Swine Health Information Center

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CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Worldwide pork production is highly interconnected by trade between countries and markets which could increase the risk of introduction of foreign pathogens into the US.

PROJECT

The aim of these reports is to have a system for near real-time identification of hazards that will contribute to the mission of assessing risks to the industry and ultimately, facilitate early detection and identification, or prevent occurrence of events, in partnership with official agencies, and with our international network of collaborators.

Monthly reports are generated through a systematic process that involves screening various official data sources, including government and international organization websites, as well as softer sources such as blogs, newspapers, and unstructured electronic information from around the world. These data are then curated to create a raw repository.

Subsequently, a multi-criteria rubric is applied to evaluate each event. This rubric assesses factors like novelty and the potential direct and indirect financial impacts on the US market. The outcome of this rubric application is a final score assigned to each event.

These final scores, along with an epidemiological interpretation of the event's context, are published.

The interpretation encompasses details like the credibility of the information, the scale and speed of the outbreak, its connectedness to other factors, and the local capacity to respond.

These communications and the information contained therein are for general informational and educational purposes only and are not to be construed as recommending or advocating a specific course of action.

CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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SPONTANEOUS REPORTING TOOL

SEE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS REPORTS

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, July 1, to Monday, August 4, 2025

Report Highlights

- **FMD in South Africa**: South Africa reports 27 new FMD outbreaks across five provinces as SAT 2 serotype threat escalates.
- **ASF in Estonia**: First report since 2023, with multiple outbreaks in commercial farms confirmed and over 17,000 pigs culled.
- **ASF in Germany**: ASF spreads to a second district in North Rhine-Westphalia, raising concerns as the outbreak zone lies only 93 miles from Belgium and the Netherlands.

JULY 2025 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Multiple locations across KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, North West, Free State, and Mpumalanga provinces, South Africa	7/31	FMD SAT2	27 new outbreaks, recording 368 new cases and 59,686 susceptible domestic cattle
2	Multiple locations, Estonia	6/30	ASF	Multiple outbreaks in commercial farms - over 17,000 pigs culled
2	New district in North Rhine-Westphalia State, Germany	7/7	ASF	14 wild boar cases confirmed
1	Gachuurt (east of the capital), Mongolia	7/14	FMD	*No further information available so far*
1	Kisumu County, Kenya	7/11	FMD	*No further information available so far*
1	Vukovar-Srijem County, Croatia	7/3	ASF	Three outbreaks confirmed in domestic pigs - 237 pigs affected
1	South Korea	7/17	ASF	First outbreak in a commercial farm in four months - 2,500 pigs affected

Outbreaks described in the table above are colored according to an assigned significance score. The score is based on the identified hazard and potential to affect the US swine industry. Rank (R) Blue: 1 - no change in status; Red: 2 - needs extra attention as the situation is dynamic; Black: 3 - requires consideration or change in practices to reduce exposure to the US swine industry.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

ASIA

Regional Highlights

- **Turkey | July 1: Turkey closes all animal markets nationwide due to FMD risk.** The move was made in response to an increase in FMD Serotype SAT1 cases following Eid al-Adha celebrations, which saw increased movement of livestock throughout the country. Vaccine production for the SAT1 genotype is also underway, with 4.5 million doses being produced as of July 6.

- **South Korea | July 9: Jeollanam-do Province lifts the last of the movement restrictions related to the recent FMD outbreak.** The crisis level has been lowered from caution to concern, and control measures like vaccination, disinfection of farms, and preventing visitors to farms are still in place.

- **Mongolia | July 14: FMD outbreak reported near Mongolian capital.** According to FAO EMPRES-i, 26 sheep were identified as at risk, with one confirmed case culled. Sheep, often showing few or no clinical signs, can act as silent spreaders of FMD, making their role as both maintenance and transmission hosts particularly concerning for outbreak control. A quarantine order has been imposed until the end of July.

- **India | July 17: FMD suspected in deer deaths at Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park.** Fourteen female and two male Chital deer died between July 6 and 12th; FMD was confirmed as the cause on **July 26**. The outbreak in the deer raised concerns over the biosecurity practices at the zoo.

- **Azerbaijan | July 29: Three regions set to achieve FMD-free status.** According to the Azerbaijan Food Safety Agency (AFSA), FMD-free zones will be established in the Karabakh, Eastern Zangazur, and Nakhchivan regions. A Country Control Program has been submitted to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and is ready for implementation. The plan includes regular surveillance, animal identification and tracking, and mass vaccination. Achieving FMD-free status is expected to boost the export and transit of animal products. *Azerbaijan already holds WOAH-recognized disease-free status for peste des petits ruminants, highly pathogenic avian influenza, African horse sickness, and African swine fever.*

AFRICA

Regional Highlights

- **South Africa | July 31: Twenty-seven new FMD outbreaks reported in five provinces.** South Africa updated their current FMD outbreak situation in a follow-up report to the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) on July 31. According to this report, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, North West, Free State, and Mpumalanga reported new outbreaks, recording 368 new cases and 59,686 susceptible domestic cattle. There are now 236 ongoing FMD outbreaks in these affected areas, which is an increase from 183 outbreaks reported last month. This is part of a wave of outbreaks that started in June 2021 and were confirmed to be

caused by FMDV serotype SAT2, with 5,234 cases reported and 559,660 susceptible cattle, sheep and African buffalo (Cape buffalo) reported.

Since 2021, South Africa has faced a significant escalation of FMD, with confirmed outbreaks involving multiple serotypes, SAT 1, SAT 2, and SAT 3, across five provinces, including KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. The resurgence of these three SAT serotypes highlights the complexity of ongoing transmission and has prompted intensified vaccination, surveillance, and quarantine measures. As of mid-2025, hundreds of outbreaks remain active, particularly in KwaZulu-Natal, severely impacting cattle production and prompting trade restrictions.

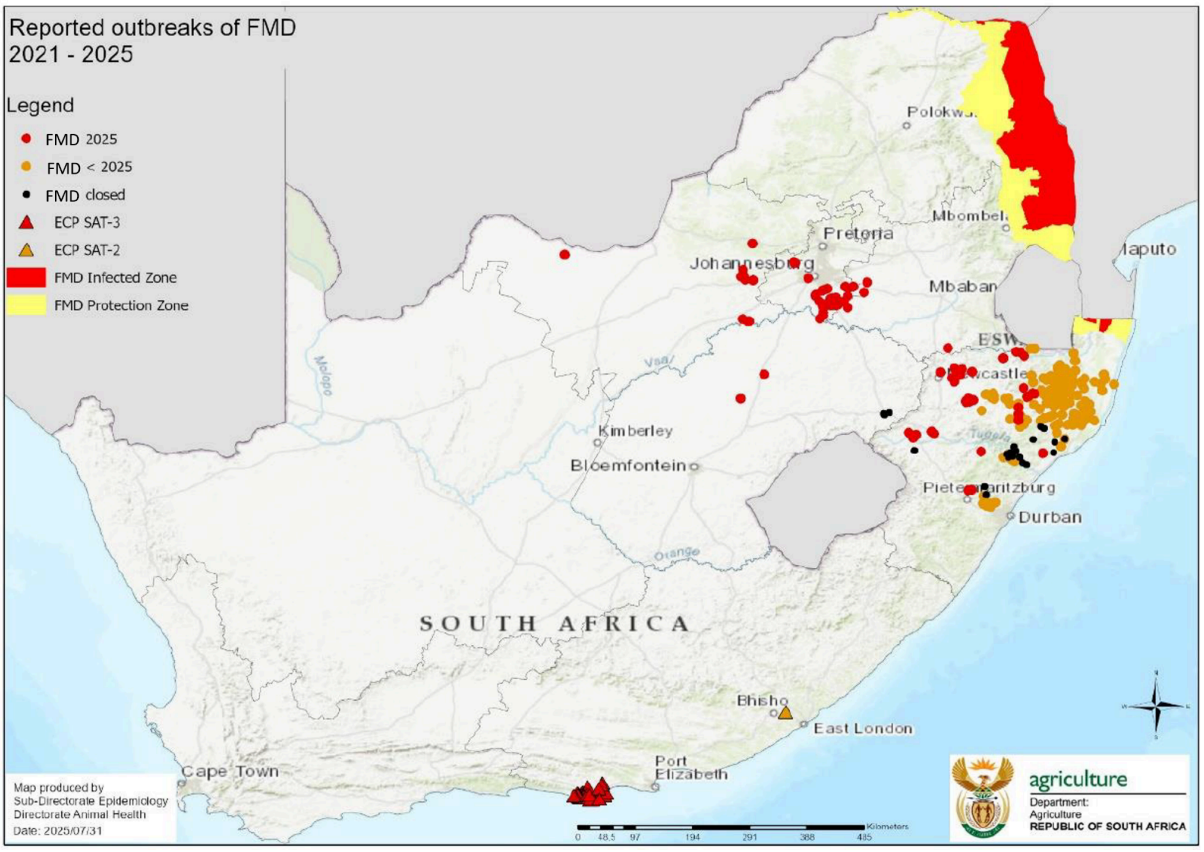

Figure 1. The distribution of foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in South Africa from 2021 to 2025. Source: Report shared kindly by the Department of Agriculture, South Africa.

Background
Before January 2019, South Africa maintained an FMD-free zone without vaccination. However, since then, the country has reported 11 outbreak events that have affected this FMD-free zone. Currently, four outbreak events remain unresolved, while seven have been successfully managed and closed with WOAH.

Summary of FMDV outbreaks reported in South Africa in 2025

Province	Open Outbreaks	Closed Outbreaks	Total Outbreaks	Last Outbreak Start Date
Free State	2	0	2	18 July 2025
Gauteng	41	0	41	20 June 2025
KwaZulu-Natal	175	19	194	06 July 2025
Mpumalanga	5	0	5	20 June 2025
North West	13	0	13	11 July 2025
Total	**236**	**19**	**255**	

- **Eswatini | July 18: FMD outbreaks spread south of the country.** Since the reports of FMDV SAT2 outbreaks in May, the disease has spread to new villages in the Shiselweni region, south of the country. In July, 10 new outbreaks were reported, bringing the total number of ongoing outbreaks to 21, with 1,869 cases reported in domestic cattle and 18,362 susceptible animals reported. Approximately 18,000 cattle have been vaccinated in an attempt to curb further outbreaks.

- **Kenya | July 11: Kisumu County issues quarantine due to FMD outbreak.** According to local news outlets, there is an ongoing outbreak of FMD in Kisumu County, Kenya. Authorities have implemented strict containment measures to prevent further spread. An immediate quarantine restricts the movement of cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and their products into or out of the county without written clearance from veterinary officials. In the event of livestock deaths due to FMD, carcasses must be buried at least four feet deep or incinerated, with disposal responsibilities falling on the owners.

  FMD is endemic in Kenya and some outbreaks are not reported immediately to WOAH, instead, the veterinary services document them in the six-month or annual reports submitted to WOAH.

- **Mozambique | July 18: Vaccine shortage delays FMD control efforts in Gaza Province.** Gaza Province in southern Mozambique urgently requires 50,000 doses of FMD vaccine to protect nearly 4,000 head of cattle at risk, particularly in the Chibotane area of Massingir district. Authorities warn that external dependence on vaccines hampers rapid response, allowing the disease to spread quickly and disrupt livestock movement, with severe economic consequences. The outbreak, first reported in June, is the second in the area within a year and is primarily linked to contact between livestock and buffalo. Movement of animals and animal products has been prohibited in the affected districts of Massingir and Mabalane, and local

communities and partners, including Limpopo National Park, have been urged to assist in enforcement. A ring vaccination strategy is planned once vaccines arrive.

- **Zimbabwe | July 30: Zimbabwe deploys 300,000 FMD vaccines to protect livestock.** Zimbabwe has secured over 300,000 FMD vaccines to safeguard its beef and dairy herds amid outbreaks in Masvingo and Mashonaland East provinces. The vaccines will be strategically distributed to affected and high-value areas, including pedigree breeders and dairy farms, as part of a broader livestock growth plan. With neighboring South Africa facing a severe FMD outbreak, Zimbabwe aims to contain local cases, protect genetic stock, and maintain regional trade competitiveness. Authorities emphasize the importance of genetics, herd health, and nutrition to reach the national cattle target and ensure long-term productivity.

EUROPE

As of July 2025, Europe remains free of active FMD cases, with no new outbreaks reported since April. Rigorous surveillance and cleaning protocols continue in previously affected countries, particularly Hungary and Slovakia, where genome sequencing confirmed a single virus introduction of serotype O, genetically linked to strains from Pakistan and Türkiye. In response, Slovakia implemented enhanced biosecurity measures from July 10, including restricted farm access, mandatory hygiene protocols, and health checks for animal movements. The Ministry of Agriculture also announced financial support for large farms to restock livestock and explore expanded rendering capacity. Meanwhile, Kosovo lifted its FMD-related import ban on cloven-hoofed animals from Hungary, excluding high-risk areas, citing alignment with EU recommendations and strong disease control measures. While regional containment zones have been lifted, authorities across Europe remain vigilant to prevent re-emergence.

Regional Highlights

- **Slovakia | July 2: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will launch a funding call for larger farms to support livestock purchases in response to the recent outbreak.** While small breeders have already been compensated, the government has set aside a $46 million (€40 million) reserve, with an estimated $23-29 million (€20–25 million) expected to be used. The ministry is also exploring options for expanding rendering capacity, including a mobile rendering plant or expanding the facility in Žilina.

- **Kosovo | July 28: The Food and Veterinary Agency (FVA) has lifted the ban on importing live cloven-hoofed animals (cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs) and related products from Hungary, except from the areas of Kisbajecs and Gyor-Moson-Sopron.** The decision aligns with EU animal health updates and actions by other countries, following the absence of recent FMD cases. The FVA highlighted effective coordination and border control measures, emphasizing their commitment to veterinary health and economic protection.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In July (06/26/2025 - 07/30/2025), **11 European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported to EU ADIS **154 outbreaks in domestic pigs**. This represents an eightfold increase compared to June (n=19). The highest number of outbreaks was reported by Romania (n=61), Serbia (n=55), and Croatia (n=13). Notably, Estonia confirmed its first on-farm outbreak since July 2023, and Croatia reported a significant surge, with its last outbreak previously recorded in February.

During the same period, **16 European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine) reported to EU ADIS **556 outbreaks in wild boar**. This represents a 1.3-fold increase compared to the previous month (n=436), though still below the peak observed in winter months (n=1477 in February). The majority of outbreaks were reported by Poland (n=513), Germany (n=355), Hungary (n=155), and Latvia (n=142). Notably, in Germany, the virus spread to a second district in the previously unaffected state of North Rhine-Westphalia. Meanwhile, Italy launched a new wild boar population control strategy, which includes processing wild boar meat, aiming to turn an environmental and animal health crisis into a sustainable economic opportunity. The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks across Europe between June 26 and July 30, 2025, is presented in Figure 2.

In the first half of 2025, Europe recorded a sharp rise in ASF cases among wild boars, with 6,892 cases, nearly matching the total for all of 2024 and double the number from the same period last year. Despite this surge, ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs remain stable, with 264 cases reported from January to June, compared to 198 in 2024. Poland leads in wild boar cases (2,374), followed by Germany (1,612), Latvia, Hungary, and Lithuania. For domestic pigs, Romania, Moldova, and Serbia are the most affected. Notably, Germany experienced a dramatic rise in wild boar infections from 123 in 2024 to over 1,600 in 2025, highlighting growing risks in wildlife reservoirs.

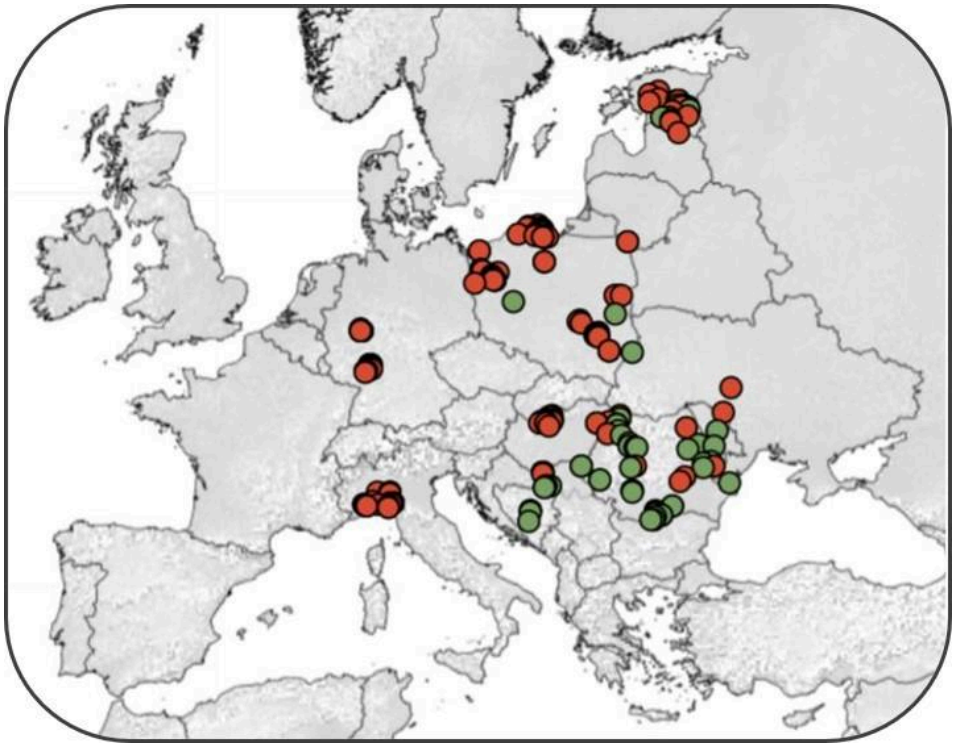

Figure 2. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe from June 26 to July 30, 2025 (in red: wild boar; in green: domestic pigs; Source: FAO EMPRES-i).

Regional Highlights:

- **Estonia | June 30: A surge in outbreaks in domestic pigs reported, marking the first such cases since July 2023.** The first outbreak was confirmed on a fattening farm in South Estonia, 3.1 miles (5 km) from the Latvian border. The farm housed 2,776 pigs across two buildings, considered one epidemiological unit. ASF was confirmed after multiple pigs showed clinical signs, and lab testing returned 12 PCR-positive samples. The likely infection window is between June 14–19; the possible source of infection remains unknown. The closest ASF-positive wild boar was detected 16 miles (26 km) away on June 27.

  Following this outbreak, four more commercial farms were affected across Viljandi, Rapla, and Tartu counties, with over 17,000 pigs culled or scheduled for culling. The largest outbreaks occurred at Kisla pig farm (over 6,000 pigs), Nurme farm (4,500 pigs), and Petlema farm (around 4,000 pigs).

  The outbreaks were identified through passive surveillance, and authorities confirmed that ASF is widespread in wild boar populations, with 65 infected wild boars reported as of July 25. The virus remains a serious threat, particularly in summer months when domestic outbreaks typically occur. Estonia's Agriculture and Food Board continues to urge strict biosecurity and rapid reporting of suspected cases.

- **Germany | July 7: ASF is spreading to the second district in Germany's most populous state, North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW).** Initially detected in June near the town of

Kirchhundem (Olpe district) (Figure 3), all 14 early cases were found within a 500-meter radius. In early July, the virus jumped to a second district, Siegen-Wittgenstein, after a wild boar carcass was found near Bad Berleburg. The animal had been dead for two to three weeks, and the carcass was located within the previously established infected zone, which also includes parts of the Hochsauerland district. As of July 10, 26 infected wild boars were confirmed.

The infected zone contains approximately 6,503 pigs across 62 locations: five farms with over 699 pigs, six with 21–699 pigs, and 51 small holdings with fewer than 21 pigs. Following a 15-day standstill, pig marketing from this zone resumed under strict conditions, including blood sampling and veterinary examination. The emergence of ASF in NRW has raised concern across neighboring countries, as the outbreak zone lies just 150 km from Belgium and the Netherlands. Authorities continue to implement stringent control measures to limit further spread.

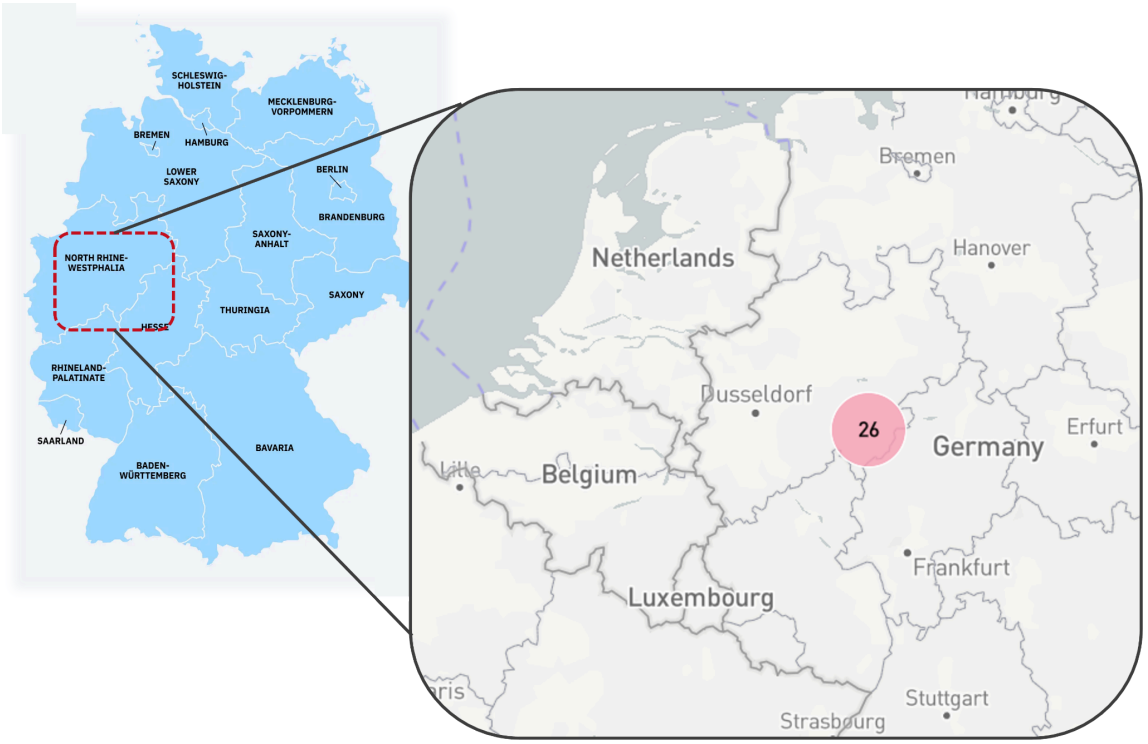

Figure 3. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in North Rhine-Westphalia in Germany (Source: WAHIS, WOAH).

- **Croatia | July 3: Three outbreaks confirmed in domestic pigs in Vukovar-Srijem County, specifically in Gradište, Štitar, and Komletinci near Otok.** As of July 21, seven outbreaks have been confirmed in domestic pigs across Croatia: three near the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, one near the border with Serbia, and three near the border with Hungary. The size of the affected holdings varies significantly, ranging from small backyard farms with just two pigs to larger operations housing up to 237 pigs.

  In response, Kosovo's Food and Veterinary Agency (FVA) imposed a temporary ban on the import of live pigs, pig products, by-products, and genetic material from Croatia starting July

23. Border authorities have heightened control measures to prevent the virus's entry. While no suspected cases have been reported in Kosovo, active surveillance and veterinary inspections continue.

- **Italy | July 4: Basilicata region launched the "Basilicata Model" in response to the wild boar overpopulation and ASF risk.** An integrated, long-term strategy is to turn a health and environmental crisis into an economic opportunity. With over 88,600 wild boars in the region, the project aims to reduce the population to 15,200 through coordinated efforts involving public institutions, private partners, farmers, and hunters. Since April 2025, 700 wild boars have been processed in the supply chain, with monthly targets expected to exceed 1,250. Supported by real-time traceability and strict safety controls, the program also promotes the valorization of wild boar meat under the "Compro Lucano" brand. The European Commission has recognized the project's success by downgrading ASF-restricted zones in 25 municipalities. The initiative is seen as a replicable model for other regions, combining disease prevention, food innovation, and economic development.

ASIA

In June, five countries, India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, South Korea, and Malaysia, reported new outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs, and Sri Lanka reported that their outbreak also affected wild boar. Additionally, Vietnam reported multiple instances of illegal transport of pigs infected with ASF. The distribution of these new outbreaks in the region is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia from July 1, 2025, to July 31, 2025. (In red: domestic pigs. Source: FAO EMPRES-i—Data sources: Republic of Korea, Vietnam: WAHIS and media information, The

Philippines: WAHIS and government websites.)

Regional Highlights

- **India | July 2-3: Outbreak of ASF in three states: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Assam.** On **July 6,** 104 pigs were seized after being illegally shipped into the state of Assam, which has a ban on pig imports from other states. Two veterinary officials who were implicated in clearing the pigs at a checkpoint were suspended. The Assam Pig Farmers Association staged a rail blockade in protest of the government's failure to enforce the ban.

- **Sri Lanka | July 3: ASF outbreak affects 67,000 pigs and wild boar.** The outbreak started in December 2024 and spread rapidly throughout several provinces. Government officials estimate the situation is 95% controlled.

- **Vietnam | July 10: Police dissolve a ring selling ASF-affected pork to Hanoi markets and restaurants.** The ring used illegal slaughterhouses in North Vietnam to slaughter diseased pigs and sell the pork mixed with pork from healthy pigs to markets and small eateries. Four suspects have been arrested, and the investigation is ongoing to identify all involved individuals. On **July 11,** illegal dumping of pigs in another province was resulting in severe pollution of waterways; this illegal dumping follows several outbreaks of ASF in the province, which are believed to be partially due to insufficient veterinary oversight during provincial government restructuring, leading to lapses in inspections of imported live pigs and illegal transportation of live pigs. A truck carrying 190 pigs was seized on **July 12,** after the driver failed to produce quarantine papers; all the pigs tested positive for ASF on rapid tests and were destroyed. In central Vietnam, a woman was caught selling ASF-infected pigs to sausage manufacturing facilities on **July 17.** The pigs had been purchased from an area experiencing an active ASF outbreak. As of **July 17,** Vietnam had 248 active outbreaks in 20 provinces.

- **South Korea | July 17: South Korea reports first ASF case in four months.** The outbreak was located on a farm with 2,500 pigs.

- **Malaysia | July 27: Four pig farms infected with ASF in the state of Penang.** A total of 1,083 pigs have been culled at two of the four infected farms, with all carcasses buried on the farmers' properties. Culling at the remaining two farms is underway; however, inspections revealed that a significant number of pigs had already died. According to the state veterinary director, there has been no significant increase in infected pigs and that other farms in Kampung Selamat and the rest of Seberang Perai remain free of the disease.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

- **Indonesia | July 16: The quarantine office in North Sulawesi destroyed 1.05 tons of wild boar meat, and 711 other illegally imported processed animal, fish, and plant products.** The wild boar originated in another province of Indonesia and had been shipped without documentation. The other products originated in China and also had no quarantine documentation.

Nipah Virus

Nipah virus (NiV) infection is a zoonotic disease caused by Nipah virus (genus: *Henipavirus*; family: *Paramyxoviridae*). The disease originates from Old World fruit bats and primarily affects humans and pigs. Nipah virus takes its name from the village of Kampung Sungai Nipah in Malaysia, where the virus was first isolated from pigs presenting with neurological and respiratory symptoms during a major outbreak in 1998-99 in Malaysia and Singapore. This outbreak resulted in the culling of nearly half of Malaysia's pig population, resulting in devastating economic losses. Nipah virus continues to cause sporadic outbreaks in South and Southeast Asia. In the region, there are two main clades of Nipah virus: Bangladesh clade (NiV-B) and Malaysia clade (NiV-M).

Comparison of Nipah Virus in Bangladesh vs. Malaysia

Characteristic	Bangladesh (NiV-B)	Malaysia (NiV-M)
Human-to-human spread	Frequent (household & nosocomial transmission)	Rare or absent
Amplifying host	None identified	Pigs
Primary spillover route	Date palm sap contaminated by bats	Pigs infected by bats
Case fatality rate (CFR)	**70–90%**	**~40%**
Outbreak recurrence	Repeated annual outbreaks	One major outbreak (1998–1999)
Respiratory symptoms	More prominent	Less common
Seasonality	Winter (linked to date palm sap consumption)	No clear seasonality
Geographic location	Mainly Bangladesh and some parts of India	Peninsular Malaysia

Pigs act as amplifying/intermediate hosts between bats and humans. Nipah virus causes a highly contagious disease in pigs that affects the respiratory and nervous systems. It is often known as barking pig syndrome (BPS). The clinical signs in pigs vary depending on the age and the individual animal's response to the virus. Generally, mortality is low except in piglets. However, morbidity is high in all age groups. Humans can become infected through direct contact with infected pigs, bats, other humans, or bodily excretions, including respiratory excretions.

Nipah virus (NiV) infection is a designated priority disease and is reportable to the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) and the World Health Organization.

Currently, there are no licensed vaccines or treatments for use in pigs or humans, yet the disease poses a major threat to public and animal health.

Recent vaccine updates:

- Scientists at The Pirbright Institute in England, alongside a team of researchers from the UK, Australia, and Bangladesh, have taken a major step forward in tackling one of the world's most dangerous viruses, the Nipah virus, by evaluating vaccine candidates for pigs. To access the full article, follow this LINK.
- Three vaccine platforms (adjuvanted soluble NiV (s)G protein, adjuvanted pre-fusion stabilised NiV (mcs)F protein, and adenoviral vectored NiV G (ChAdOx1 NiV G)) were tested in pigs, and all three prevented Nipah infection in practical farming environments, even in the “Nipah belt” of Bangladesh.
- These current vaccine candidates require multiple doses (prime + booster), which could prohibit them from being effective, as there is increased labor, cost, and compliance associated with multi-dose vaccinations.

Nipah virus is highly infectious in pigs, causes serious disease in humans, and its diagnosis is challenging because clinical signs are often nonspecific. Vaccines could play a crucial role in preventing the spread of NiV and mitigating the risk of a future pandemic.

References:

Recurrent reports reviewed
WOAH - WAHIS interface - Immediate notifications
WOAH - WOAH Asia Regional Office
FAO - ASF situation update in Asia & Pacific
DEFRA - Animal conditions international monitoring reports
CAHSS - CEZD Weekly Intelligence Report
European Commission - ADIS disease overview

EUROPE
ASF cases in wild boars double in Europe: nearly 7,000 cases
Slovakia
Takac: Ministry Will Launch Call for Larger Farms in Relation to Foot-and-Mouth
Kosovo
AUVA: Ban on the import of live animals from Hungary is lifted, with the exception of certain areas
Import of pigs from Croatia banned after outbreak of African swine fever
Croatia
African swine fever confirmed in domestic pigs in Vukovar-Srijem County
Germany
ASF Germany: Buffer zone added in NRW state; 26 wild boar infected
ASF Germany: Virus jumps to second district in NRW state
Estonia
Rapla County swine fever outbreak means slaughter of around 4,000 pigs
African swine fever
African swine fever detected on a farm with over 6,000 pigs in Tartu County
ASF re-emerges in pigs in Arunachal Pradesh, Estonia
Italy
Basilicata's ambitious goal: to go from 89 to 15 wild boars

ASIA
Azerbaijan
Azerbaijan’s 3 regions to get foot-and-mouth disease-free status
India
ASF in Arunachal Pradesh
ASF confirmed in Nagaland
Illegal pig haul stopped in Assam
FMD suspected in deer deaths
FMD confirmed in zoo deer deaths
Pork sales banned in Bajali due to ASF outbreak
Indonesia
Indonesia destroys illegal imports in North Sulawesi
Kyrgyzstan
WOAH to conduct PVS in Kyrgyzstan
Malaysia
4th pig farm affected with ASF
Mongolia
FMD outbreak near Mongolian capital
South Korea

[South Korea lifts FMD movement restriction]
[South Korea reports first ASF case in 4 months]
Sri Lanka
[ASF outbreak affects 67000 pigs and wild boar]
Turkey
[Turkey closes all animal markets nationwide]
[Turkey produces 4.5 m vaccines to curb SAT1 outbreak]
Vietnam
[Police dissolve ring selling ASF affected pork to Hanoi markets and restaurants]
[Pig carcasses pollute Gia Lai waterways]
[Localities in Northern Vietnam report new ASF outbreaks]
[Truck carrying nearly 200 pigs infected with ASF seized]
[Woman sells ASF infected pigs to sausage makers]

ASF - African swine fever
CSF - Classical swine fever
FMD - Foot-and-mouth disease
PRRS - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
SVV - Seneca Valley Virus

AFRICA
South Africa
[FMD situation in South Africa]
Eswatini
[FMD outbreaks reported via WAHIS]
Zimbabwe
[Approximately 30,000 FMD vaccine doses to be distributed]
Kenya
[Livestock quarantine in Kisumu due to FMD]
Mozambique
[50,000 FMD vaccine doses needed]

Abbreviations:

CCHF - Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever
PPV - Porcine parvoviral infection
WOAH - The World Organisation for Animal
EFSA - The European Food Safety Authority
PDCoV - Porcine Deltacoronavirus

The GSDMR team compiles information drawn from multiple national (Ministries of Agriculture or Livestock, Local governments, and international sources (WOAH, FAO, DEFRA, EC, etc.), as well as peer-reviewed scientific articles. The team makes every effort to ensure, but does not guarantee, the accuracy, completeness, or authenticity of the information. The designation employed and the presentation of material on maps and graphics do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the GSDMR team concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, or sea area or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.
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