

African swine fever outbreak and surveillance update report

30 June 2024



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

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

Report compiled by:
Directorate: Animal Health

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* This report includes all information as available by close of business on the indicated date. All the updates contained in this report may not currently reflect on the WOH AH WAHIS system due to technical difficulties with the WOH AH reporting system *

Summary of active outbreaks per province*:

Province	Number of open outbreaks	Number of resolved outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks	Start date of last reported outbreak
Eastern Cape	30	17	47	25 March 2024
Free State	14	34	48	15 May 2024
Gauteng	11	90	101	07 May 2024
KwaZulu-Natal	1	1	2	28 September 2023
Mpumalanga	15	11	26	12 May 2023
North West	10	8	18	20 March 2024
Northern Cape	1	2	3	12 May 2024
Western Cape	29	27	56	27 February 2024
Total	111	190	301	

*This table does not reflect outbreaks in the legislated ASF controlled area

2. Details of new outbreaks and closing of outbreaks

2.1 Status since the last update report issued on 31 May 2024

No new outbreaks were reported in the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Gauteng, North West, Eastern Cape and Western Cape Provinces during the month of June 2024.

Northern Cape

One new outbreak located in Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality was reported to WOAHP during the month of June 2024. Two outbreaks located in Dikatleng and Gamagara Local Municipality respectively was closed with WOAHP during the month of June 2024.

Free State

One new outbreak located in Mangaung Local Municipality was reported to WOAHP during the month of June 2024. Five outbreaks events were closed with WOAHP during the month of June 2024. Three were in Mangaung, while two were in Ngwathe and Metsiomaolo Local Municipality respectively.

North West

Three open outbreaks were closed with WOAHP during the month of June 2024. Two of the closed events were in Rustenburg and one in Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality.

Gauteng

Four open outbreaks were closed with WOAHP during the month of June 2024. Two were in Randfontein, one in Merafong and another in Lesedi Local Municipality.

2.2 Confirmation of diagnosis

For all reported outbreaks, confirmation of disease was achieved 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 and include the following recommendations:

- Confinement of pigs to prevent contact with other free roaming pigs or wildlife;
- Strictly purchase pigs directly from healthy herds;
- Feed only safe, recommended feed to pigs;
- Do not allow visitors to make contact with pigs;
- Wash hands before making contact with pigs and 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 responsible ASF virus sequenced. OVR-TAD has determined that two genotypes are currently involved:

- The outbreak event in Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, and North West have been caused by both Genotype I and II viruses.
- The Eastern Cape and Western Cape outbreak events have been caused by Genotype II only.

The following graphs show the trend of ASF outbreaks reported per month per outbreak event:

Fig1. Mpumalanga, Free State, North West, Gauteng and Northern Cape Provinces outbreaks per month since start of event in 2019

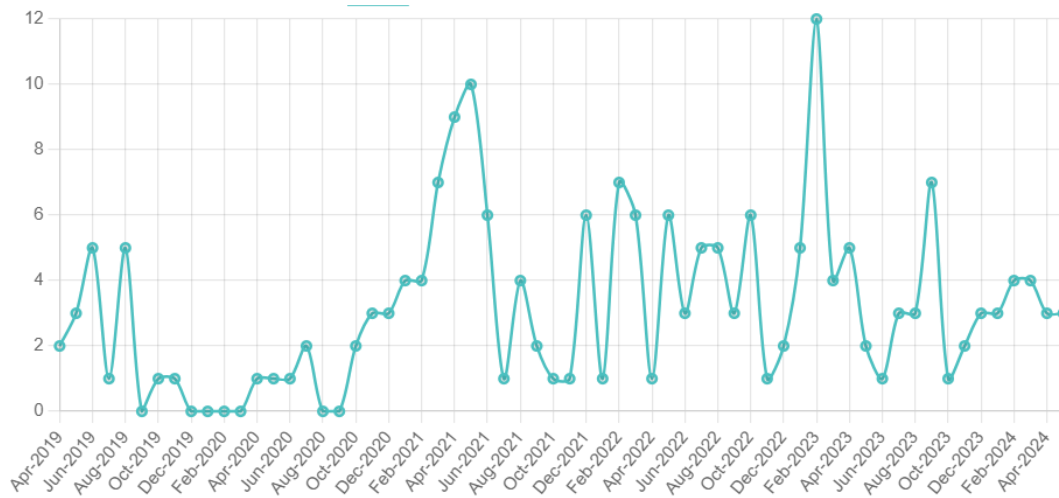


Fig 2. Eastern Cape Province outbreaks per month since start of event in 2020

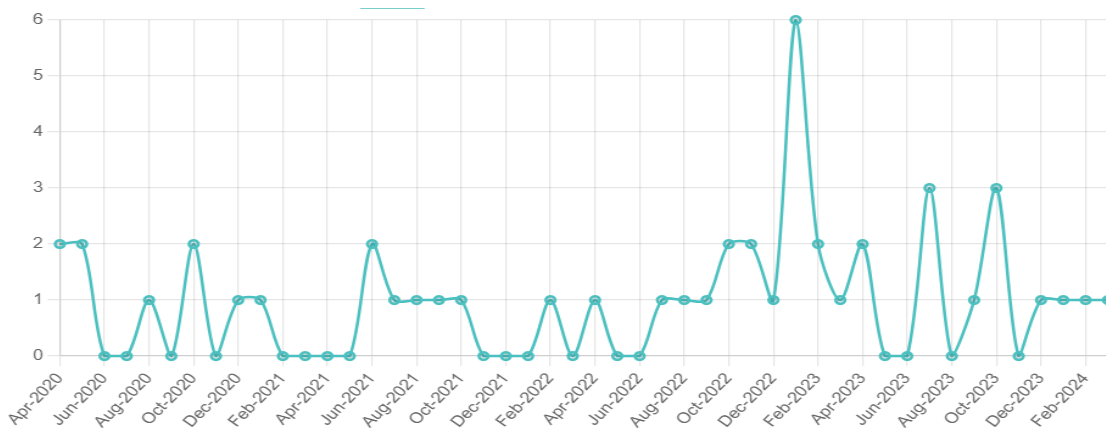


Fig 3: Western Cape Province outbreaks per month since start of event in 2021

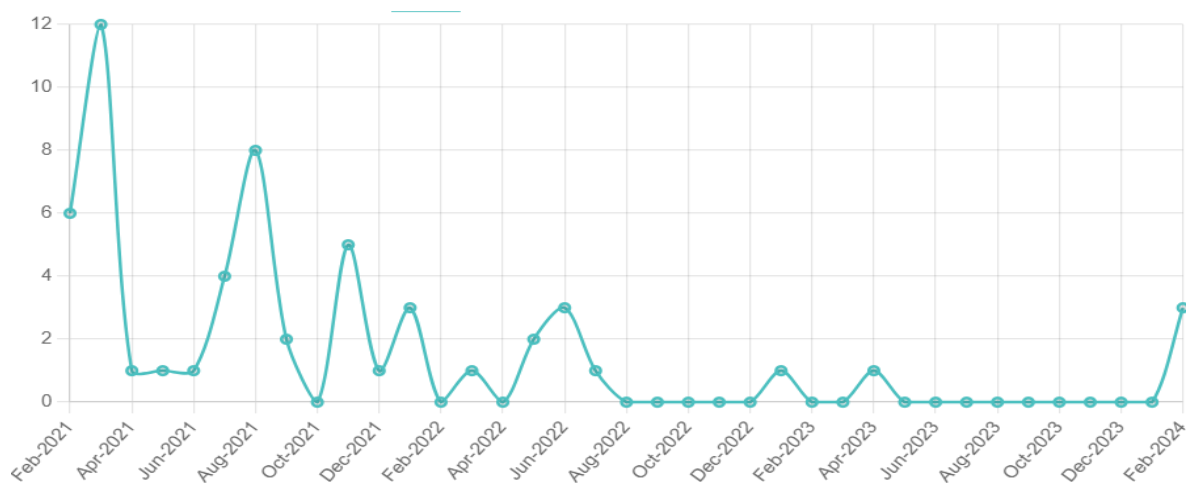
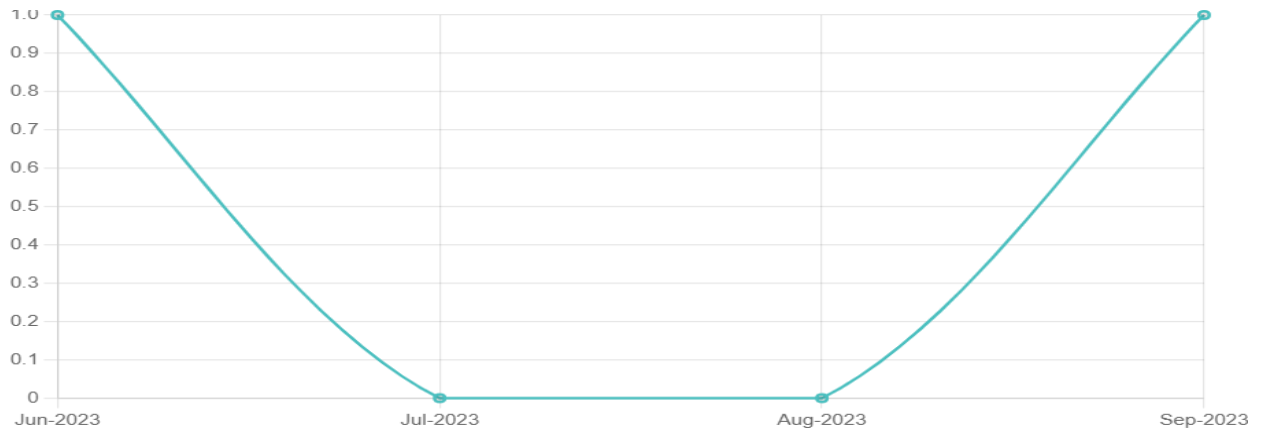



Fig 4: Kwa Zulu Natal Province outbreaks per month since start of event in 2023



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 are investigated. If suspect clinical signs are observed, samples are collected to verify the diagnosis.


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