

African swine fever outbreak and surveillance update report

31 January 2024



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

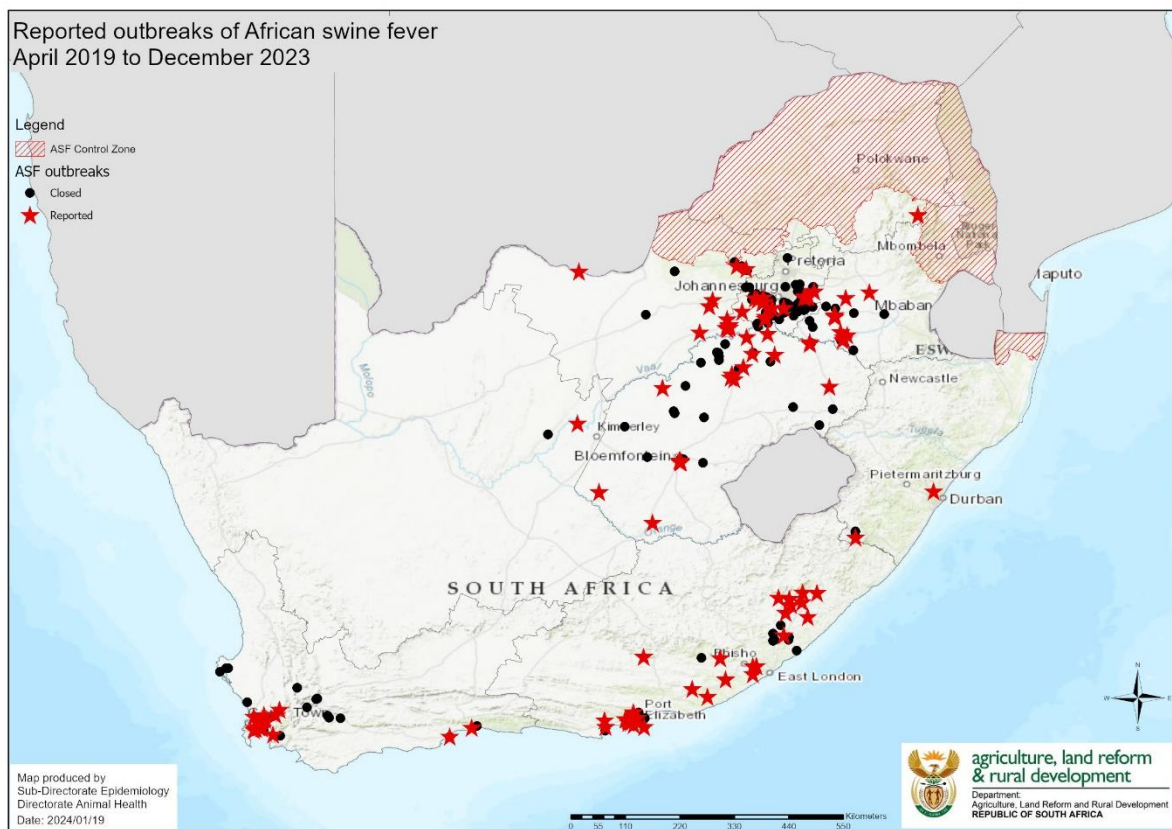
Report compiled by:
Directorate: Animal Health

This report includes all information as available by close of business on the indicated date.

1. Introduction and summary

South Africa currently has four open ASF outbreak events, and one outbreak event which was resolved and closed with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

- The first outbreak event started in 2019 and is affecting Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West, Northern Cape and Limpopo provinces, with a total of 176 reported outbreaks (63 open and 113 resolved).
- The second outbreak event started in 2020 and is located in the Eastern Cape Province with 45 reported outbreaks (25 open and 20 resolved).
- The third outbreak event started in 2021 and is located in the Western Cape Province with 53 outbreaks (26 open and 27 resolved).
- The fourth outbreak event started in 2022 and is located in the KwaZulu-Natal Province with 2 reported outbreaks (both resolved) and has now been closed.
- The fifth outbreak event started in 2023 in KwaZulu-Natal with 2 reported outbreaks (2 open).



Summary of active outbreaks per province:

Province	Number of open outbreaks	Number of resolved outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks	Last reported outbreak
Eastern Cape	25	20	45	7 December 2023
Free State	20	20	40	18 December 2023
Gauteng	12	79	91	31 December 2023
KwaZulu-Natal	2	2	4	5 October 2023
Mpumalanga	16	10	26	19 May 2023
North West	13	4	17	23 August 2023
Western Cape	26	27	53	3 May 2023
Northern Cape	1	0	1	3 October 2023
Limpopo	1	0	1	19 December 2023
Total	116	162	278	

2. Details of open outbreaks

2.1 Affected localities

Eastern Cape

One new outbreak occurred in the Kouga Local Municipality and is suspected to have been introduced to the farm through contaminated feed or vehicles as no new pigs were brought in over the last few months.

Free State

Two new outbreaks occurred since the last report, both in the Mangaung Local Municipality in Bloemfontein.

Gauteng

There was one new outbreak reported in the City of Ekurhuleni Local Municipality.

Northern Cape

An outbreak occurred in the Dikgatlong Local Municipality in free-ranging pigs.

Limpopo

One outbreak was reported in the Fetakgomo-Tubatse Local Municipality.

No outbreaks were reported in the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West, and Western Cape provinces since the previous update.

2.2 Confirmation of diagnosis

For all reported outbreaks, confirmation of disease was done by positive PCR on organ samples (in some cases whole blood samples) at the ARC Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Transboundary Animal Diseases laboratory (OVR-TAD).

2.3 Control measures implemented

Control measures are based on quarantine and movement controls. Awareness drives highlighting essential biosecurity measures to enable pig owners to prevent infection of their pigs have been ongoing including the following recommendations:

- Confining pigs to prevent contact with other pigs or wildlife;
- Only buying pigs directly from healthy herds;
- Only feeding safe feed to pigs;
- Not allowing visitors contact with pigs;
- Before having contact with pigs, wash hands, only use clean clothes, shoes, equipment and vehicles (that have not been in contact with other pigs)

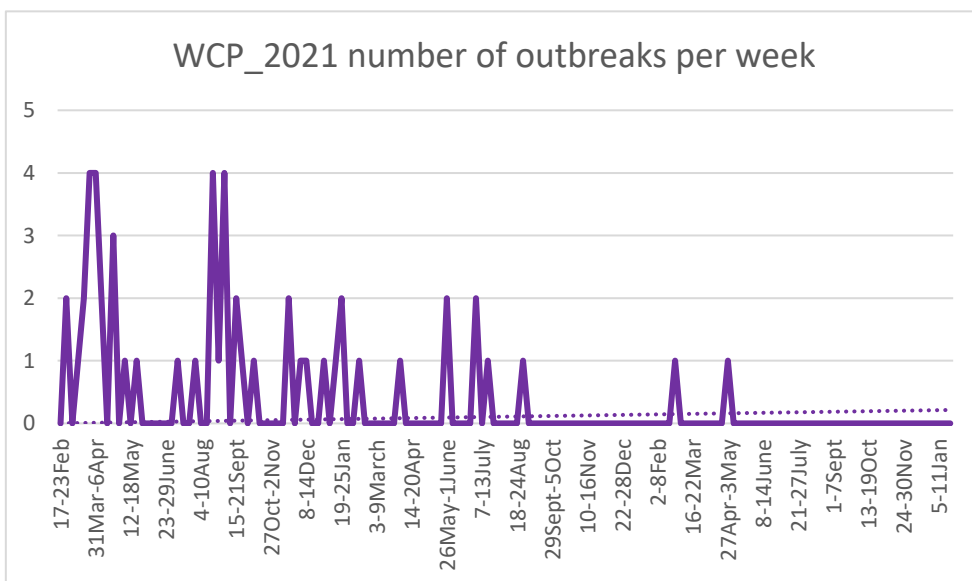
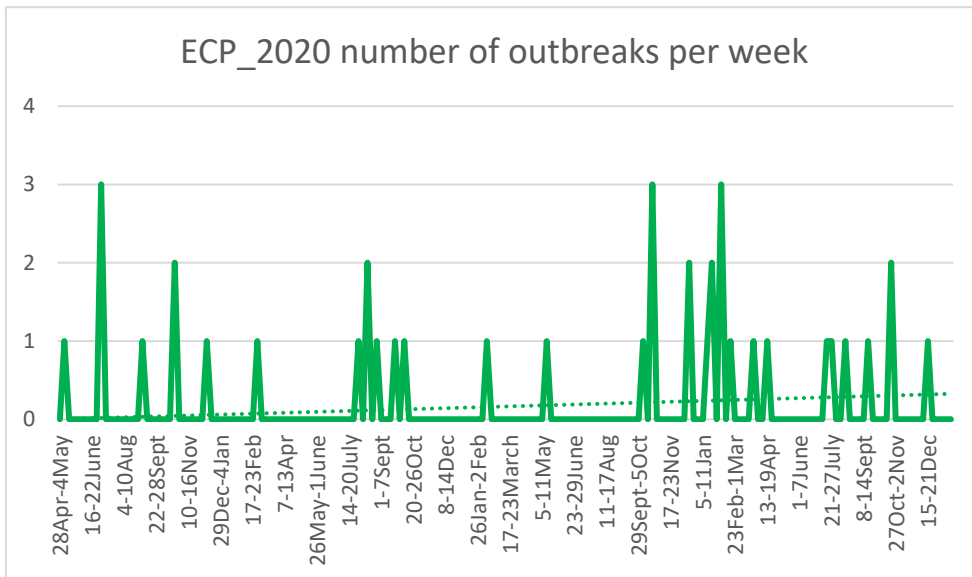
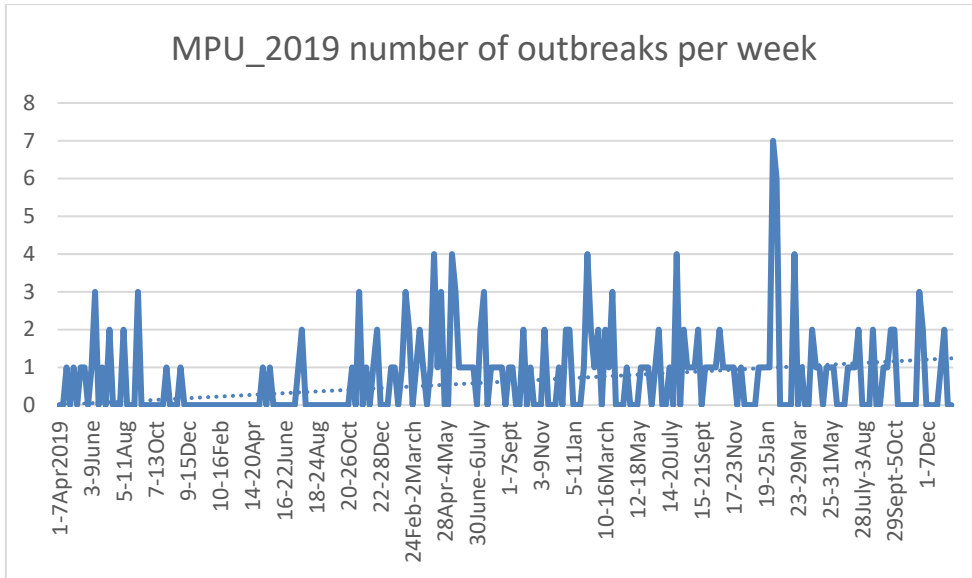
3. Epidemiology

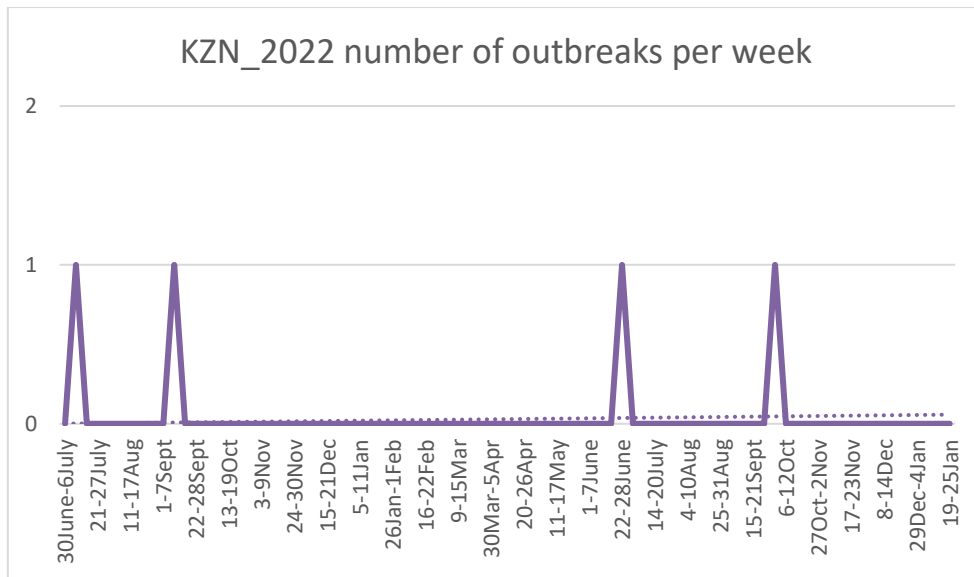
Most of the reported outbreaks have had the ASF virus sequenced. OVR-TAD has determined two genotypes involved:

Currently the outbreak event in Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and North West have been affected by both Genotype I and II viruses.

The Eastern Cape and Western Cape outbreak events are affected only by Genotype II.

The following figures show the trend of ASF outbreaks reported per week per outbreak event.





4. Surveillance

Surveillance for ASF remains ongoing. All movements of pigs from infected properties and areas during the period prior to and following diagnosis are traced and any suspect disease outbreaks in pigs investigated. If suspect clinical signs are observed, samples are collected to confirm the diagnosis.

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Dr Mpho Maja

Director: Animal Health