

# AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

## Situation Report 73

Period covered: January 2026

This report provides an update of the ASF situation, according to the information shared with WOA. H.

### Key highlights

- During the period covered by this report, **one** new African Swine Fever (ASF) event was reported in Asia, while **one** country in Africa, **two** countries in Asia, and **thirteen** countries in Europe updated their ongoing events. No new outbreaks were reported by countries or territories in the Americas and Oceania. **Twelve** new outbreaks were reported in domestic pigs and around **724** in wild boars in Africa, Asia and Europe, with **353** animal losses in domestic pigs.
- About **36%** of the outbreaks were reported in areas with a pig density of more than 10 pigs per square kilometre.
- Since September 2025, the number of outbreaks reported in domestic pigs and wildlife through immediate notifications and follow-up reports via the [World Animal Health Information System \(WAHIS\)](#) has shown a decreasing trend in domestic pigs, and a recent increase in wildlife between October and December 2025.
- In January 2026, **89** outbreaks were reported more than 10 km outside previously affected areas. In particular, in **South Africa** it has been observed an ASF "jump" of around **30 km** from the nearest reported ASF outbreaks. In the same period, as already observed in December 2025, the spread of the disease seems to have slowed down in comparison with previous big jump observed during 2025.
- In general, several indicators presented in this report seem to show a reduction in disease dynamics.
- Since January 2022, **13** countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while **13** countries have reported its spread to new zones.
- Since January 2022, **1,155,504** cases in pigs and **46,607** cases in wild boars have been reported, with **2,435,598** animal losses in domestic pigs.
- Since January 2022, **71** countries and territories have reported the presence of ASF.

# Contextual information of the ASF situation by world region (01 January 2022 – 31 December 2025)

In total, during the period, ASF has been reported as present in 4 different world regions and 71 countries, affecting 1,155,504 pigs and 46,607 wild boars, with 2,435,598 animal losses. Further details, split by world region, are included in Table 1. During the period, no country/territory reported vaccination of pigs in response to the outbreaks.

Table 1. Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions since January 2022.

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs
<b>Africa</b>	1,147	6	139,190	0	135,861
<b>Americas</b>	65	0	467	0	9,412
<b>Asia</b>	7,498	109	326,372	542	661,058
<b>Europe</b>	5,361	28,947	689,475	46,065	1,629,267
<b>Oceania</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	14,071	29,062	1,155,504	46,607	2,435,598

\*Losses (deaths + animals killed and disposed of): this figure refers to losses in the establishments affected by the outbreaks and it does not include the animals culled in areas around the outbreak for controlling the disease.

The spatial distribution of outbreaks reported since January 2022 in domestic pigs and wildlife is shown in Figure 1.

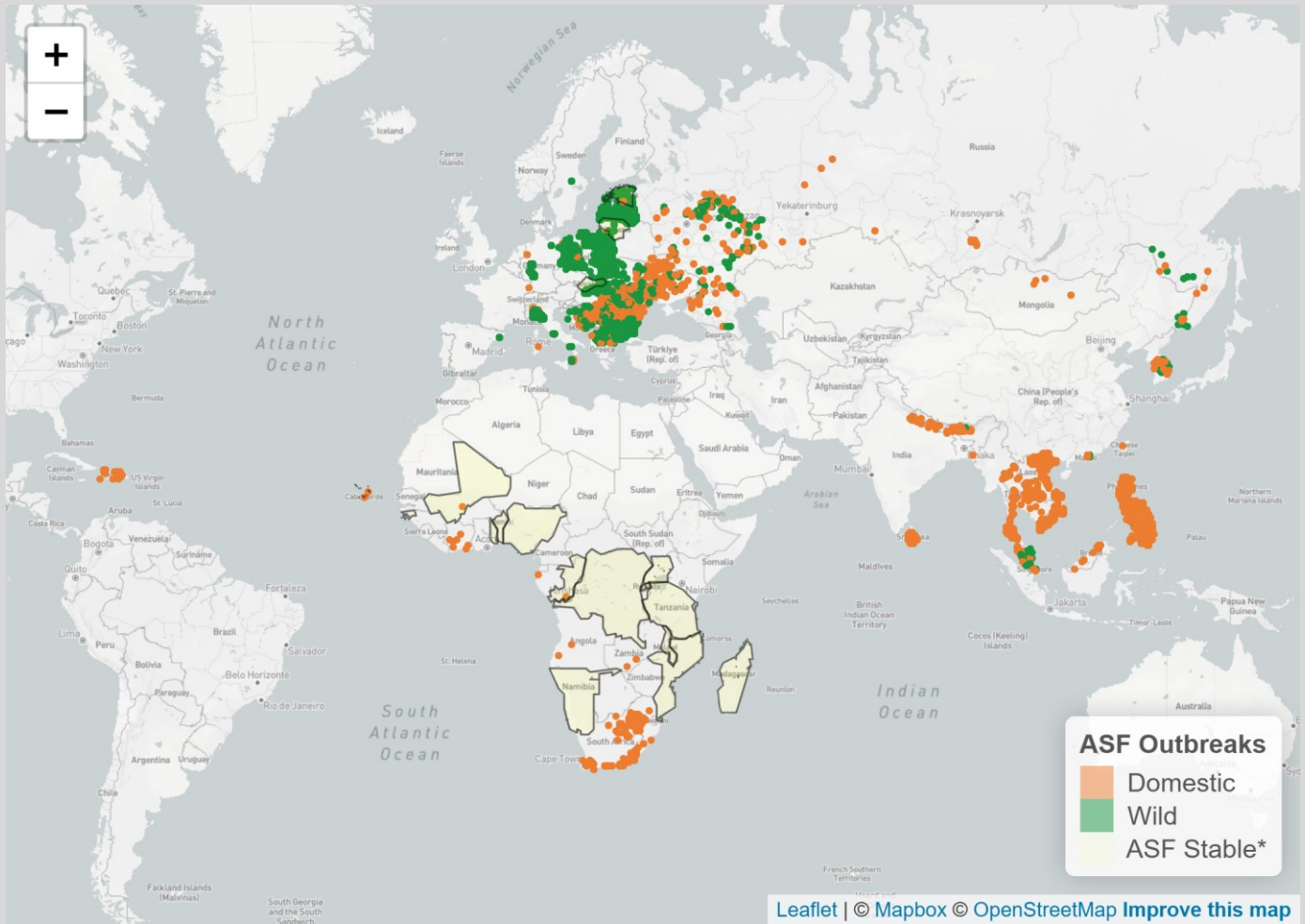


Figure 1. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 01 Jan 2022 – 31 December 2025 in domestic pigs and wildlife.

*\*ASF declared sufficiently stable for information to be reported on six-monthly basis without geocoordinates*

## Recent updates (01 January 2026 – 31 January 2026)

To describe the current disease situation of ASF, this section covers: (a) a list of new events which started during the period (reported through INs); (b) information on events that started before the period but were still ongoing during the period (reported through FURs); and (c) the geographic distribution of new outbreaks that started during the period. This information is based on immediate notifications (INs) and follow-up reports (FURs) received by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). The outbreaks are displayed on a map in Figure 3.

### New events by world region (reported through INs, see Figure 3)

#### Asia

Bhutan reported the recurrence of the disease (the event started on 05 January 2026 in Chhukha).

#### Europe, Africa, Americas, Oceania

No new events reported.

## On-going events for which there were new outbreaks, by world region (reported through FURs, see Figure 3)

Africa: South Africa

Asia: Bhutan, Philippines

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Ukraine

Americas, Oceania

No ongoing events updated.

The number of outbreaks, cases and losses during the period covered by this report are displayed in Table 2. During the period covered by the report, no country/territory reported vaccination of pigs in response to the outbreaks.

Table 2. Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions during the reporting period.

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs
Africa	2	0	123	0	128
Americas	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	2	0	11	0	11
Europe	8	724	55	949	214
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>353</b>

\*Losses (deaths + animals killed and disposed of): this figure refers to losses in the establishments affected by the outbreaks and it does not include the animals culled in areas around the outbreak for controlling the disease.

Regarding the temporal dynamics of the disease as reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding areas with stable situations), Figure 2 shows the evolution of the monthly number of reported outbreaks in domestic and wild animals from 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2026 (taking into account both INs and FURs). The trend in domestic pigs shows an increasing number of reported outbreaks between March and August 2024, while in wildlife an increasing trend is observed between September 2024 and February 2025. After a minor peak in July 2025, a tendency to decrease in domestic animals was noted from August 2025 to January 2026. Meanwhile, an increase in wildlife was observed in October - December 2025. As usual, figures for the last month should be interpreted with caution, as additional outbreaks from this period may be reported in February. This will be updated in future reports.

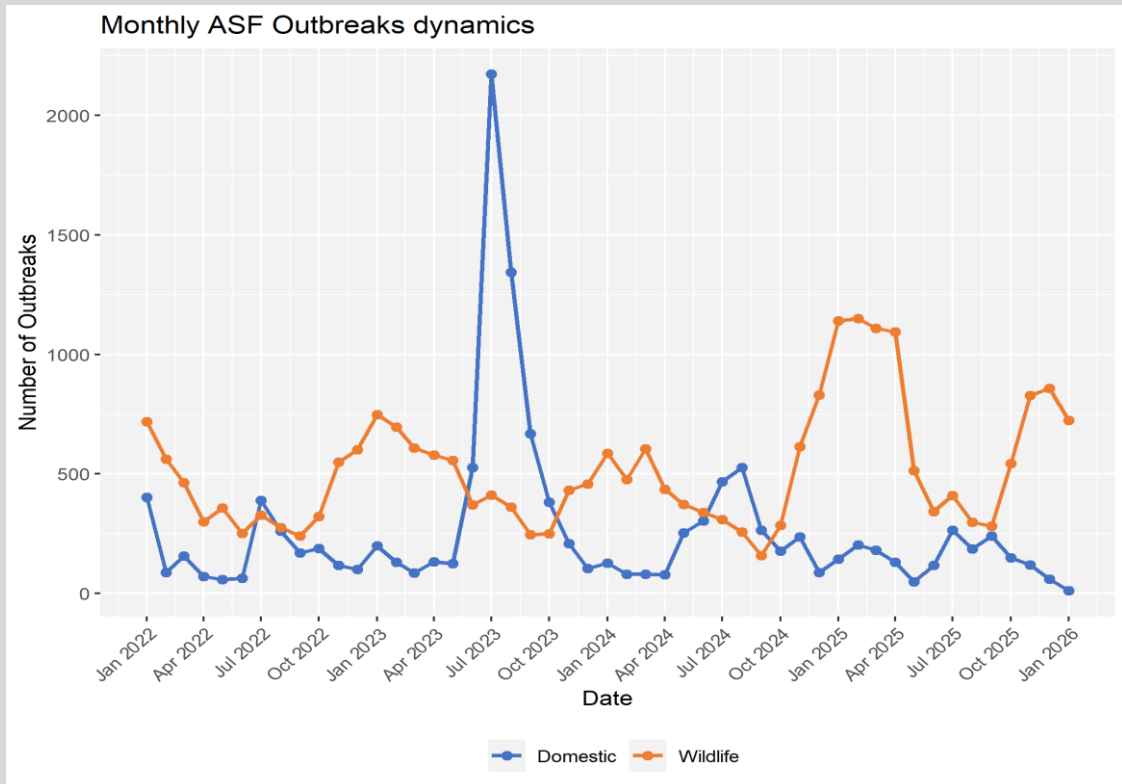


Figure 2. Trends in the monthly number of reported ASF outbreaks in domestic and wild animals for the period 01 Jan 2022 – 31 January 2026 reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding endemic areas).

The distribution of outbreaks is shown in Figure 3. To highlight the impact of the disease spread on the pig industry, the density of pigs is shown in the background. About 36% of the outbreaks were reported in areas with a pig density of more than 10 pigs per square kilometer. If we take the geographical distribution of the disease between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2025 as a reference, we note that during the period covered by this report, 89 outbreaks were notified more than 10 km outside the previous geographical distribution. In January 2026, the most distant outbreak (in South Africa) was reported 30 km from the previous geographical location.

## Self-declaration of freedom from ASF submitted during the reporting period

Nineteen self-declarations from 18 countries are currently active and can be consulted in the [dedicated dashboard](#) on WOAHA website. During the reporting period, Czech Republic submitted a self-declaration of freedom from infection with African swine fever (ASF) virus in all suidae for the entire territory of the Czech Republic and requests its publication by WOAHA. The self-declaration is in accordance with the provisions of Article 15.1.4. Point 2 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code) and it is valid from 1 December 2025.

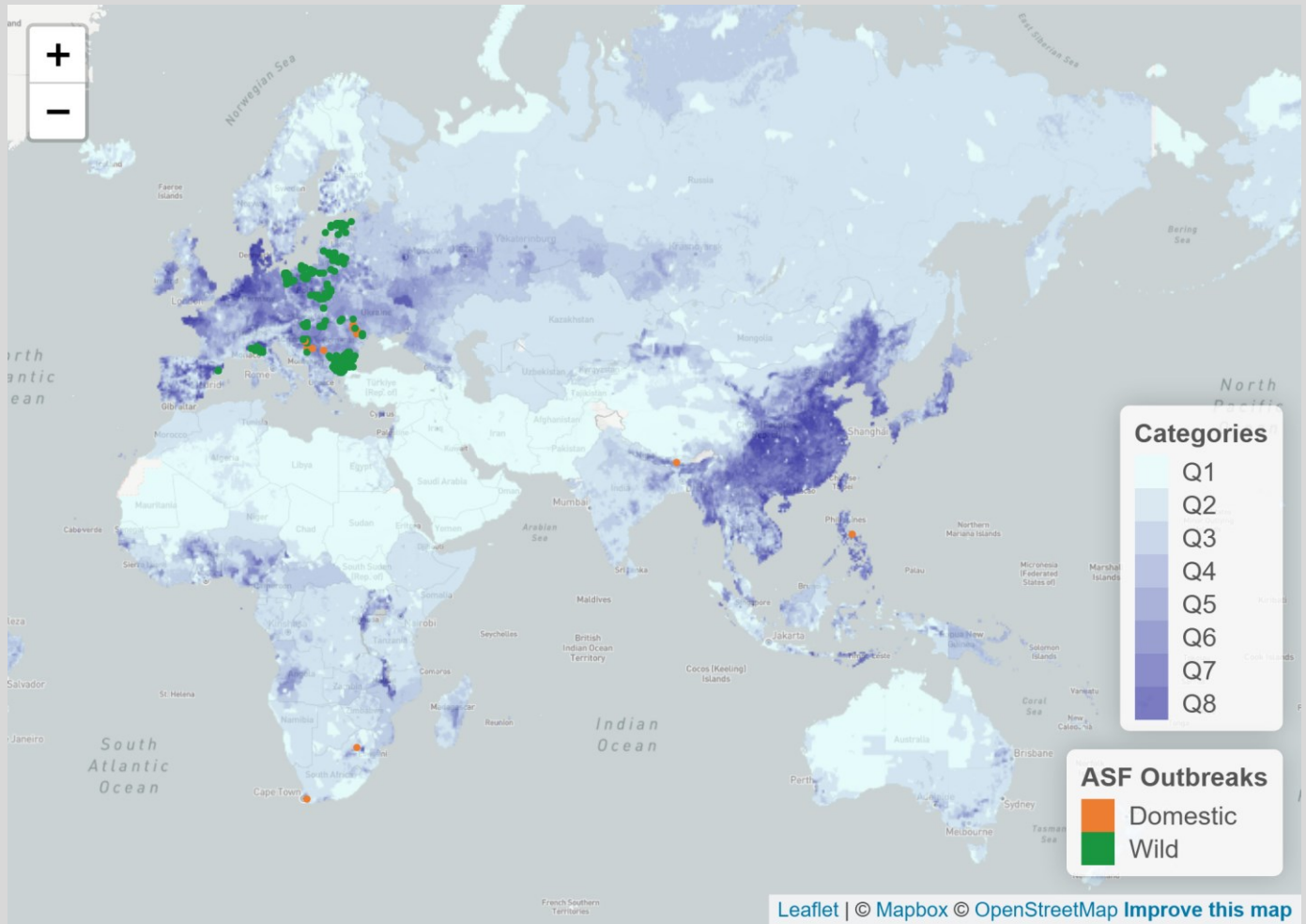


Figure 3. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 01 January 2026 – 31 January 2026 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views are provided as well. The density of pigs based on [FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density](#) (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.

## Recommendations

- ASF continues to represent a global threat, and WOAHP highlights the importance of implementing strict biosecurity, an early reporting and response system, while maintaining a high level of awareness on the disease among all actors involved in the value chain.
- There are countries that have approved or are conducting field trials of the use of modified live vaccine candidates against ASF Genotype II. As with all vaccines, [WOAHP stresses the importance of using only high-quality vaccines](#) with demonstrated effectiveness and safety, in accordance with standards in the [Terrestrial Manual](#), including those that have been drafted for ASF vaccines. WOAHP is developing a set of guidelines on the field evaluation of ASF vaccines and how to conduct post-vaccination monitoring, in accordance with WOAHP international standards. In July 2025, an *ad hoc* Group meeting was convened to peer-review the first draft. The Group's recommendations are available in the [meeting report](#). (The [French](#) and [Spanish](#) versions are available as well.)

- As of 31 January 2025, no countries or territories have officially reported to WOAAH the implementation of vaccination in response to ASF around reported outbreaks. Based on the six-monthly reports received to date, no countries or territories have either officially reported the use of preventive vaccination. WOAAH urges Members who have a vaccination programme in place to share the information with WOAAH and the international community.
- Any vaccination strategy for ASF should be undertaken as part of a well-designed vaccination programme that considers factors including the local epidemiology of ASF, the circulating strains, the expected objectives and the adequacy and sustainability of the relevant technical, financial and human resources. The vaccination programme should also include post-vaccination surveillance and monitoring as well as an exit strategy for the cessation of vaccination, as per [Chapter 4.18](#), of the *Terrestrial Code*.
- WOAAH urges its Members to continue to promptly notify the occurrence of ASF and to share the relevant epidemiological information, including information on any newly detected recombinant strains and vaccination trials that can facilitate transparency and assist the global control of the disease.
- WOAAH urges its Members to strengthen ASF prevention and preparedness of Veterinary Services, local services and wildlife professionals through the eModule for expert level: [African swine fever in wild boars, biosecurity management and practice](#) (available for free in 4 languages on [WOAH eLearning Platform](#))

## More information and WOAAH resources

- [WOAH ASF webpage](#)
- [World Animal Health Information System \(WAHIS\)](#)
- Consult the chapter on ASF in the [State of the World's Animal Health](#) report
- Consult the Guidelines on [Mitigating Disease Transmission Risk at the Wildlife–Livestock Interface to Facilitate Safe Trade](#)
- [African swine fever historical evolution](#)
- [African swine fever: WOAAH vaccine standard adopted](#)
- [ASF: WOAAH stresses the importance of using high-quality vaccines that comply with newly adopted standard](#)
- WOAAH regional webpages for ASF which provides regional updates on the disease situation and activities: [Africa](#), [Americas](#), [Asia and the Pacific](#), [Europe](#)
- WOAAH and FAO designed [communication tools](#) on ASF for use by any interested party.
- WOAAH [Terrestrial Animal Health code](#)
- WOAAH [Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals](#)

SCAN ME TO START LEARNING



- ASF Reference Laboratory [summary](#) of available PoC kits to guide field workers, practitioners and decision-makers in their use and [laboratory algorithm manual](#) to address the detection of virulent and variant forms of ASFV.
- WOAHA e-learning module on [ASF in wild boars, biosecurity management and practice](#)
- [Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases \(GF-TADs\)](#) page for ASF
- [Global African Swine Fever Research Alliance](#)

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