African swine fever outbreak and surveillance update report

agriculture, land reform & rural development

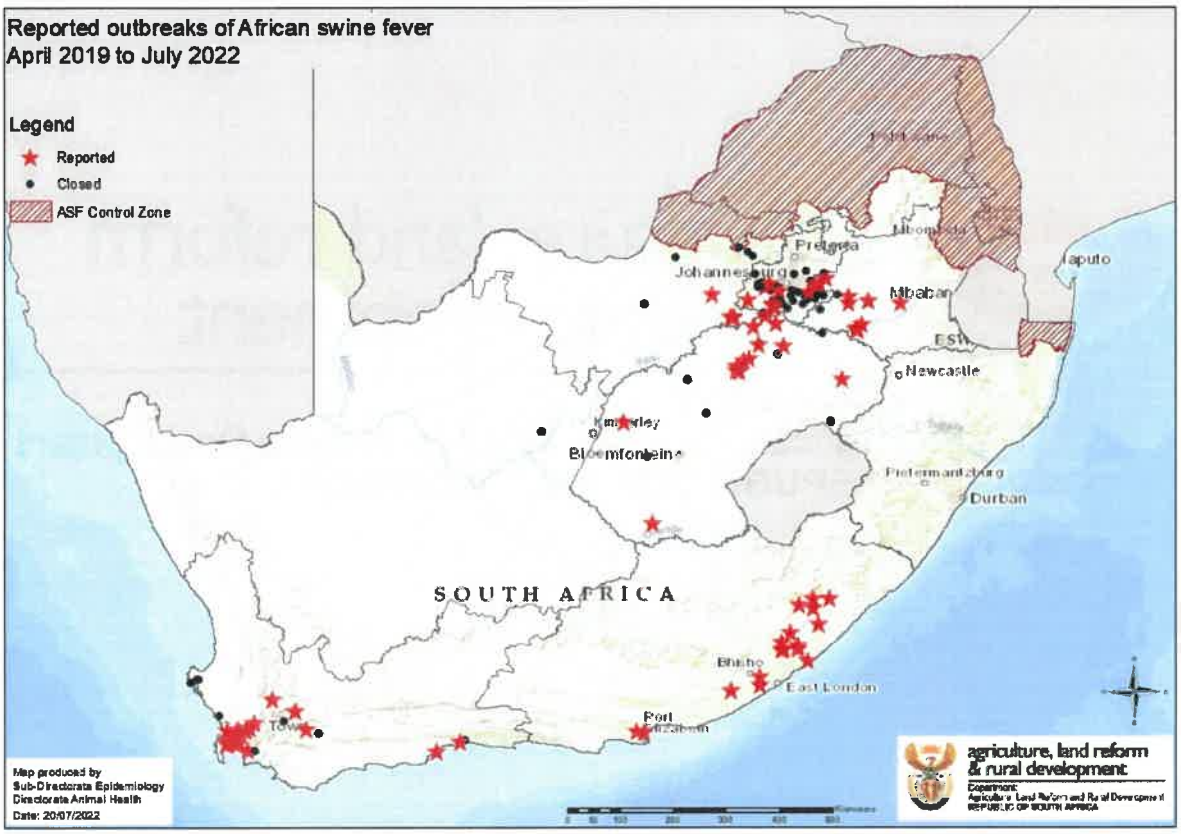
Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Report compiled by:
Directorate: Animal Health
29 July 2022*

* 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 OIE WAHIS system due to technical difficulties with the OIE reporting system *

1. Introduction and summary

South Africa currently has three active outbreak events. The first started in 2019 and is affecting Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and North West provinces, with a total of 107 reported outbreaks (36 open and 71 resolved). The second outbreak event started in 2020 and is located in the Eastern Cape Province with 17 reported outbreaks (all open). The third outbreak event started in 2021 and is located in the Western Cape Province with 50 outbreaks (35 open and 15 resolved).



Summary of active outbreaks per province:

Province	Number of open outbreaks	Number of resolved outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks	Last reported outbreak
Eastern Cape	17	0	17	15 May 2022
Free State	14	7	21	27 June 2022
Gauteng	8	53	61	19 July 2022
Mpumalanga	10	7	17	22 June 2022
North West	4	4	8	22 April 2022
Western Cape	35	15	50	18 July 2022
Total	**88**	**86**	**174**	

2. Details of open outbreaks

2.1 Affected localities

Western Cape

In this month two outbreaks were reported in the Langberg local municipality, the first in an informal pig farming area and the second linked as the owner had collected swill in the outbreak area for pig feeding. Another outbreak was reported in the City of Cape Town municipality in an informal pig farming area within about 3km from a previous outbreak reported end of March 2022.

Free State

The latest two outbreaks are in the Phumelela and Ngwathe local municipalities and are mainly affecting mainly small scale farmers (June 2022).

Mpumalanga

In this reporting period another outbreak was reported in the Msukaligwa local municipality in an informal pig farming area where swill feeding is practised.

Gauteng

Two outbreaks were reported in this reporting period, the first in Emfuleni local municipality in an informal pig farming area, where feeding of kitchen waste is practised and there may have been introductions of pigs from other outbreak areas. The second in Mogale City municipality in a communal farming area, where there have been outbreaks in surrounding areas.

North West

No change since the previous update.

Eastern Cape

No change 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

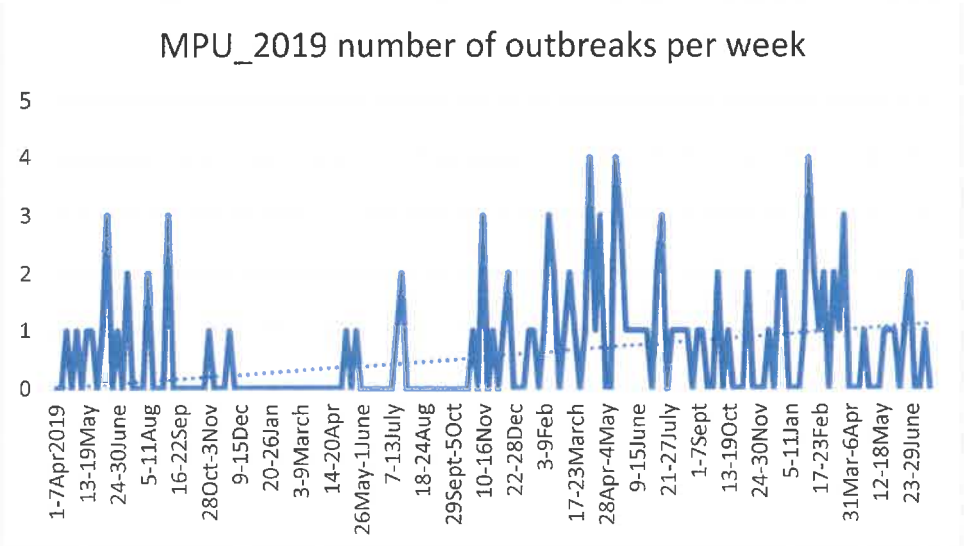
Control measures are based on quarantine and movement controls. Awareness drives highlighting essential biosecurity measures to enable pig owners to prevent infection of their pigs have been ongoing including the following recommendations:

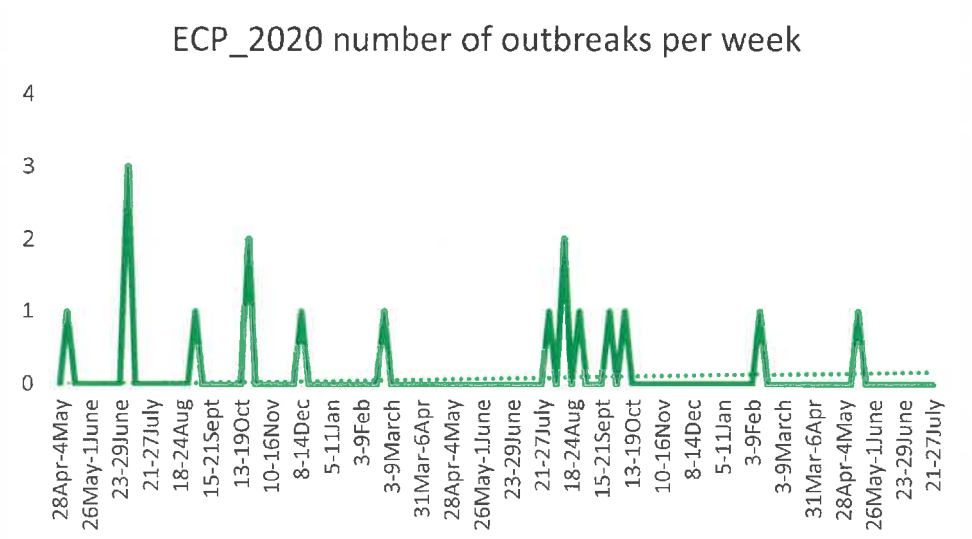
- Confining pigs to prevent contact with other pigs or wildlife;
- Only buying pigs directly from healthy herds;
- Only feeding safe feed to pigs;
- Not allowing visitors contact with pigs;
- Before having contact with pigs, wash hands, only use clean clothes, shoes, equipment and vehicles (that have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

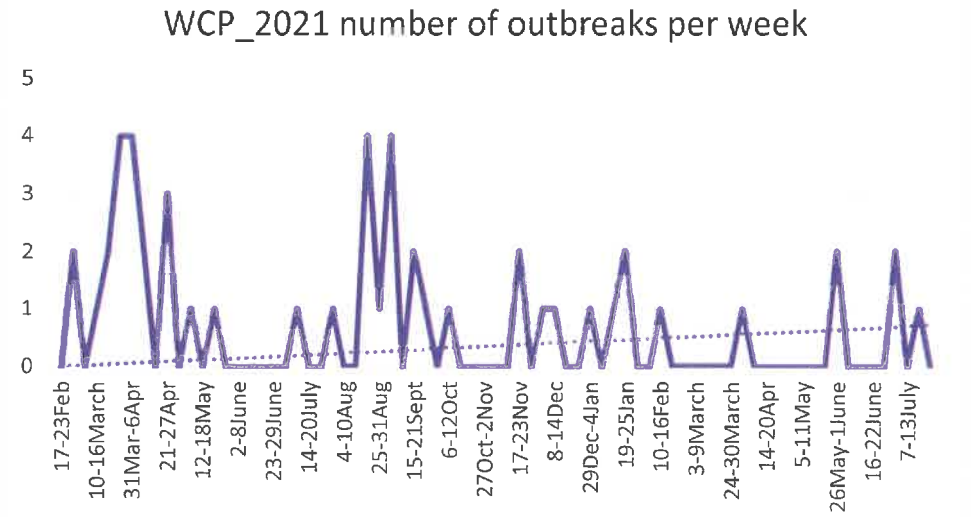
3. Epidemiology

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 below figures show the trend of ASF outbreaks reported per week per outbreak event series.







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 2022 -08- 11

Director: Animal Health