

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

Situation Report 74

Period covered: February 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, **no countries or territories** reported new ASF events, while **one** country in Asia, and **15** countries in Europe updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in Africa, the Americas, and Oceania. **Forty-four** new outbreaks were reported in domestic pigs and **1,279** in wild boar, in Asia and Europe, with 42,659 animal losses in domestic pigs.
- About **50%** of the outbreaks were reported in areas with a pig density of more than 10 pigs per square kilometre.
- A significant ASF event was reported in Cabo Verde during this period, but it began before February and therefore it is not included in this month's statistics. On the other hand, Cabo Verde reported the first occurrence of the disease in a new zone in February.
- 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 January 2026. In particular, the highest number of outbreaks in wild boars since January 2022 was reported in January 2026.
- In February 2026, **50** outbreaks were reported more than 10 km outside previously affected areas. In particular, in **Nepal** it has been observed an ASF "jump" of around **106 km** from the nearest reported ASF outbreaks.
- Since January 2022, **13** countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while **14** countries have reported its spread to new zones.
- Since January 2022, **1,184,575** cases in pigs and **47,510** cases in wild boars have been reported, with **2,490,557** animal losses in domestic pigs.
- Since January 2022, **72** countries and territories have reported the presence of ASF.

Contextual information of the ASF situation by world region (01 January 2022 – 31 January 2026)

In total, during the period, ASF has been reported as present in 4 different world regions and 72 countries, affecting 1,184,575 pigs and 47,510 wild boars, with 2,490,557 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
Africa	1,148	6	141,384	0	137,257
Americas	65	0	467	0	9,412
Asia	7,369	109	343,327	542	678,034
Europe	5,387	29,505	699,397	46,968	1,665,854
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,969	29,620	1,184,575	47,510	2,490,557

*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.

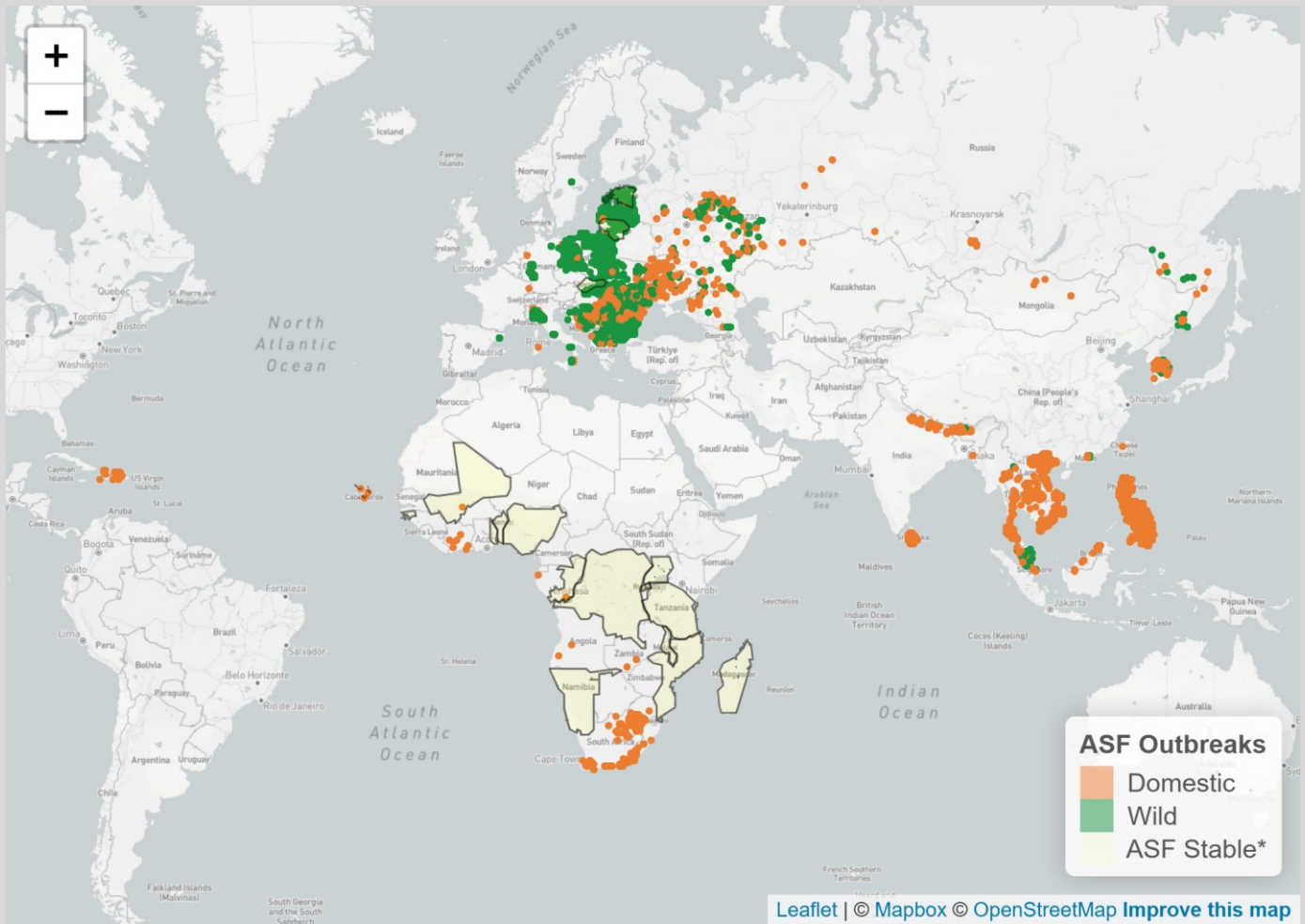


Figure 1. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 01 Jan 2022 – 31 January 2026 in domestic pigs and wildlife.

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

Recent updates (01 February 2026 – 28 February 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)

Europe, Africa, Americas, Asia, Oceania

No new events reported.

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

Asia

Korea (Rep. of), Nepal

Europe

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

Africa, 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	0	0	0	0	0
Americas	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	9	0	76	0	42,011
Europe	35	769	8,999	1,279	648
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44	769	9,075	1,279	42,659

*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 28 February 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 2025-January 2026.

The peak in January 2026 in wildlife represents the higher number of outbreaks reported in wildlife since January 2022. As usual, figures for the last month should be interpreted with caution, as additional outbreaks from this period may be reported in March. This will be updated in future reports.

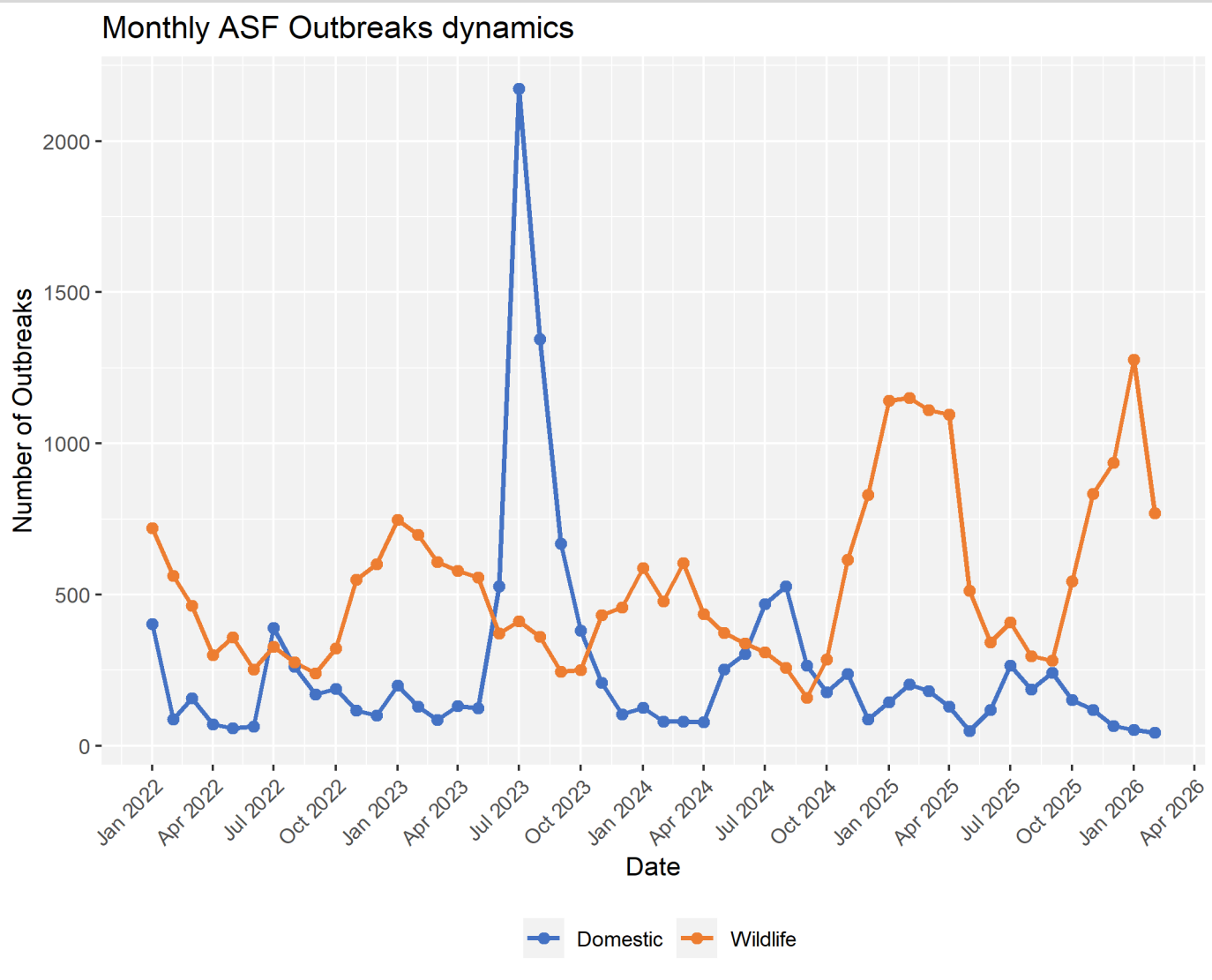


Figure 2. Trends in the monthly number of reported ASF outbreaks in domestic and wild animals for the period 01 Jan 2022 – 28 February 2026 reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding endemic areas).

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 49% of the outbreaks were reported in areas with a pig density of more than 10 pigs per square kilometre. If we take the geographical distribution of the disease between 1 January and 28 February 2025 as a reference, we note that during the period covered by this report, 50 outbreaks were notified more than 10 km outside the previous geographical distribution. In February 2026, the most distant outbreak (in Nepal) was reported 106 km from the previous geographical location.

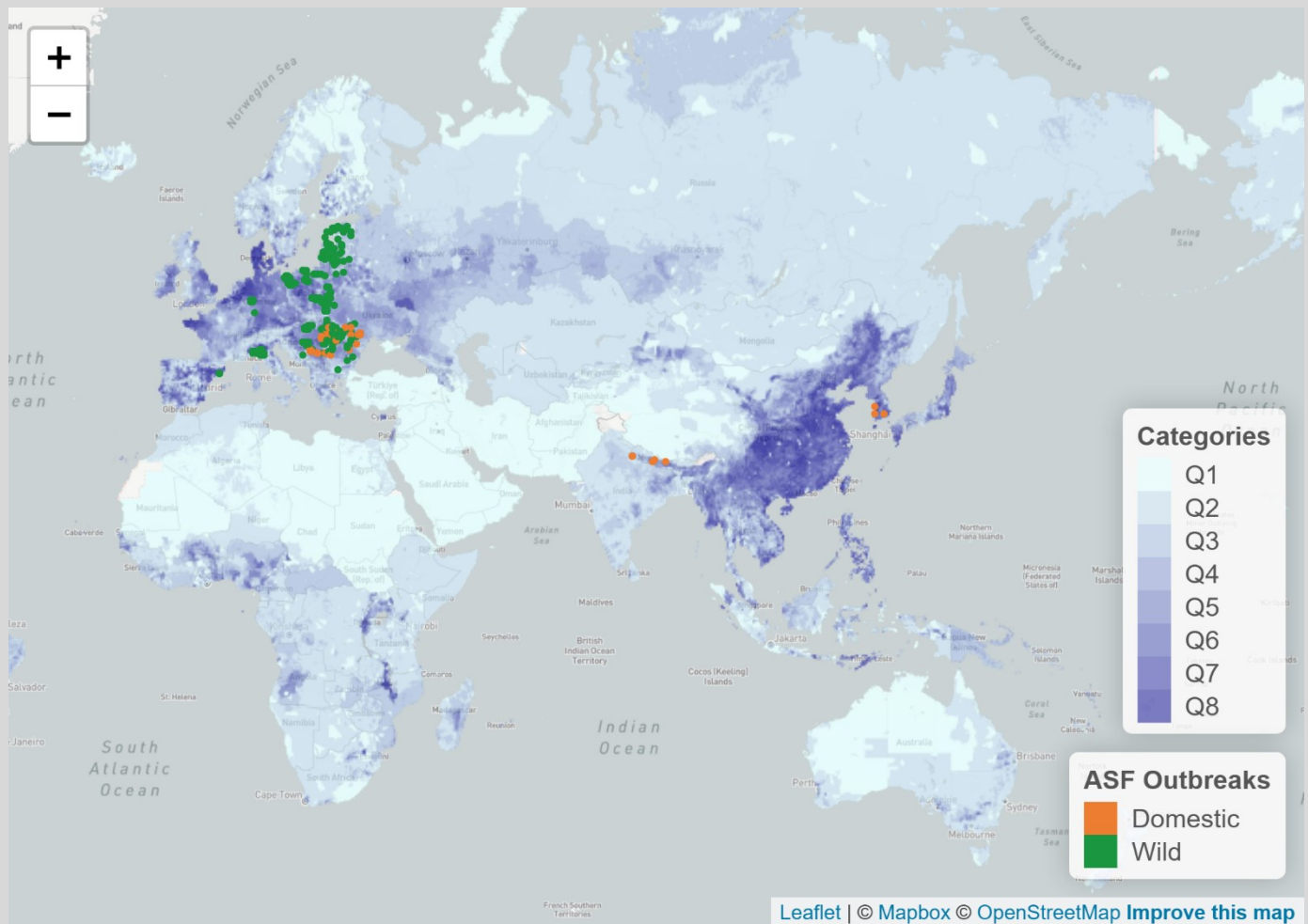


Figure 3. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 01 February 2026 – 28 February 2026 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views are provided as well. The density of pigs based on [FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density](#) (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.

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 WOA website.

During the reporting period, no new self-declaration of freedom from ASF was published by WOA.

Recommendations

- ASF continues to represent a global threat, and WOAHA 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, [WOAHA 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. WOAHA is developing a set of guidelines on the field evaluation of ASF vaccines and how to conduct post-vaccination monitoring, in accordance with WOAHA 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.) This document has been finalized and it will be published in the coming weeks. French and Spanish translation will follow. Regarding ASF vaccines in February WOAHA published in February 2026 the [Declaration of Lomé on the use of vaccines against African swine fever \(ASF\) in Africa](#).
- As of 31 January 2025, no countries or territories have officially reported to WOAHA 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. WOAHA urges Members who have a vaccination programme in place to share the information with WOAHA 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*.
- WOAHA 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.
- WOAHA 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 [WOAHA 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](#)
- 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.
- WOAAH 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](#)

For any press inquiry on ASF, e-mail us at media@woah.org.