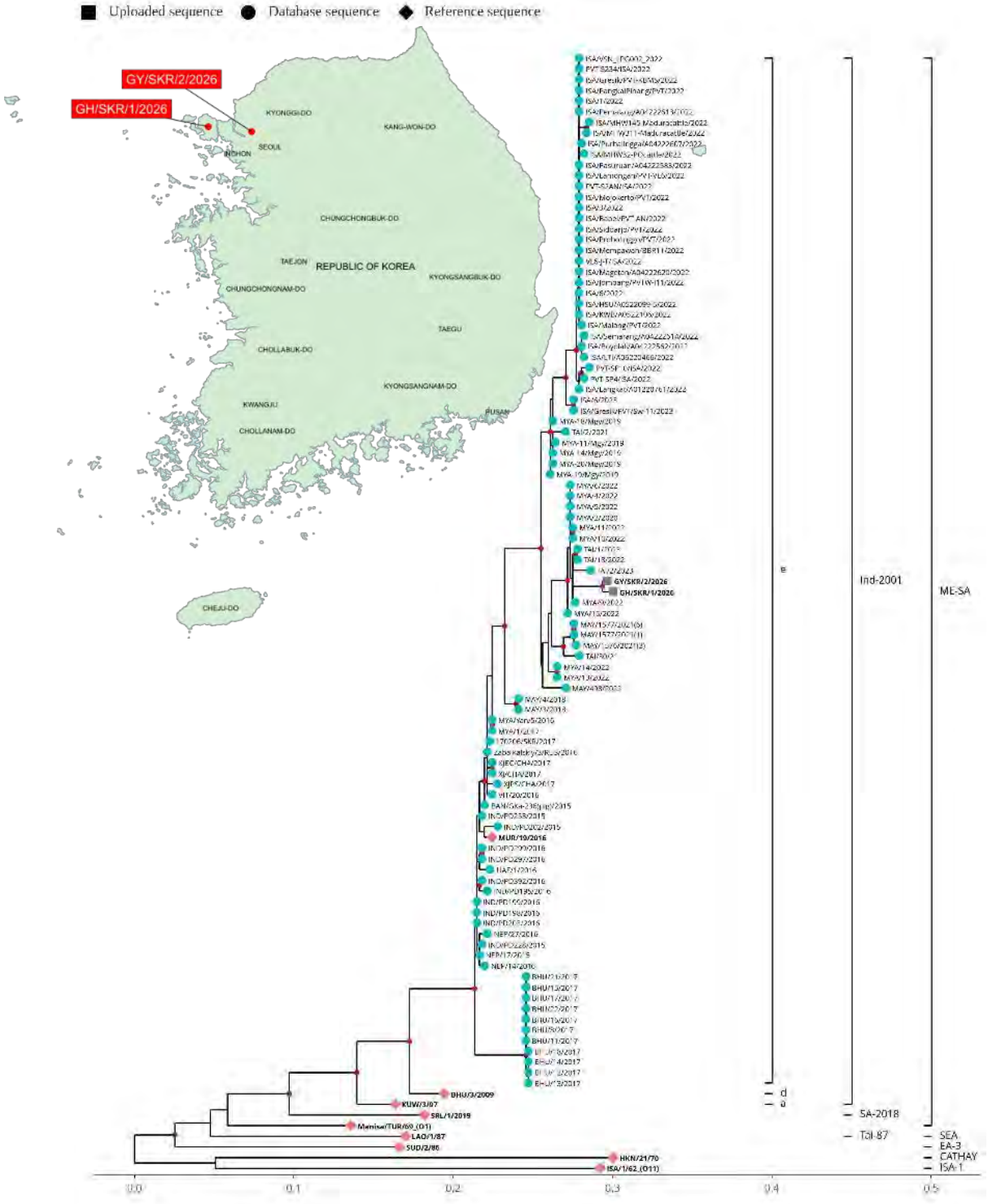
# 4. Detailed analysis

## 4.1. Pool 1 (Southeast Asia/Central Asia/East Asia)

| The People's Republic of China | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000008 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | GenBank |
| Date Received: | 6 March 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 1 |
| O (O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e) | 1 |

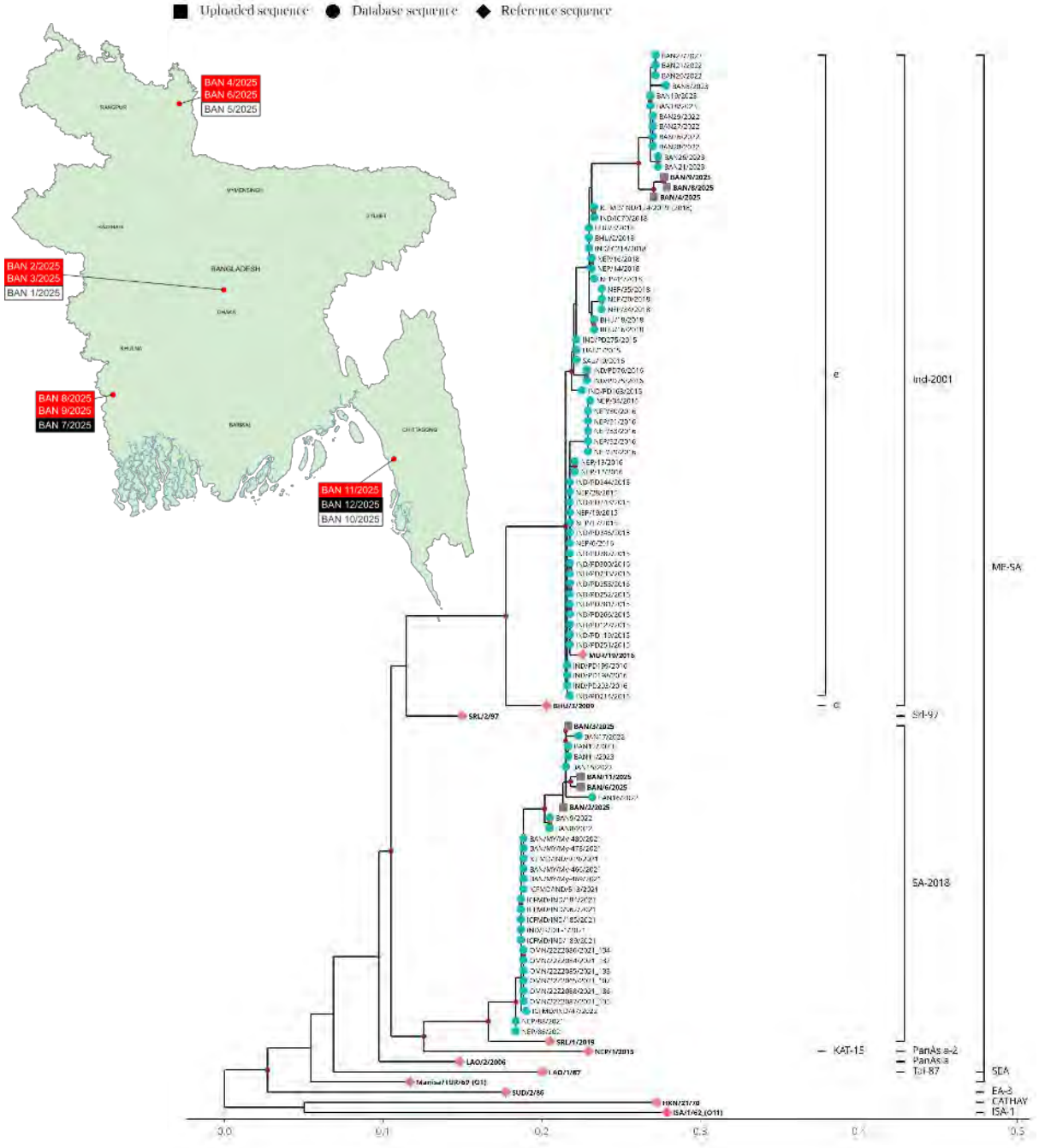


| The Republic of Korea | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000009 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | APQA |
| Date Received: | 17 March 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 2 |
| O (O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e) | 2 |



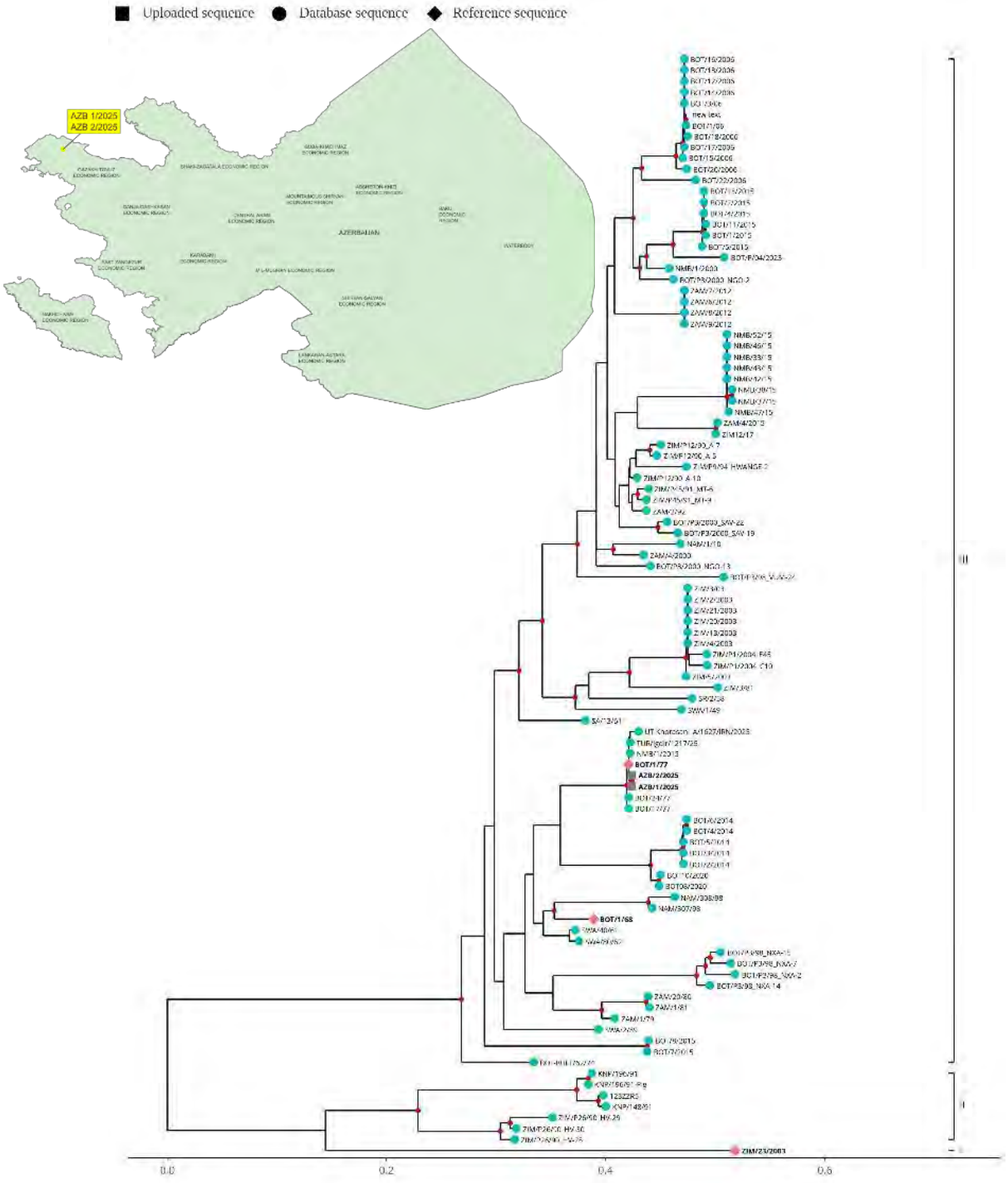
## 4.2. Pool 2 (South Asia)

| The People's Republic of Bangladesh | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2026/000002 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases, Bangladesh |
| Date Received: | 29 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 7 |
| O (O/ME-SA/SA-2018) | 4 |
| O (O/ ME-SA/Ind-2001e) | 3 |

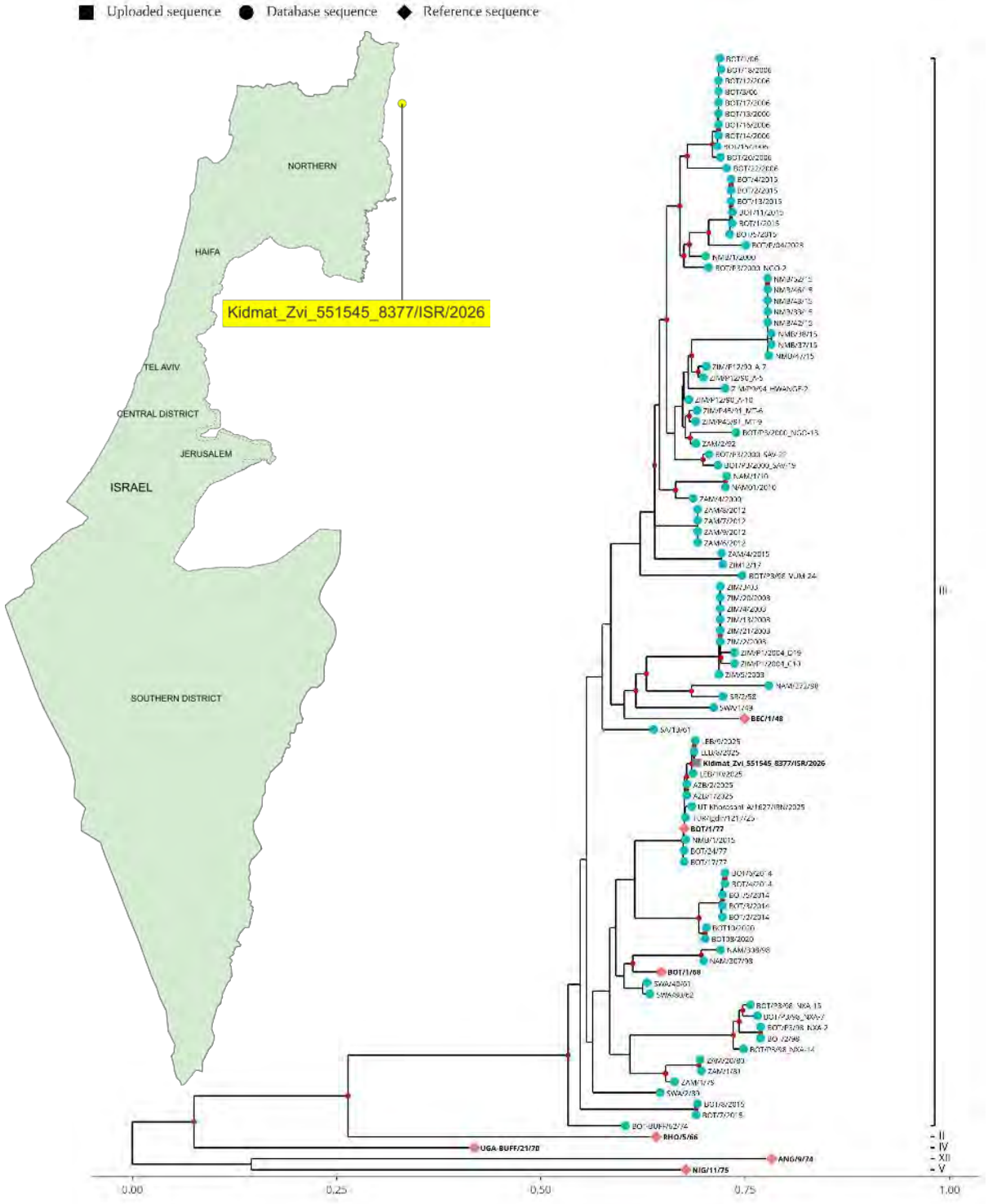


## 4.1. Pool 3 (West Eurasia and Near East)

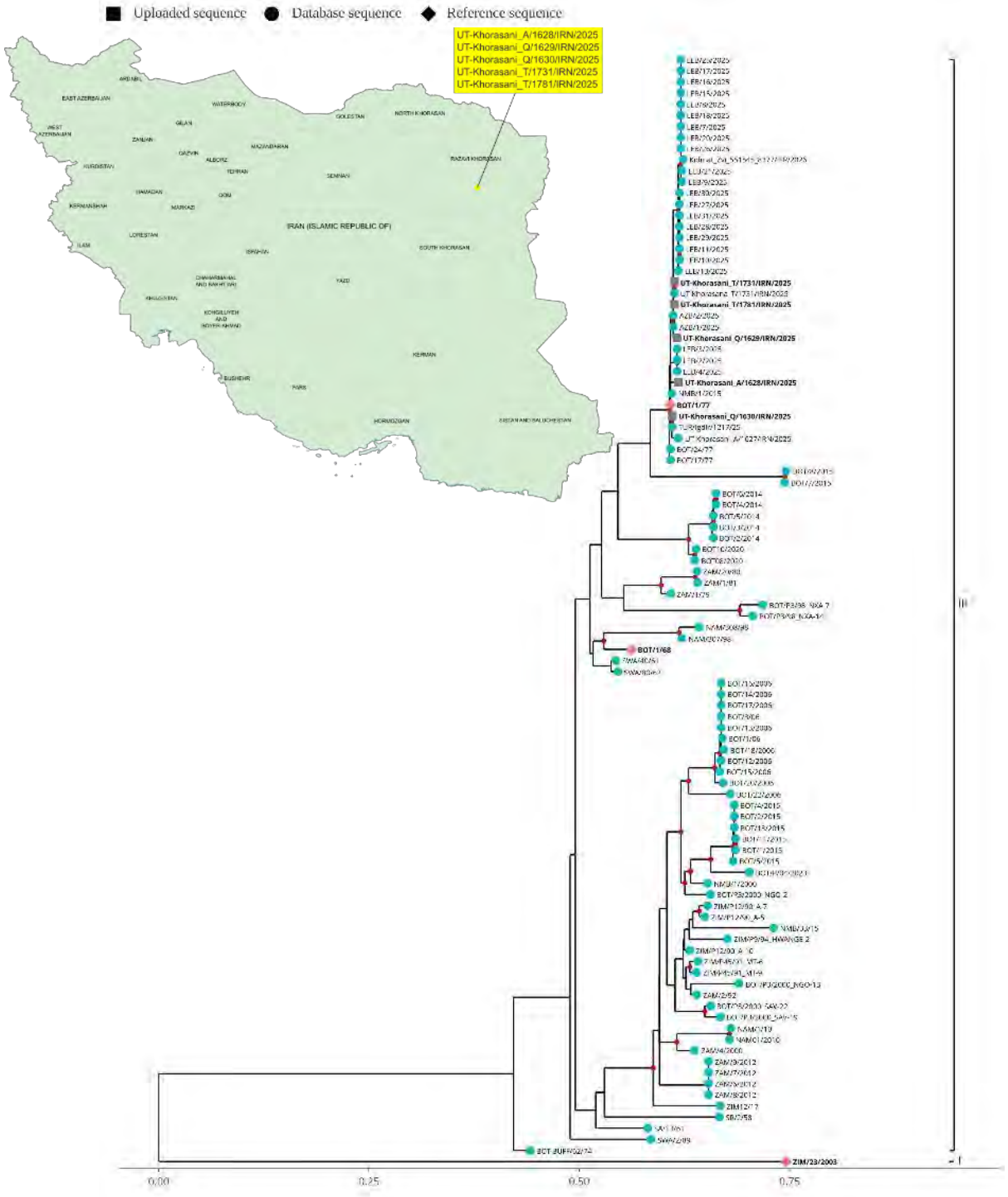
| The Republic of Azerbaijan | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2025/000020 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | Azerbaijan Food Safety Institute, Azerbaijan |
| Date Received: | 22 December 2025 |
| Number Of Samples: | 2 |
| SAT 1 (SAT 1/III (WZ)) | 2 |



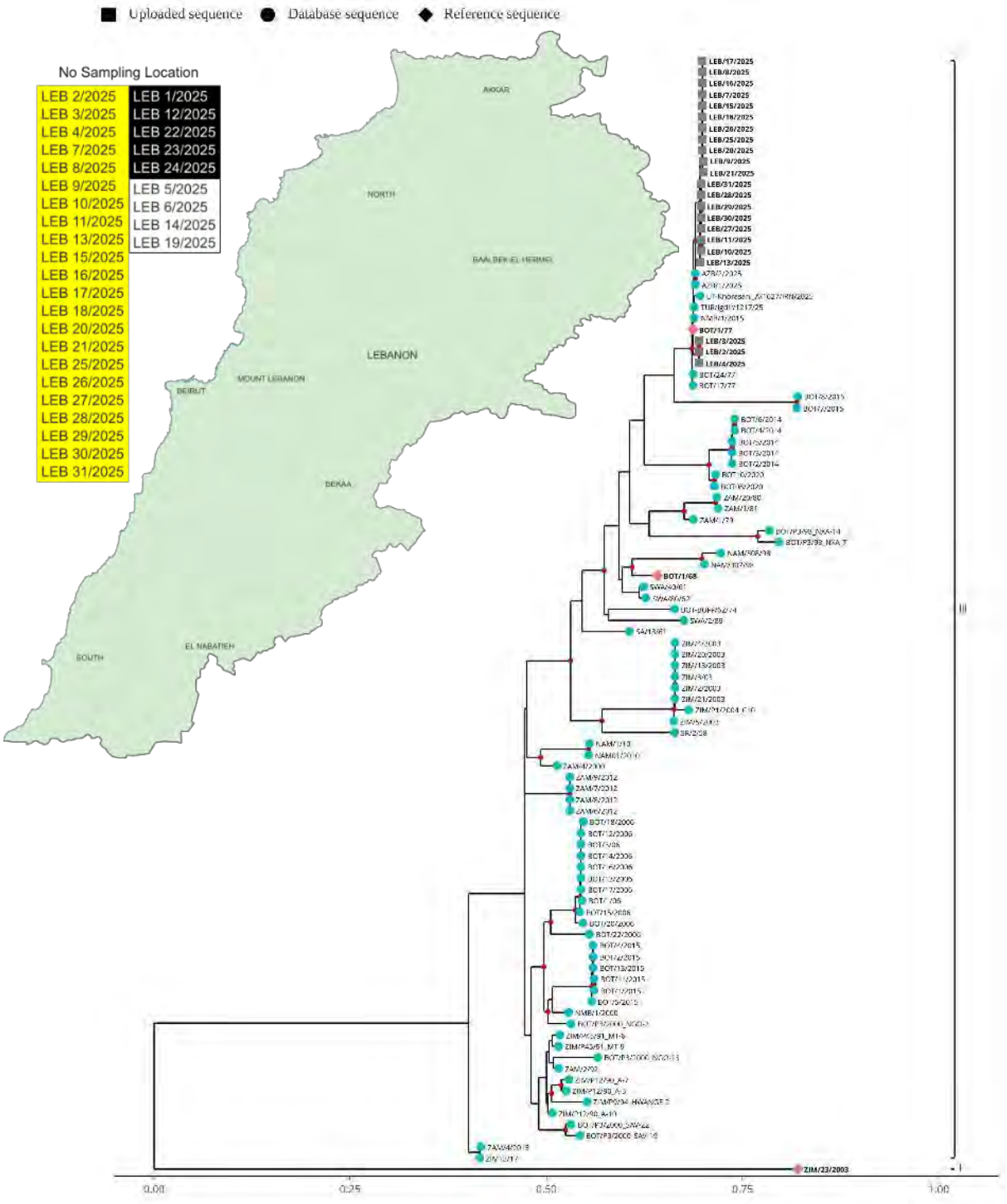
| The Golan Heights | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000003 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | Kimron Veterinary Institute, Israel |
| Date Received: | 20 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 1 |
| SAT 1 (SAT 1/III (WZ)) | 1 |



| The Islamic Republic of Iran | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000004 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | GenBank |
| Date Received: | 3 February 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 5 |
| SAT 1 (SAT 1/III (WZ)) | 5 |

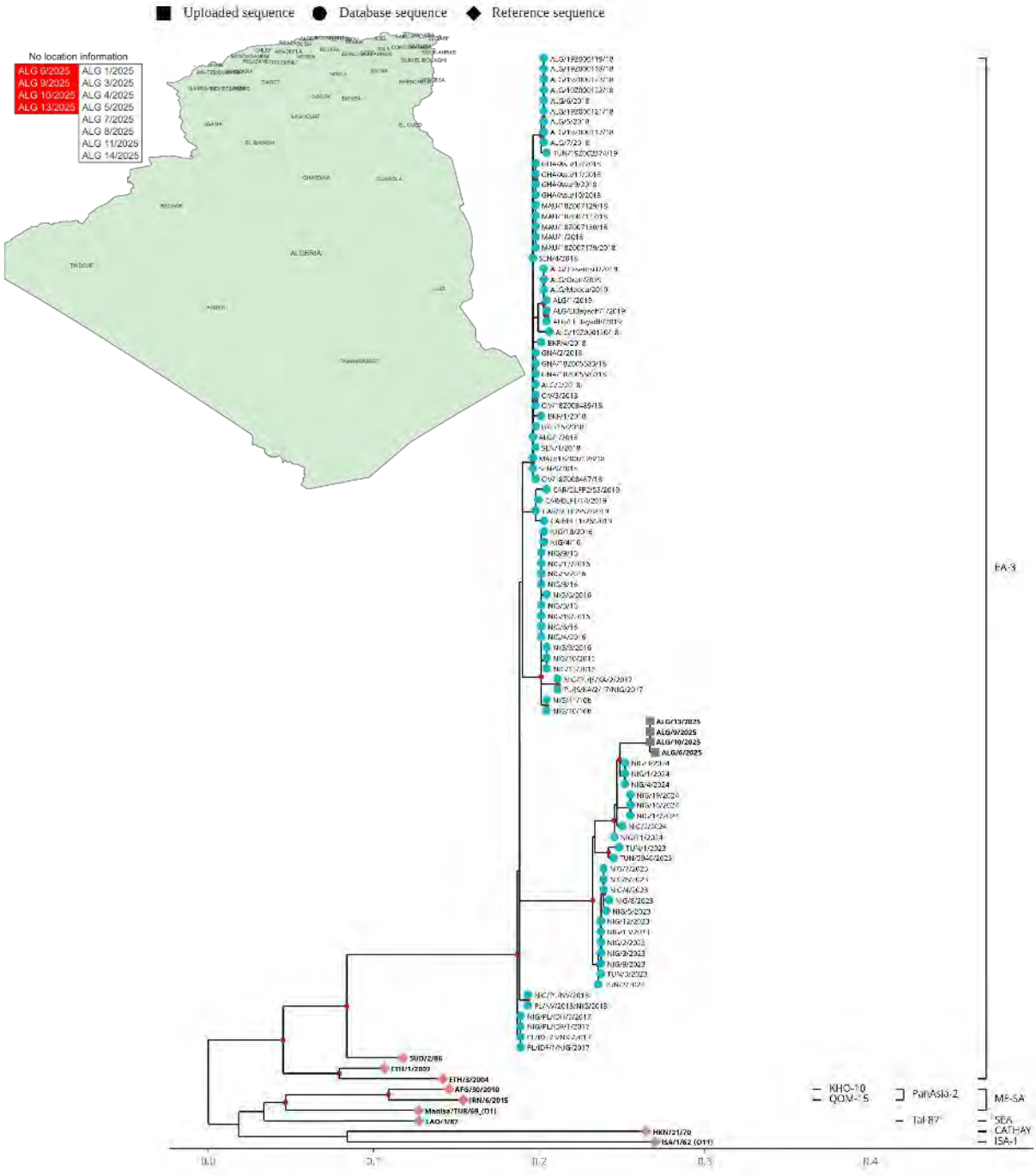


| The Lebanese Republic | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2025/000019 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | Animal Resource Directorate, Lebanon |
| Date Received: | 19 December 2025 |
| Number Of Samples: | 22 |
| SAT 1 (SAT 1/III (WZ)) | 22 |

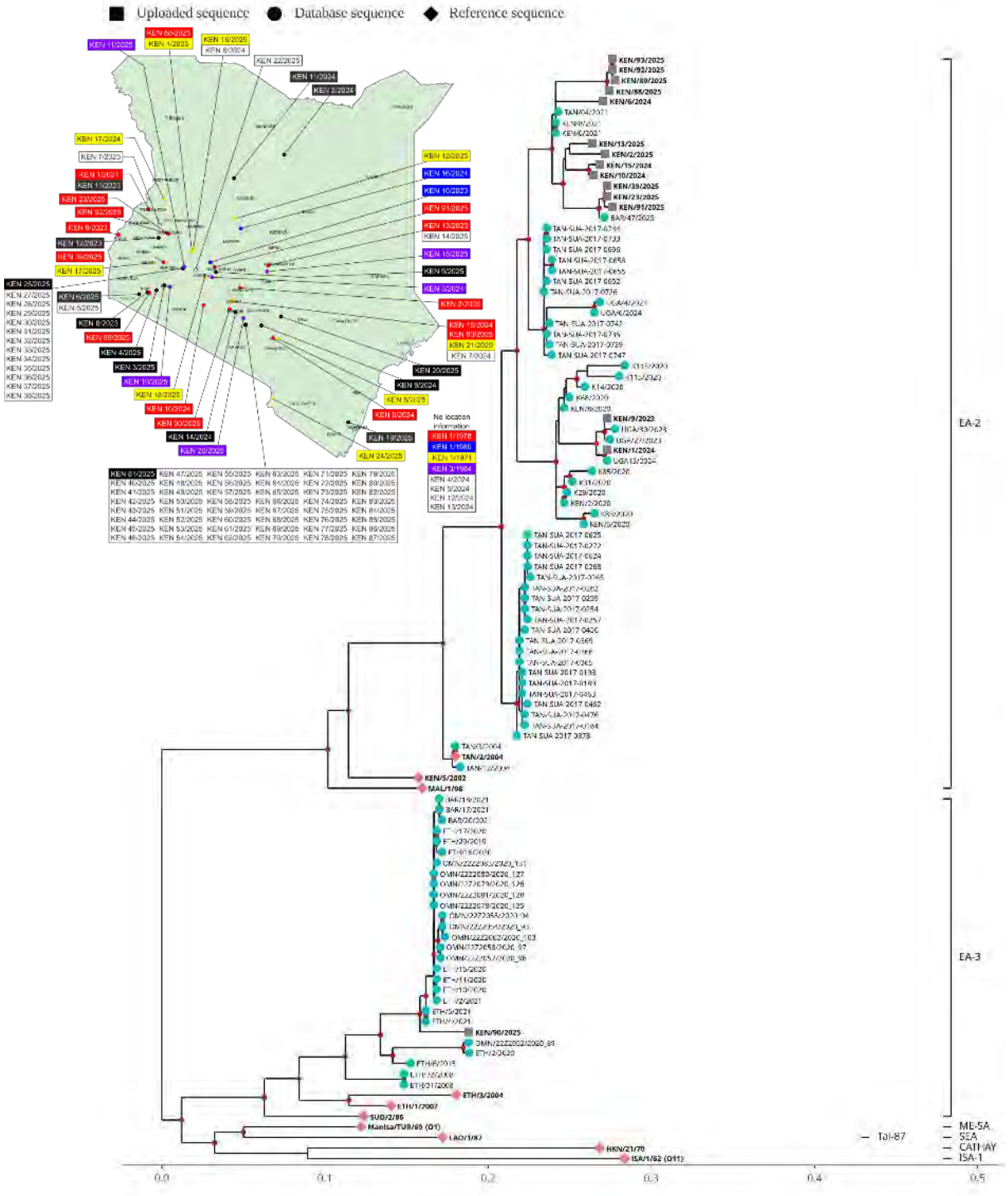


## 4.2. Pool 4 (North and East Africa)

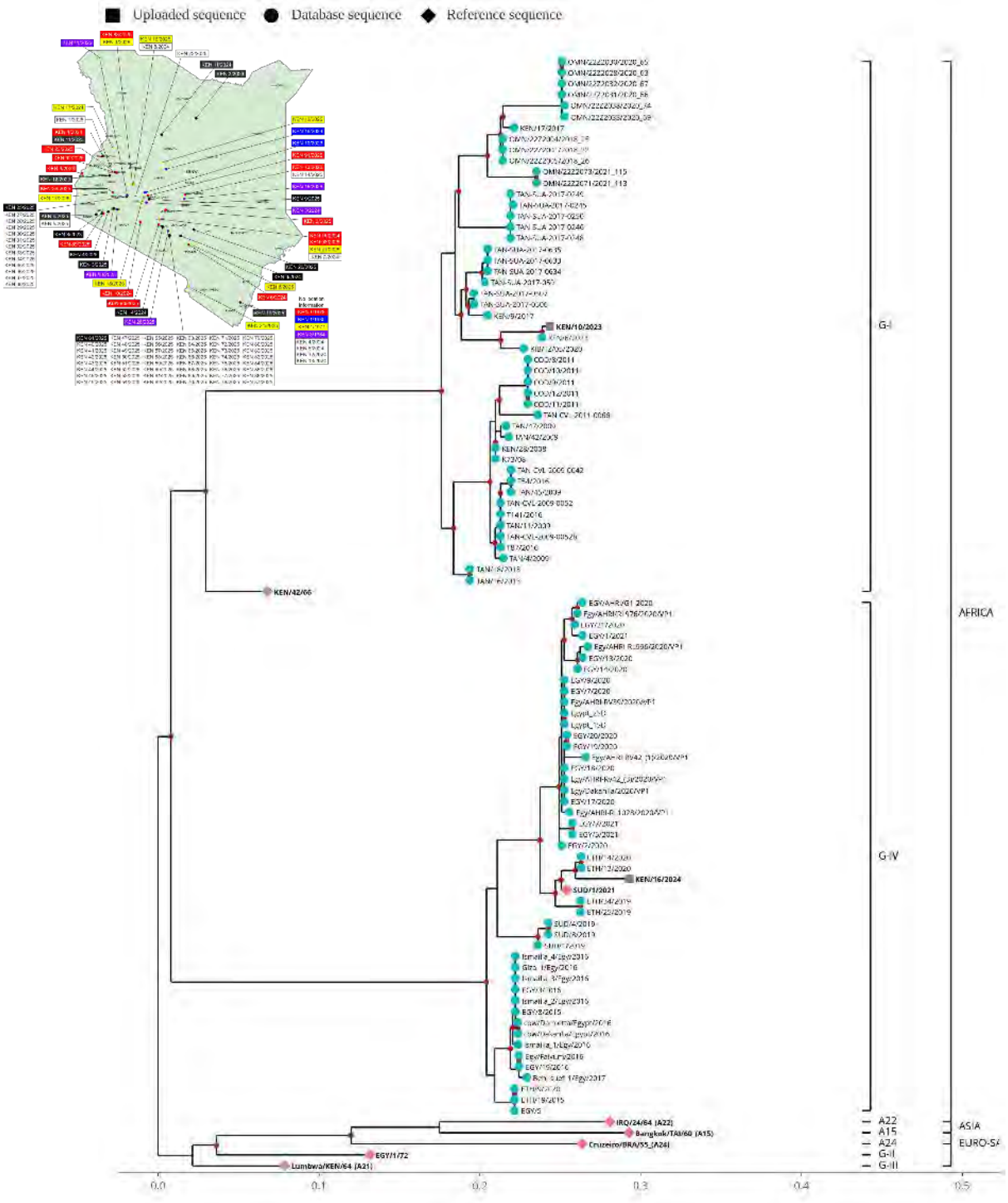
| The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2026/000004 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | Institut National de la Medecine Veterinaire |
| Date Received: | 29 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 7 |
| O (O/ME-SA/SA-2018) | 4 |
| O (O/ ME-SA/Ind-2001e) | 3 |



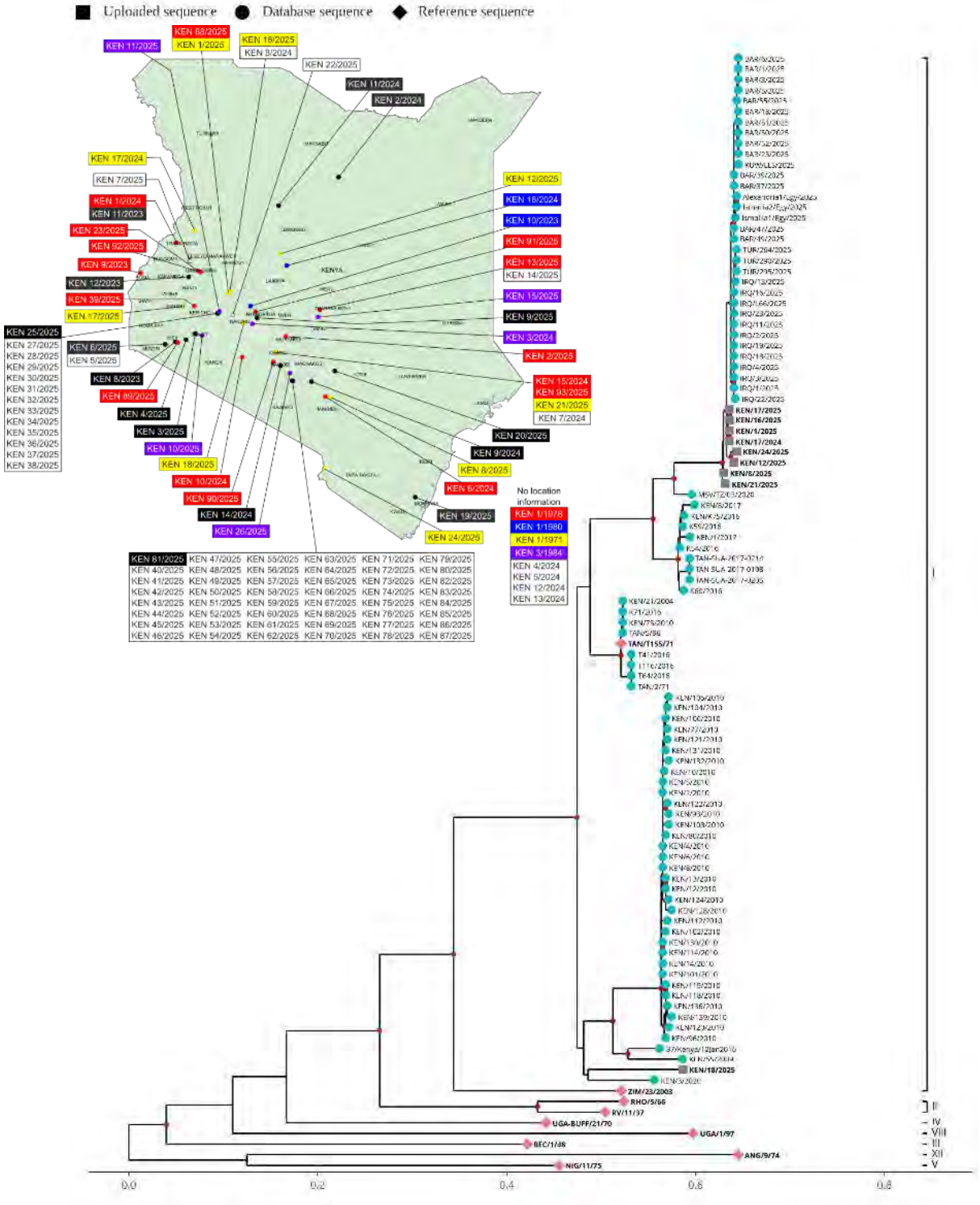
| The Republic of Kenya | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2025/000017 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | FMD Laboratory Embaksi, Kenya |
| Date Received: | 7 November 2025 |
| Number Of Samples: | 15 |
| O (O/EA-2) | 14 |
| O (O/EA-3) | 1 |



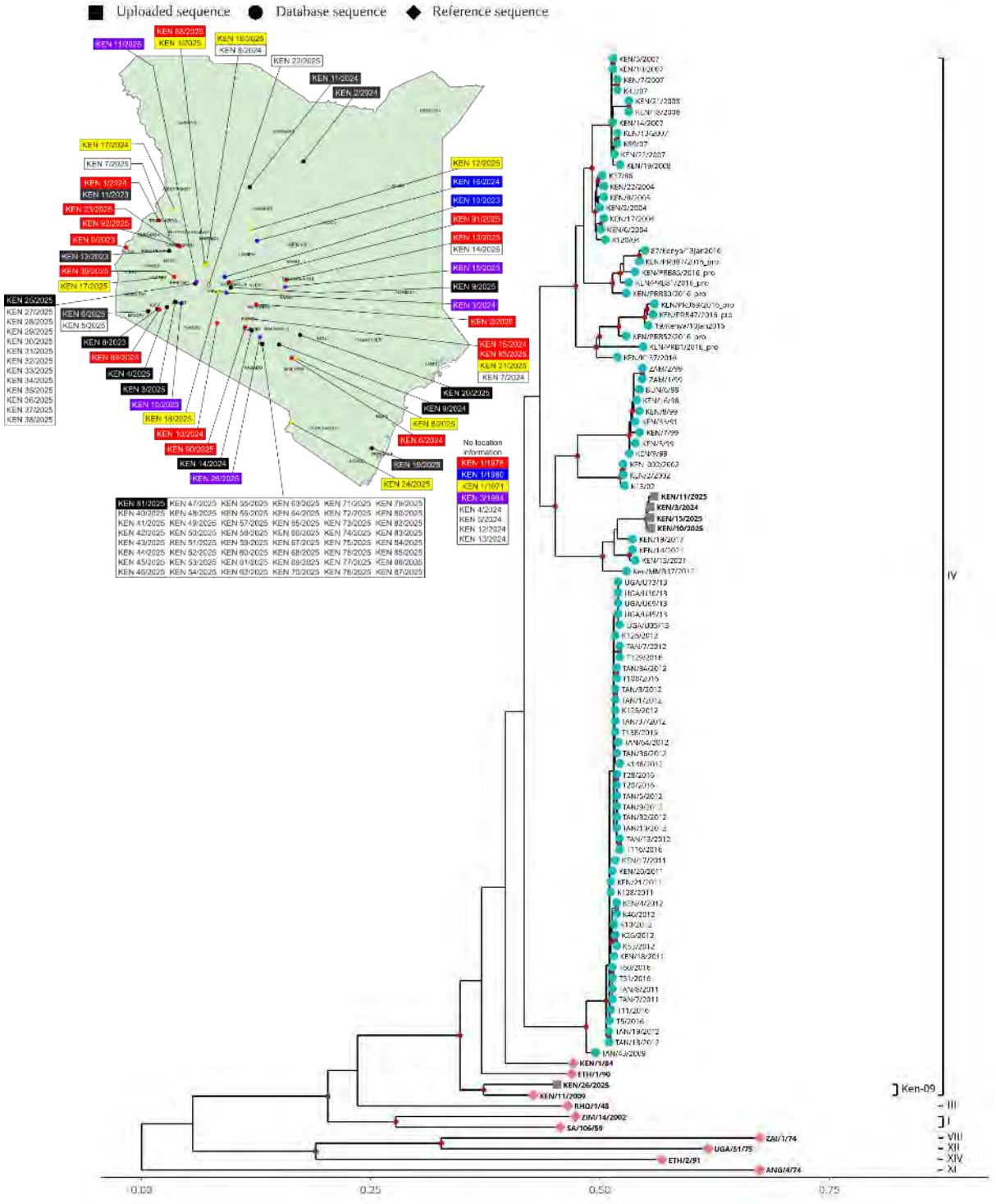
| The Republic of Kenya | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2025/000017 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | FMD Laboratory Embaksi, Kenya |
| Date Received: | 7 November 2025 |
| Number Of Samples: | 2 |
| A (A/AFRICA/G-I) | 1 |
| A (A/AFRICA/G-IV) | 1 |



| The Republic of Kenya | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2025/000017 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | FMD Laboratory Embaksi, Kenya |
| Date Received: | 7 November 2025 |
| Number Of Samples: | 9 |
| SAT 1 (SAT 1/I (NWZ)) | 9 |

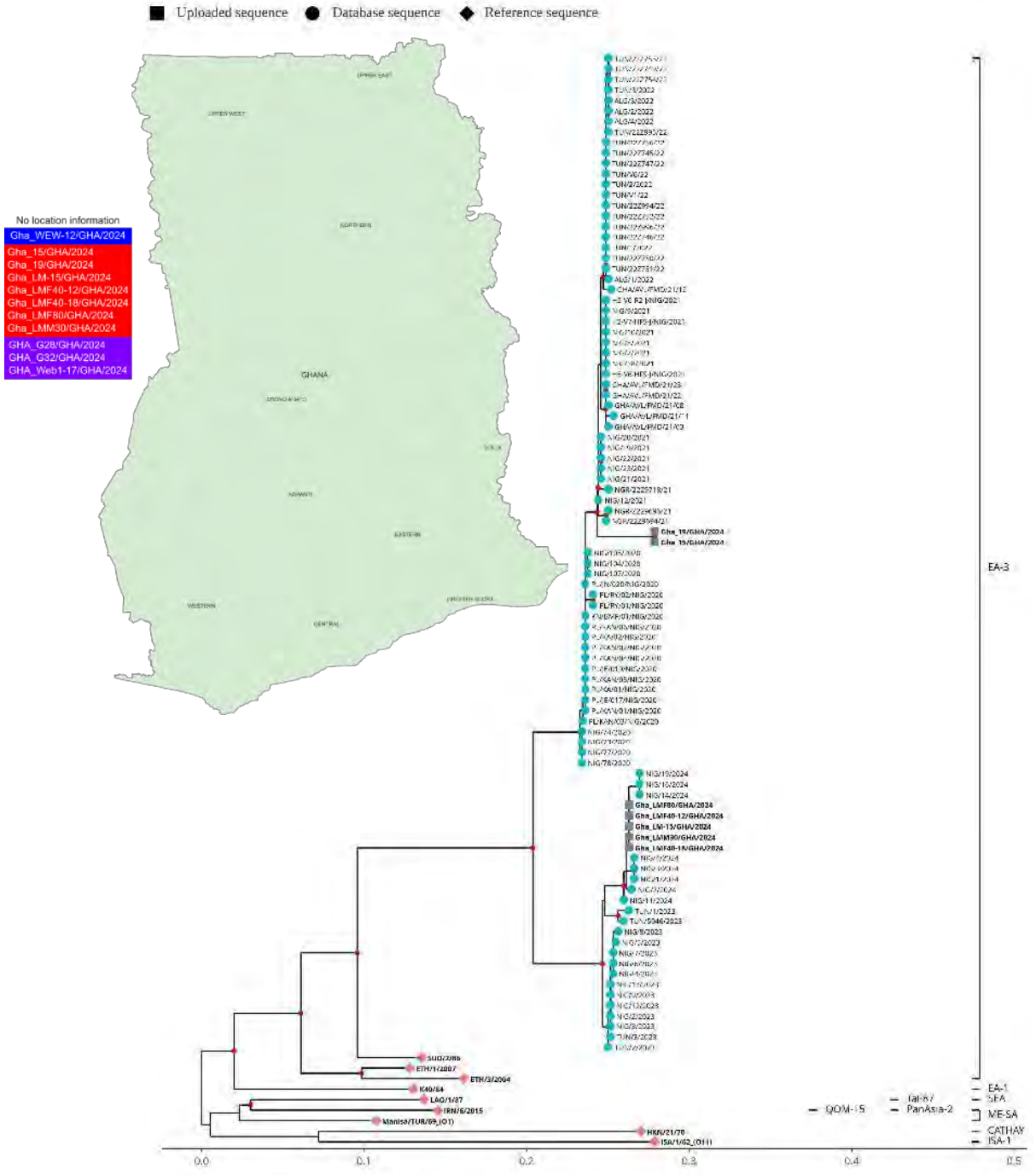


| The Republic of Kenya | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2025/000017 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | FMD Laboratory Embaksi, Kenya |
| Date Received: | 7 November 2025 |
| Number Of Samples: | 5 |
| SAT 2 (SAT 2/IV) | 5 |

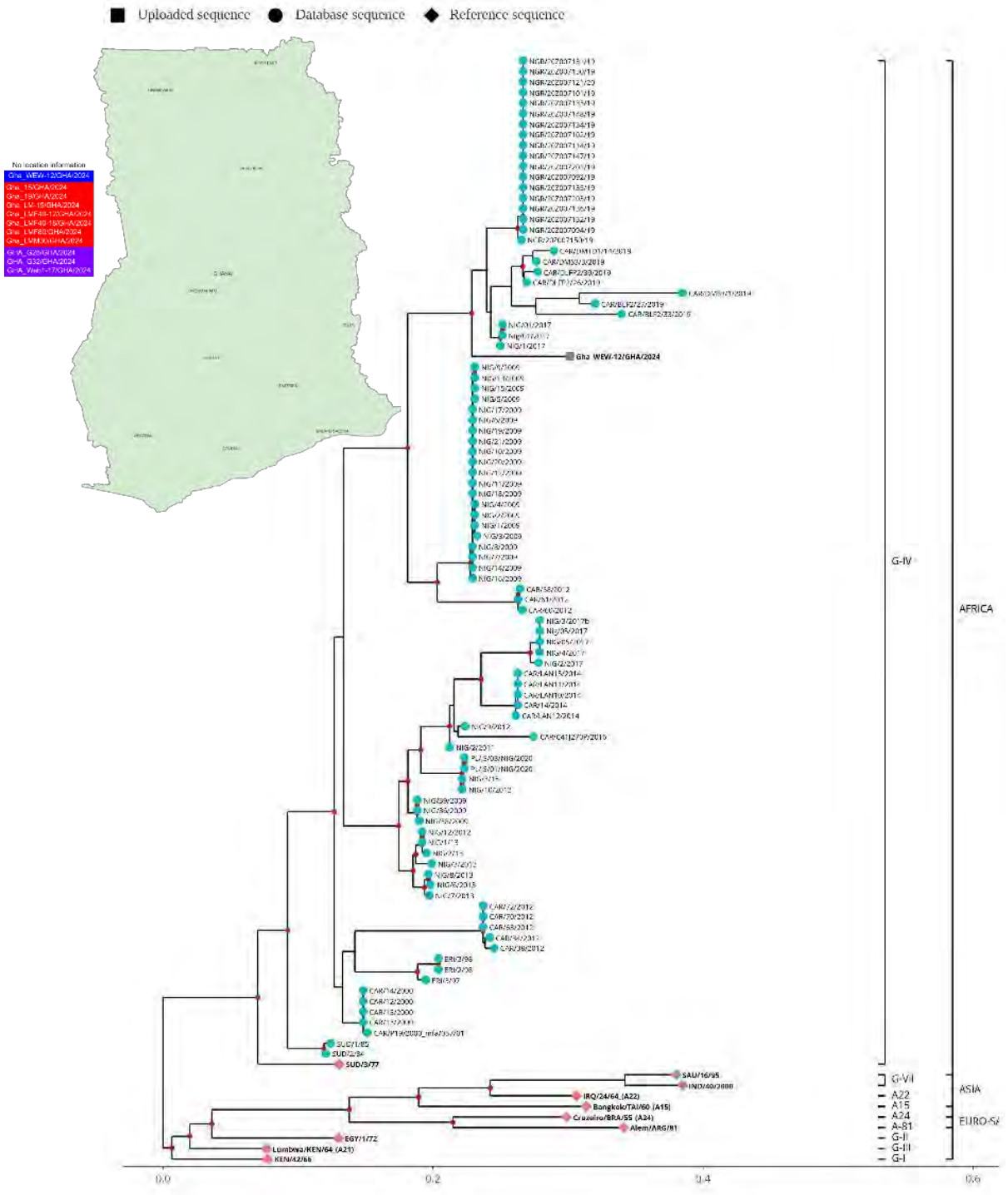


## 4.3. Pool 5 (West/Central Africa)

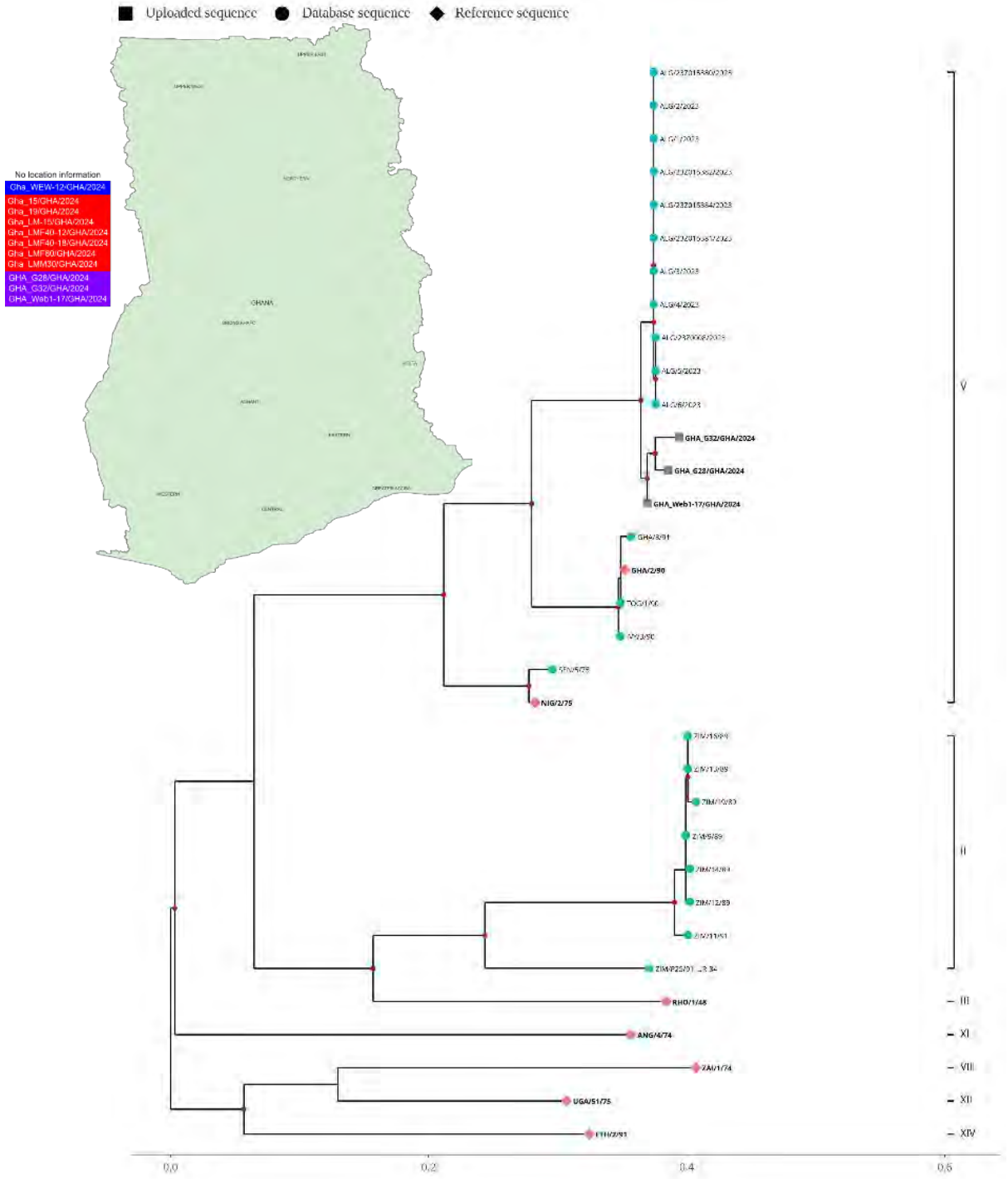
| The Republic of Ghana | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000001 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | Theophilus Odoom & Sherry Johnson, Ghana; Bonto Faburay & Lizhe Xu, FADDL, USA |
| Date Received: | 16 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 7 |
| O (O/EA-3) | 7 |



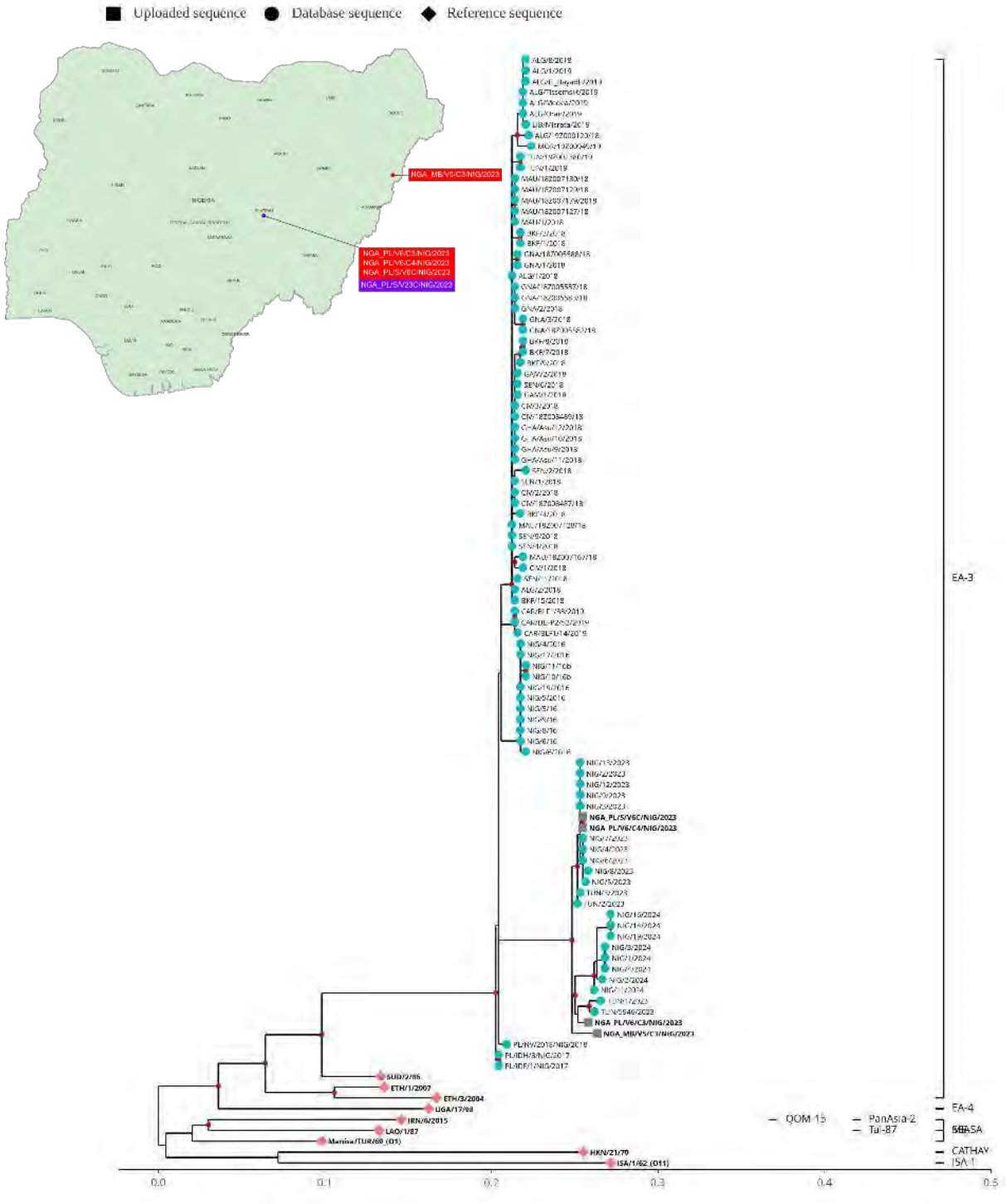
| The Republic of Ghana | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000001 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | Theophilus Odoom & Sherry Johnson, Ghana; Bonto Faburay & Lizhe Xu, FADDL, USA |
| Date Received: | 16 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 1 |
| A (A/AFRICA/G-IV) | 1 |



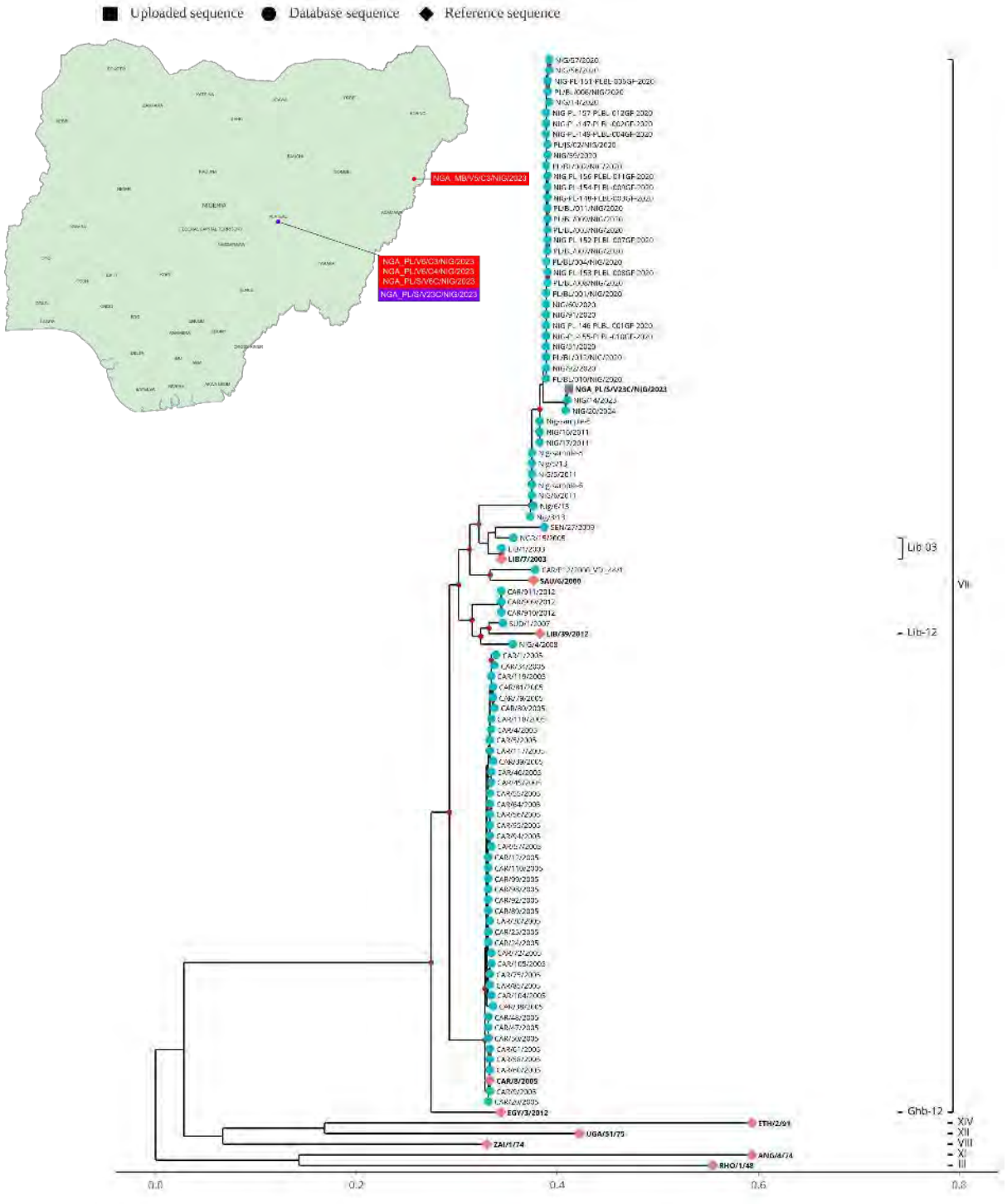
| The Republic of Ghana | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000001 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | Theophilus Odoom & Sherry Johnson, Ghana; Bonto Faburay & Lizhe Xu, FADDL, USA |
| Date Received: | 16 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 3 |
| SAT 2 (SAT 2/V) | 3 |



| The Federal Republic of Nigeria | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000002 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | David Ehizibolo , Nigeria;<br>Bonto Faburay & Lizhe Xu, FADDL, USA |
| Date Received: | 16 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 4 |
| O (O/EA-3) | 4 |

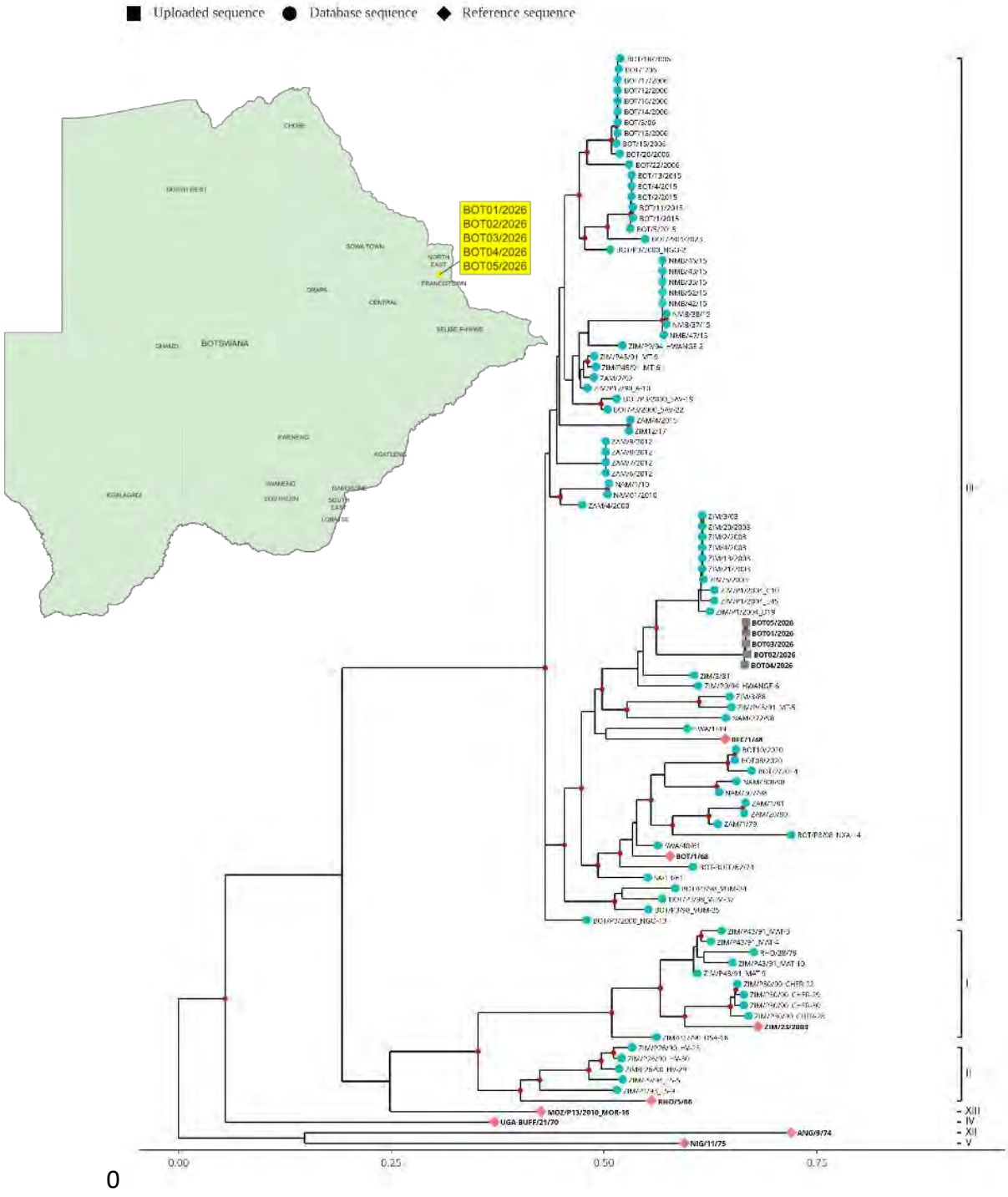


| The Federal Republic of Nigeria | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000002 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | David Ehizibolo , Nigeria;<br>Bonto Faburay & Lizhe Xu, FADDL, USA |
| Date Received: | 16 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 1 |
| SAT 2 (SAT 2/VII) | 1 |



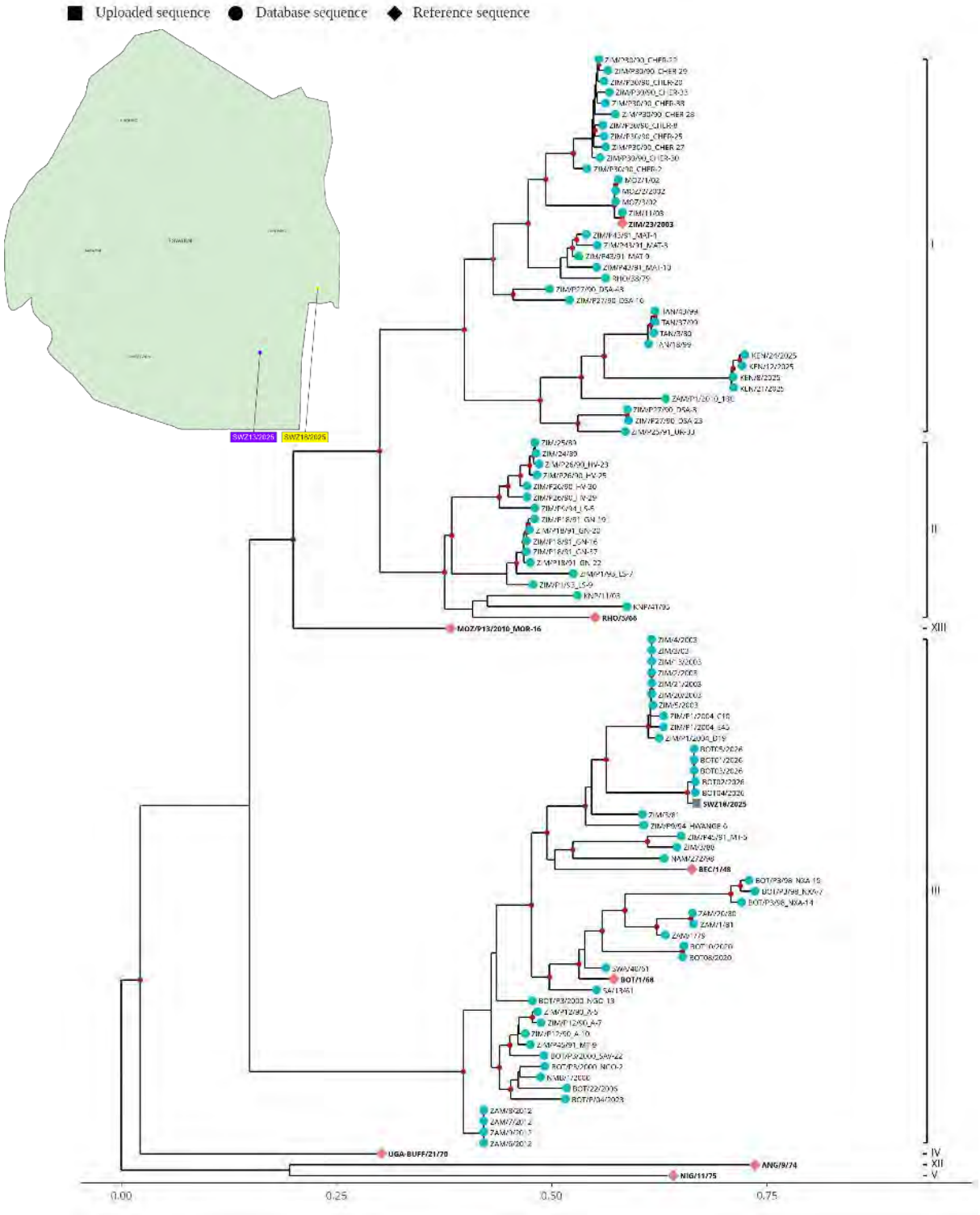
## 4.4. Pool 6 (Southern Africa)

| The Republic of Botswana | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000005 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | BVI, Botswana |
| Date Received: | 9 February 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 5 |
| SAT 1 (SAT 1/III (WZ)) | 5 |

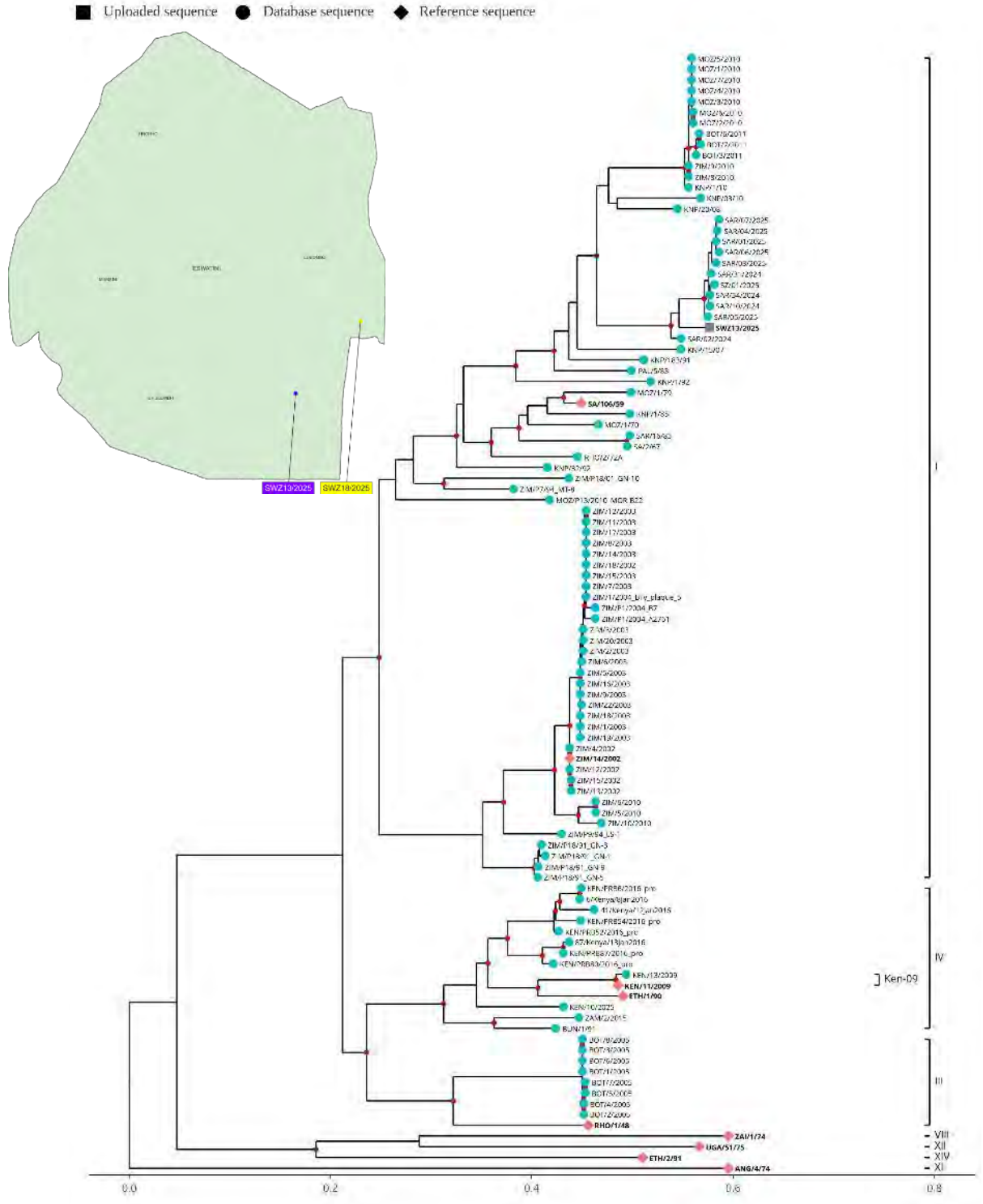



0

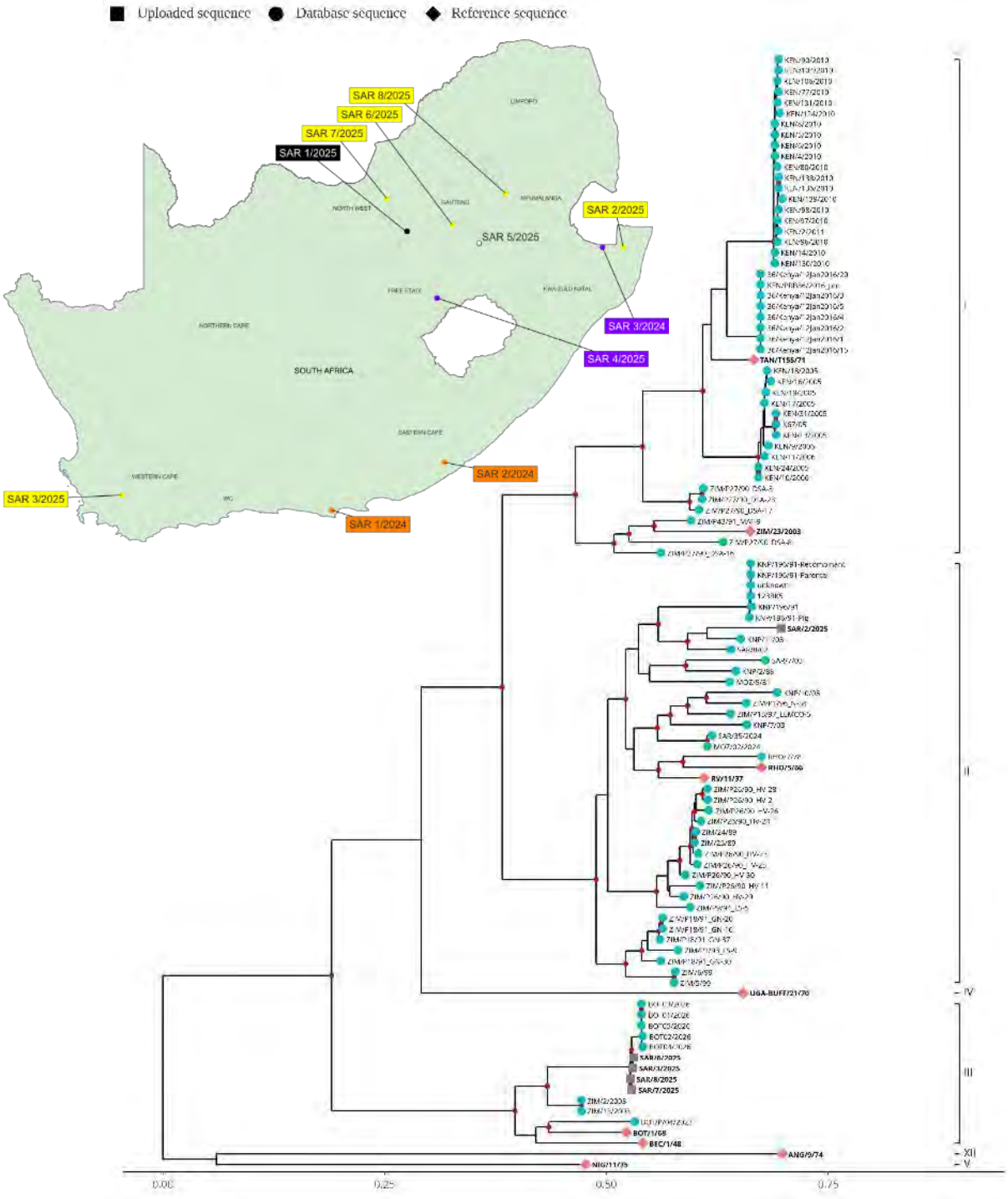
| The Kingdom of Eswatini | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000006 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | BVI, Botswana |
| Date Received: | 9 February 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 1 |
| SAT 1 (SAT 1/III (WZ)) | 1 |



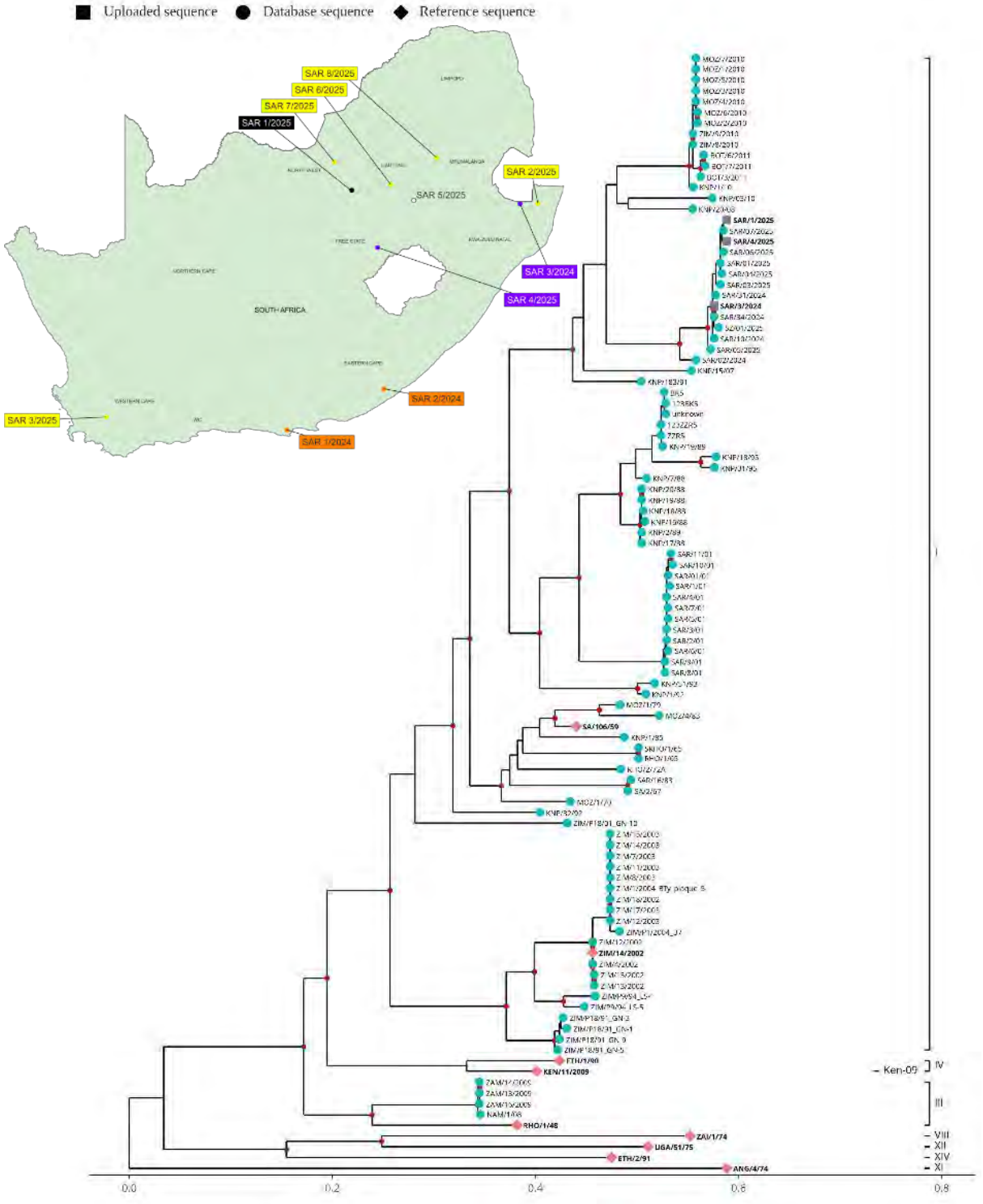
| The Kingdom of Eswatini | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLMEG/2026/000006 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | BVI, Botswana |
| Date Received: | 9 February 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 1 |
| SAT 2 (SAT 2/I) | 1 |



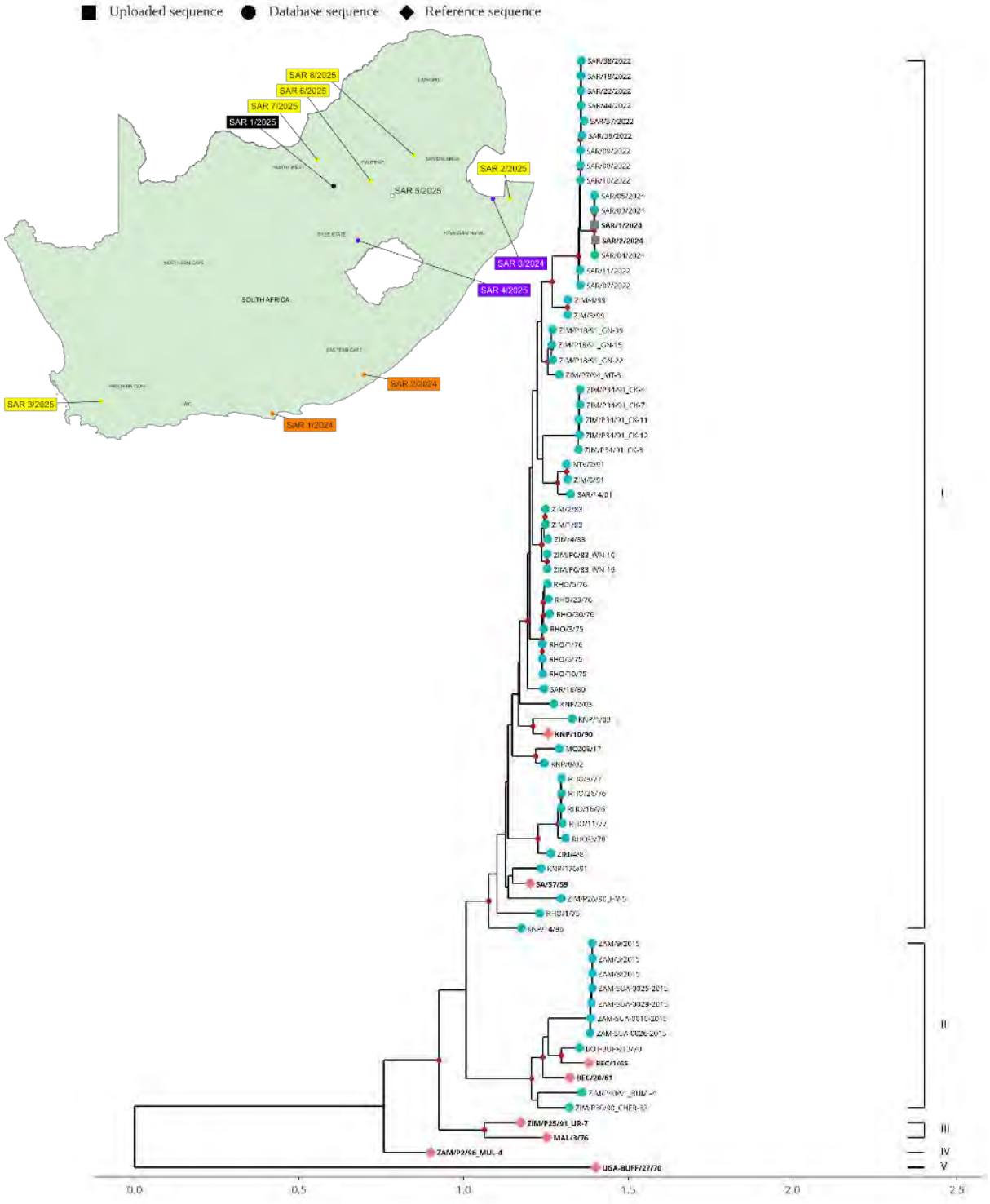
| The Republic of South Africa | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2026/000001 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | OVI ARC, South Africa |
| Date Received: | 28 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 5 |
| SAT 1 (SAT 1/II (SEZ)) | 1 |
| SAT 1 (SAT 1/III (WZ)) | 4 |



| The Republic of South Africa | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2026/000001 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | OVI ARC, South Africa |
| Date Received: | 28 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 3 |
| SAT 2 (SAT 2/I) | 3 |



| The Republic of South Africa | |
|---|---|
| Batch: | WRLFMD/2026/000001 |
| Samples/sequences provided by: | OVI ARC, South Africa |
| Date Received: | 28 January 2026 |
| Number Of Samples: | 2 |
| SAT 3 (SAT 3/I (SEZ)) | 2 |



## 4.5. Pool 7 (South America)

No samples/sequences received.

## 4.6. Vaccine matching

Antigenic characterisation of FMD field isolates by matching with vaccine strains by 2dmVNT from January - March 2026.

**NOTES:**

1. Vaccine efficacy is influenced by vaccine potency, antigenic match and vaccination regime. Therefore, it is possible that a less than perfect antigenic match of a particular antigen may be compensated by using a high potency vaccine and by administering more than one vaccine dose at suitable intervals. Thus, a vaccine with a weak antigenic match to a field isolate, as determined by serology, may nevertheless afford some protection if it is of sufficiently high potency and is administered under a regime to maximise host antibody responses (Brehm, 2008[1]).
2. Vaccine matching data generated in this report only considers antibody responses in cattle after a single vaccination (typically 21 days after vaccination). The long-term performance of FMD vaccines after a second or multiple doses of vaccine should be monitored using post-vaccination serological testing.

Table 4: Summary of samples tested by vaccine matching.

| Serotype | O | A | C | Asia 1 | SAT 1 | SAT 2 | SAT 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Azerbaijan | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Egypt | - | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 20 | 16 | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Lebanon | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| South Africa | - | - | - | - | 15 | 8 | 4 |
| **Total** | **20** | **24** | **0** | **0** | **21** | **11** | **4** |

**Abbreviations used in tables**

For each field isolate the $r_1$ value is shown followed by the heterologous neutralisation titre ($r_1$-value / titre). The $r_1$ values shown below, represent the one-way serological match between vaccine strain and field isolate, calculated from the comparative reactivity of antisera raised against the vaccine in question. Heterologous neutralisation titres for vaccine sera with the field isolates are included as an indicator of cross-protection.

[1] Brehm, *et al.* (2008). High potency vaccines induce protection against heterologous challenge with foot-and-mouth disease virus. *Vaccine*, **26**(13):1681-7. doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2008.01.038.

| | |
|---|---|
| M | **Vaccine Match**<br>*$r_1$ = ≥ 0.3 - suggests that there is a close antigenic relationship between field isolate and vaccine strain. A potent vaccine containing the vaccine strain is likely to confer protection.* |
| N | **No Vaccine Match**<br>*$r_1$ = < 0.3* - suggest that the field isolate is antigenically different to the vaccine strain. Where there is no alternative, the use of this vaccine should carefully consider vaccine potency, the possibility to use additional booster doses and monitoring of vaccinated animals for heterologous responses. |
| NT | **Not tested against this vaccine** |

NOTE: A "0" in the neutralisation columns indicates that for that particular field virus no neutralisation was observed at a virus dose of a 100 $TCID_{50}$.

NOTE: This report includes the source of the vaccine virus and bovine vaccinal serum. Vaccines from different manufactures may perform differently and caution should be taken when comparing the data.

Table 5: Vaccine matching studies for O FMDV

| **Serotype O** | | | O 3039 *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | $O_1$ Campos *Biogénesis Bagó* | | O Manisa *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | PanAsia 2 *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | O/TUR/5/09 *MSD* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isolate | Topotype | Lineage | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* |
| ETH/2/2025 | O | EA-2 | 0.91 | *2.01* | 0.54 | *2.43* | 0.55 | *2.24* | 0.49 | *2.22* | 0.55 | *2.09* |
| ETH/20/2025 | O | EA-2 | 0.67 | *1.88* | 0.58 | *2.46* | 0.54 | *2.23* | 0.33 | *2.05* | 0.52 | *2.06* |
| ETH/15/2024 | O | EA-3 | 0.41 | *1.66* | 0.47 | *2.37* | 0.26 | *1.91* | 0.21 | *1.87* | 0.72 | *2.21* |
| ETH/8/2025 | O | EA-3 | 0.77 | *1.93* | 0.43 | *2.36* | 0.98 | *2.37* | 0.57 | *2.23* | 0.80 | *2.19* |

Table 6: Vaccine matching studies for A FMDV

| Serotype A | | | A GVII 2015 *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | A Iran 05 *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | A Saudi 95 *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | A/TUR/20/06 *MSD Animal Health* | | A22 Iraq *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | A2001 Argentina *Biogénesis Bagó* | | A24 Cruzeiro *Biogénesis Bagó* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isolate | Topotype | Lineage | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* |
| EGY/1/2025 | AFRICA | G-IV | 0.46 | *2.16* | 0.07 | *0.75* | 0.27 | *1.93* | 0.28 | *1.85* | 0.10 | *1.55* | 0.33 | *1.99* | 0.31 | *2.56* |
| ETH/15/2025 | AFRICA | G-IV | 0.38 | *2.35* | 0.00 | *0* | 0.10 | *1.50* | 0.09 | *1.51* | 0.15 | *1.56* | 0.06 | *1.33* | 0.48 | *2.68* |
| ETH/39/2024 | AFRICA | G-IV | 0.32 | *2.27* | 0.00 | *0* | 0.07 | *1.36* | 0.10 | *1.54* | 0.00 | *0* | 0.07 | *1.39* | 0.49 | *2.69* |

Table 7: Vaccine matching studies for SAT 1 FMDV

| Isolate | Serotype SAT 1 | | SAT1 2020 *Biogénesis Bagó* | | SAT1 IRQ 2025 *Dollvet* | | SAT1 Rho78 *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | SAT1/BOT 1/1977 *Dollvet* | | SAT1/HWANGE/ 1994 *Dollvet* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Topotype | Lineage | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* |
| EGY/3/2025 | I (NWZ) | - | | | | | 0.33 | *2.14* | | | | |
| SAR 2/2025 | I (NWZ) | - | 0.26 | *2.03* | 0.09 | *1.81* | 0.34 | *2.19* | 0.19 | *1.91* | 0.16 | *2.39* |
| AZB/1/2025 | III (WZ) | - | | | | | 0.60 | *2.34* | | | | |
| AZB/2/2025 | III (WZ) | - | | | | | 0.51 | *2.27* | | | | |
| LEB 10/2025 | III (WZ) | - | | | | | 0.40 | *2.16* | | | | |
| LEB 8/2025 | III (WZ) | - | | | | | 0.64 | *2.37* | | | | |
| LEB 9/2025 | III (WZ) | - | | | | | 0.40 | *2.16* | | | | |
| SAR 6/2025 | III (WZ) | - | 0.10 | *1.62* | 0.34 | *2.39* | 0.38 | *2.24* | 0.38 | *2.20* | 0.07 | *2.06* |
| SAR 8/2025 | III (WZ) | - | 0.08 | *1.51* | 0.26 | *2.27* | 0.38 | *2.24* | 0.32 | *2.13* | 0.08 | *2.09* |

Table 8: Vaccine matching studies for SAT 2 FMDV

| Isolate | Serotype SAT 2 | | SAT2 Zim 83 *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | SAT2 Eritrea 98 *Boehringer Ingelheim* | | SAT2 Oman 2015 *Biogénesis Bagó* | | SAT2 ERI/12/1998 *Dollvet* | | SAT2 IRQ 2023 *Dollvet* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Topotype | Lineage | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* |
| SAR 3/2024 | I | - | 0.53 | *2.62* | 0.77 | *2.09* | 0.4 | *2.4* | 0.71 | *2.71* | 0.17 | *1.94* |
| SAR 4/2025 | I | - | 0.36 | *2.51* | 1.00 | *2.25* | 0.33 | *2.33* | 0.76 | *2.60* | 0.23 | *1.93* |
| ETH/10/2024 | XIV | - | 0.39 | *2.13* | 1 | *1.84* | 0.42 | *2.39* | | | | |

Table 9: Vaccine matching studies for SAT 3 FMDV

| **Isolate** | **Serotype SAT 3** | | **SAT 2017** Biogenesis Bago | | **SAT3/ZAM 9/2018,** Dollvet | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Topotype* | *Lineage* | $r_1$ | *titre* | $r_1$ | *titre* |
| SAR 1/2024 | I (SEZ) | - | 0.60 | *2.37* | 0.76 | *2.56* |
| SAR 2/2024 | I (SEZ) | - | 0.49 | *2.28* | 0.44 | *2.25* |

NB: Results for the SAT3 Zim 83 vaccine (BI) are not reported here and new representative sera is being identified to complete this testing

# Annex 1: Sample data

## Summary of submissions

Table 10: Summary of samples collected and received to WRLFMD January - March 2026

| Country | Nº of samples | Virus isolation in cell culture/ELISA | | | | | | | | RT-PCR for FMD | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FMD virus serotypes | | | | | | | No Virus Detected | | |
| | | O | A | C | SAT 1 | SAT 2 | SAT 3 | ASIA1 | | *Positive* | *Negative* |
| Algeria | 14 ** | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| Azerbaijan | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| Bangladesh | 12 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| Lebanon | 32 * | - | - | - | 22 | - | - | - | 9 | 26 | 6 |
| South Africa | 11 | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 10 | 1 |
| **TOTAL** | **71** | **11** | **0** | **0** | **27** | **4** | **2** | **2** | **22** | **50** | **21** |

* One sample not tested by virus isolation in cell culture/ELISA

** Two sample not tested by virus isolation in cell culture/ELISA

## Clinical samples

Table 11: Clinical sample diagnostics made by the WRLFMD January - March 2026

| Country | Date | | WRL for FMD Sample Identification | Animal | Date of Collection | Results | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Received | Reported | | | | VI/ELISA | RT-PCR | Final report |
| Lebanon | 19 Dec 2025 | 21 Jan 2026 | LEB 1/2025 | CATTLE | 20 Nov 2025 | NVD | FMDV GD | FMDV GD |
| | | | LEB 2/2025 | CATTLE | 20 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 3/2025 | CATTLE | 20 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 4/2025 | CATTLE | 20 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 5/2025 | CATTLE | 20 Nov 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | LEB 6/2025 | CATTLE | 20 Nov 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | LEB 7/2025 | CATTLE | 27 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 8/2025 | CATTLE | 27 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 9/2025 | CATTLE | 27 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 10/2025 | CATTLE | 27 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 11/2025 | CATTLE | 27 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 12/2025 | CATTLE | 27 Nov 2025 | NVD | FMDV GD | FMDV GD |
| | | | LEB 13/2025 | CATTLE | 27 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 14/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Nov 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | LEB 15/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 16/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | NGD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 17/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 18/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 19/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Nov 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | LEB 20/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | LEB 21/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 22/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | NVD | FMDV GD | FMDV GD |
| | | | LEB 23/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | NVD | FMDV GD | FMDV GD |
| | | | LEB 24/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | NVD | FMDV GD | FMDV GD |
| | | | LEB 25/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 26/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 27/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 28/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 29/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 30/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 31/2025 | CATTLE | 05 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | LEB 32/2025 | CATTLE | 08 Dec 2025 | Not Tested | NGD | Not Tested |
| Azerbaijan | 22 Dec 2025 | 08 Jan 2026 | AZB 1/2025 | CATTLE | 27 Oct 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | AZB 2/2025 | CATTLE | 27 Oct 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | SAR 1/2024 | CATTLE | 30 Apr 2024 | SAT3 | FMDV GD | SAT3 |
| | | | SAR 2/2024 | CATTLE | 12 Jun 2024 | SAT3 | FMDV GD | SAT3 |
| | | | SAR 3/2024 | CATTLE | 11 Nov 2024 | SAT2 | FMDV GD | SAT2 |
| | | | SAR 1/2025 | CATTLE | 16 Jul 2025 | NVD | FMDV GD | FMDV GD |
| | | | SAR 2/2025 | CATTLE | 22 Sep 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| South Africa | 28 Jan 2026 | 13 Feb 2026 | SAR 3/2025 | CATTLE | 04 Nov 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | SAR 4/2025 | CATTLE | 07 Nov 2025 | SAT2 | FMDV GD | SAT2 |
| | | | SAR 5/2025 | CATTLE | 21 Nov 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | SAR 6/2025 | PIG | 01 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | SAR 7/2025 | CATTLE | 08 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | SAR 8/2025 | CATTLE | 09 Dec 2025 | SAT1 | FMDV GD | SAT1 |
| | | | BAN 1/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Aug 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | BAN 2/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Aug 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| | | | BAN 3/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Aug 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| | | | BAN 4/2025 | CATTLE | 02 Sep 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| | | | BAN 5/2025 | CATTLE | 02 Sep 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| Bangladesh | 29 Jan 2026 | 23 Feb 2026 | BAN 6/2025 | CATTLE | 02 Sep 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| | | | BAN 7/2025 | CATTLE | 11 Sep 2025 | NVD | FMDV GD | FMDV GD |
| | | | BAN 8/2025 | CATTLE | 11 Sep 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| | | | BAN 9/2025 | CATTLE | 11 Sep 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| | | | BAN 10/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Sep 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | BAN 11/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Sep 2025 | O | NGD | O |
| | | | BAN 12/2025 | CATTLE | 28 Sep 2025 | NVD | FMDV GD | FMDV GD |
| | | | ALG 1/2025 | CATTLE | 01 Dec 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | ALG 2/2025 | CATTLE | 01 Dec 2025 | Not Tested | NGD | Not Tested |
| | | | ALG 3/2025 | CATTLE | 01 Dec 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | ALG 4/2025 | CATTLE | 01 Dec 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | ALG 5/2025 | CATTLE | 01 Dec 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | ALG 6/2025 | CATTLE | 01 Dec 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| Algeria | 04 Feb 2026 | 18 Feb 2026 | ALG 7/2025 | CATTLE | 01 Dec 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | ALG 8/2025 | CATTLE | 01 Dec 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | ALG 9/2025 | CATTLE | 02 Dec 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| | | | ALG 10/2025 | CATTLE | 02 Dec 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| | | | ALG 11/2025 | CATTLE | 02 Dec 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| | | | ALG 12/2025 | CATTLE | 02 Dec 2025 | Not Tested | NGD | Not Tested |
| | | | ALG 13/2025 | CATTLE | 02 Dec 2025 | O | FMDV GD | O |
| | | | ALG 14/2025 | SHEEP | 02 Dec 2025 | NVD | NGD | NVD |
| **Total** | | | **71** | | | | | |

# Annex 2: FMD publications

Recent FMD Publications January - March 2026 cited by Web of Science.


1. Abousenna, M.S. (2026). Current situation and emerging *Foot-and-mouth disease virus* lineages in Egypt: Historicment SAT1 Introduction, and Vaccine Policy Implications. *Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology*, **292**: 7. DOI: 10.1016/j.vetimm.2026.111063.
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# Annex 3: Vaccine recommendations

This report provides recommendations of FMDV vaccines to be included in antigen banks. These outputs are generated with a tool (called PRAGMATIST) that has been developed in partnership between WRLFMD and EuFMD (http://www.fao.org/3/cb1799en/cb1799en.pdf; https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2022.1029075). These analyses accommodate the latest epidemiological data collected by the WOAH/FAO FMD reference laboratory network regarding FMDV lineages that are present in different *source regions* (see Table 1 in Section 3.10, above), as well as available *in vitro, in vivo* and field data to score the ability of vaccines to protect against these FMDV lineages.

| Region | Risk (%) |
|---|---|
| North Africa | 22.64 |
| West and Central Africa | 4.9 |
| East Africa | 3.95 |
| Southern Africa | 3.21 |
| West Eurasia | 42.94 |
| India and Southern Asia | 8.38 |
| East Asia | 11.25 |
| South America | 2.73 |

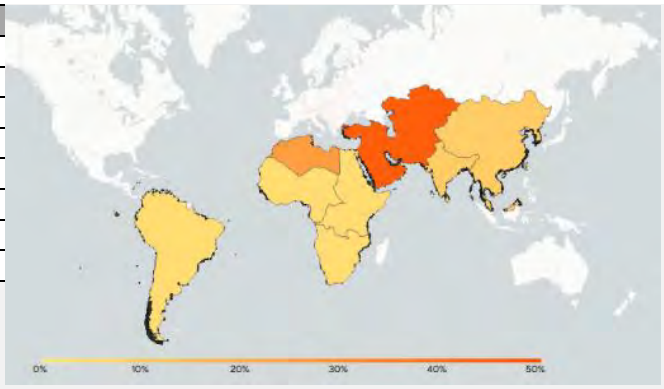



Figure 3: Recommendations from WRLFMD on FMD virus strains to be included in FMDV vaccine antigen bank for Europe (April 2026)

Please contact WRLFMD or EuFMD for assistance to tailor these outputs to other geographical regions. An online version of the tool is available on https://www.openfmd.org/dashboard/pragmatist/.

NB: Vaccine-coverage data presented is based on available data and may under-represent the true performance of individual vaccines.

Further information about the PRAGMATIST system has been published in *Frontiers in Veterinary Science* - see: https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2022.1029075.

# Annex 4: Brief round-up of EuFMD and WRLFMD activities

## Courses & Training

- The EuFMD's open-access Courses provide convenient self-paced training which you may study anytime, anywhere, free of charge:
  - **Ask the Experts webinars**; The EuFMD has held a number of events covering Foot-and-mouth disease and lumpy skin disease as "Ask the Experts" interactive webinar. These one-hour webinars provide an overview about a range a topics that help you enhance your skills in Foot-and-Mouth Disease and lumpy skin disease preparedness, including biosecurity, outbreak investigation, surveillance, vaccination and post-vaccination.
  - **Introduction to Foot-and-Mouth Disease** *(also available in French, German, Italian and Turkish)*; This course introduces foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), its importance, diagnosis, outbreak investigation and the control measures that might apply in a previously free country experiencing an outbreak.
    This course is suitable for all of those with an interest in FMD control. No prior knowledge of FMD is required.
  - **Introduction to Lumpy Skin Disease** *(also available in French)*; This short module introduces lumpy skin disease, its distribution, impacts, aetiology, diagnosis epidemiology and control options.
    This course is suitable for all of those with an interest in LSD, in affected countries or those at-risk.
  - **Introduction to Rift Valley Fever** *(also available in French)*; This course introduces the diagnosis, prevention and control of RVF, and is suitable for those based in countries that are either endemic or at-risk. The course is designed to be easy to study on a smartphone.

    This course is suitable for anybody who would like to know more about RVF. It will be of particular interest to field veterinarians (public and private) and veterinary paraprofessions who are working in countries that are either endemic or at high risk of RVF. No prior knowledge of RVF is required.
  - **Introduction to sheep pox and goat pox**; This short, open-access and self-directed course aims to provide an overview of sheep pox and goat pox, recognise or suspect the disease in the field, identify the correct samples to collect and the relevant control measures.
  - **What is the Progressive Control Pathway?** (also available in Arabic); This short e-learning module provides an overview of the Progressive Control Pathway for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD), the tool used to FMD control under the GF-TADs Global Strategy.

    This course is suitable for all of those with an interest in FMD control in countries which are not free of the disease and is a good introduction for those new to the PCP-FMD.
  - **Introduction to the Risk Assessment Plan** *(also available in French)*; This course is part of a series of self-directed online courses that aim to support progress on the

Progressive Control Pathway for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD).

The Risk Assessment Plan describes how the country intends to embark on the PCP-FMD and gain an understanding of the epidemiology of FMD in the country. Ultimately, the country will use that knowledge to develop a risk-based plan to reduce the impact of FMD (Risk-Based Strategic Plan).

This course will be of interest to anyone who is involved in control of FMD in countries which are not currently free of the disease. It is particularly aimed at veterinarians who are working with countries in PCP-FMD Stage Zero and beginning the process of developing a RAP.

- **Introduction to the Risk-Based Strategic Plan**; This course introduces the Risk-Based Strategic Plan (RBSP). The RBSP describes how a country will reduce the impact of FMD in at least one husbandry sector or geographical area. The RBSP applies the outputs and knowledge gained through the implementation of the activities in PCP-FMD Stage One. An accepted RBSP is required for countries to be recognized as in PCP-FMD Stage Two.
  This course will be of interest to anyone who is involved in control of FMD in countries which are not currently free of the disease. It is particularly aimed at veterinarians who are working with countries in PCP-FMD Stage One, and beginning the process of developing an RBSP.
- **Introduction to the Official Control Programme**; This course is part of a series of self-directed online courses that aim to support progress on the Progressive Control Pathway for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD).
  The OCP describes how the country will eliminate virus circulation of FMD in at least one zone of the country, to mitigate the risks of FMD to the point where an application to WOAH for official recognition of freedom from FMD may be successful and suitable. Completion of the OCP is the indicator outcome for entry into PCP-FMD Stage 3, as defined in the PCP-FMD guidelines.
  This course will be of interest to anyone who is involved in control of FMD in countries which are not currently free of the disease. It is particularly aimed at veterinarians who are working with countries in PCP-FMD Stage Two and beginning the process of developing an OCP.
- **Simulation Exercises for Animal Disease Emergencies**; The Simulation Exercise for Animal Disease Emergencies online training course introduces simulation exercises as part of preparedness for animal disease emergencies and explains the processes involved in planning, conducting and evaluating simulation exercises. It also describes the various tools, approaches and strategies to support decision-making, as well as the different phases of an exercise.
  This course is designed for a range of stakeholders with an interest in learning about animal health emergency preparedness and planning.
- **Introduction to the FMD Minimum Biorisk Management Standards**; This course aims to provide an overview of the Minimum Biorisk Management Standards for foot-and-mouth disease laboratories (MBRMS), explaining the scope and the risks associated with the standards.
  This course is directed to National Competent Authorities, Institute directors for FMD facilities and biorisk managers in FMD free countries in the European region to ensure they are aware of the importance and implications of their role in ensuring that laboratories handling infectious FMD virus (Tier D) and performing FMD diagnostic

tests without handling infectious FMD virus (Tier C) adhere to the FMD Minimum Biorisk Management Standards.

- **Introduction to Animal Health Surveillance**; This short, open access and self-directed course aims to provide an overview of the importance and key activities of animal health surveillance. It also forms the basis for further, in-depth courses on passive surveillance.
- **Introduction to the socioeconomics of foot-and-mouth and similar transboundary animal diseases**; This course aims to introduce non-expert learners to the fundamental concepts required to understand the socioeconomic analysis of animal disease. It also forms the basis for further, in-depth training on socioeconomic impact assessment and practical cost-benefit analysis of FMD and similar transboundary animal diseases.

- **Diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) : Instructor-led**; WRLFMD, Pirbright, UK – 11-22 May 2026
  This course has been specifically designed for laboratory staff who are responsible for implementing FMDV diagnostic techniques in the laboratory. This course is not suitable for research or group leaders who are not based in the laboratory. The course is designed and taught by subject matter experts within the World Reference Laboratory for FMD. The course will include a combination of hands-on practical sessions, demonstrations, lectures, and eLearning.
- **Real time training (RTC6)**; Naivasha, Kenya – 8-11 June 2026.
  This is a four-day intensive course which allows to see foot-and-mouth in an endemic country, discuss with farmers, peers and expert trainers. The course is preceded by a six-hour virtual Learning induction course. It can give you the unique opportunity to visit farms with suspected FMD cases and carry out clinical and epidemiological investigations in real time.
- **Progressive Control Pathway for foot-and-mouth disease (PCP-FMD) workshop**; Naivasha, Kenya – 12-13 June 2026.

## Meetings

- **Joint Permanent Committee (JPC) meeting**; WOAH HQ, Paris France – 19 May 2026.
- **Standing Technical Committee (STC) - online meeting**; Online - 25 June 2026.
- **Standing Technical Committee of the EuFMD - STC+**; Bari Italy – 21-23 October 2026
- **108th Session of the Executive Committee (EuFMD)**; FAO HQ, Rome, Italy – 28 October 2026.
- **47th General Session of the EuFMD**; FAO HQ, Rome, Italy – 5-6 May 2027.
  The Commission's Member Nations meet in General Session every two years – most of the delegates are the Chief Veterinary Officers of their respective countries. At the General Session, the Member Nations review the activities of the previous biennium, agree a work plan and budget for the next biennium and elect an Executive Committee and a Standing Technical Committee.

## Other sources of information from EuFMD

- EuFMD webpages (https://www.fao.org/eufmd/).
- EuFMD has a constantly updated series of short podcasts relating to the FAST world (http://www.fao.org/eufmd/resources/podcasts/).

- EuFMD Emergency Toolbox (https://www.fao.org/eufmd/resources/emergency-toolbox/en/) listing all open-access resources concerning FAST diseases, available in multiple languages.
- Leaflets for the purpose of raising awareness of FMD in the Thrace region. Available in Arabic, Bosnian, Bulgarian, English, Greek and Montenegrin, Portuguese, Serbian and Turkish (https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB4903EN).
- Join the EuFMD WhatsApp channel to receive EuFMD updates (https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaHkPku2Jl8DJFVFcw3r).

FAO four betters. Better life, better environment, better nutrition, better production.

EuFMD's programme, tools and initiatives

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**FAST**
Foot-and-mouth And Similar Transboundary animal diseases

**Dt**
EuFMD digital transformation

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**Tom**
EuFMD training management system

**Microlearning**
EuFMD micro learning

**Vlearning**
EuFMD virtual learning

**SimExOn**
Simulation exercises online

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**Get prepared**
Emergency preparedness toolbox

**Risk Comms**
EuFMD risk communications

**RMT-FAST**
Risk monitoring tool for foot-and-mouth and similar transboundary animal diseases

**Pragmatist**
Prioritization of antigen management with international surveillance tool

**EuFMDiS**
European foot-and-mouth disease spread model

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**Vademos**
FMD vaccine demand estimation model

**GVS**
Global vaccine security

**PQv**
Vaccine prequalification

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**PCP**
Progressive control pathway

**PSO**
Pcp practitioner officers

**PPP**
Public private partnership

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**PROTECT**
**RESPOND**
**CONTROL**


## MOVE FAST

FAST, Foot-and-mouth
And Similar Transboundary
animal diseases.

### EuFMD structure

Secretariat, Executive Committee, Standing Technical Committee (STC), Special Committee on Risk Monitoring, Integrated Surveillance and Applied Research (SCRISAR), Special Committee on Biorisk Management (SCBRM), Regional Groups for FAST Coordination, Standing Committee on Prequalification of Vaccines against FAST diseases (SCPQv), Steering Committee TOM (SCTOM).

### EuFMD Secretariat

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