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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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, April 7, 2026, to Monday, May 4, 2026

Report Highlights

- **Foot-and-mouth disease in the Eastern Mediterranean region:** The disease continues its spread with 24 new outbreaks reported in Greece and 54 in Cyprus.
- **African swine fever in Germany**: ASF re-emerges in Saxony following disease-free status

APRIL 2026 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Paliometochos, Cyprus	4/15	FMD SAT 1	FMD breached the pig sector - three commercial farms affected; 21,144 pigs culled
2	Lesvos Island, Greece	4/26	FMD SAT 1	57 active outbreaks affecting multiple species, including cattle, sheep and goats
2	Israel	4/27	FMD SAT 1	73 new outbreaks affecting goats, sheep, and cattle
2	Barcelona province, Spain	4/24	ASF	Confirmed outbreak in wild boar in a new province
2	South East District and Southern District (bordering South Africa), Botswana	4/24	FMD SAT 1	10 new outbreaks - including an outbreak in control Zone 11, previously recognized as FMD-free without vaccination
2	Limpopo province, South Africa	4/14	FMD SAT 2	Outbreak in a commercial pig farm, 300 cases reported
2	Siberia, Russia	April	Unknown	Continued multi-species culling, including pigs; over 100,000 animals culled

Outbreaks described in the table above are colored according to an assigned significance score. The score is based on the identified hazard and its 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.

Reminder: 100th Special Edition of the Swine Global Disease Surveillance Report Now Available

Don't forget to check out the 100th Special Edition of the Swine Global Disease Monitoring Report, now available on our website. This milestone edition highlights how the report has

evolved since its launch in 2017 and reflects the changing global swine disease landscape. We invite you to share your feedback through a short survey to help us continue providing timely, relevant, and actionable information for the swine and animal health industry.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In April (4/2/2026-4/29/2026), **three European countries** (Italy, Romania, and Serbia) reported **19 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs** to EU ADIS, representing a 1.4-fold decrease compared to the previous month (n=27).

During the same period, **14 European countries** (Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, and Ukraine) reported **987 outbreaks in wild boar**, a decrease from the 1,047 reported the previous month. The highest numbers of outbreaks were reported by Poland (n=265), Lithuania (n=252), Germany (n=178), and Italy (n=121). Notably, ASF re-emerged in Saxony after more than 12 months without reported cases, while in Spain the outbreak expanded into a new municipality.

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks across Europe between April 2 and April 29, 2026, is presented in Figure 1.

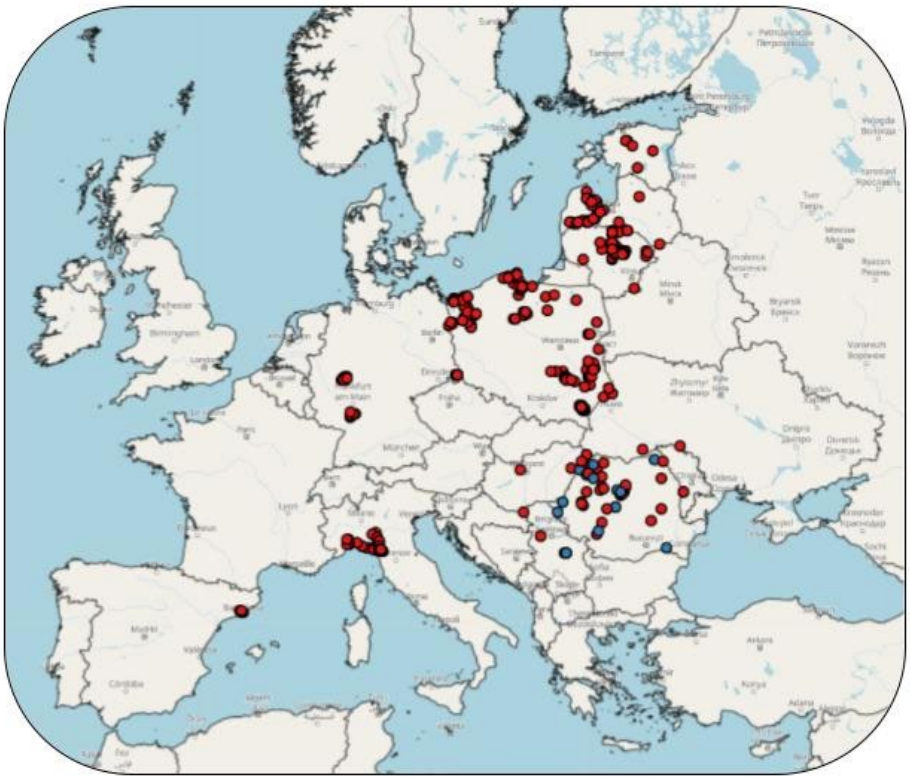

Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Europe from April 2 to April 29, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: FAO EMPRES-i)

To place these monthly trends in a broader context, longer-term patterns across Europe provide additional insight into ASF dynamics in domestic pigs and wild boar populations. Figures 2 and 3 show broader temporal patterns from January 2023 to mid-April 2026, further illustrating the temporal dynamic of ASF in domestic pigs and wild boar. Both graphs show

clear seasonality, but their lack of overlap suggests different transmission drivers across domestic pigs and wild boar populations, supporting the need for differentiated surveillance strategies. However, as the graphs do not account for spatial distribution of cases, these trends should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 2. Distribution of African swine fever cases in wild boar across Europe from January 1, 2023, to April 16, 2026, based on outbreak start date (Source: UK DEFRA report, based on WOAH data only)

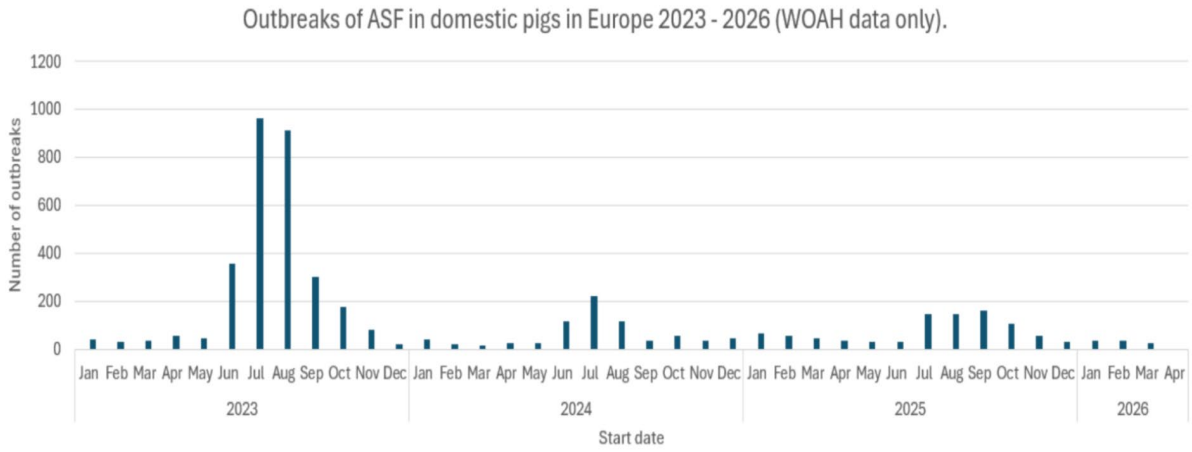

Figure 3. Distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in domestic pigs across Europe from January 1, 2023, to April 16, 2026, based on outbreak start date (Source: UK DEFRA report, based on WOAH data only)

Regional Highlights:

- **Germany | April 1: ASF re-emerges in Saxony following disease-free status.** After Saxony was declared free from ASF on February 5, 2026, following more than 12 months without reported cases, a new infection in wild boar was reported on April 1, 2026, to WOAH. Since this initial detection, an additional 42 cases in wild boar have been reported through TSIS - Animal Disease Information System as of April 28, 2026, indicating renewed viral circulation in the region.

- **Italy | April 16: ASF detected in semi-outdoor fattening unit within restricted zone.** An outbreak was confirmed in a semi-outdoor fattening farm raising Cavour Black pigs, involving a herd of 82 animals. The farm is located in the Piedmont region

within Restriction Zone II in an ASF-endemic area. The case was reported by the owner following unexpected mortality, with approximately 30% of animals showing clinical signs consistent with EU case definitions, including depression, hyperthermia, respiratory distress, hemorrhagic enteritis, ataxia, and sudden collapse.

Despite high structural biosecurity measures, including double fencing, mandatory use of disposable clothing, and a dedicated vehicle disinfection area, investigations suggest possible indirect and environmental routes of virus introduction. Indirect contact via internal or external personnel and vehicles was reported. Additionally, the farm's use of a spring-fed pond and a small stream flowing through the rearing area into an internal tank presents a potential environmental risk, as the waterway could have introduced contaminated material (e.g., from infected wild boar upstream) directly into the animal enclosure.

- **Poland | April 18: Warsaw to establish an expert committee amid backlash over wild boar culling linked to ASF risk.** Authorities in Warsaw announced plans to form an expert committee following public protests over recent culling of wild boars in urban areas. The city has experienced a sharp increase in wild boar populations, with estimates reaching ~3,000 animals, significantly above recommended density levels for ASF affected areas. Officials report that at least 75 wild boars were culled between January and March 2026, with 464 culled in 2025, as part of population control efforts.

  Authorities maintain that culling is necessary due to public safety risks, infrastructure damage, and epidemiological concerns, as relocation of animals is restricted under EU regulations to prevent ASF spread to domestic pigs. However, public opposition has intensified following high-profile culling events in residential areas, with calls for alternative measures such as improved waste management and habitat control. The planned committee will include scientific experts and civic representatives to evaluate potential strategies, reflecting ongoing tension between disease control, urban wildlife management, and public sentiment.

- **Spain | April 24: Outbreak expands into new municipality, prompting intensified containment and wild boar depopulation efforts.** The spread of ASF in Spain continues to progress geographically, with a newly confirmed case in a wild boar in Castellbisbal (Barcelona province) reported, marking expansion into a previously unaffected municipality. This detection, located within 3 km of an existing restricted area, prompted authorities to expand Restricted Zones I and II to include additional municipalities (Figures 4-5). The epidemiological pattern in Catalonia reflects gradual geographic spread rather than a surge in cases, with ASF remaining confined to wild boar populations and no cases detected in domestic pigs, despite ongoing surveillance in 52 commercial holdings.

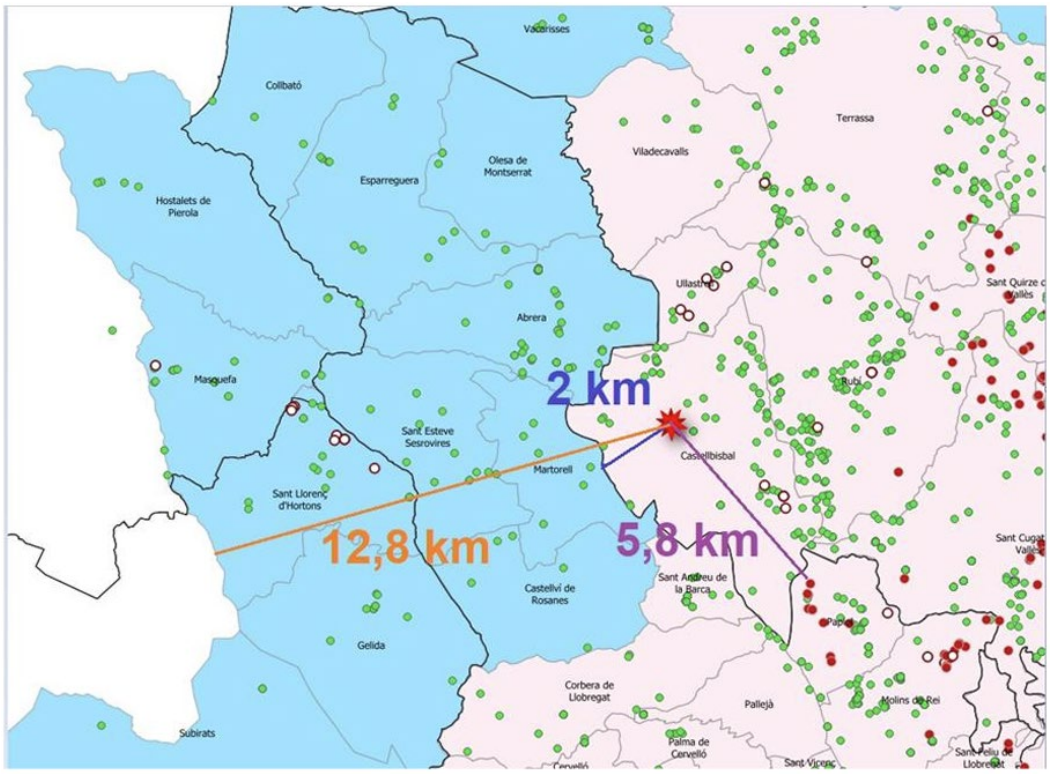

Figure 4. Location of the most recent confirmed positive case in Spain (Castellbisbal, Barcelona province, Catalonia), reported on April 22, 2026. Red dots: positive detections in wild boar; green dots: negative test results; open dots represent wild boar samples collected for active surveillance that are still being processed. (Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

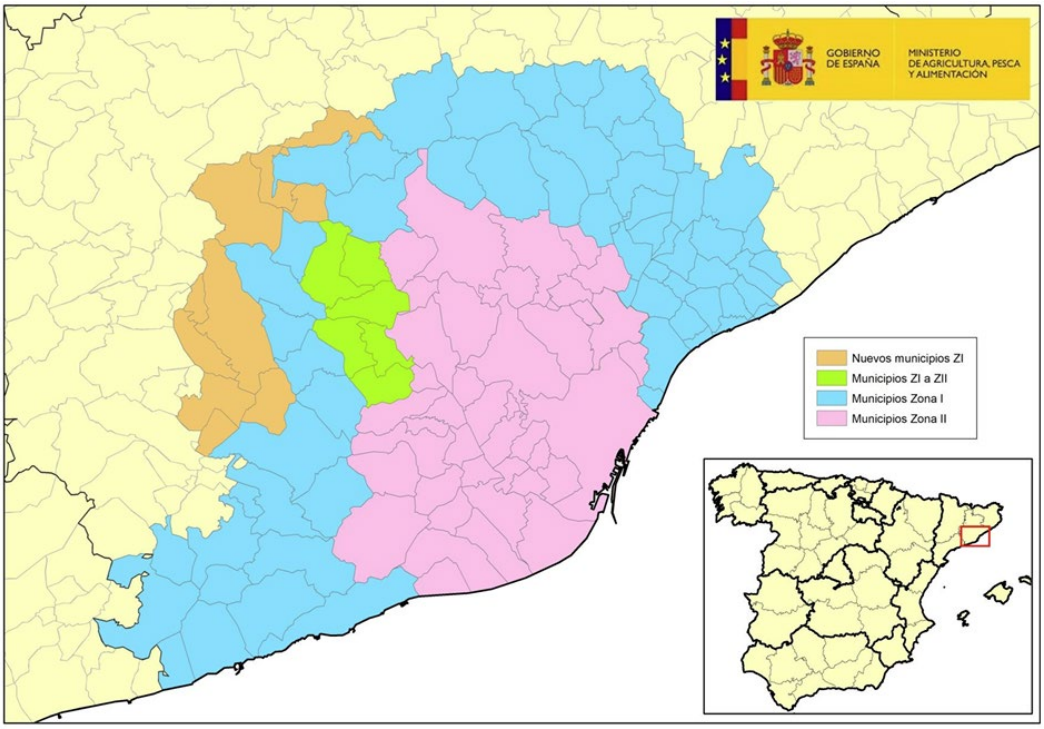

Figure 5. Proposed expansion of Restricted Zones I and II in Spain , showing affected municipalities: new Zone I municipalities (orange), municipalities included in both Zones I and II (green), Zone I municipalities (blue), and Zone II municipalities (pink) (Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

In response, Spain has implemented an intensive wild boar depopulation strategy to reduce population density to below one wild boar per square kilometer, recognizing wildlife as the primary reservoir sustaining transmission. Control measures include large-scale trapping systems (PigBrig and box traps), coordinated hunting campaigns, night-time shooting using thermal imaging, and active carcass search programs, supported by drones and canine teams. These efforts target a substantial population reduction across a defined 1,400 km² area, with the planned removal of thousands of animals through combined methods such as driven hunts, trapping, and targeted culling (Figure 6).

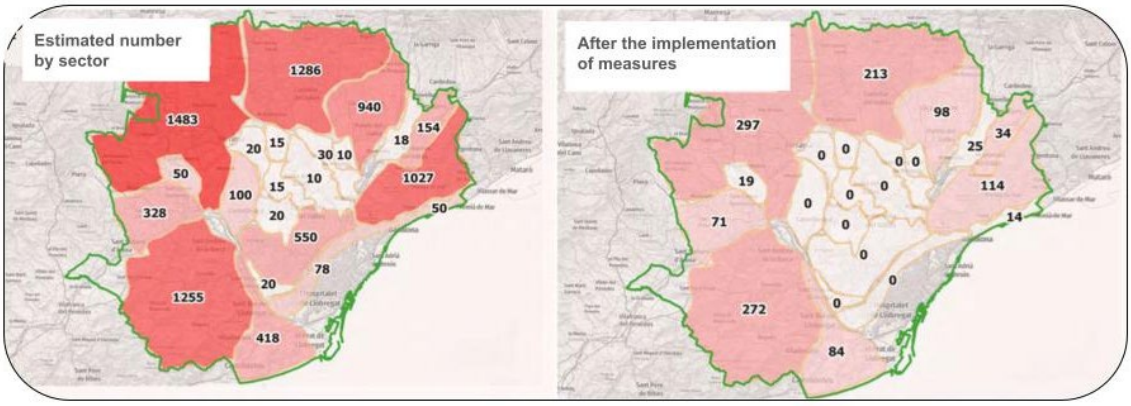

Fig. 6. Wild boar depopulation targets in Spain (Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

Despite these measures, the continued detection of cases in new municipalities indicates ongoing viral circulation under containment, increasing operational complexity, and the risk of interface with commercial swine systems. The situation reflects a broader European pattern in which wildlife reservoirs sustain long-term transmission, making ASF control resource-intensive and prolonged, even under aggressive management strategies.

ASIA

In April, ASF was reported in four countries: South Korea, Vietnam, India, and Bhutan. Taiwan self-declared freedom from ASF once again. Figure 7 illustrates the spatial distribution of outbreaks in Asia in April.

Figure 7. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Asia from April, 2026, to May 1, 2026; wild pigs in orange, domestic pigs in red. (Map created on Tableau® using data from FAO EMPRES-i).

Regional Highlights

- **South Korea | April 1-21: Twenty-two outbreaks in wild pigs reported on EMPRES-i.** No outbreaks in domestic pigs were reported to FAO EMPRES-i.

- **Vietnam | April 2-27: Outbreaks in domestic pigs reported on EMPRES-i.** Fifty nine outbreaks were reported in April; outbreaks were reported throughout the country.

- **Taiwan | April 6: Taiwan regains self-declared ASF-free status from WOAH.** Taiwan is recognized as free from FMD, classical swine fever, and ASF, the only country in Asia to be free from all three. WOAH recognized Taiwan as self-declared free from ASF in May 2025, but Taiwan lost the status due to an outbreak of ASF in October 2025. The application to regain self-declared freedom was submitted in February 2026, and WOAH review was finalized in April.

- **India | April 7: ASF outbreak in the state of Chhattisgarh.** The outbreak was identified at a single farm, and a 1 km infected zone and a 10 km surveillance zone were placed around the farm. On the farm, 250 pigs have died and at least 82 were culled.

- **Bhutan | April 26: Outbreak in domestic swine reported on EMPRES-i.** Three pigs died of the disease; none were reported as culled.

Disease freedom and WOAH

WOAH officially recognizes freedom from just six livestock diseases:

- FMD
- CSF
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- African horse sickness
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

In order to obtain recognition of freedom from these diseases, a Member Country submits a comprehensive dossier of evidence demonstrating that the country is not only free from disease, but that they have a competent veterinary service and perform disease-specific surveillance supportive of the claim of freedom. WOAH evaluates the dossier and grants official recognition of freedom from that disease. Official statuses can cover the entire country, or only specific zones. The countries must maintain official recognition of disease freedom by continuing surveillance and regularly reporting to WOAH.

For all other diseases, such as ASF, Member Countries may self-declare freedom from disease. The country applying for such recognition must still submit evidence to WOAH demonstrating the capacity of the country's veterinary services to perform surveillance adequate to detect the disease in question. WOAH reviews the documentation for completeness and publishes self-declarations on their website; however, WOAH does not validate the evidence and does not assume responsibility for errors, inaccuracies, or omissions from the data. For more information, visit the WOAH website.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

The spread of FMD continues across the Eastern Mediterranean, with 24 new outbreaks reported in Greece and 54 in Cyprus, affecting multiple livestock species. In Cyprus, cases have been confirmed in sheep, cattle, goats, mixed sheep/goat herds, and swine, marking a significant development with the first detection in pigs. In Greece, outbreaks continue to involve sheep, cattle, and mixed herds, reflecting ongoing transmission within ruminant populations. In parallel, Türkiye has reported two outbreaks of the SAT1 serotype in cattle, contributing to the broader regional risk landscape.

Regional Highlights

- **Russia | April 8: Continued multi-species culling, including pigs, heightens regional concern.** Culling operations in Russia have continued into April 2026, with reports confirming that the campaign remains widespread across Siberia and continues to involve multiple species, including pigs, reinforcing concerns within the swine sector. Estimates suggest that total livestock losses may now approach 100,000 animals (all species combined), indicating that depopulation efforts have persisted and potentially expanded beyond earlier assessments. While authorities continue to attribute the response to pasteurellosis and rabies, the ongoing scale and

inclusion of pigs have sustained speculation about a possible undetected FMD disease scenario, which remains officially denied.

Regionally, the situation is beginning to influence risk management and trade dynamics. Kazakhstan has already imposed restrictions on Russian livestock products, and concerns remain that additional partners, including China, may follow. Ukraine has further strengthened surveillance and biosecurity measures in border and frontline regions, underscoring heightened vigilance as uncertainty around the situation persists.

- **Cyprus | April 15: FMD breaches pig sector, triggering large-scale culling and escalating multi-species spread.** The outbreak entered a critical new phase in mid-April 2026, when the virus was confirmed in pigs for the first time at three closely located commercial farms near Paliometochos, approximately 10 km east of Nicosia. The initial detection on April 15, 2026, was followed by confirmation at two neighboring farms within a 400 m radius, indicating rapid local transmission within a high-density production cluster (Figure 8). According to WOAH data, the three affected sites housed 12,362, 4,282, and 4,500 pigs, totaling 21,144 animals, all of which were culled. The affected pig cluster was located in a non-restricted zone, consisted of non-vaccinated animals, and was situated close to the buffer zone, with farms in very close proximity to each other. One farm has already been depopulated, and a nearby sheep and goat farm has also tested positive, indicating potential cross-species transmission. Epidemiological investigation suggests that spread within this cluster was driven by proximity and mechanical transmission pathways, including shared personnel, vehicles, and equipment, compounded by the high viral shedding potential of pigs.

  By April 29, 2026, the total number of infected premises across Cyprus had reached 108 farms, including 13 cattle farms (nine in Larnaca, four in Nicosia), 92 sheep and goat units (67 in Larnaca, 25 in Nicosia), and three pig units in western Nicosia. The infected units account for 9.5% of the total adult sheep and goat population, 2.8% of total cattle, and around 7.9% of total pigs, according to the Veterinary Services. Earlier, on April 15, authorities had reported 85 infected farms concentrated in Larnaca and Nicosia, demonstrating rapid expansion over a short period. The outbreak has raised particular concern due to its impact on endangered indigenous breeds, including Cyprus fat-tailed sheep (approximately 1,185 animals across 19 farms) and red cattle (approximately 1,243 animals across 65 farms), both of which exist in limited populations and are at risk of significant genetic loss under ongoing control measures.

  Control efforts have been extensive and aligned with EU policy, including mass culling, movement restrictions, and vaccination campaigns. By April 15, approximately 32,259 animals had been culled, with operations continuing as new cases emerged. Vaccination coverage reached approximately 74% in cattle and 60.5% in sheep and goats, while 19 out of 57 pig farms have been vaccinated, all located within infected zones. Within the 10 km restricted zones, 66.4% of cattle, 28.8% of sheep and goats, and 33.7% of pigs are present relative to the national population, highlighting the concentration of susceptible livestock in affected areas. As of April 30, all 21 pig units within 10 km restriction zones have received at least a first vaccination dose, with four units in Larnaca having completed a second dose, and second-dose coverage across all units expected by May 20, 2026. Despite these measures, farmers have increasingly opposed blanket culling policies, advocating for targeted removal of

infected animals only, highlighting growing tension between epidemiological control requirements and the economic sustainability of the livestock sector.

The EU has extended FMD restrictions on Cyprus until at least June 15, 2026, maintaining strict controls that prohibit export of vaccinated animals and condition trade resumption on post-culling timelines, thereby prolonging disruptions to the livestock sector and creating uncertainty around meat exports.

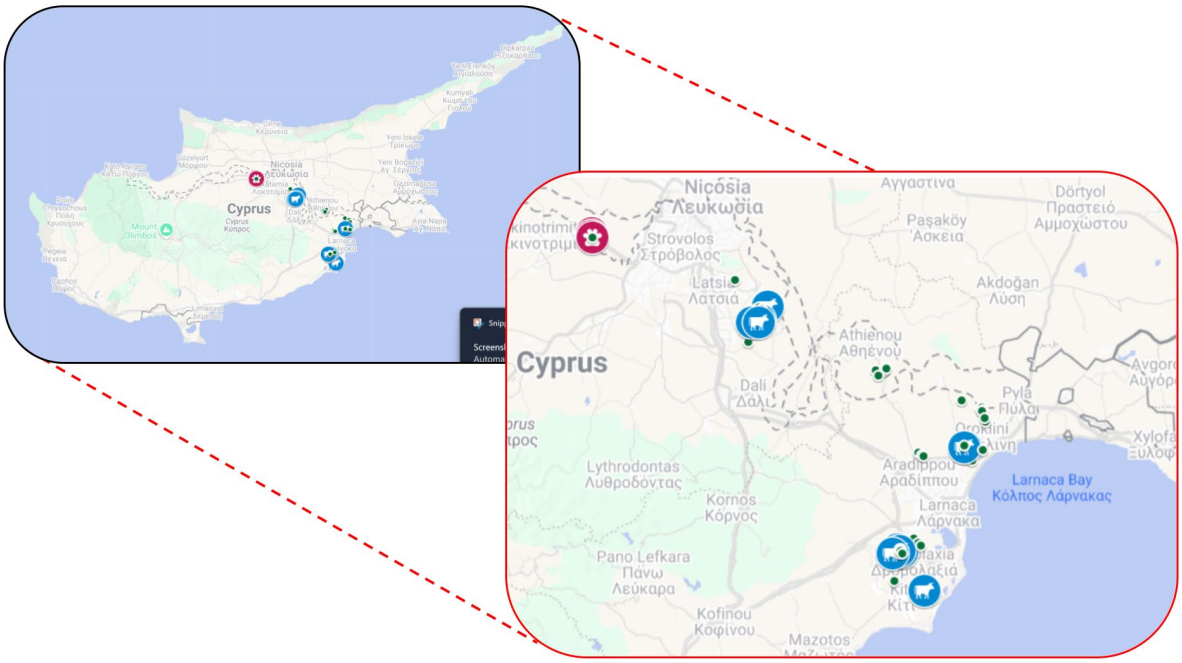

Figure 8. Spatial distribution of foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in Cyprus from February 20 to April 16, 2026. Symbols indicate affected species: pigs (pink circle with paw), cattle (blue circle with cow), and sheep and goats (green circle). (Source: FMD in Europe)

- **Greece | April 17: Outbreak on Lesvos triggers rapid containment measures amid rising farmer resistance.** The FMD outbreak was first confirmed on March 15, 2026, on the island of Lesvos, prompting immediate lockdown and strict containment measures to prevent spread to mainland Greece. Since detection, the outbreak has primarily affected small ruminants, with approximately 8,000 sheep and goats culled as part of eradication efforts. Epidemiological investigations indicate that transmission has been driven by animal movements and breaches in biosecurity, prompting intensified enforcement measures, including police involvement and mandatory PCR testing for animal movements to slaughter. As of April 26, 2026, the outbreak has expanded to 57 active outbreaks, affecting multiple species, including cattle (25 cases; 301 susceptible animals), sheep (1,978 affected; 11,140 susceptible), and mixed sheep and goat herds (754 affected; 4,396 susceptible).

  Control measures have focused on movement restrictions, strict biosecurity enforcement, and culling, with authorities emphasizing that preventing spread beyond Lesvos remains the top priority. The European Union has indicated that vaccines matched to the circulating strain are available through the antigen bank, although vaccination has not yet been implemented. The outbreak has also raised concerns for

locally adapted Lesvian sheep, which are important for regional dairy production and may be at risk under continued mass culling. Farmers have increasingly opposed current strategies, calling for a temporary halt to whole-herd culling, implementation of targeted vaccination, and a comprehensive epidemiological study to guide response efforts, highlighting growing tension between disease control policies and the economic sustainability of the livestock sector.

ASIA

In April, the SAT1 outbreak in Israel continued to expand across multiple regions, affecting goats, sheep, and cattle, while Uzbekistan introduced preventive cattle quarantine measures amid growing regional FMD concerns.

Regional Highlights

- **Israel | April 27: FMD SAT1 outbreak continues to spread, with 73 new outbreaks reported in the past month.** According to a follow-up report to WOAH, the FMD Serotype SAT1 outbreak in Israel has continued to expand, with 73 new outbreaks reported since March 28, 2026. The outbreaks have been recorded across multiple regions and involve goats, sheep, and cattle. To date, 1,956 cases and 247 deaths have been reported among 13,029 susceptible animals. Vaccination efforts are ongoing, with 2,902 animals vaccinated so far.

- **Uzbekistan | April 22: Preventive cattle quarantine measures introduced amid regional FMD concerns.** Uzbekistan announced partial cattle quarantine measures during a national “cattle hygiene” month, citing FMD outbreaks reported in 48 countries during 2025-2026. The measures include farm-level disinfection, restricted access to cattle facilities, and elimination of infected animals. The announcement comes amid heightened regional concern following reported FMD outbreaks in northwest China and large-scale livestock culling in Siberia.

AFRICA

In April 2026, FMD activity continued across southern Africa, with new or unresolved outbreaks reported in Lesotho, Botswana, South Africa, Eswatini, and Zambia. Botswana reported new SAT1 outbreaks, including detections in disease control zone 11, a zone previously recognized as FMD-free without vaccination and important for beef exports. South Africa reported early positive results from its mass vaccination campaign, with no breakthrough infections in vaccinated herds, but SAT2 detections in domestic pigs and goats highlight the need for surveillance beyond cattle. Eswatini reported new SAT1 outbreaks, while in Lesotho, the SAT1 outbreak in Leribe remained unresolved and continued to spread through communal grazing systems. Zambia also reported an ongoing SAT1 outbreak in Western Province.

Regional Highlights:

- **Lesotho | April 28: FMD SAT1 outbreak in Northern Lesotho remains unresolved.** On April 15, a new outbreak of FMD serotype SAT1 was reported in a village in Leribe. The affected herd of domestic cattle reported one death, 41 cases,

and 53 susceptible animals. This outbreak is part of a disease event that began in March 2026 and has now spread to four different locations within Leribe, a major administrative district and market town in northern Lesotho, bordering South Africa. This cluster of outbreaks is thought to have started through the illegal movement of animals and has spread further due to shared communal grazing areas. A separate FMD disease event has also been reported in southwestern Lesotho, although the FMDV serotype responsible for this outbreak has not been confirmed.

- **Botswana | April 24: New FMD SAT1 outbreaks reported in Southern District.** In April, Botswana reported 10 new FMD outbreaks to WOAH. Four of these outbreaks occurred in the South East District, which includes disease control zones 3c and 6b, where SAT1 outbreaks had previously been reported. The remaining six outbreaks occurred in the Southern District, which borders South Africa and includes disease control zone 11. Across the two districts, 149 cases were reported among 8,902 susceptible cattle, and 5,324 cattle were vaccinated. The detection of FMD in zone 11 is particularly significant because this zone was previously recognized as FMD-free without vaccination. This status allowed Botswana to export beef from zone 11 and other zones with the same classification.

- **South Africa | April 24: FMD vaccination campaign shows early positive impact amid nationwide outbreaks.** The Department of Agriculture reported that early data from the current mass FMD vaccination campaign suggest the strategy is having a positive effect, with no breakthrough infections reported in vaccinated herds. Between early February and the end of March, more than 2.03 million animals were vaccinated across the country. As of April 10, South Africa had recorded 1,317 FMD cases across all nine provinces, although outbreak intensity varied by location (Figure 9). Free State reported the highest number of cases with 328, followed by North West with 247, Gauteng with 241, KwaZulu-Natal with 225, and Mpumalanga with 140. Lower case numbers were reported in Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Western Cape, and Northern Cape. The Department of Agriculture noted that the recent increase in reported cases likely reflects improved surveillance capacity, centralized reporting, and greater detection of subclinical infections. To support the response, South Africa has secured substantial vaccine supplies, including 4 million doses already received from Biogénesis Bagó in Argentina and Dollvet in Türkiye. Additional vaccine shipments were expected before the end of April. Vaccination is being implemented using a risk-based approach, prioritizing areas with large populations of susceptible animals, with particular attention to the dairy sector. All recorded dairies in the Free State and major dairies in Western Cape have reportedly been vaccinated, while KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape have received large vaccine allocations due to their high animal populations. On April 10, 2026, the Agriculture Minister also announced the intention to publish a Routine Vaccination Scheme for FMD under South Africa's Animal Diseases Act. This signals a shift toward a more structured and sustained vaccination strategy as the country works to control the current nationwide FMD situation.

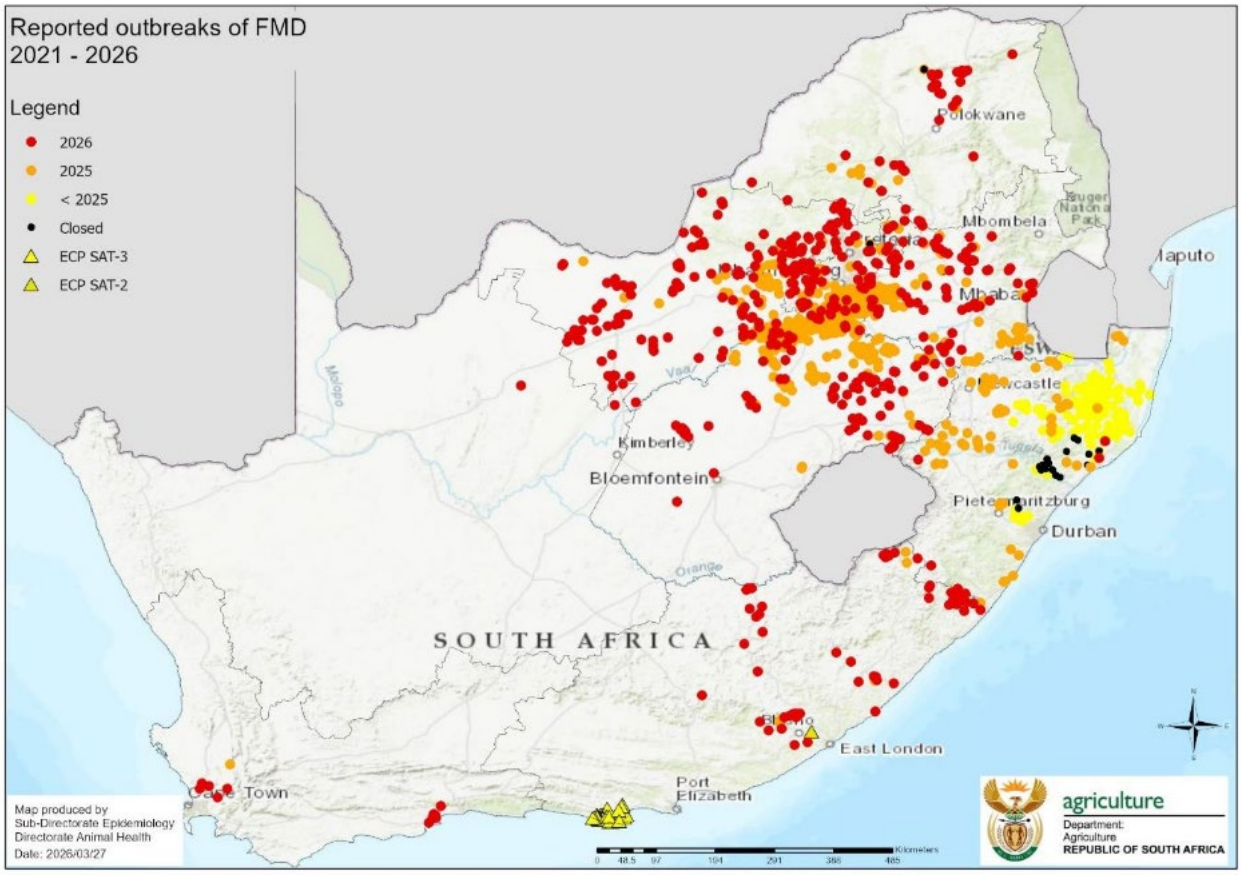

Figure 9. A map showing unresolved FMD outbreaks in South Africa (2021-2026). Ongoing outbreaks (disease events) from 2026 are shown in red dots. (Source: Government of South Africa, FMD outbreak report, March 31, 2026).

Despite positive reports on the progress of South Africa's FMD vaccination campaign, the country's latest follow-up report to WOAH indicates that FMD serotype SAT2 cases have also been detected in domestic pigs and goats. On April 14, 300 cases were reported on a domestic pig farm in Limpopo Province, while on April 24, a farm with 300 goats in Gauteng Province reported 13 cases. This complicates control efforts because FMD vaccination programs typically focus on cattle, while pigs and goats are not routinely vaccinated. Goats may also develop mild or subclinical infection, making detection of FMD more difficult and increasing the risk that infection could circulate unnoticed if surveillance is not expanded beyond cattle.

The pig industry in South Africa is facing increasing pressure due to FMD and ASF. Recent outbreaks have reduced sow numbers, disrupted slaughter, and, as a result, increased costs for producers.

Since November 2025, FMD has affected about 12,700 sows in commercial pig farms, while ASF has led to the culling of about 5,890 sows. The combined loss due to both FMD and ASF is estimated at more than 18,500 sows, with wider impacts on more than 250,000 pigs. Producers are also facing welfare and financial challenges because FMD control measures designed mainly for cattle are difficult to apply in pig production systems.

- **Eswatini | April 27: FMD Serotype SAT1 outbreaks continue spreading.** In April, 10 new SAT1 outbreaks were reported, bringing the total number of ongoing SAT1 outbreaks in the country to 111. All new outbreaks occurred in domestic cattle, with 115 cases reported among 7,290 susceptible cattle. In response, 4,989 cattle were vaccinated during April. No new cases were reported in domestic swine, unlike at the beginning of this disease event in late 2025.

- **Zambia | April 10: FMD Serotype SAT1 outbreak in Western Province, Sioma.** Zambia reported an ongoing outbreak to WAOH. The outbreak started in February 2026 in a village in the country's Western Province, with 69 cases and 3000 susceptible cattle reported. Movement control, surveillance, and vaccination of up to 33,946 cattle have been carried out.

Illicit Trade and Food Safety Violations

United Kingdom | April 8: Illegal bushmeat seizure underscores food safety and disease risks. Authorities seized 24 lb (11 kg) of illegally imported bushmeat in London, including rodent and antelope products, during an enforcement operation, resulting in one arrest. The products had bypassed inspection and hygiene controls, raising concerns about the potential introduction of pathogens, including FMD and other zoonoses. The incident reflects broader challenges, with an estimated 518,086 lb (235,000 kg) of illegal animal products entering the UK in 2024, highlighting gaps in border controls and ongoing risks to food safety and animal health.

United States | April 11: Prohibited bushmeat and ruminant products seized at Chicago O'Hare. U.S. authorities intercepted a monkey carcass and 125 pounds of undeclared beef during two separate inspections at O'Hare International Airport involving travelers arriving from Cameroon and Liberia. Both shipments were seized and destroyed due to biosecurity risks, with the beef concealed inside dried seafood to evade detection. Officials noted that ruminant meat imports are prohibited due to the risk of diseases such as FMD and bovine spongiform encephalopathy, reinforcing ongoing enforcement against illegal animal product entry.

United States | April 24: Undeclared meat and agricultural products seized at multiple airports from Thailand. U.S. authorities seized over 100 undeclared pork and chicken sandwiches from a passenger arriving from Thailand, detected by a K9 unit and confiscated upon entry (specific airport was not disclosed in the source or in the CBP post), with all items destroyed. In a separate incident, a K9 inspection at an airport in Omaha, Nebraska, also identified passengers arriving from Thailand carrying undeclared agricultural products, including fruits, seeds, and processed food items, most of which were seized and destroyed following inspection. The incidents reflect ongoing enforcement by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which requires all travelers entering the United States to declare agricultural goods, including meat products, to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases such as FMD and ASF.

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
Germany
Russia
Russia culls livestock in Siberia on a massive scale, denies FMD rumours
FMD for export: Russia destroys livestock while selling infected meat around the world
The Secret Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak: What Is Known About the Mass Slaughter of Livestock in Several Russian Regions
Ukraine faces the threat of foot-and-mouth disease spreading from Russia to border and frontline regions
Farmers gather in Moscow calling on Putin to end mass cattle culling
Spain
ASF Expands Into New Municipality in Spain, Reinforcing Pressure on Containment Strategy
UPDATE ON THE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER SITUATION IN WILD BOARS IN CATALONIA
Cyprus
FMD Case Detected in Pig Farm As Outbreak Spreads In Cyprus
First reported case of FMD on a pig farm
Over 100 farms now infected with foot and mouth disease
FMD Cyprus: First swine farms infected; over 21,000 pigs culled
Foot and mouth disease (FMD) SAT1 continues to spread in the Republic of Cyprus
Foot-and-mouth reaches Cyprus's rarest native livestock breeds
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CYPRUS
Three new foot-and-mouth cases hit Athienou as Cyprus culling toll nears 60,000
Greece
Greece on alert to contain contagious animal disease on Lesvos
Lesvos farmers demand halt to herd culling over foot-and-mouth outbreak
UK
BUSHMEAT RAID Stomach-churning hunks of splayed RATS & antelopes uncovered in London illegal meat raid – amid disease outbreak warning
Poland
Warsaw to set up expert committee amid backlash over wild boar culls
SVV - Seneca Valley Virus

Italy
African swine fever in Italy
ASIA
India
ASF in Chattisgarh
ASF in Chattisgarh
Taiwan
Taiwan free from ASF
Japan
Israel
FMD SAT1 outbreaks
Uzbekistan
Cattle hygiene measures announced due to FMD fears
North America
USA
US AIRPORT K9 SNIFFS OUT OVER 100 THAI SANDWICHES, ALL DESTROYED
Dead monkey, 125 pounds of African beef found in luggage at O'Hare: CBP
Oceania
Australia
AFRICA
Lesotho
FMD outbreaks remain unresolved
Botswana
FMD spread to the South East district
South Africa
Current FMD outbreak situation
Eswatini
FMD SAT1 outbreaks continue spreading
Zambia
FMD SAT1 outbreak in Western Province

Abbreviations:

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

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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