



Swine Health Information Center

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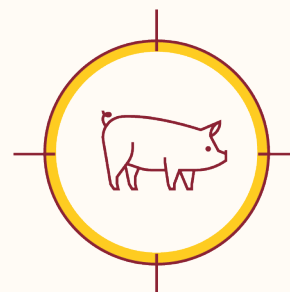


CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

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

Tuesday, September 1, 2026, to Monday, October 5, 2026

Report Highlights

- **FMD in Namibia:** Namibia confirmed its first FMD outbreak in the FMD-free zone since 1964, disrupting livestock trade and international exports.
- **FMD in Turkiye:** FMD serotype A re-emerged near the Iraqi border, confirming circulation of four FMD serotypes in recent years.
- **ASF in Finland:** Continued geographic spread of ASF in wild boar expanded affected areas and intensified economic impacts on Finland's pork sector, despite no detections in domestic pigs.
- **ASF in Romania:** Buzău County reported its first ASF outbreak in a commercial pig farm in nearly two years, affecting a 5,720-pig operation.

SEPTEMBER 2026 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Buzau County, Romania	9/24	ASF	First outbreak in a commercial farm in over two years - 5,720 pigs culled.
2	Karasburg (//Kharas Region), Namibia	9/23	FMD Serotype pending	First FMD outbreak within FMD-free zone.
2	Near border with Iran, Turkiye	9/13	FMD Serotype A	First outbreak in over a year - 671 cattle affected.
2	Chongqing Municipality China	9/8	FMD Serotype O	FMD confirmed in pigs at a slaughterhouse - 37 cases.
1	Multiple locations, Poland	9/15	ASF	Two backyard farms.
1	Nakasongola District, Uganda	9/2	FMD Serotype pending	Over 1,300 cattle 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

Our [Swine Global Disease Surveillance Report survey open](#) remains open to gather feedback. Whether you read the report every month or occasionally, we'd love to hear from you. Your feedback helps us understand which sections are most valuable, identify areas for improvement, and ensure the report meets the needs of the swine and animal health community. **Your input will help shape future editions of the report.**

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In September (8/27/2026-9/30/2026), **five European countries** (Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported **74 African swine fever (ASF) outbreaks in domestic pigs** to EU ADIS, representing an approximately two-fold decrease from 154 outbreaks during the previous reporting period. Romania continued to account for the majority of reported activity, with 45 outbreaks. Poland reported two additional outbreaks in domestic pigs, while Romania confirmed an outbreak at a commercial farm involving 5,720 pigs. In contrast, Croatia and Lithuania eased some restrictions following sustained improvement in the domestic-pig situation.

During the same period, **14 European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Spain) reported **292 outbreaks in wild boar**, a decrease from 385 outbreaks during the previous reporting period. Poland accounted for the largest number of outbreaks (n=114), followed by Latvia (n=61) and Italy (n=28). Wild boar remained the main driver of ASF activity in several countries. Hungary expanded infected and high-risk areas following continued spread in the south, and Finland expanded its affected area following additional detections. In Spain, the outbreak remained geographically contained, allowing authorities to move toward the final phase of the eradication plan.

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks in Europe between August 27 and September 30, 2026, is presented in Figure 1.



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

Regional Highlights:

- Poland | September 15: Two additional ASF outbreaks were confirmed in domestic pigs in Lubelskie Province, bringing Poland's 2026 total to nine outbreaks.** The first was confirmed on September 9 in a 16-pig holding in Czartowiec, following clinical signs including anorexia, fever, and cyanosis; all pigs were subsequently culled. A second, epidemiologically linked outbreak was confirmed on September 15 in a 21-pig contact holding in nearby Siemnice; the animals had been culled on September 12. The source of the initial September outbreak remains unknown or inconclusive. These follow seven earlier domestic-pig outbreaks reported since July in Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Zachodniopomorskie, and Pomorskie provinces, including outbreaks affecting 3,095 pigs in July and 231 and 378 pigs in August.
- Croatia | September 18: ASF activity in domestic pigs has subsided following substantial outbreak activity during June–August, allowing some restrictions to be eased while enhanced controls remain in higher-risk areas.** Croatia reported 130 outbreaks in domestic pigs in 2026, affecting establishments with a total of 4,594 pigs; the last outbreak was confirmed on August 4. Most outbreaks occurred in smaller holdings, although nine affected establishments held more than 100 pigs.

Epidemiological investigations identified biosecurity or other compliance deficiencies at 46 affected establishments, including very low biosecurity at 13 holdings. After more than 30 days without new domestic pig outbreaks and completion of required cleaning, disinfection, and veterinary controls, authorities partially lifted protection and surveillance zones in early September. However, some surveillance zones remain due to ASF activity in neighboring Hungary, while Restricted Zone III and associated movement and control measures remain in place. Authorities also narrowed restrictions on wild boar hunting, while maintaining them in higher-risk counties and for employees of holdings with 101 or more pigs. ASF continues to circulate in wild boar, with 200 positive wild boar reported in 2026, including 194 in Osijek-Baranja County.

- Lithuania | September 22: ASF Restricted Zone III was abolished and reclassified as the less restrictive Zone II following a sustained absence of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs.** No ASF cases have been detected in domestic pigs in the reclassified area during the past 12 months, and surveillance of domestic pigs has remained negative. The affected area includes 72 pig holdings with 31,612 pigs: four commercial farms with 31,448 pigs and 68 non-commercial farms with 164 pigs. Inspections found all assessed holdings compliant with applicable requirements. The reclassification reduces movement and marketing restrictions and the frequency of biosecurity inspections for commercial farms. However, ASF remains widespread in wild boar: 1,538 positive wild boar have been detected in Lithuania in 2026, including 1,454 found dead and 84 hunted animals. Zone II, therefore, remains subject to ASF surveillance and biosecurity requirements because the virus continues to circulate in wild boar.
- Hungary | September 23: ASF continued to spread in wild boar in the southern region, prompting authorities to expand infected and high-risk areas in Baranya, Tolna, and Bács-Kiskun counties.** ASFV was confirmed in two additional wild boars from the previously established infected area near Mohács and Homorúd in Baranya County, close to the Serbian border. Authorities indicated that the cases may reflect natural spread through wild boar populations from an adjacent game-management area or from Serbia, raising concern about further northward spread

along the Danube. As of mid-September, ASF-affected and restricted areas covered substantial portions of northern and southern Hungary, with Restricted Zone III established around the recent domestic pig outbreaks in the south (Figure 2). Hungary has reported six ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs in 2026: one in June and five in August. The June outbreak affected a commercial breeding and fattening farm with 3,166 pigs in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, while the August outbreaks included a 1,850-pig commercial fattening farm in Somogy County and four small-scale commercial holdings in Baranya County with 19–38 pigs each. Surveillance and wild boar population-reduction measures remain ongoing in affected areas; by mid-September, 186 ASF-positive wild boar had been detected in Baranya County since July 2025.

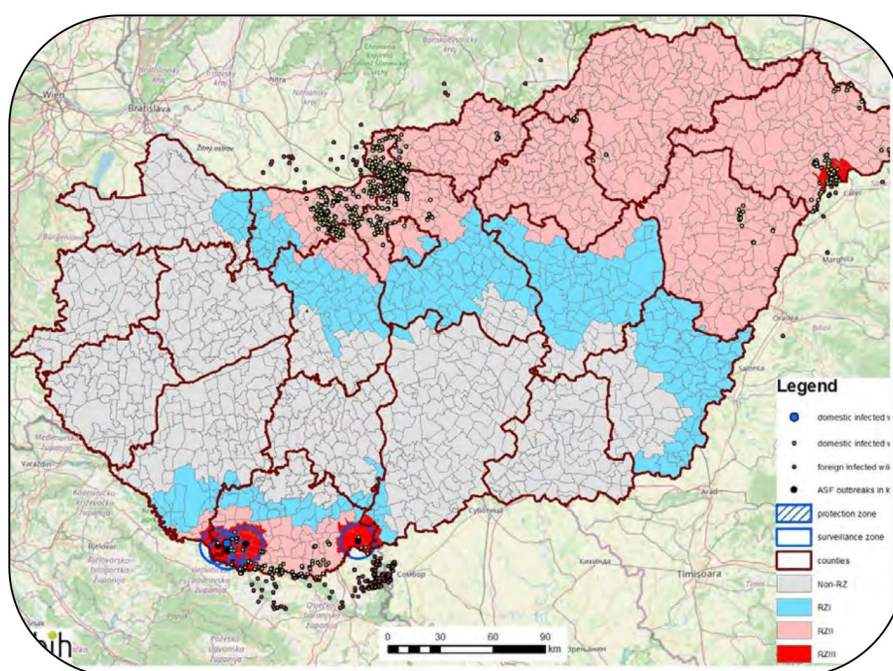


Figure 2. African swine fever distribution and restriction zones in Hungary as of September 15, 2026. Gray indicates non-restricted areas; light blue, pink, and red indicate ASF Restricted Zones I, II, and III, respectively. Blue hatched and outlined areas indicate protection and surveillance zones established around domestic pig outbreaks. Points indicate reported ASF detections in domestic pigs and wild boar. (Source: [Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture/Nébih](#))

- Romania | September 24: ASF was confirmed at a commercial pig farm in Stâlpu, Buzău County, marking the first outbreak at a commercial operation in the county in nearly two years.** Clinical signs were reportedly observed approximately two days before laboratory confirmation. Authorities culled all 5,720 pigs at the affected farm, followed by cleaning and disinfection. Authorities established protection and surveillance zones and imposed movement restrictions on nearby farms; the county is also monitoring five ASF outbreaks in backyard holdings. A second disinfection was scheduled for September 29, after which the outbreak may be declared closed following the required 33-day period, provided sanitary conditions

are met. An epidemiological investigation is ongoing, and the source of virus introduction has not been reported.

- Finland | September 24: ASF continued to expand geographically in Finland's wild boar population, prompting further expansion of the core area within the infected zone.** Following Finland's first detections in late July, an infected wild boar found in Pyhtää on August 28, approximately 25 miles (40 km) west of the previous infected zone and 43 miles (70 km) from the Russian border, prompted expansion of the infected zone to approximately 1860 miles² (3,000 km²). The animal was estimated to have died 1.5–4 months earlier. The virus was identified as genotype II, subgroup 3, which has previously been detected in several European countries, including Russia. On September 21, ASF was confirmed in five wild boars in Huijakkala, Lappeenranta, within the infected zone but outside the existing core area, prompting authorities to expand the core area northeastward along the Russian border on September 24 (Fig. 3). No ASF outbreaks have been detected in domestic pigs.

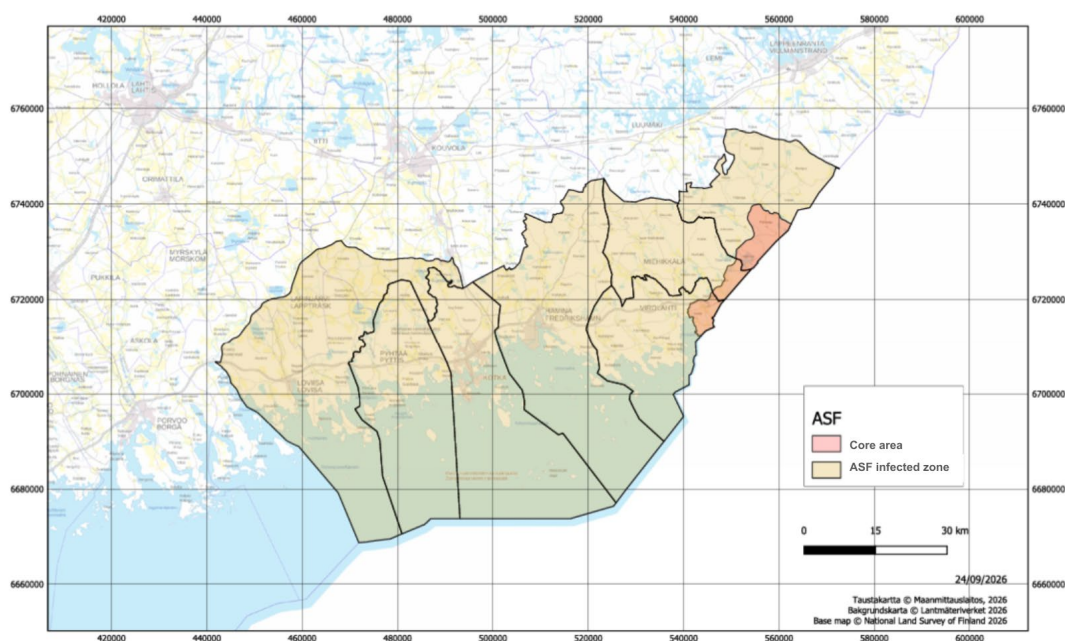


Figure 3. African swine fever infected zone and core area in southeastern Finland as of September 24, 2026. Light yellow shading indicates the ASF infected zone, while pink shading indicates the core area, where enhanced disease-control measures apply Source: [Finnish Food Authority \(Ruokavirasto\)](#)

The infected zone contains 11 pig holdings with approximately 300 pigs, mostly hobby holdings keeping small numbers of non-commercial pigs, such as farmed wild boar, Mangalica pigs, and miniature pigs, as well as one commercial holding expected to cease production and one small-scale slaughterhouse operating under special conditions. An additional 1680-miles² (2,700-km²) buffer zone established on September 10 contains 18 commercial pig holdings with approximately 26,000 pigs and five hobby holdings. Authorities continue carcass searches and wild boar control, while pig producers nationwide have been encouraged to review farm biosecurity and apply for financial support for fencing.

Despite the absence of ASF in domestic pigs, trade impacts are already affecting Finland's pork sector. Export restrictions imposed by China, Japan, Taiwan, and South Africa are projected to result in more than USD \$7.9 million (€7 million) in lost pork exports and USD \$4.5 million (€4 million) in other carcass products by the end of 2026, with total lost export revenue potentially reaching approximately USD \$14.7 million (€13 million) during August–December 2026 and USD \$45.4 million (€40 million) in 2027 if products cannot be redirected to alternative markets. Intra-EU pork trade has not been affected.

- **Spain | September 30: The outbreak remained geographically contained, allowing authorities to transition toward the final phase of the eradication plan while maintaining intensive wild boar control and surveillance.** By October 1, Spain had reported 72 outbreak foci involving 400 ASF-positive wild boar across 13 municipalities, representing approximately five additional foci and 21 positive wild boar during September. Recent detections remained within Restricted Zone II.

Authorities announced that the ASF eradication plan was entering its final phase, concentrating control efforts within the contained affected area. Measures include intensified wild boar population reduction, increased trapping (including urban areas), expanded searches and carcass removal, and reinforced perimeter fencing and other barriers along wild boar movement corridors. Despite this transition, restrictions remain substantial: Access to Collserola Natural Park is expected to remain closed for at least another three months to minimize disturbance of wild boar and reduce the potential for virus spread. Surveillance and biosecurity controls also remain in place at pig holdings in Restricted Zones I and II. No ASF-positive domestic pigs have been detected, and most pig holdings within Restricted Zone II are currently empty.

ASIA

In September, new ASF outbreaks were reported in India, Laos, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

Figure 4 presents the spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia between August 27 and September 30, 2026.



Figure 4. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Asia from August 27 to September 30, 2026 (in blue: domestic pigs). (Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#))

Regional Highlights

- Philippines | September 2: ASF continued its geographic spread, with new outbreaks reported across multiple island provinces and municipalities.** New detections were reported in Ginatilan, Cebu, where affected pigs were depopulated and local movement restrictions were imposed, as well as in Agutaya (Palawan), Bais City (Negros Oriental), Occidental Mindoro, and Marinduque. In parallel with ongoing outbreak-control measures, the Philippines began commercial sales of its first ASF vaccine in early September, expanding access beyond the government-controlled vaccination program initiated in 2024. The Department of Agriculture is also seeking \$17.2 million (PHP 1 billion) to subsidize vaccination for pigs in backyard farms, an important target population for expanding vaccination coverage.
- India | September 18: Severe pig mortality consistent with ASF was reported in Meghalaya, but the suspected outbreaks have not been officially confirmed.** Unconfirmed outbreaks presenting classic ASF clinical signs (severe mortality, epistaxis) have reportedly devastated pig farms in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya. However, formal state laboratory confirmation and official veterinary sampling reportedly have not yet occurred, raising concerns about delayed

containment measures, unmonitored herd movements, and missing disease-containment checkpoints in the region.

- **Vietnam | September 19: ASF continued to affect multiple areas of Vietnam, with substantial losses reported among small-scale pig farms in Nghe An Province.** ASF resurged across Northern, Central, and Southern provinces (including Nghe An, Khanh Hoa, Ca Mau, and Ho Chi Minh City). Early-month reports confirmed over 7,300 pigs culled nationally, with localized outbreaks requiring the destruction of several additional tons of infected pork to prevent further transmission.

To eliminate critical biosecurity gaps and enforce meat traceability, Hanoi municipal authorities shut down over 660 informal slaughterhouses (moving operations exclusively to 71 centralized, veterinary-supervised facilities). This structural crackdown directly targets unsanitary roadside processing and uninspected pork sales that drive recurring viral spread.

- **Laos | September 29: Pig movement restrictions were partially eased after ASF outbreaks in Vientiane remained contained, balancing disease control with pork supply needs.** In response to early September outbreaks in Vientiane's Sangthong and Naxaithong districts, Lao livestock authorities established a three-tiered zoning strategy (Red, Yellow, and Green zones) to control ASF while stabilizing the local pork supply. Under the updated guidelines, market-weight pigs (>100 kg) from Green zones may move to approved slaughterhouses along designated routes, provided they pass technical inspections and test negative for ASF.

AFRICA

In September, Kenya reported further spread of ASF to six other counties across the country despite the government's efforts to control the disease, while South Sudan reported the first case of ASF.

Regional Highlights

- **Kenya | September 12: ASF spreads out to seven Counties despite government intervention.** After last month's reports of an ASF outbreak around the Nairobi area, where 1,470 pigs have died and over 20 farms have been affected, local news reports that the disease has now spread to six other counties across the country, despite government interventions. However, a Kenyan authorities' follow-up report on the World Animal Health Information System, dated September 29, records three outbreaks with 112 cases and 102 deaths. The Border Control and Operations Coordination Committee chair revealed that the government is sustaining measures to strengthen livestock disease surveillance, prevention and response, while also addressing risks associated with the movement of livestock across borders. In response to this outbreak, the Director of Veterinary Services has reiterated that biosecurity remains the main line of defense against the disease, and farmers should restrict the movement of people, animals and equipment between farms and report suspected cases promptly.
- **South Sudan | September 20: The country reported its first-ever ASF outbreak, with 40 cases and 35 deaths.** The outbreak occurred at a pig farm in Yambio, where ASF was detected in samples collected on July 18. The event was subsequently

reported to WOAHA through WAHIS and classified as the first occurrence of ASF in the country. The outbreak has since been contained and resolved.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

FMD activity continued in the region, with SAT1 outbreaks reported in Greece and serotype A re-emerging in Türkiye, while Cyprus continued to transition toward recovery. In September (8/27/2026–9/30/2026), Greece reported 19 SAT1 outbreaks on Lesbos, continuing the overall decline in outbreaks observed earlier in the year. Türkiye reported two outbreaks of FMD serotype A in cattle near the Iraqi border, marking the re-emergence of this serotype after more than a year without reported detections and adding to the country's ongoing circulation of multiple FMD serotypes. In Cyprus, no new outbreaks were reported, and the government announced a long-term recovery plan to rebuild livestock production and strengthen biosecurity following the 2026 outbreak.

Regional Highlights

- Greece | September 3: The Greek government introduced a new operational coordination model for the ongoing FMD outbreak on Lesbos, assigning field coordination to the Ministry of National Defense.** The Ministry of Rural Development and Food retains legal, strategic, scientific, and technical responsibility for the response. The change followed an August 28 decision by the North Aegean Regional Council to suspend local culling, tracing, and sampling activities, affecting 4,425 animals in 20 holdings; that decision was subsequently annulled, allowing prescribed control measures, including culling, to resume. As of September 11, 196 FMD outbreaks had been reported on Lesbos and 83,857 animals had been culled, primarily sheep and goats; the total included 81 swine. Although new outbreaks continued to be detected, weekly outbreak counts showed an overall declining trend from March through early September (Figure 5). Surveillance and outbreak-closure activities remain ongoing.

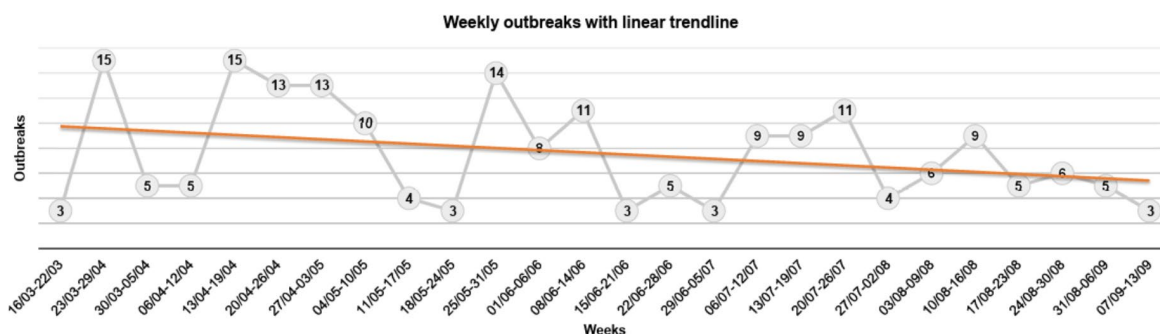


Figure 5. Weekly reported FMD outbreaks on Lesbos, Greece, from March 16 through September 11, 2026 (Source: [Ministry of Rural Development and Food](#))

- **Cyprus | September 11: The government announced a USD \$720 million (€610.9 million) 12-year recovery plan for the livestock sector following the 2026 FMD outbreak, which resulted in the culling of more than 84,000 animals.** According to the government-appointed scientific committee, losses included 56,632 sheep and goats across 104 holdings, 3,018 cattle across 14 holdings, and 24,483 pigs across three farms. The government has already provided approximately USD \$20.4 million (€17.3 million) in compensation and related support to affected producers. The recovery plan focuses on rebuilding and modernizing livestock production, including USD \$48.3 million (€41 million) for biosecurity and fencing and USD \$75.1 million (€63.7 million) for scientific and technical support. The plan represents a shift from emergency outbreak response toward longer-term recovery and strengthening of the livestock sector.
- **Türkiye | September 13: FMD serotype A re-emerged in cattle near the Iraqi border following more than a year without reported detections of this serotype.** The event began on September 7 and was confirmed on September 13, with 27 cases among 671 susceptible cattle reported as of September 22; no deaths or culling were reported, while 13,459 animals were vaccinated. Serotype A, endemic in Türkiye, was detected more recently during 2024–2025 but has not been reported since July 14, 2025. The event adds to an increasingly complex FMD situation in Türkiye, where multiple serotypes have circulated in recent years. In addition to the historically endemic serotype O, SAT2 emerged in 2023 and was detected again in 2025, while SAT1 re-emerged in 2025 after about six decades of absence and has continued to circulate in 2026. Given the location of the new serotype A outbreaks near the Türkiye–Iraq border, authorities highlighted the potential risk of transboundary spread. The source of infection and possible routes of introduction remain under investigation.

ASIA

In September, FMD activity in Asia included new outbreaks in China and Mongolia, alongside strengthened regional prevention and control measures. China confirmed a serotype O outbreak in pigs at a slaughterhouse in Chongqing, while Mongolia reported SAT1 in cattle. In response to the emergence of SAT1 in neighboring countries, South Korea completed preventive vaccination of farms and breeding livestock in border areas. Meanwhile, Pakistan established an FMD-free compartment in Punjab as part of efforts to strengthen disease control and facilitate international trade.

Regional Highlights

- **China | September 8: FMD serotype O was confirmed in pigs at a slaughterhouse in Dazu District, Chongqing Municipality.** Of 677 pigs present at the establishment, 37 were affected. After the Chongqing Animal Disease Prevention and Control Center confirmed the outbreak, authorities implemented culling, cleaning and disinfection, safe disposal, surveillance and screening, and initiated an epidemiological investigation. Authorities have not reported the number of pigs culled or the source of infection. The outbreak is distinct from the emergence of FMD SAT1 in China in 2026, when the country first reported this serotype.

- Pakistan | September 12: An FMD-free compartment was inaugurated at Samson Agri Farms in Muzaffargarh, Punjab, as part of provincial efforts to strengthen disease control and expand access to international livestock markets.** The compartment operates under enhanced biosecurity, routine vaccination, animal identification and monitoring, and disease-prevention protocols. Punjab authorities indicated that the compartment approach is intended to facilitate exports of livestock and meat products, particularly to Gulf and European markets, while supporting broader modernization of the livestock sector. FMD is endemic in Pakistan, and serotypes O, A and Asia-1 are commonly reported in outbreaks.
- South Korea | September 16: South Korea strengthened FMD preparedness in response to the emergence of SAT1 in neighboring China and Mongolia.** Preventive vaccination was completed at farms and breeding facilities in border areas of Incheon, Gyeonggi, and Gangwon provinces, with vaccination planned for 28 additional cities and counties considered at elevated risk by early 2027. The government also plans to stockpile 32 million doses of SAT1 vaccine by 2027.

AFRICA

In September, FMD developments across Africa included new outbreak activity, movement restrictions, and strengthened disease-control measures. Namibia reported its first FMD outbreak in a zone that had remained FMD-free since 1965, while Uganda imposed livestock movement restrictions along a major cattle transit corridor serving Kampala following an outbreak. In Botswana, authorities strengthened livestock identification and movement tracking, while feedlot operators challenged FMD-related control measures in court. Meanwhile, South Africa continued efforts to expand FMD vaccine capacity by engaging domestic manufacturers and increasing producer participation in vaccination activities.

Regional Highlights:

- Botswana | September 28: The ongoing FMD SAT1 outbreak in Kgatleng District reached 527 reported cases in cattle and two in the greater kudu (wild), with no mortalities.** Botswana reported the updated case count to WAHIS on September 28. Disease-control measures, including targeted vaccination, enhanced surveillance, and strict livestock movement controls, remain in place. A second booster vaccination campaign is expected to be completed by mid-October. The prolonged movement restrictions have also created economic pressure on the livestock sector, with two major feedlot operators challenging the government's control measures in court. In parallel, veterinary authorities upgraded the Botswana Animal Information and Traceability System to strengthen animal identification, movement tracking, and disease surveillance.
- South Africa | September 17: FMD control efforts continued nationwide, with authorities expanding vaccine supply, domestic production capacity, and farmer participation in vaccination.** In response to continued disease activity, the government and private sector have imported more than 23 million FMD vaccine doses to support the vaccination campaign. Authorities are also seeking to expand domestic vaccine manufacturing, as the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) currently has capacity to produce approximately 20,000 doses, compared with an estimated national requirement of 2.5 million doses per month. Qualified private manufacturers have therefore been approached to supplement production while ARC

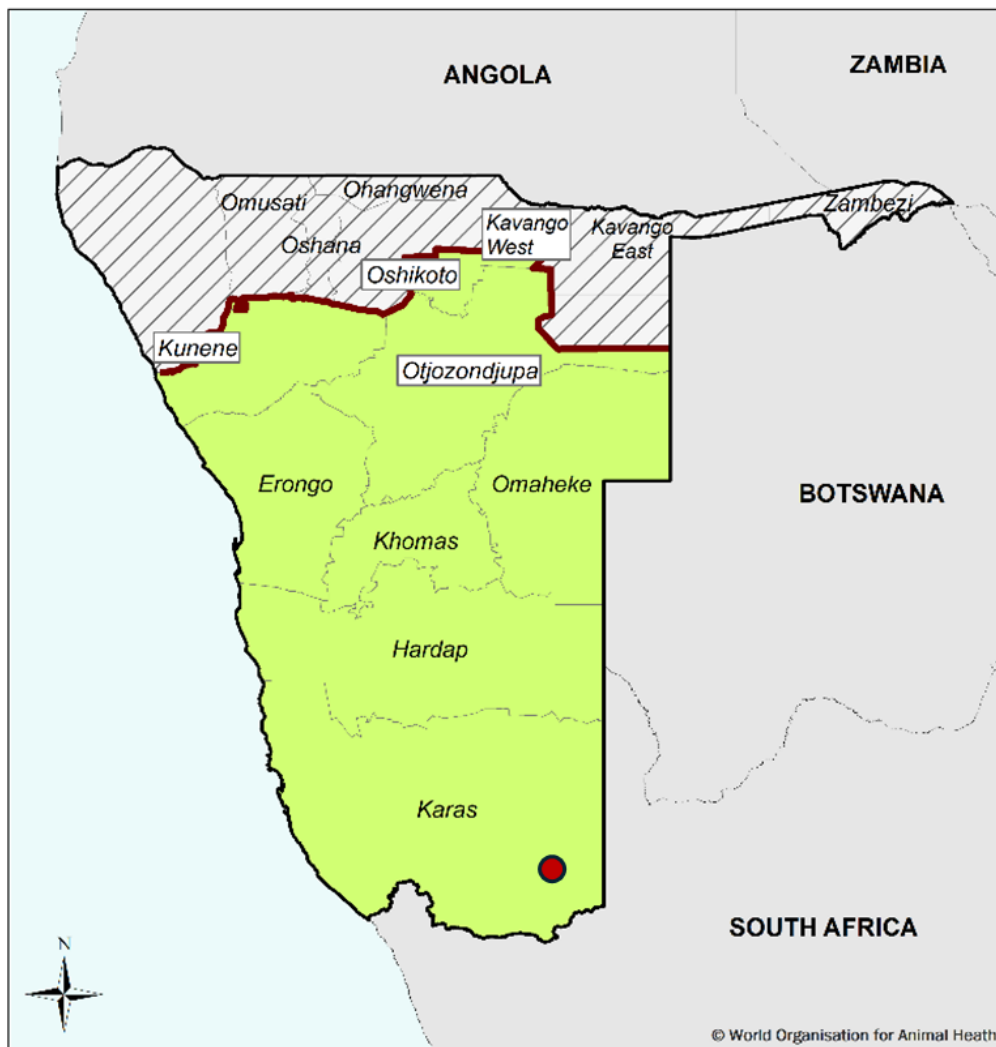
expands capacity. In parallel, the government established a legal pathway allowing registered farmers to vaccinate their own herds, with more than 1,000 farmers registered by September 4.

- **Namibia | September 23: First FMD outbreak confirmed in Namibia's FMD-Free Zone since 1964.** Namibia has reported the first confirmed FMD case in Karasburg (Kharas Region) within its FMD-free zone (Figure 6), located South of the Veterinary Cordon Fence. The last FMD outbreak in this region occurred in 1964, and eradication was achieved in 1965. During routine disease surveillance, veterinary officials observed 63 cattle showing clinical signs. Ten out of the 11 samples collected and submitted to the Central Veterinary Laboratory for diagnosis tested positive for the FMD virus. Analysis is still ongoing to determine the specific serotype behind the outbreak.

The Namibian government imposed a nationwide livestock trade/slaughter ban, and WOAHA revoked its FMD-free status for the southern zone, halting exports to China, South Africa, and the United States. The livestock sector (about 3.1% of GDP, N\$8.8B/year) faces up to 12,000 lost job-years in 2026–27, though confirmed containment to Kharas allowed a partial lift of restrictions north of the cordon fence, while the southern zone stays locked down and international bans continue.

- **Uganda | September 2: An FMD outbreak in Nakasongola District prompted authorities to impose a livestock movement ban along a major cattle transit corridor serving Kampala.** The outbreak reportedly affected 1,300 cattle and resulted in 55 deaths. Veterinary authorities introduced movement restrictions to contain further spread. Nakasongola is an important cattle transit corridor supplying Kampala, making the restrictions particularly relevant to livestock movement and trade.

FMD FREE ZONE IN NAMIBIA



Official FMD status in Namibia

- Veterinary cordon fence
 - FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, located south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (February 1997)
 - Zone of Namibia without a recognised FMD status, covering the districts of Kavango East, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Zambezi and part of Kavango West, Kunene, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa
 - District Framed districts are partly included in the FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised
- * Date shown in brackets indicates when the relevant application was submitted to WOA by the Delegate.

Figure 6. Map of Namibia's FMD-free zones prior to the outbreak reported in September 2026. The red dot indicates the location of the outbreak.

Regulatory and Trade Developments

Regulatory and trade measures reported in September focused primarily on the control of ASF and FMD. The Philippines expanded FMD-related import restrictions to additional countries while implementing domestic movement controls to limit ASF spread. Taiwan introduced additional ASF-related import restrictions, while Lesotho, Russia, and Namibia adjusted livestock movement and trade measures in response to evolving FMD situations.

- Philippines | September 4: FMD-related import restrictions were expanded to 23 additional countries in response to continued global FMD activity.** The suspension covers live FMD-susceptible animals, including cattle, water buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, and deer, as well as associated animal products and by-products. Certain commodities considered safe may continue to be imported subject to Philippine import requirements and additional certification.

Domestic movement restrictions were also implemented in response to ASF. Albay Province prohibited the entry of live pigs, pork, and pork products from Camarines Sur, while Moalboal, Cebu, imposed a 30-day ban on the entry of live pigs and pork products and required local government certification for animals processed at the municipal slaughterhouse.

- Kenya | September 12: Kenya strengthened coordination of cross-border livestock movements and disease control following recent ASF outbreaks and continued transboundary disease risks.** The measures following ASF outbreaks reported in Tharaka-Nithi, Busia, Embu, Kakamega, Homa Bay, and Migori counties are intended to improve management of ASF and other transboundary animal diseases. The response includes implementation of the Pastoralism and Livestock Adaptation to Climate in Eastern Africa Programme and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Protocol on Transhumance, supporting coordination with Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, and Somalia while balancing disease-control measures with the livelihoods of pastoralist communities.
- Lesotho | September 16: The ban on imports of red meat and pork products from South Africa was lifted after one year.** Imports are permitted with immediate effect, provided the products originate from slaughterhouses approved by the South African Veterinary Authority. Imports of live animals are also permitted when originating from FMD-free areas. However, restrictions remain in place for feet, heads, viscera, and offal. South Africa has experienced multiple FMD outbreaks since 2024, predominantly associated with SAT2 serotype.
- Taiwan | September 20: Imports of live pigs and pork products from South Sudan were prohibited following the country's first reported ASF outbreak.** South Sudan reported its first ASF outbreak on July 18, 2026, in Yambio County. Although Taiwan does not currently import live pigs from South Sudan, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency classified the country as high risk for ASF and introduced the restriction as a preventive measure. Taiwan also maintains a "zero-tolerance" policy toward illegal imports of pork and pork products to reduce the risk of ASF introduction.
- Russia | September 25: FMD-related import restrictions on livestock products from several regions of Kazakhstan were lifted.** The Russian Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance authorized the import and movement of products from FMD-susceptible animals, animal feed, and feed additives from East

Kazakhstan, Abay, Zhambyl, Turkistan, Almaty, and Kyzylorda regions, as well as the Zhetisu Region. Imports are permitted through the designated checkpoint in Altai Krai. The restrictions have been in place since January 2022 due to Kazakhstan's FMD status.

- **Namibia | September 26: FMD detection in the country's free zone prompted the suspension of beef exports and implementation of national control measures.** After confirming ten FMD cases in the Karasburg area of the //Kharas Region, the Meat Corporation of Namibia (Meatco) suspended beef exports, and authorities activated the National FMD Contingency Plan and restrictions on the movement of cloven-hoofed animals. Some movement restrictions were subsequently partially lifted as the response progressed.
- **United States | September 29: USDA suspended imports of FMD-susceptible animals and associated animal products from Namibia following confirmation of FMD in the country's previously free southern zone.** The restriction applies to commodities originating from or transiting through Namibia. The outbreak, confirmed in the Karasburg area of the //Kharas Region on September 23, resulted in the loss of the southern zone's FMD-free status and disrupted exports to major markets, including the United States.

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 US-Mexico border.

Detection of NWS in a horse in Grant County, New Mexico, on September 17 did not negatively impact the re-opening of the Santa Teresa Port of Entry to cattle on September 24. Four hundred and eight cattle were imported to the US through this port of entry on the day of the reopening, with more than 200 being rejected due to issues such as unhealed castration sites. Two other U.S. NWS cases were reported in September, both in Texas. Additionally, the first wild screwworm fly was detected in a surveillance trap in Brewster, Texas, on September 25. All flies previously caught in US surveillance traps were sterilized males, of which over 1 billion have been released in Texas since February of this year as part of NWS control efforts

NWS situation in Mexico

As of September 28, Mexico reported 45,069 cumulative cases of NWS, including 1,877 active cases. Detections in northern states, including Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas (Figure 7), highlight the continued risk of northward spread and the importance of surveillance and inspection at US livestock ports of entry.

Implications for swine movement and trade

In Canada, importation restrictions on live swine and other livestock that have traveled from or through NWS-impacted states remain in place for Texas and were expanded to include New Mexico. Pork products are not affected. Because swine are susceptible to NWS, further geographic expansion could require additional animal movement restrictions and increase biosecurity concerns for US pork producers.

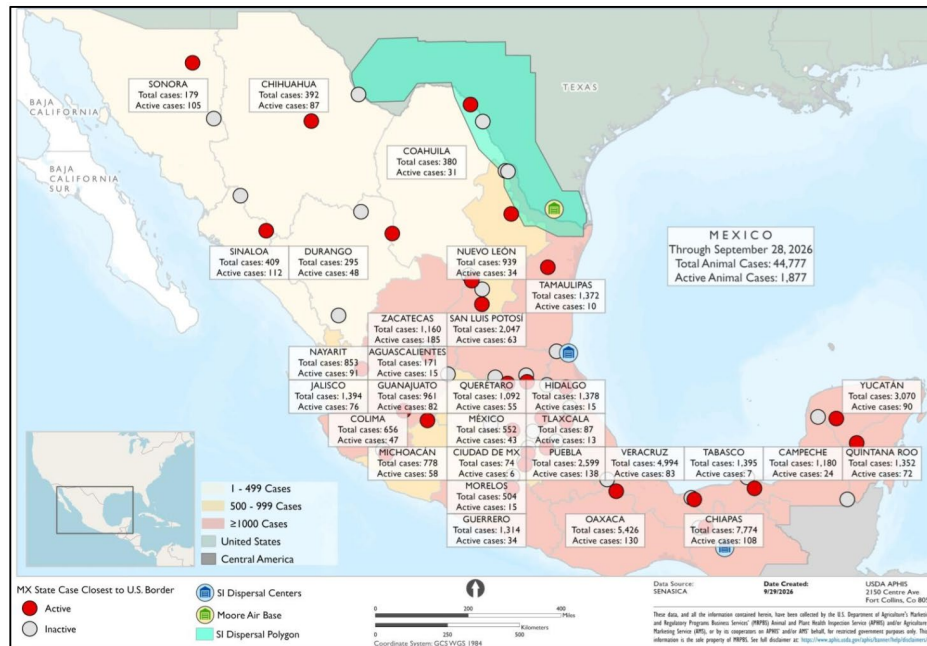


Figure 7. New World screwworm cases in Mexico as of September 29, 2026. The map shows cumulative and active animal cases by Mexican state, locations of cases closest to the U.S. border, and US sterile insect dispersal infrastructure (Source: [USDA APHIS](#); data source: SENASICA)

Surveillance at Point of Entry

- **Japan | September 10: FMD virus was detected for the first time in illegally imported goat meat confiscated at a Japanese airport.** The meat was found in the luggage of a passenger arriving at New Chitose Airport in Hokkaido from Beijing, China, and subsequently tested positive for FMD virus. Japan prohibits importing raw goat meat. The detection did not represent an FMD outbreak in Japan, which has remained free of reported FMD since its 2010 outbreak, during which nearly 290,000 animals were culled.
- **Philippines | September 27: Authorities seized and destroyed 440 lbs (200 kg) of illegally imported pork and processed meat products in Marinduque Province.** The Provincial Veterinary Office, Philippine National Police, and Municipal Agriculture Office confiscated the unlabeled frozen pork and processed meat products in Boac. The entry of pork and pork products into the island province is prohibited as part of measures to prevent ASF introduction. Following confiscation, the products were destroyed by burning under official supervision.

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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.

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