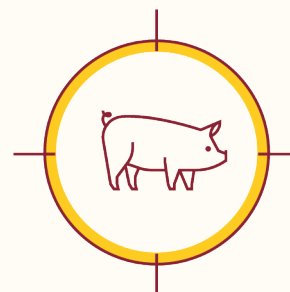


Global Disease Monitoring Report

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

University of Minnesota Technical Coordination
Valeriia Yustyniuk¹, Sylvester Ochwo, Sarah Neuser, George Ondieki, Tavata Meneses, Allyson Patterson, Sol Perez (PI)

¹ Project coordinator. E-mail: yusty002@umn.edu

www.cahfs.umn.edu

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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, August 4, 2026, to Monday, August 31, 2026

Report Highlights

- **African Swine Fever in Europe:** Increase in the number of ASF reports in domestic pigs in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland.
- **Classical Swine Fever in Latin America:** WOAHP recognizes San Andrés and Providencia as a CSF-free zone, while Ecuador vaccinates over 1.3 million pigs, advancing its national eradication efforts.

AUGUST 2026 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Varna Province, Bulgaria	8/7	ASF	Small farm - 42 pigs affected
2	Somogy County, Hungary	8/9	ASF	Commercial farm - 1850 pigs affected
2	Northwestern provinces, Poland	8/24	ASF	Four new outbreaks in domestic pigs, in small or mid-size farms
2	Kinmen, Taiwan	8/26	ASF	ASF-positive carcass detected on the island shore
1	Virolahti municipality (near the Russian border), Finland	8/26	ASF	Another 34 ASF-positive wild boar were identified since the first detection in late July.
1	Kerala, Karnataka, Nagaland regions, India	8/25	ASF	Detection confirmed throughout several regions; number of animals affected not available
1	Nairobi, Kenya	8/15	ASF	Farm near the capital city - over 1470 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 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.

Tell Us What You Think

We've decided to keep our [Swine Global Disease Surveillance Report survey open](#) on a rolling basis to continue gathering feedback from our readers. Whether you read the report every month or only occasionally, we'd love to hear your thoughts. Your feedback helps us understand which sections are most valuable, identify areas for improvement, and ensure the report continues to meet the needs of the swine and animal health community.

If you haven't had a chance to complete the survey yet, it's not too late. It only takes a few minutes, and your input will help shape future editions of the report.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In August (7/30/2026–8/26/2026), **nine European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported **154 outbreaks in domestic pigs** to EU ADIS, a slight decrease from 186 outbreaks during the previous reporting period. Romania accounted for approximately two-thirds of the reported outbreaks, with 101 detections, consistent with its longstanding pattern of high ASF activity in domestic pigs, largely driven by outbreaks in small and backyard holdings. Despite the overall decrease, several countries reported increasing or renewed ASF activity in domestic pigs.

Poland reported four additional farm outbreaks in August, while Hungary reported five outbreaks, including in commercial production. ASF also continued to affect Serbia, although the pace of new outbreaks reportedly slowed. In Russia, large-scale pig culling and movement restrictions were implemented in Tyumen Oblast after reports of a suspected ASF outbreak, although regional authorities have not officially disclosed the disease.

During the same period, **13 European countries** (Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Spain) reported **385 outbreaks in wild boar**, a slight decrease compared to the previous month (n=396). Italy accounted for the largest number of outbreaks (n=92), followed by Poland (n=77) and Hungary (n=49).

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks in Europe between July 30 and August 26, 2026, is presented in Figure 1.

Regional Highlights:

- **Bulgaria | August 7: ASF was detected in a 42-pig holding raising Eastern Balkan pigs in Grozdyovo, Varna Province, marking the first reported outbreak in domestic pigs in Bulgaria since March 2024.** The owner reported increased mortality and cooperated with veterinary authorities. The holding is located in a forested area near a hunting ground where ASF has previously been detected. The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency established 3-km protection and 10-km surveillance zones and initiated cleaning and disinfection, epidemiological investigation, and tracing of domestic pig movements during the 35 days preceding detection. Authorities also urged farmers to avoid purchasing pigs through unregulated channels and to report suspected illegal sales or movements.
- **Hungary | August 9: A second outbreak was confirmed in domestic pigs in 2026, affecting a commercial farm with approximately 1,850 pigs in Lakócsa, Somogy County.** The farm is located in an area where ASF has also been detected in wild boar. Clinical signs were observed, and real-time PCR confirmed infection on August 9. Authorities immediately closed the farm and initiated stamping out, movement controls, carcass disposal, disinfection, traceability, and enhanced surveillance, with 3-km protection and 10-km surveillance zones established around the outbreak. The source of infection remains unknown or inconclusive, and epidemiological investigations are ongoing. Hungary's first domestic pig outbreak of

2026 was reported on June 3 on a farm with approximately 3,000 pigs in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County.

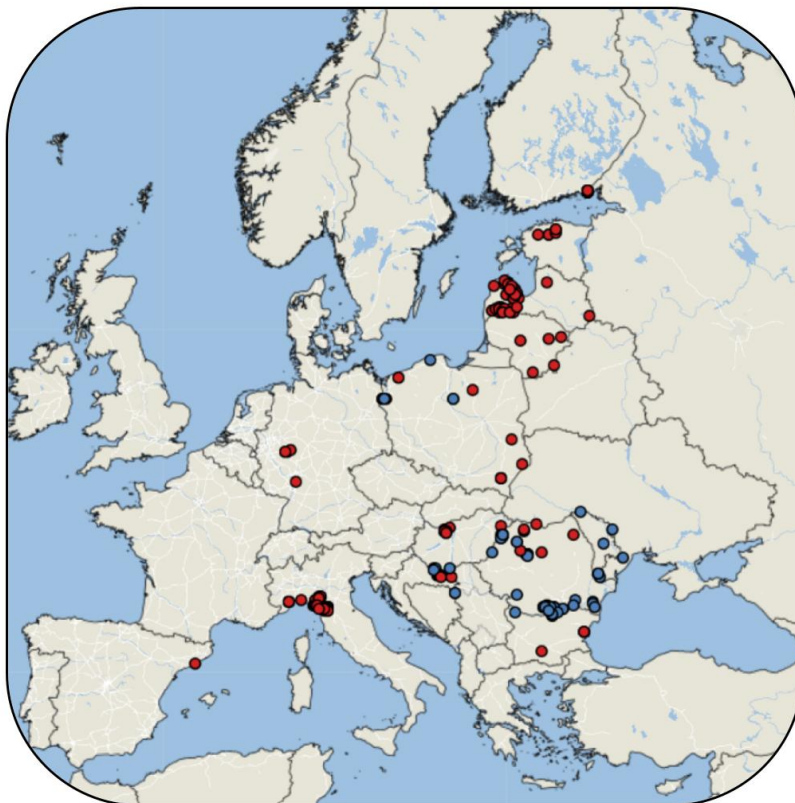


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Europe from July 30 to August 26, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs). (Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#))

- Italy | August 13: ASF activity intensified in Tuscany, which is emerging as a major hotspot for the disease in Italy.** From January through mid-August, the region reportedly recorded 638 ASF-positive wild boar, with the virus spreading from Massa-Carrara Province into Lucca and Pistoia and affecting at least two domestic pig farms. The expanding outbreak has raised particular concern for Tuscany's native Cinta Senese pig breed, with producers warning of potentially severe impacts on this relatively small population. Regional authorities and municipalities have strengthened coordination, including establishing provincial task forces to streamline wild boar carcass collection and outbreak response. ASF also remains active in northwestern Italy, where Piedmont and Liguria had recorded 2,194 infected wild boar and 10 domestic pig outbreaks by the end of July.
- Russia | August 13: Reports of a suspected ASF outbreak in Tyumen Oblast prompted large-scale culling of domestic pigs and stringent movement controls, although regional veterinary authorities have not publicly disclosed the disease involved.** Measures were reported across several municipalities, including Golyshmanovsky, Abatsky, Vikulovsky, and Omutinsky districts, and included seizure and destruction of pigs from private holdings, restrictions on the movement of pigs and pork products, vehicle disinfection checkpoints, and compensating affected owners. Local media, citing agricultural experts and residents, reported that ASF is suspected, but the Tyumen Region Veterinary Department stated

that information on the diagnosed disease is restricted. Therefore, the event cannot currently be confirmed as ASF based on official information.

- Serbia | August 16: ASF continued to affect Serbia's domestic pig sector, although authorities reported that the pace of new outbreaks had slowed.** According to the Minister of Agriculture, 36,632 pigs had died or been culled across 930 infected farms since the beginning of 2026, affecting seven districts, 13 municipalities, and 62 settlements. This represents an increase of 2,782 pigs (8.2%) since July 30, when the reported total was 33,850. The largest single event remains the outbreak at the Mistral Komerc farm in Hrtkovci, where more than 11,000 pigs were culled in July, accounting for approximately 30% of the national total. While new cases were described as sporadic during the preceding week, authorities emphasized continued surveillance, movement restrictions, culling, disinfection, and delayed restocking of affected farms.
- Finland | August 26: ASF continued to spread in Finland's wild boar population following the country's first detections in late July.** As of August 26, 35 ASF-positive wild boar had been identified, all in Virolahti municipality in southeastern Finland near the Russian border, up from 26 cases reported on August 21 (Figure 2).

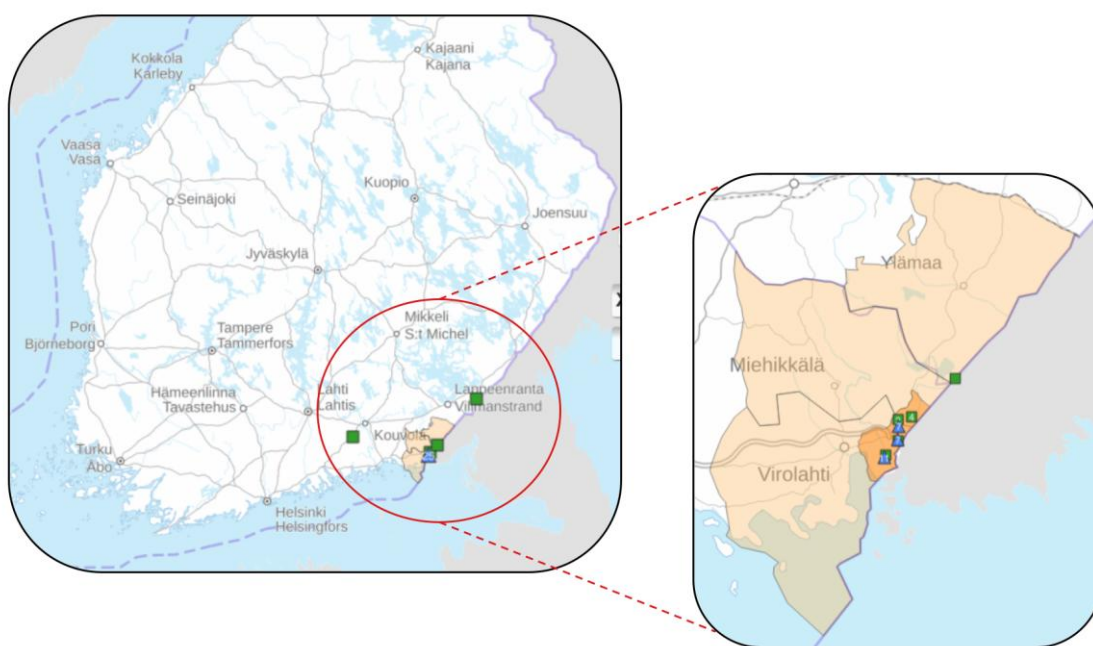


Figure 2. African swine fever (ASF) surveillance results in wild boar in southeastern Finland as of August 21, 2026. Blue triangles indicate ASF-positive wild boar; green squares indicate wild boar tested negative for ASF. Yellow shading indicates ASF Infection Zone, while orange shading indicates the core area within the Infection Zone where enhanced control measures apply (Source: [Finnish Food Authority \(Ruokavirasto\)](#))

Nine additional cases were detected on August 24–26. Authorities continue active carcass searches and laboratory testing, supported by trained volunteer hunters, while wildlife gates along Finland's eastern border fence with Russia remain closed to reduce wild boar movement. Introduction from Russia remains a possible source,

although the origin has not been confirmed. No ASF outbreaks have been detected in domestic pigs.

Following the initial ASF confirmation, Canada announced on July 30 the suspension of imports of live pigs, semen, and embryos from Finland and prohibited imports of Finnish raw or unprocessed swine products and by-products from animals slaughtered or collected after June 24.

- **Poland | August 24: ASF activity in domestic pigs increased substantially in August, with four additional farm outbreaks bringing the 2026 total from three to seven.** The new outbreaks occurred on relatively small holdings in three northwestern provinces: West Pomerania (17 pigs in Włodkowice, approximately 10 km from the German border), Kuyavia-Pomerania (two nearby farms in Golub-Dobrzyń with 231 and 378 pigs), and Pomerania (18 pigs in Rzeszcze). The four August outbreaks follow three earlier commercial farm outbreaks reported in May and July, including two July outbreaks in Kuyavia-Pomerania. Despite the recent increase, ASF activity in domestic pigs remains below recent annual levels, compared with 18 affected farms in 2025 and 44 in 2024.
- **Spain | August 27: ASF situation in Catalonia remains stable, with no new cases reported for two consecutive weeks.** Spain continues to report ASF exclusively in wild boar in Catalonia, with no new positive cases detected since August 13. As of August 27, authorities have reported 67 ASF outbreaks (three primary and 64 secondary), involving 379 positive wild boar across 13 municipalities. An additional 11,197 wild boar have tested negative, including 9,488 apparently healthy animals captured or hunted and 1,709 animals examined through passive surveillance. No ASF cases have been detected in domestic pigs. Commercial farms within restricted zones remain under enhanced passive surveillance and biosecurity inspections, and most pig holdings within Zone II are currently empty. Spain continues heightened ASF surveillance and biosecurity measures in both domestic pigs and wild boar nationwide.

ASIA

In August, ASF outbreaks were reported in four Asian countries: India, Vietnam, Laos, and the Philippines.

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia between July 30 and August 26, 2026, is presented in Figure 3.



Figure 3. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Asia from July 30 to August 26, 2026 (in green: domestic pigs). (Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#))

Regional Highlights

- Nepal | August 7: Three captive wild boars at the Central Zoo (referred to as "Sadar Zoo" in source) in Jawalakhel, Lalitpur, died from confirmed ASF in July 2026.** The detection is notable because it involves captive wild suids rather than domestic pigs.
- Philippines | August 11: ASF continues to affect multiple regions of the Philippines, with recent events highlighting backyard production, animal movement, carcass disposal, and spread across multiple local jurisdictions.** In Cebu City, nine pigs at a backyard operation tested positive for ASF, with authorities suspecting introduction through the movement of pigs between backyard raisers; all remaining pigs were culled. In San Miguel, Surigao del Sur, ASF was confirmed in four barangays, prompting intensified surveillance, culling, and establishment of biosecurity checkpoints. In Benguet, ASF-positive pig carcasses were found dumped after an apparent attempt to transport and sell infected animals, highlighting risks associated with movement of infected pigs and improper carcass disposal.

Control efforts extend beyond individual outbreaks. Cebu Province extended restrictions on live pigs and pork products from ASF-affected areas to 90 days, while the national government provided P4.9 million in indemnification to 116 hog raisers in Southern Leyte following a 2025 outbreak.

- **Vietnam | August 11: More than 59 metric tons of pigs were destroyed due to ASF in Quang Ngai over a period exceeding one month, highlighting continued substantial production losses associated with ongoing ASF activity in Vietnam.**
- **Laos | August 25: ASF was confirmed in Xayaboury District after an outbreak that began in June and subsequently spread to five villages.** Two pig samples from Ban Nam Tuan tested positive for ASF, prompting district authorities to suspend the slaughter, sale, and consumption of pork beginning August 23. Across the outbreak, 580 pigs were affected, including 423 deaths and 157 cullings; affected animals included 34 sows and five boars. Authorities also restricted the movement and sale of pigs and pork products, increased inspections of markets and food establishments, and launched public disease-prevention campaigns.
- **India | August 25: ASF activity continued across multiple regions of India during August, with confirmed infections reported in Kerala, Karnataka, and Nagaland.** ASF was detected at a pig breeding unit in Thrissur, Kerala, while Karnataka increased surveillance following confirmation in the Kundapura and Byndoor areas. In Nagaland, authorities established a 1-km infected zone after confirming cases in New Pangsha. Concerns about biosecurity and disease dissemination were also raised following reports of pig carcass dumping along the Assam-Nagaland border. A separate report from Gujarat described mortality exceeding 200 pigs, although ASF was only suspected.

India is also advancing development of an indigenous ASF vaccine through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The vaccine is being highlighted as a potential intervention for India's pig sector, particularly in the northeast, where pig production is an important component of smallholder agriculture.

- **Taiwan | August 26: An ASF-positive pig carcass was detected on Kinmen, prompting suspension of pork shipments from the island.** The detection is notable given Kinmen's proximity to mainland China and highlights continued concern regarding ASF introduction into Taiwan.

Taiwan intensified border inspections of pork and pork products to prevent the introduction of ASF, highlighting continued concern regarding the introduction of the virus through contaminated pork products; it said all inbound postal parcels are currently subject to 100% X-ray inspection, supplemented by scent detection by quarantine detector dogs.

AFRICA

In August, Kenya reported a confirmed ASF outbreak near Nairobi, affecting more than 20 pig farms. Separately, suspected ASF outbreaks associated with substantial pig mortality were under investigation in South Sudan and South Africa, with laboratory confirmation still pending.

Regional Highlights

- **Kenya | August 15: Major ASF outbreak reported near Nairobi.** Since mid-May, ASF has affected more than 20 pig farms in Juja, Thika, and Ruiru in Kiambu County, near Kenya's capital, Nairobi. Local news outlets reported that approximately 1,470 pigs were either sick or dead, with some farms experiencing mortality of up to 100%. Additional outbreaks have been reported in several other parts of the country. Veterinary authorities have directed local agencies to strengthen surveillance, farm biosecurity, pig movement controls, and rapid outbreak response.
- **South Sudan | August 14: Suspected ASF outbreak reported in Western Equatoria State.** A suspected ASF outbreak in Western Equatoria State, South Sudan, has killed at least 148 pigs on seven farms in Yambio and Gangura. Some farmers reportedly lost their entire herds within days. Veterinary officers, with technical support from FAO, are investigating the outbreak, and samples have been submitted for laboratory testing. Although field signs strongly suggest ASF, laboratory confirmation is still pending. Farmers have been advised to isolate sick pigs and avoid sourcing animals from affected areas.
- **South Africa | August 26: Suspected ASF outbreak under investigation in Eastern Cape.** Reports of high pig mortality among smallholder farms in Ugie, Eastern Cape Province, have prompted an investigation for possible ASF. Veterinary teams have been sent to the area to examine affected herds and collect samples for laboratory testing. Farmers have reported rapid losses, and some have begun slaughtering pigs early out of concern that additional animals may die. ASF has not yet been confirmed, and laboratory results are pending.

Classical Swine Fever

SOUTH AMERICA

- **Colombia | August 5: WOAHP recognizes the island region of San Andrés and Providencia as free of CSF.** San Andrés island is home to approximately 1600 swine, most of which are raised on small farms for self-consumption. This is the 18th of Colombia's 33 regions to obtain CSF-free status from WOAHP.
- **Ecuador | August 18: Ecuador has vaccinated 1.3 million swine against CSF since November 2025.** This achieves 65% of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries' goal to vaccinate 2 million pigs by November 2026 through the Program for the Control and Eradication of Notifiable Animal Diseases.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

The FMD situation in the Eastern Mediterranean remained limited to Lesbos Island, Greece, while the situation in Cyprus continued to improve. In August (7/30/2026–8/26/2026), Greece reported 23 SAT1 outbreaks affecting sheep, cattle, and mixed sheep-goat holdings. No FMD cases have been confirmed in swine. In Cyprus, no new outbreaks were reported,

surveillance results remained favorable, and vaccination continued nationwide. With disease activity declining, Cyprus has increasingly shifted toward recovery and restocking, while some FMD-related restrictions have also begun to ease in Greece.

Regional Highlights

- Cyprus | August 10: The situation continued to stabilize, with no new confirmed FMD outbreaks reported and more than 800 surveillance samples testing negative, apart from samples associated with two previously known cases in Avgorou and Pentakomo, which remained under investigation.** Vaccination continued nationwide, reaching 100% coverage in Famagusta, nearing completion in Larnaca and Nicosia, and progressing in Limassol and Paphos, with the national campaign expected to be completed by the end of November. No additional culling was reported, with the cumulative number of animals destroyed remaining at approximately 80,000. As disease control progresses, attention is increasingly shifting toward recovery, including compensation and restocking of affected farms; more than 100 farms have received compensation, although several claims remain outstanding and initial restocking is expected to begin in September.
- Greece | August 14: FMD caused by SAT1 topotype III remained active on Lesbos, with 173 outbreaks reported since the event began in March.** As of August 14, the outbreaks involved 77,313 susceptible animals, including 11,099 confirmed cases and 61,413 animals culled, with no deaths directly attributed to FMD. Sheep remained the most affected species, accounting for 8,409 cases and 38,909 culled animals, followed by mixed sheep-goat herds, while no FMD cases have been confirmed in swine. New outbreaks continued to be detected in August, indicating that transmission had not yet been fully interrupted despite extensive culling, movement restrictions, surveillance, and other control measures. Reports of free-roaming or semi-wild goats and cattle with suspicious clinical signs in mountainous areas have raised concern about potential surveillance gaps, although infection in these animals has not been confirmed. On August 17, authorities partially eased trade restrictions by allowing certain dairy products aged for more than two months to be transported off Lesbos, while broader disease-control measures remained in place.

ASIA

In August, new outbreaks of FMD were reported in Mongolia and India.

Regional Highlights

- Mongolia | August 27: New FMD SAT1 outbreak reported in Dornod Province.** Mongolian authorities submitted an immediate notification to WOAHP reporting a new FMD serotype SAT1 event in the country. The outbreak began on August 16 at a farm in Bodiin Nuur, Nomint Bag, Dashbalbar, Dornod Province, and was confirmed on August 20. The outbreak involved 24 clinical cases in domestic cattle, with no deaths or vaccinations reported. Response measures include movement controls, quarantine, disinfection, screening, zoning, and selective killing and disposal. The event remains ongoing, and the source of infection is currently classified as unknown or inconclusive. Previously, in May 2026, Mongolia reported the first occurrence of FMD SAT1 in the country, with three outbreaks confirmed.

AFRICA

In August, Botswana reported two new FMD outbreaks in communal cattle, while Eswatini completed its mass vaccination campaign and began easing some livestock movement restrictions after reporting no active cases. In Libya, serotype O remained active, with two new outbreaks in cattle and sheep. South Africa continued to report widespread SAT1 activity.

Regional Highlights:

- **Botswana | August 6: Two FMD outbreaks reported in Southern District.** In early August, Botswana reported two FMD outbreaks in communal cattle in Ngwaketse South, Southern District. The outbreaks occurred in two villages, beginning on August 2 and August 5, respectively. Together, the outbreaks involved 113 clinical cases among 1,140 susceptible cattle, with no deaths reported. A total of 467 cattle were vaccinated.
- **Eswatini | August 18: FMD vaccination completed as livestock restrictions begin to ease.** Eswatini has completed its national FMD mass vaccination campaign after reporting zero active cases in July. Authorities continue surveillance, biosecurity, and preparedness activities, while some veterinary checkpoints and movement controls have been eased as the disease situation improves. The government has also reopened imports of live breeding livestock, which had remained suspended during the FMD response. Imported animals must originate from FMD-free zones and undergo quarantine, disease screening, and veterinary certification.
- **Libya | August 13: FMD serotype O continues to spread, with two new outbreaks reported in Al Marj.** One outbreak, which began on August 1, affected domestic cattle, with all 30 susceptible animals on a farm developing clinical disease and one death reported. A second outbreak, beginning on August 3, affected sheep, with 90 cases among 100 susceptible animals and no deaths. No vaccination was reported for either outbreak. Combined, the two outbreaks involved 120 cases among 130 susceptible animals and one death. As of August 13, 40 FMD serotype O outbreaks remained unresolved in Libya.
- **South Africa | August 28: FMD SAT1 activity continues, while no new SAT2 cases were reported.** South Africa reported 472 new FMD SAT1 cases among 18,746 susceptible cattle, with five deaths and 456 cattle vaccinated. Newly reported SAT1 outbreaks were distributed across KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Western Cape, and Mpumalanga provinces, although several had onset dates before August. The SAT1 event remains widespread, with 748 outbreaks unresolved, and has cumulatively involved 14,018 cases and 1,019 deaths across affected species. No new cases were reported under the SAT2 event, although 1,013 outbreaks remain unresolved. The latest reports reinforce the shift toward SAT1 as the predominant circulating FMD serotype in South Africa. Authorities previously reported that SAT1 became more prevalent during the first half of 2026.

What Makes Farmers Act? Insights into Biosecurity in Japan

After a 26-year absence, CSF re-emerged in Japan in 2018, and despite control efforts, sporadic outbreaks continue in 2026. A recently published study from Japan explores the

decision-making processes pig farmers in CSF-affected areas use regarding the application of biosecurity measures on their farms.

Two hundred and twenty-eight survey responses from commercial swine farmers revealed that Livestock Service Hygiene Centers (LHSC) and veterinarians have the greatest impact on biosecurity measure decision-making. Survey respondents also reported that the desire to minimize the risk of infection was a stronger motivator than the desire to increase income, and that the desire to maintain comparable biosecurity levels as neighboring farms was a stronger motivator than the fear of insufficient biosecurity practices at neighboring farms.

The study found significant associations between respondents' knowledge of disease risks, attitudes toward veterinary advice, and biosecurity implementation practices. The establishment of the level of knowledge, attitudes, and practices helps to understand the opportunity areas to work with the farmers. However, by understanding farmers' beliefs, perspectives, attitudes, and motivation, we may be able to implement biosecurity measures more effectively and engage them longer to prevent the entry and spread of diseases.

Ukita M., Katada Y. and Makita K. Decision-making structure and nudges for Japanese pig farmers to implement biosecurity measures against classical swine fever outbreaks. Front. Vet. Sci. 13:1865451 (2026). doi: [10.3389/fvets.2026.1865451](https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2026.1865451)

Fox Parvovirus: First Detection in Belgian Swine

The first detection of the so-called “fox parvovirus” in a pig in Flanders was reported by Animal Health Care Flanders (DGZ) in late July, following increasing reports of characteristic clinical signs from local veterinarians. The virus was detected using PathoSense in a spleen sample from a piglet submitted for necropsy. The emerging parvovirus variant, genetically related to a virus previously identified in fox feces, has been detected with increasing frequency on pig farms in the Netherlands since late 2024.

Clinical signs are reported primarily in piglets and include bulging eyes, strabismus, skin redness, hair loss, and loss of condition, although signs have also been observed in fattening pigs. Despite their striking appearance, infections have generally been mild and self-limiting, with no associated mortality reported. DGZ encouraged veterinarians to remain alert for similar clinical presentations as the virus's epidemiology and significance in swine continue to be characterized.

Fox Parvovirus: What We Know So Far

- **What is fox parvovirus?**

A newly recognized virus in pigs that is genetically very similar to a parvovirus previously detected in foxes, which is why it has been called “fox parvovirus.” It is different from the common porcine parvovirus (PPV1), which is primarily associated with reproductive problems in pigs.

- **When and where was it first reported in pigs?**

The virus and associated clinical signs began to be reported on pig farms in the Netherlands in late 2024, with detections increasing since then. In 2026, the virus was first detected in a pig in Flanders, Belgium.

- **What should you look for?**

The most noticeable sign is unusually bulging eyes. Some pigs may also have crossed eyes (strabismus), red skin, hair loss, or poor body condition. Signs have been reported primarily in piglets but can also occur in growing pigs.

- **How serious is it?**

So far, infections appear to be generally mild and self-limiting. Affected pigs typically recover within a few weeks, and deaths have not been associated with the disease.

- **Do we know how it spreads?**

Not yet. Researchers are still investigating where the virus comes from, how it spreads between pigs, and its potential impact on swine production.

- **Why does it matter?**

Fox parvovirus is an emerging and still poorly understood swine health issue. Producers and veterinarians should be aware of the unusual clinical signs and consider further investigation if they are observed.

Regulatory and Trade Developments

Regulatory and trade developments reported in August largely focused on measures related to ASF and FMD. Several countries adjusted import restrictions in response to changing disease situations, including the Philippines, Zambia, Eswatini, and the United States, while Bulgaria advanced plans for ASF regionalization to support trade during outbreaks.

- **Philippines | August 9: Suspension of importation of live animals and animal products from seven countries.** The suspension covers FMD-susceptible animals (including swine), hooves, semen, lard, fresh meat and organs from Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, and Palestine following reports of FMD serotype SAT1 outbreaks. Products classified by WOA as safe commodities remain eligible for import provided they meet applicable import requirements and veterinary standards. Veterinary quarantine officers were also deployed at ports to enforce the restrictions.

In addition to these FMD-related measures, the Philippines also made changes to ASF-related pork restrictions in August. On August 14, the country lifted its ban on canned pork products from ASF-affected countries, provided that the products undergo heat treatment at over 158°F for at least 30 minutes. However, on August 23, Cebu Province extended its ban on the entry of live hogs and swine products (fresh, chilled, frozen, and processed) for 90 days due to the ASF situation within the country. The restriction applies to both commercial and personal shipments and also includes provisions related to biosecurity and record keeping.

- **Zambia | August 11: Import restrictions on livestock and animal products from South Africa partially lifted.** This ban was mandated on February 14, 2026 in response to the FMD situation in South Africa and covered cloven-hoofed animals and related products, including hives, trophies, skins feed, and hooves. Following improvements in the FMD situation, selected products may now be imported on a case-by-case basis, subject to strict import conditions and veterinary approval.
- **Bulgaria | August 14: The Ministry of Agriculture is working on establishing new export zones to facilitate trade amid ASF restrictions.** This is a new strategy for the country since it hasn't been implemented before, its objective is to allow trading and exportations even after an ASF outbreak, like the one recent in the Varna region. The key actions of the strategy is to delimit "restrictive zone 1," that will seek to comply with high-levels of biosecurity around pig farms, collaborate with the European Commission on risk analysis, create a national methodology related to regionalization criteria and improve the online trading of live pigs.
- **Eswatani | August 18: Ministry of Agriculture announced the reopening of livestock imports.** In 2019, the country banned the introduction of breeding animals (dairy, cattle, sheep, goat) due to the FMD outbreak and COVID-19 restrictions. With the FMD situation now under control, the Ministry of Agriculture reopened imports of breeding livestock, including dairy and beef cattle, goats, and sheep. Imported animals must originate from FMD-free zones and undergo quarantine and disease screening before and after entry. Imports must also be accompanied by a veterinary certificate of origin and comply with applicable veterinary requirements.
- **USA | August 19: USA lifted ASF-related import restrictions on Taiwan.** As a result of the outbreak of ASF in Taiwan back in October 2025, the USA imposed restrictions on imports of live swine and swine products from Taiwan. On April 6, 2026, the WOAHA recognized Taiwan's recovery of ASF-free status following the measures implemented in response to the outbreak. The USA subsequently lifted its ASF-related restrictions; however, because Taiwan is not considered free of CSF, FMD, and swine vesicular disease (SVD) by the USA, some import restrictions remain in place.
- **Uruguay | August 26: Uruguay strengthened its FMD emergency preparedness by becoming a full member of the Regional Bank of Antigens and Vaccines (BANVACO).** Membership provides Uruguay with timely access to emergency FMD vaccines against different virus variants, supporting rapid outbreak response and protection of the country's animal health status and export markets. Coordinated by PANAFTOSA/PAHO, BANVACO maintains antigen reserves for emergency vaccine production; Uruguay joins Brazil, Ecuador, and Paraguay as the fourth member. The agreement was accompanied by a multi-sector FMD preparedness exercise focused on outbreak response, market impacts, and measures to maintain or regain sanitary status.

New World Screwworm (NWS): Regulatory and Movement Control Updates

NWS remains an animal health concern in the United States following detections in Texas and New Mexico. Meanwhile, continued NWS spread in Mexico, including detections in northern states bordering the United States, is influencing livestock movement and trade along the U.S.–Mexico border.

On August 24, USDA reopened the Douglas, Arizona, port of entry for cattle from Mexico, the first step in a phased reopening of southern livestock ports. Reopening of the Santa Teresa and Columbus, New Mexico, ports will depend on continued risk assessment and disease-control progress in Mexico. Imported cattle undergo multiple NWS inspections and treatments; suspected cases result in the shipment being held, while confirmation triggers removal of the entire lot and a 90-day export prohibition for the affected facility. Texas also introduced additional identification, certification, and entry-permit requirements for Mexican-origin cattle subsequently moved into the state.

As of August 24, Mexico reported 39,266 cumulative NWS cases, including 1,909 active cases. Detections in northern states, including Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas (Figure 4), highlight the continued risk of northward spread and the importance of surveillance and inspection at U.S. livestock ports of entry. USDA is also expanding NWS control capacity, with a new sterile fly production facility at Moore Air Base in Texas expected to begin operations in spring 2027. In parallel, the all-male NovoFly™ screwworm strain is undergoing regulatory review and could increase the efficiency of sterile insect releases.

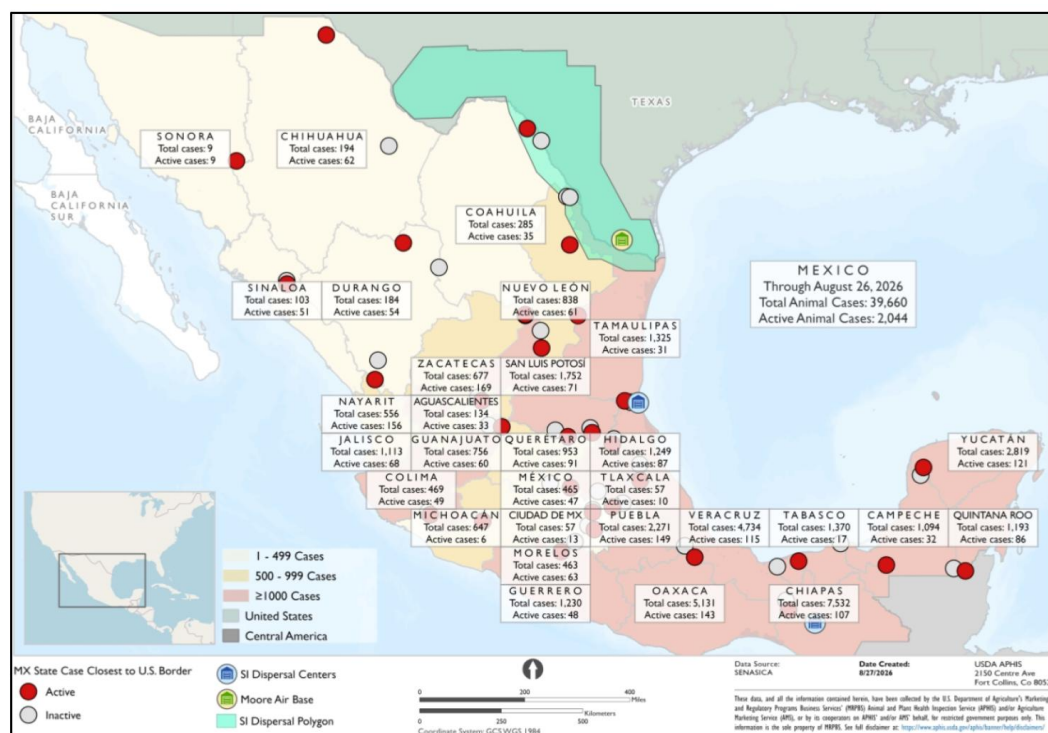


Figure 4. New World screwworm cases in Mexico as of August 26, 2026. The map shows cumulative and active animal cases by Mexican state, locations of cases closest to the U.S. border, and U.S. sterile insect dispersal infrastructure (Source: [USDA APHIS](#); data source: SENASICA)

Canada continues to restrict imports of live swine and other susceptible livestock originating from or traveling through Texas, while pork products are not affected. Because swine are susceptible to NWS, further geographic expansion could result in additional animal-movement requirements and increased biosecurity concerns for U.S. pork producers.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

- Zimbabwe | August 24: Authorities intercepted 4.3 tonnes of smuggled meat and meat products at an illegal border crossing in Beitbridge.** The shipment included 3,480 kg of sausages, 810 kg of chicken cuts, and 40 kg of polony and lacked required biosafety, veterinary, and import permits. Authorities have intensified enforcement around Beitbridge, a major crossing point with South Africa, citing public and animal health risks associated with uninspected meat and products entering outside regulated cold-chain and veterinary controls.
- Cambodia | August 26: Authorities destroyed nearly 10 tonnes of illegally imported, spoiled frozen meat and food products in Phnom Penh.** The destroyed products included pork legs, ears, bellies and skin, as well as buffalo meat, poultry, seafood, and other frozen foods seized during enforcement operations against illegal imports. Cambodian authorities reported that 20.1 tonnes of frozen meat and related products were seized during August and subsequently determined to be of poor quality, with the products destroyed in two batches totaling approximately 10.4 and 9.7 tonnes. Customs authorities continue enforcement efforts targeting smuggled, untaxed, counterfeit, and other illegally imported goods.

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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.

Any inquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at SwineGlobal@umn.edu.

University of Minnesota Technical Coordination: Maria Sol Perez (PI), Valeriia Yustyniuk (Project Coordinator), Sylvester Ochwo, Sarah Neuser, George Ondieki, Tania Tavata Meneses Hernandez, and Allyson Patterson.