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

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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Monday, May 4, 2026, to Tuesday, June 2, 2026

Report Highlights

- **ASF in Germany**: EUVET mission warns of continued risk of ASF expansion in North Rhine-Westphalia.
- **ASF in Poland**: First outbreak in domestic pigs in 2026 - more than 21,000 pigs affected.
- **FMD in Mongolia:** First detection of FMD serotype SAT1 in the country.

APRIL 2026 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	West Pomeranian, Poland	5/18	ASF	First outbreak in domestic pigs in 2026 - more than 21,000 pigs affected
2	Kotido district, Uganda	5/19	Unknown	Farmers describe high mortality and signs consistent with ASF - no official laboratory diagnosis has been reported
2	Shizuoka prefecture, Japan	6/2	CSF	Fourth outbreak confirmed in a commercial farm in 2026 - 3,000 pigs culled
1	Poltava, Ukraine	5/19	ASF	First outbreak since December 2024 in a small holding - 86 susceptible pigs
1	Binh Duong province, Vietnam	5/11	ASF	9,500 pigs culled
1	Southern and Northeastern region, Botswana	5/22	FMD SAT 1	Two concurrent affected regions - 170 outbreaks, 196,021 susceptible cattle
1	Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, and Gauteng, South Africa	5/22	FMD SAT 1 and SAT 2	As of mid-May, WOAH updates indicate 141 unresolved SAT1 outbreaks and 1,855 unresolved SAT2 outbreaks

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: We Need Your Feedback

We are still collecting responses to our Swine Global Disease Surveillance Report survey and would greatly appreciate your input. Your feedback helps us understand how the report is being used, what

information is most valuable to you, and where we can improve to better serve the swine and animal health community. If you have not yet completed the survey, please take a few minutes to share your thoughts. Your opinion is important and will help shape the future of the report.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In May (4/30/2026-5/27/2026), **six European countries** (Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine) reported **37 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs** to EU ADIS, representing a 1.9-fold increase compared to the previous month (n=19).

During the same period, **14 European countries** (Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Spain) reported **804 outbreaks in wild boar**, representing a 1.2-fold decrease compared to the previous month (n=987). The highest numbers of outbreaks were reported by Poland (n=219), Germany (n=165), Lithuania (n=152), and Italy (n=119).

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks across Europe between April 30 and May 27, 2026, is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Europe from April 30 to May 27, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: FAO EMPRES-i)

Regional Highlights:

- **United Kingdom | May 5: England updates ASF preparedness framework with flexible disease zones and expanded movement controls.** England published updated swine fever control measures to strengthen preparedness for ASF and CSF while aligning more closely with EU and international standards. The revised strategy introduces a more flexible, risk-based outbreak response framework, including new Restricted Zones 1, 2, and 3, Feral Pig Control Zones, expanded surveillance requirements, and enhanced cleansing and disinfection protocols. The updated measures also expand risk-based movement licensing to support animal welfare and business continuity during outbreaks, allowing controlled pig movements under veterinary oversight. Additional revisions include shorter minimum durations for

protection zones following satisfactory surveillance and disinfection outcomes, revised restocking procedures using sentinel pigs, clearer tracing requirements, and greater flexibility for movement and commercialization of certain pork products from restricted zones. Producers are also advised to maintain at least 15 days of movement records for pigs, personnel, vehicles, machinery, and equipment entering or leaving farms to support outbreak tracing and response activities. Authorities emphasized that the framework is intended to improve disease control while reducing unnecessary operational pressures on producers and maintaining export continuity through regionalization principles. The UK continues to assess the risk of ASF introduction through illegally imported products of animal origin as high.

- **Moldova | May 5: ASF confirmed in illegally discarded domestic pigs in Ialoveni district, prompting additional control measures.** Authorities confirmed ASF in two domestic pig carcasses abandoned in an orchard near Costești, Ialoveni district. Following laboratory confirmation, veterinary authorities disinfected the site, imposed restrictions on the sale of live pigs and pork products, and continued mandatory weekly testing of commercial pig herds nationwide. Officials also reinforced public awareness measures on biosecurity and illegal pig movements, while maintaining a financial incentive program for reporting wild boar carcasses.

- **Germany | May 7: EUVET mission warns of continued ASF expansion risk in North Rhine-Westphalia and recommends intensified epidemiological surveillance.** An EU Veterinary Emergency Team (EUVET) mission conducted in early May assessed the ongoing ASF situation in North Rhine-Westphalia, where ASF has been circulating in wild boar since June 2025. In the report, the mission highlighted the risk of further northward spread into high-density pig production areas and the potential merger of the affected area with neighboring Hesse. As of early May 2026, ASF had been detected in 625 wild boar, and a new case reported on May 1 was identified 13 km south of the core area, close to the Hesse border. Three additional dead juvenile wild boar were identified nearby on May 11. The affected area encompasses approximately 22,533 pigs across 180 holdings, including 19 farms within the core area, 85 farms in Restricted Zone II, and 76 farms (16,001 pigs) in Restricted Zone I. Notably, 11 commercial farms account for approximately 19,809 animals, representing the majority of the swine population within the regulated area. At the federal state level, North Rhine-Westphalia contains approximately 5.88 million pigs, with nearly 70% housed on farms containing 500-1,999 animals. Control measures include 365 km of fencing, active carcass searches, trapping, and efforts to reduce the wild boar population.

  EUVET recommended strengthening the epidemiological basis of control measures, expanding passive surveillance, improving data sharing between federal states, and reducing wild boar populations by at least 50% in areas surrounding the core infection zone. Domestic pig surveillance remains intensive, with mandatory testing of suspected ASF and CSF cases, weekly sampling of dead pigs in restricted zones, pre-movement testing, and an enhanced voluntary ASF early-detection and biosecurity program implemented across the region.

  Figure 2 highlights the risk of northward spread of the virus into high-density swine production areas and the potential expansion of the affected area through epidemiological linkage of outbreaks in North Rhine-Westphalia and Hesse, which could result in a substantially larger infected region.

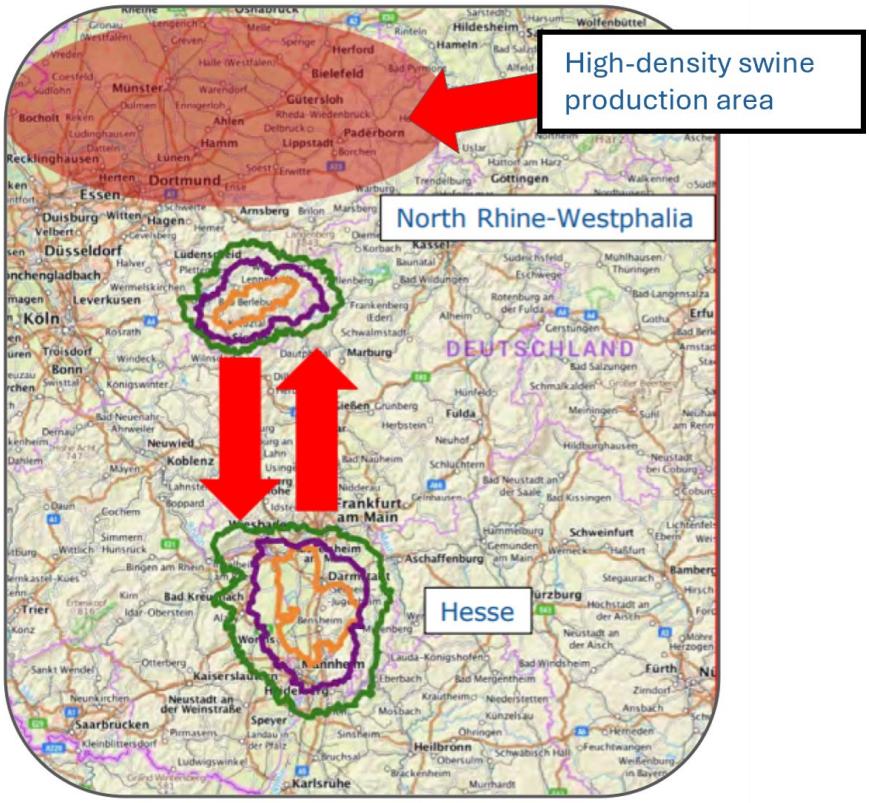

Figure 2. ASF-affected zones in North Rhine-Westphalia and neighboring Hesse, Germany, as of May 7, 2026 (Source: EUVET mission in North Rhine Westfalia, Germany)

- **Poland | May 18: First ASF outbreak in domestic pigs reported in 2026 affects more than 21,000 animals.** Polish authorities confirmed the country's first ASF outbreak in domestic pigs in 2026 at a commercial farm in Jarosławsko, West Pomeranian Voivodeship, housing 21,390 pigs. Located within EU Restricted Zone II, approximately 70 km from the German border, the outbreak is among the largest ASF-affected pig farms recorded in Poland since the epidemic began in 2014 and is the second-largest infected farm on record. Control measures include culling and disposal of all pigs on the premises, cleaning and disinfection, epidemiological investigations, and establishment of infected and surveillance zones within a 10-km radius. The outbreak occurred against a backdrop of ongoing ASF activity in wild boar, with 1,241 ASF-positive wild boar carcasses reported nationwide as of May 20, 2026.

- **Ukraine | May 19: ASF re-emerges in domestic pigs in the Poltava region after more than seventeen months without reported outbreaks.** Ukrainian authorities notified WOAH of a new ASF outbreak in domestic pigs in the village of Vyshnyaki, Khorol district, Poltava region, marking the disease's recurrence following the last reported outbreak on December 11, 2024. The outbreak affected a holding with 86 susceptible pigs, with 11 confirmed cases and deaths reported.

- **Switzerland | May 15: Authorities assess ASF introduction risk as high and reinforce preventive surveillance measures.** Swiss authorities warned that the risk

of ASF spreading to Switzerland remains high, particularly through contaminated pork products, wild boar meat, and human-mediated transmission from affected regions in Europe. The Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office advised against importing pork or wild boar products from affected areas and recommended strict cleaning and disinfection of footwear, clothing, equipment, and vehicles following hunting activities abroad. Authorities also emphasized ongoing early detection efforts, including testing of dead and sick wild boar, with all 25 animals tested to date returning negative results.

- **Spain | May 28: ASF remains confined to wild boar in Catalonia, with 325 positive animals detected to date.** Since the first detection in November 2025, authorities have confirmed 52 ASF outbreaks (three primary and 49 secondary), comprising 325 ASF-positive wild boar across 13 municipalities in Catalonia. Surveillance has tested an additional 5,658 wild boar with negative results, while no ASF cases have been detected in domestic pigs. Control measures continue to focus on intensive carcass searches, wild boar population reduction through trapping and targeted hunting, reinforcement of fencing and movement barriers, and enhanced biosecurity and surveillance in pig holdings located within Restricted Zones I and II.

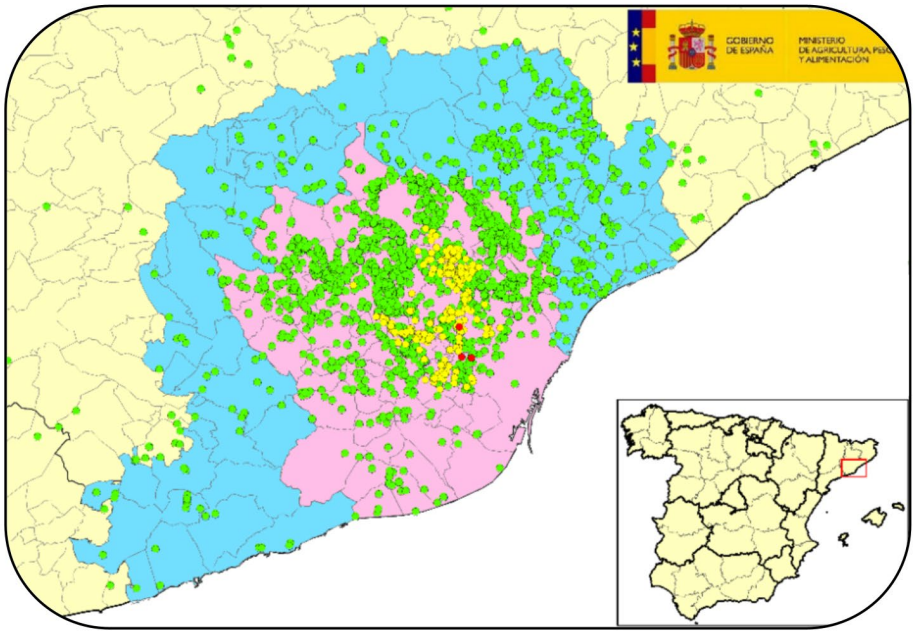

Figure 3. Location of the 52 ASF outbreaks detected in wild boar and ASF-negative wild boar captured or found dead within the restricted areas of Catalonia, Spain, as of May 28, 2026. Red circles: newly reported ASF-positive wild boar; yellow circles: previously reported ASF-positive wild boar; green circles: ASF-negative wild boar; pink shading: municipalities within Restricted Zone II; light blue shading: municipalities within Restricted Zone I. (Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

ASIA

In May, ASF outbreaks were reported in five Asian countries: South Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia, India and Bhutan. The spatial distribution of these outbreaks is presented in Figure 4.

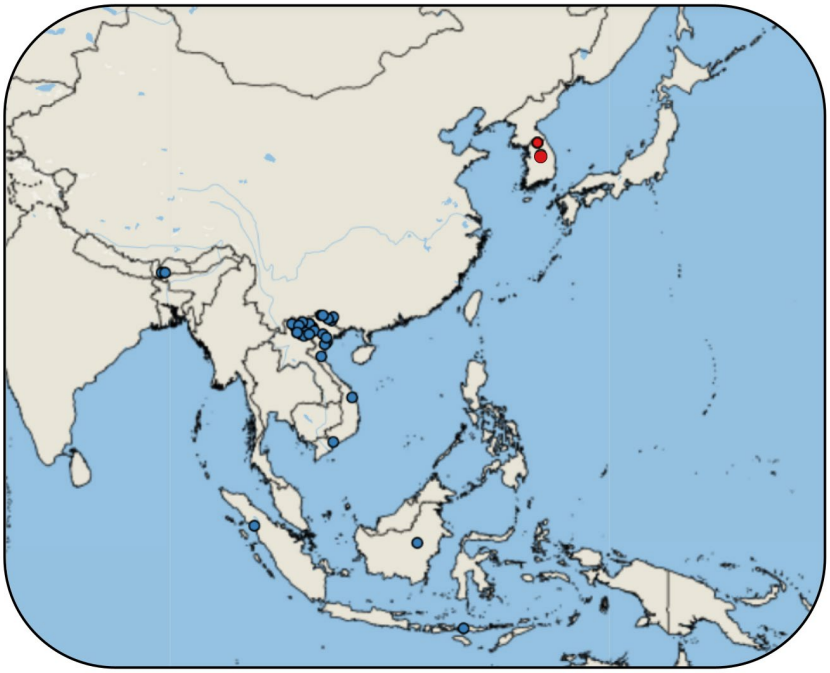

Figure 4. The distribution of ASF outbreaks as reported to FAO EMPRES-i in Asia from April 30, 2026, to May 28, 2026; wild pigs in red, domestic pigs in blue. (Source: FAO EMPRES-i).

Regional Highlights

- **Philippines | May 8: Active ASF outbreaks in eight barangays (villages) in seven provinces.** The number of barangays with active ASF outbreaks is 88% lower than in May of last year.

- **Vietnam | May 11: ASF outbreak results in culling of 9,500 pigs.** This outbreak occurred in the Binh Duong province. Between May 5 and May 25, 33 outbreaks of domestic pig disease were reported to EMPRES-i in Vietnam.

- **Bhutan | May 11: ASF outbreak exacerbates difficulties in the swine sector.** The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock indicated that recent outbreaks of ASF were due to gaps in biosecurity, husbandry, and feeding of uncooked waste, and urged farmers to fully cook all waste and scraps before feeding to pigs. Pig producers in Bhutan are facing falling pork prices and rising feed costs; the situation has only been exacerbated by the recent ASF outbreak. Feed prices were recently increased due to a new tax, and pork demand is low, resulting in some farmers having difficulty recouping feed costs from selling their pigs.

- **South Korea | May 18: Update on ASF outbreaks in 2026.** One wild boar was confirmed positive in May. In domestic pigs, 24 outbreaks had been reported as of mid-March, and no new cases have been reported since then. Twenty-one of the outbreaks allegedly originated from outside the country; ASF genetic material was identified in animal products illegally brought into the country, suggesting a possible

source for the outbreaks. The remaining three outbreaks originated from wild boars in South Korea.

- **India | May 20: ASF outbreaks in Nagaland state.** Districts within the state have imposed varying bans on the transport and sale of pigs. The state of Himachal Pradesh also reported new ASF outbreaks this month.

AFRICA

ASF and ASF-like events continue to affect pig production and local trade. Uganda reported heavy losses from an undiagnosed swine disease with signs consistent with ASF, while Rwanda imposed pig movement restrictions after confirmed ASF outbreaks in two administrative districts. South Africa also reported suspected ASF-linked pig deaths in Eastern Cape province.

Regional Highlights

- **Uganda | May 19: Undiagnosed swine disease causes losses in Kotido District.** Pig farmers in Kotido District, in North Eastern Uganda, are reporting heavy losses from an undiagnosed, highly contagious swine disease. Farmers describe signs consistent with ASF, including loss of appetite, weakness, and rapid death, although no official laboratory diagnosis has been reported. The outbreak has disrupted the local pig trade, with some farmers selling pigs early to reduce losses, leading to oversupply and falling pork prices in local markets. Concerns have also been raised about sick animals being slaughtered and sold for consumption. Farmers are calling for urgent veterinary investigation, laboratory testing, and control measures from district and national authorities.
- **Rwanda | May 18: ASF-related pig movement restrictions imposed.** Rwanda has banned the trade and movement of pigs in Bugesera and Rusizi districts following an ASF outbreak. As of April 13, the outbreak had affected seven sectors and nine farms, with Rusizi identified as the epicenter. At least 60 pig deaths have been reported, and authorities have urged farmers to strengthen biosecurity, avoid feeding food waste to pigs, report unusual deaths, and comply with movement restrictions.
- **South Africa | May 17: ASF suspected in pig deaths in Gqeberha.** South Africa reported suspected ASF-linked pig deaths in Gqeberha, Eastern Cape province. About nine carcasses were recovered for safe disposal, although local reports suggest the number of dead pigs could be higher. Municipal and state veterinary teams are working with the community to contain the spread and improve awareness.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

The spread of FMD continues across the Eastern Mediterranean, with Greece and Cyprus strengthening bilateral coordination to support regional containment and eradication efforts. In May (4/30/2026-5/27/2026), authorities reported 31 SAT1 outbreaks in Greece and 16 SAT1 outbreaks in Cyprus to EU ADIS. The disease has expanded southwestward in Cyprus,

with the first outbreak reported in the Limassol district in a previously vaccinated sheep and goat holding. At the same time, Greece continues to report outbreaks primarily involving sheep, cattle, and mixed ruminant holdings on Lesvos Island. Greek and Cypriot authorities agreed to intensify epidemiological data sharing, veterinary cooperation, biosecurity implementation, surveillance, disinfection protocols, movement controls, culling procedures, and farmer outreach under the EU response framework.

Regional Highlights

- **Greece | May 5: FMD continues to expand on Lesvos despite strict containment measures, with nearly 30,000 animals culled.** Since the first outbreak was confirmed on Lesvos on March 15, authorities have reported 76 outbreaks across livestock holdings, including 28 new cases identified between April 20 and May 4. Figure 6 demonstrates that, despite week-to-week fluctuations in the number of outbreaks, the overall trend in FMD detections on Lesvos Island remained upward during the reporting period. In response, approximately 28,000 sheep, goats, and cattle have been culled under Greece's policy of depopulating entire herds following confirmation of infection. Surveillance activities included inspections of 674 holdings, testing of nearly 23,000 animals, and analysis of more than 36,000 laboratory samples. Despite extensive movement restrictions, culling, and biosecurity measures, local authorities and producer groups increasingly questioned the effectiveness of the current strategy and called for targeted vaccination to prevent further economic losses and potential collapse of the island's livestock sector. Concerns were further amplified by challenges in carcass disposal and biosecure burial procedures, including the transport of infected carcasses to landfill sites and continued reliance on incineration for thousands of culled animals. Environmental experts and local officials have warned that large-scale burial of culled livestock without adequate safeguards could increase the risk of groundwater contamination and other environmental impacts on Lesvos.

  The spatial distribution of FMD outbreaks on Lesvos Island between March 16 and May 7, 2026, is presented in Figure 7.

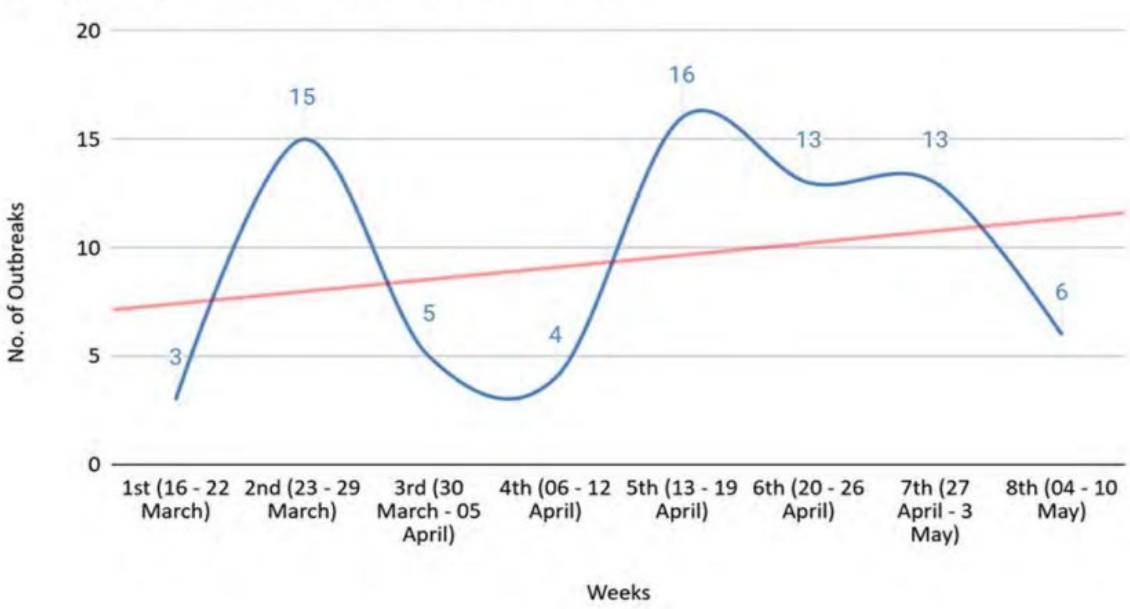

Figure 6. Epidemiological update of FMD outbreaks on Lesvos Island, Greece, from March 16 to May 7, 2026 (Source: Ministry of Rural Development and Food)

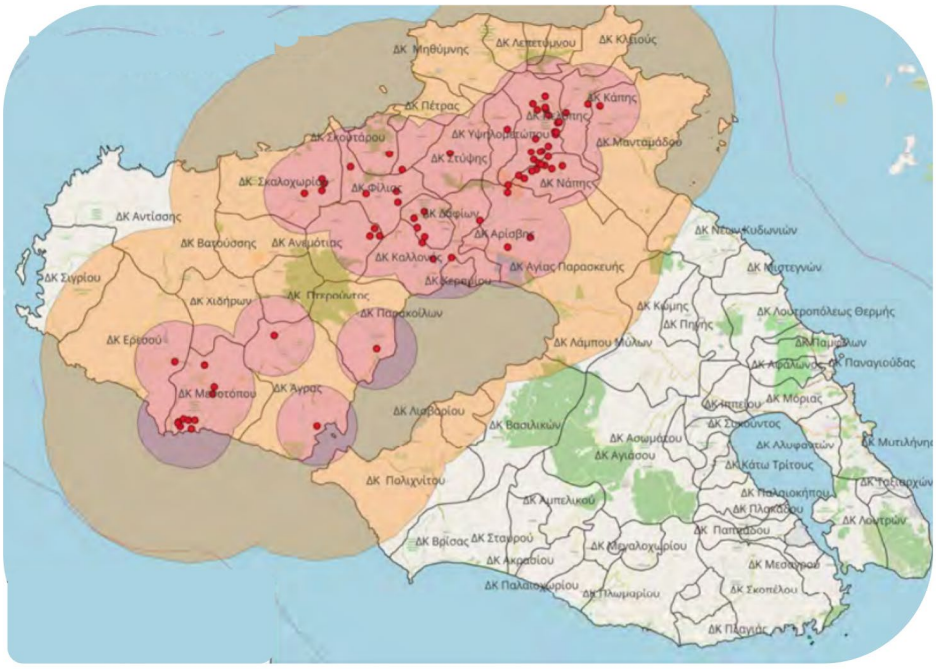

Figure 7. Spatial distribution of FMD outbreaks on Lesvos Island, Greece, from March 16 to May 7, 2026: red dots - affected holdings; pink areas - protection zones; light orange areas - surveillance zones (Source: Ministry of Rural Development and Food)

- **Russia | May 12: Large-scale livestock culling continues in Siberia amid reports of additional disease investigations.** Authorities in the Kemerovo (Kuzbass) region

reportedly culled approximately 4,000 cattle at the Vaganovo dairy complex, officially attributing the action to nodular dermatitis. The development follows earlier large-scale culling operations reported in multiple Siberian regions under diagnoses including pasteurellosis, rabies, and other livestock diseases. Reports from affected regions indicate continued movement restrictions, vaccination activities, and disruptions to milk collection from private farms. While some observers continue to speculate about possible FMD involvement due to the scale of depopulation measures, Russian authorities continue to deny any FMD outbreak.

- **Cyprus | May 19: FMD reaches Pachna in Limassol district, marking the first confirmed outbreak in the area.** Authorities confirmed the first outbreak in the Limassol district at a small sheep and goat holding in Pachna, while investigations into the source of infection remain ongoing. The affected flock consisted of 66 sheep and goats and had reportedly completed the full two-dose vaccination course. Veterinary officials indicated that transmission was most likely linked to biosecurity failures involving personnel movement, vehicle movement, inadequate disinfection, and unauthorized animal movement between farms in the Nicosia and Larnaca districts, rather than to wildlife. Authorities noted that the holding was relatively isolated, with no evidence of airborne transmission, further supporting the hypothesis of human-mediated introduction. The detection reflects the continued expansion of the epidemic across Cyprus, with more than 70,000 animals reportedly culled to date, and most outbreaks still concentrated in the Nicosia and Larnaca districts. As of May 12, authorities had confirmed 112 affected holdings, including 14 cattle farms, 95 sheep and goat farms, and 3 pig farms, with 78 outbreaks located in Larnaca and 34 in Nicosia. A total of 24,483 pigs (7.8% of the national pig population) had been culled, and nearly 60% of the country's pig population was located within 10 km restricted zones. Vaccination campaigns also expanded in the swine sector, with 23 of 57 pig farms vaccinated within restricted zones. In parallel, veterinary services approved a limited exemption from culling for indigenous Cyprus fat-tailed sheep in Dromolaxia under strict biosecurity and monitoring conditions, citing the breed's limited population size and genetic importance. The outbreak response has been complicated by growing tensions between farmers and veterinary authorities, including reports of threats against veterinarians and interference with disease sampling activities.

ASIA

In May, the SAT1 outbreak in Israel slowed down in susceptible domestic animals. In wildlife, 2 cases were reported in mountain gazelles. Mongolia reported for the first time an outbreak of FMD SAT1.

Regional Highlights

- **Mongolia | May 28: First detection of FMD serotype SAT1.** Mongolian authorities submitted an immediate notification to WOAH confirming the presence of FMD virus serotype SAT1, representing the first occurrence of this strain within the country. The event started on May 21 in Bayan-Ölgiy Province, affecting cattle in the Chikhertei area of Khar Nuur Bag. Laboratory confirmation was on May 26 through antigen capture ELISA, RT-PCR, and genetic sequencing, though NSP ELISA results were negative. The outbreak involved 30 clinical cases, all of which were culled and disposed of to mitigate further spread. Currently, no vaccination activities have been

reported. Response measures include strict movement controls, disinfection protocols, zoning, and active screening. The primary source of the virus introduction is presently categorized as inconclusive or unknown.

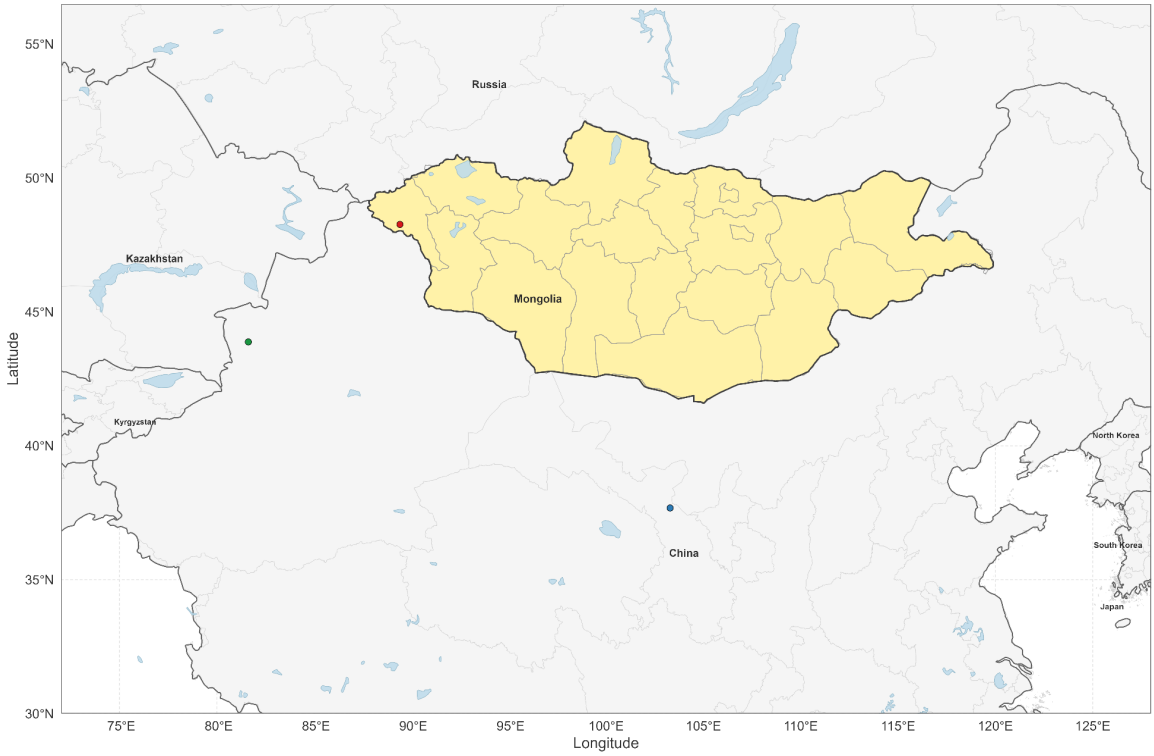

Figure 8: A map showing the FMD SAT1 outbreak location in Bayan-Ölgiy Province, Mongolia (red dot) and the two SAT1 outbreak locations in China (green and blue dots) that occurred in March and April 2026. (Source: CAHFS team, using disease report data from the World Animal Health Information System).

- **Israel | May 20: FMD SAT1 outbreaks are slowing down, with 25 unresolved outbreaks as of May 20.** According to a follow-up report to WOAH, the FMD Serotype SAT1 outbreak in Israel slowed down in May. There are 25 ongoing outbreaks out of 122 total outbreaks reported since late January 2026. A notable difference is that in May, two outbreaks were reported in wild mountain gazelle, one in HaZafon and the other in Golan, bringing the total number of reported SAT1 cases in wild mountain gazelles to five since January 2026. In domestic animals, the outbreaks have been recorded in goats, sheep, and cattle.

AFRICA

In Southern Africa, FMD continues to present a significant epidemiological challenge. Active SAT1 and SAT2 transmission remains ongoing across Botswana, Eswatini, and South Africa, with recent technical reports highlighting several unresolved outbreaks and continued spatial expansion. In response, regional authorities have intensified mitigation strategies, focusing on large-scale vaccination campaigns, stringent movement controls, and enhanced surveillance within high-risk international boundary zones. In North Africa, Libya reported an

outbreak of FMD in sheep, while in East Africa, Uganda launched a cost-recovery FMD vaccination program.

Regional Highlights:

- **Botswana | May 22: Two concurrent FMD SAT1 events are ongoing in southern and northeastern Botswana.** The more recent event, first reported on March 31 in Disease Control Zone 11, remains concentrated along the Kgalagadi–South Africa border, where clinically suspect cattle have been detected on fenced farms near the international boundary. This event has expanded to additional infected premises, with 19 new cases reported. As of May 21, it involved 170 cases among 196,021 susceptible cattle, with more than 7,500 cattle vaccinated. Movement controls and intensified surveillance remain ongoing. The earlier event, first reported on January 25 in Masungu District, North-East Botswana, appears to be at a more advanced stage of response. As of May 21, it involved 134 confirmed clinical cases among 4,322 susceptible cattle, with 4,207 animals vaccinated. SAT1 topotype III has been confirmed through molecular characterization.

- **Eswatini | May 24: Two FMD SAT1 outbreaks reported in the Hhohho region.** Eswatini reported two new FMD SAT1 outbreaks in the Hhohho Region, involving 118 cases among 2,841 susceptible cattle. The newly reported outbreaks are linked to an SAT1 event that began on September 19, 2025, which remains active with 108 unresolved cases. A second SAT1 event, which began on February 16, 2026, recorded no new outbreaks during the reporting period but remains ongoing, with four active outbreaks.

- **Libya | May 08: FMD event reported in sheep.** Libya reported a confirmed FMD outbreak in domestic sheep in Tajoura, with an observation date of May 2, 2026. The event involved 70 sheep at risk, with four reported cases and no deaths. Serotype information was not provided. Laboratory testing by ELISA was pending at the time of reporting.

- **South Africa | May 22: FMD SAT1 and SAT2 outbreaks continue to expand.** As of mid-May, WOAH updates indicate 141 unresolved SAT1 outbreaks and 1,855 unresolved SAT2 outbreaks. This shows an increase of 385 outbreaks since April 30. During the latest reporting period, SAT1 events included 512 new cases in cattle among 74,219 susceptible cattle, while SAT2 events included 83 new cases among 15,899 susceptible cattle. According to South Africa's Department of Agriculture's April 30 report, unresolved FMD events were distributed across all nine provinces, with the highest numbers reported in Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, and Gauteng. The report listed 1,611 open outbreaks, 31 closed outbreaks, and 1,642 total outbreaks.

Table 1: Summary of FMD outbreaks of unresolved events per province in South Africa in April 2026

Province	Open outbreaks	Closed outbreaks	Total
Eastern Cape	110	0	110
Free State	448	4	452
Gauteng	242	3	245
KwaZulu-Natal	289	20	309
Limpopo	60	3	63
Mpumalanga	158	1	159
North West	279	0	279
Northern Cape	5	0	5
Western Cape	20	0	20
Total	**1,611**	**31**	**1,642**

- **Zimbabwe | May 22:** Zimbabwe and Botswana have strengthened cross-border FMD control efforts through a joint vaccination campaign in Zimbabwe's Matabeleland South Province. The five-day campaign targeted high-risk districts along the Zimbabwe-Botswana border, including Beitbridge, Gwanda, Mangwe, and Matobo, where frequent livestock movement, communal grazing, and wildlife corridors increase the risk of FMD transmission. Authorities vaccinated 72,227 cattle out of a target of 78,034, achieving more than 90% coverage. Botswana supported the campaign by donating 100,000 doses of FMD vaccine to Zimbabwe. The effort follows sporadic FMD activity in Zimbabwe, including recent cases in Mangwe district that led to quarantine restrictions and enhanced surveillance.

- **Uganda | May 15: Cost-recovery FMD vaccination program launched.** Uganda has launched a national cost-recovery FMD vaccination program targeting more than 44.5 million susceptible animals, including cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs. The government has procured 50.6 million doses of quadrivalent FMD vaccine covering serotypes O, A, SAT1, and SAT2. Vaccination will be conducted twice a year, with farmers contributing to the vaccine cost while the government covers key public animal health functions, including cold chain management, laboratory testing, surveillance, vaccination coordination, and movement control enforcement. Under the program, farmers will pay approximately $2.12 per dose for cattle and pigs, and $1.06 per dose for goats and sheep per vaccination cycle. Uganda is also expanding district-level vaccine cold chain capacity and introducing vaccination certificates to support animal movement, trade, breeding, slaughter, and processing.

Classical Swine Fever

Japan | May 6: Fourth outbreak of CSF in 2026 in Shizuoka prefecture. Close to 3,000 pigs will be culled in this most recent outbreak.

Hybrid Pig Population Boom

Japan | May 19: Hybrid pig populations in Japan's Fukushima nuclear fallout zone. Domestic pigs escaped during the 2011 collapse of the Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant; these pigs interbred with local wild boar populations, creating a hybrid strain of pigs. The new hybrid strain has the rapid reproductive capabilities of domestic pigs, breeding and producing litters of piglets year-round, rather than the single-litter-per-year cycle common among feral pig populations. This finding is in line with current thinking around interbreeding between domestic and feral pigs, and is thought to occur in other parts of the world where domestic pigs breed with wild boars. The lack of human intervention in the fallout zone permitted the populations to expand rapidly, allowing experts to study and understand how these population dynamics exist without interference.

Trade Implications Following Pseudorabies Detection in U.S. Swine Herds

On May 12, Canada and Mexico imposed targeted restrictions on selected U.S. pork products following pseudorabies detection. Following confirmation of pseudorabies in small swine herds in Iowa and Texas, Canada and Mexico implemented precautionary import restrictions on specific U.S. swine products. Canada temporarily suspended imports of pig snouts and halted certification of certain raw inedible swine byproducts, untreated swine blood products, and raw swine manure, while continuing to allow edible pork products and raw pet food containing pork. Mexico imposed restrictions on porcine viscera, offal, tissues unfit for consumption, and raw materials intended for pet food production. APHIS indicated that negotiations with Mexican authorities remain ongoing and advised exporters to verify product eligibility as trade conditions continue to evolve.

WOAH Expands Global Disease-Free Recognition for Swine and Livestock Sectors

At its 93rd General Session, the WOAH announced new official disease-free recognitions and endorsed control programs, marking continued progress in global management of major transboundary animal diseases. Thus, zones in Bolivia and Colombia were newly recognized as free from CSF, strengthening regional disease control efforts and supporting international pork trade. In parallel, Colombia obtained additional recognition for a zone free from FMD without vaccination, while Brazil adjusted the boundaries of its existing FMD-free zones as part of ongoing disease management efforts. Kazakhstan and Türkiye also secured FMD-free status with vaccination for designated zones.

The recognitions coincide with the 30th anniversary of WOAH's official animal health status framework, which serves as an internationally recognized benchmark under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) Agreement for safe trade in animals and animal products. WOAH emphasized that maintaining official disease-free status requires continuous surveillance, transparent reporting, and rapid notification of outbreaks, reinforcing the link between veterinary capacity, disease prevention, and long-term market access.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

United States | May 9: Prohibited pork product intercepted at Detroit Metro Airport amid ongoing ASF prevention efforts. U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers intercepted a cooked pig product in the checked luggage of a traveler arriving at Detroit Metropolitan Airport from Togo, West Africa.

References:

Recurrent reports reviewed
WOAH - WAHIS interface - Immediate notifications
WOAH - WOAH Asia Regional Office
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DEFRA - Animal conditions international monitoring reports
CAHSS - CEZD Weekly Intelligence Report
European Commission - ADIS disease overview

30 years of WOAH animal health status: new recognitions announced
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Cyprus
Foot and Mouth Disease: "The virus did not enter on its own" – Authorities are investigating how the unit in Pachna was infected
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CYPRUS
How did foot-and-mouth disease reach Pachna? Investigation under way, official says
Rare Cypriot sheep breed to be spared from culling
First foot-and-mouth disease case confirmed in Limassol
FMD cases rise to 116 farms as four new cases confirmed
Illegal animal movement linked to spread of FMD
Vets threaten boycott of FMD testing after threats and violence
Germany
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Foot-and-Mouth Cases Rise to 76 on Greek Island
28,000 farm animals on Lesvos culled in bid to stop foot-and-mouth disease
Officials plead for change of plan to stop killer livestock disease
Foot-and-mouth disease: Dead animals from infected livestock farms transferred to the Lesvos landfill site
Greece And Cyprus Fight To Eradicate Foot-And-Mouth Disease
Mass animal burials pose threat to Lesvos water
UK
New laws for control of ASF in England
Government announces updated ASF control strategy
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African swine fever outbreak in Costești. Two dead pigs found abandoned in an orchard
Switzerland
The risk of African swine fever spreading to Switzerland is high
Poland
ASF in Poland: First outbreak in pigs in 2026 on a farm with 21,390 animals
ASF Poland/Germany: Polish farm infected with over 21,000 pigs
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Russia
Russia is downplaying a large-scale foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Kuzbass as a less dangerous illness
Bhutan
ASF outbreaks exacerbate swine sector difficulties
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Nagaland intensifies ASF containment
South Korea
Update on ASF in Korea
Japan
Fourth CSF Outbreak in 2026
Hybrid pig population boom
Vietnam
ASF outbreak, 9500 pigs culled
North America
USA
Cooked pig found in bag of traveler from West African country at Detroit Metro Airport, CBP says
Canada
Canada, Mexico clarify U.S. pork restrictions after pseudorabies confirmation

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

SVV - Seneca Valley Virus

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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