AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

Situation Report 81

Period covered: September 2026

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

Key highlights

- During the period covered by this report, **two countries in Europe** reported new ASF events, while **16** countries in Europe and **one** country in Africa updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in Asia and the Pacific, the Americas, and the Middle East. In Europe, **61** new outbreaks were reported in domestic pigs and **170** in wild boars, with 12,958 animal losses in domestic pigs. One outbreak of African swine fever in domestic pigs was reported in Africa, resulting in three losses. There were also three outbreaks in domestic pigs in Asia and the Pacific, resulting in 928 losses.
- South Sudan reported the first occurrence of ASF in the country. The event was reported during the current reporting period but started in July 2026; therefore, it is not included in the statistics presented below.
- About **59%** of the outbreaks were reported in areas with a pig density of more than 10 pigs per square kilometer.
- 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 (however, a slight increase was noted in May and June 2026) and a peak in wildlife between October 2025 and January 2026. In particular, the highest number of outbreaks in wild boars since January 2022 was reported in January 2026. Since January 2026, the number of outbreaks started to decrease also in wildlife.
- In June 2026, **25** 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 **60 km** from the nearest reported ASF outbreaks.

- Since January 2022, **15** countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while **15** countries have reported its spread to new zones.
- Since January 2022, **1,335,598** cases in pigs and **55,755** cases in wild boars have been reported, with **2,899,993** animal losses in domestic pigs.
- Since January 2022, **77** countries and territories have reported the presence of ASF.

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

In total, during the period, ASF has been reported as present in **5** different world regions in **77** countries, affecting **1,335,598** pigs and **55,755** wild boars, with **2,899,993** 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	1,512	6	156,031	223	189,980
Americas	65	0	467	0	9,412
Asia	9,303	111	421,366	611	874,290
Europe	6,864	34,868	757,479	54,886	1,826,056
Oceania	2	1	255	35	255
Total	17,746	34,986	1,335,598	55,755	2,899,993

*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.

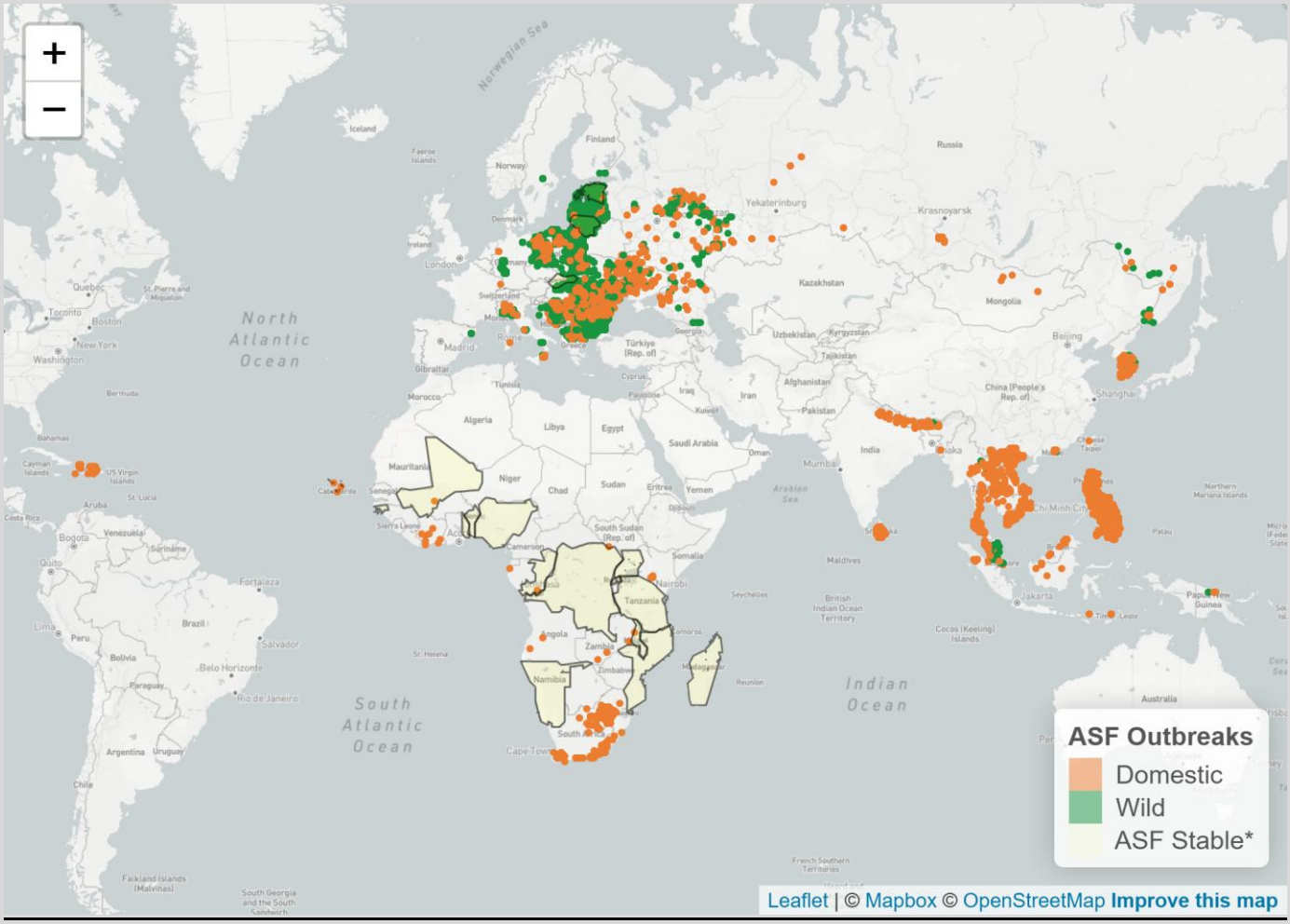

Figure 1. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 01 Jan 2022 – 31 August 2026 in domestic pigs and wildlife.
*ASF declared sufficiently stable for information to be reported on six-monthly basis without geocoordinates

Note: this map uses interactive Mapbox tiles, which are fixed to the Web Mercator projection (EPSG:3857). The Equal Earth projection (EPSG:8857) cannot be applied to tile-based interactive maps and is therefore not used here.

Table 2. Number of countries and territories reporting the presence of ASF, outbreaks, cases and alerts per year since January 2022.

Year	Countries affected	Outbreaks	Cases	Number of alerts
2022	54	7,830	350,209	80
2023	60	11,470	294,397	95
2024	58	10,893	237,821	68
2025	63	14,108	407,869	79
2026	38	8,405	101,057	22

Recent updates (1 September 2026 – 30 September 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

Poland reported the reccurence of the disease (the event started on 10 September 2026 in Podlaskie).

Poland reported the reccurence of the disease (the event started on 08 September 2026 in Lubelskie).

Ukraine reported the reccurence of the disease (the event started on 14 September 2026 in Kherson).

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)

Africa

South Africa

Europe

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

Americas, Asia, Oceania

No ongoing events updated.

The number of outbreaks, cases and losses during the period covered by this report are displayed in Table 3. During the period covered by the report, no country/territory reported vaccination of pigs in response to the outbreaks.

Table 3. 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	1	0	3	0	3
Americas	0	0	0	0	0
Asia and the Pacific	3	0	934	0	928
Europe	61	170	12,520	195	12,958
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0
Total	65	170	13,457	195	13,889

*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 animal disease events module (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 30 September 2026 (taking into account both INs and FURs). The number of ASF outbreaks reported in domestic pigs increased between March and August 2024, followed by a decline towards the end of the year. In wildlife, an increasing trend was observed from September 2024 to February 2025, reaching sustained high levels during this period. Following a minor peak in July 2025, the number of outbreaks reported in domestic pigs showed a general decreasing trend from August 2025 to April 2026, with a slight increase in May and June 2026. In wildlife, reported outbreaks increased markedly from October 2025 to January 2026, followed by a steady decline from February 2026 onwards.

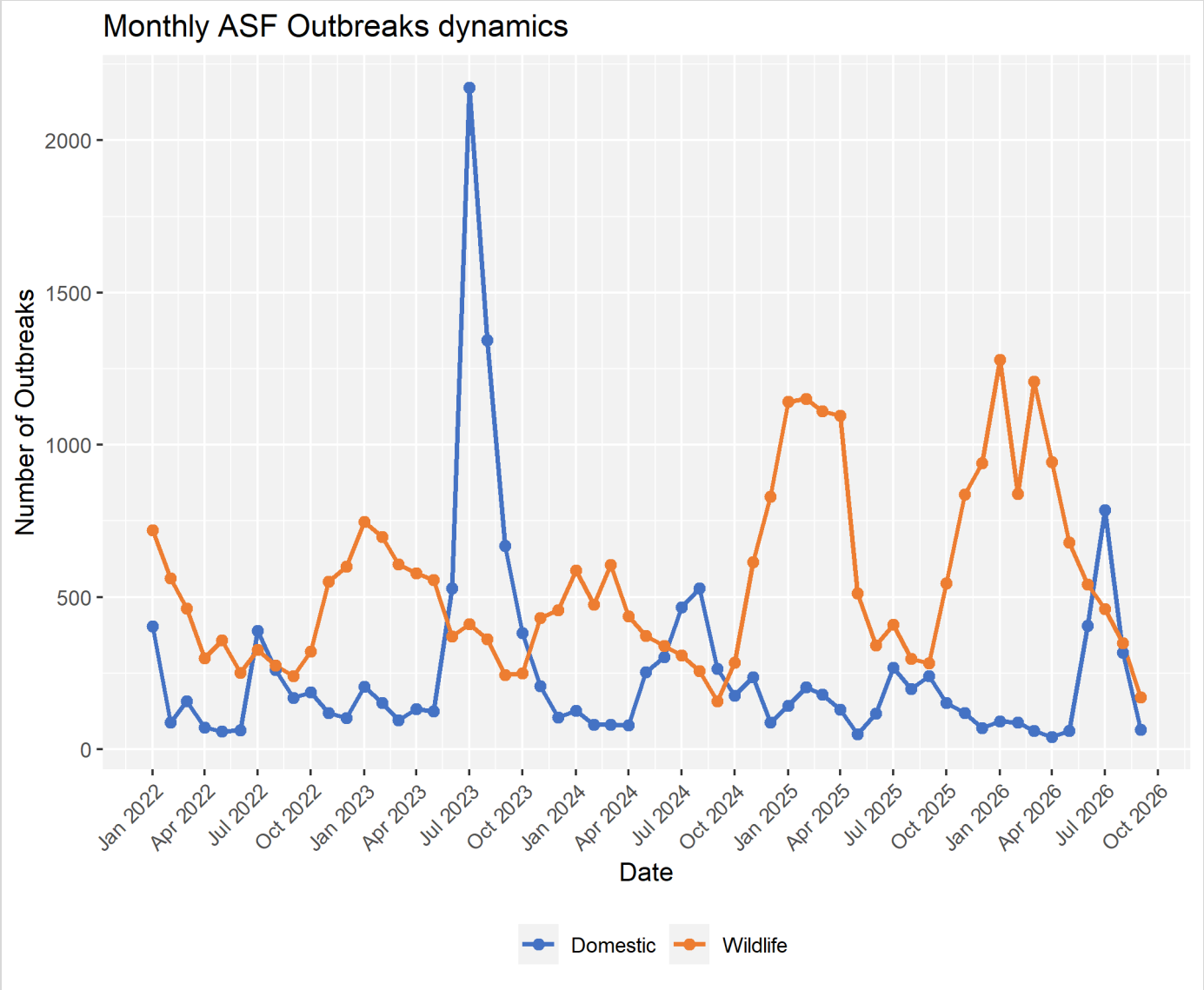

Figure 2. Trends in the monthly number of reported ASF outbreaks in domestic and wild animals for the period 1 Jan 2022 – 30 September 2026 reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding endemic areas).

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 59% 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 and 30 June 2026 as reference, we note that, during the period covered by this report, 25 outbreaks were notified more than 10 km outside the previously affected areas. In September 2026, the most distant outbreak (in South Africa) was reported 60 km away from the nearest affected geographical location.

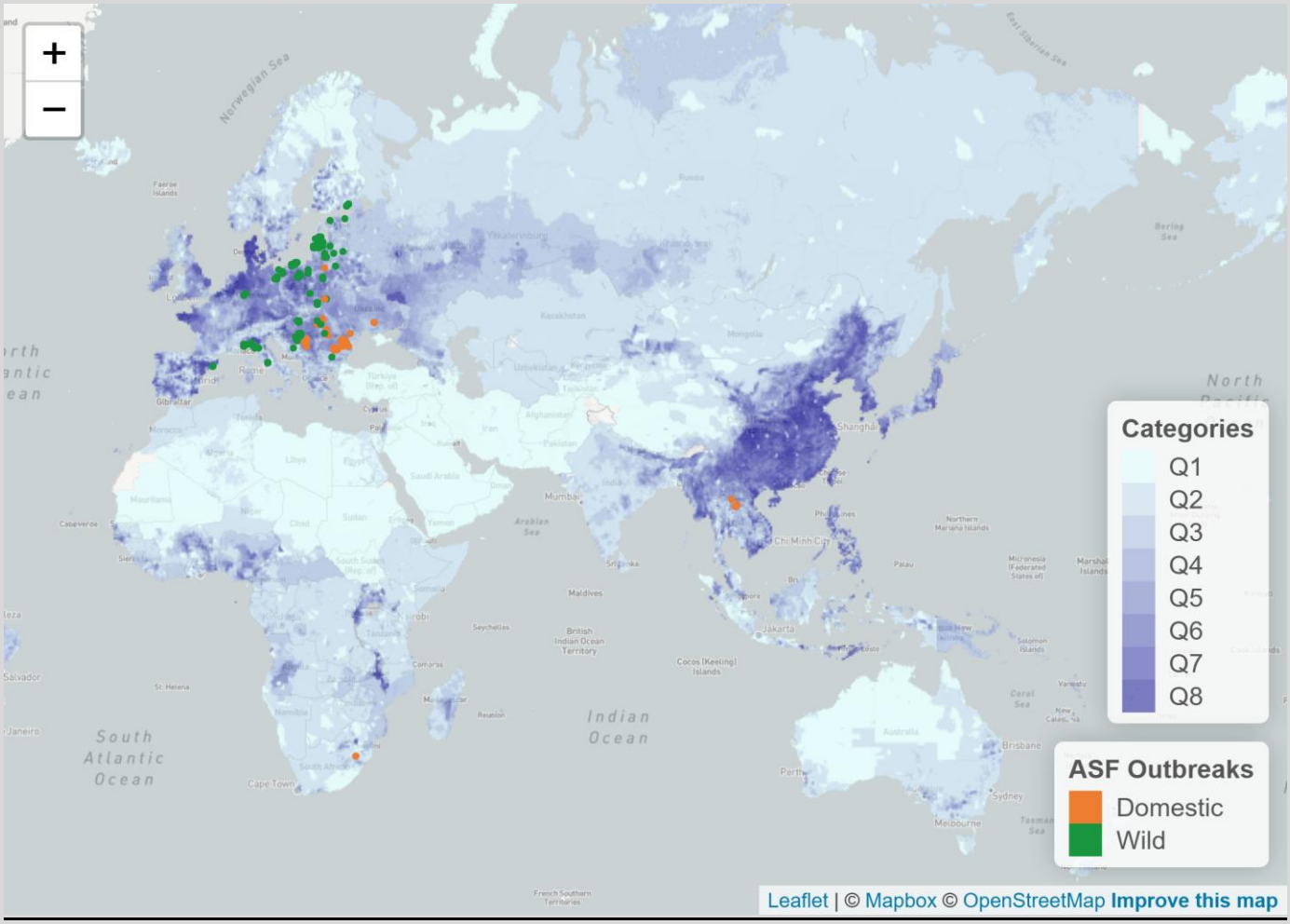

Figure 3. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 1 September 2026 – 30 September 2026 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views are provided as well. The density of pigs based on FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.

Note: this map uses interactive Mapbox tiles, which are fixed to the Web Mercator projection (EPSG:3857). The Equal Earth projection (EPSG:8857) cannot be applied to tile-based interactive maps and is therefore not used here.

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 WOAH website.

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

Recommendations

- ASF continues to represent a global threat, and WOAH 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, WOAH 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. WOAH is developing a set of guidelines on the field evaluation of ASF vaccines and how to conduct post-vaccination monitoring, in accordance with WOAH international standards. The guidelines are available in English, French and Spanish. A webinar on the introduction of these technical guidelines took place on 30 June 2026.

- Based on the six-monthly reports received to date, no countries or territories have either officially reported the use of preventive ASF vaccination. WOAH urges Members who have a vaccination programme in place to share the information with WOAH 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*.

- WOAH developed the *Guidelines for African swine fever (ASF) vaccines: field evaluation and post-vaccination monitoring*, a technical document intended for Veterinary Services, competent authorities and other stakeholders involved in the evaluation and potential implementation of ASF vaccination programmes. They serve as a technical reference to support the design, implementation and evaluation of field studies, decision-making on vaccine deployment, and the monitoring of ASF vaccination programmes, taking into account local and regional conditions.

- WOAH 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.

- WOAH 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).

- During the 93rd General Session, the GF-TADs working group introduced the most recent Global Control of African Swine Fever: A GF-TADs Initiative 2026–2030. This document sat at the core of the 4th ASF Global Coordination Committee of the GF-TADs platform.

More information and WOAH 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: WOAH vaccine standard adopted
- ASF: WOAH stresses the importance of using high-quality vaccines that comply with newly adopted standard
- WOAH regional webpages for ASF which provides regional updates on the disease situation and activities: Africa, Americas, Asia and the Pacific, Europe
- WOAH and FAO designed communication tools on ASF for use by any interested party.
- WOAH *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*
- WOAH 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.
- WOAH 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
- Global Control of African Swine Fever: A GF-TADs Initiative 2026–2030.
- Guidelines for African swine fever (ASF) vaccines: field evaluation and post-vaccination monitoring
- Mitigating disease transmission risk at the wildlife-livestock interface to facilitate safe trade

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