

African swine fever outbreak and surveillance update report



agriculture, land reform & rural development

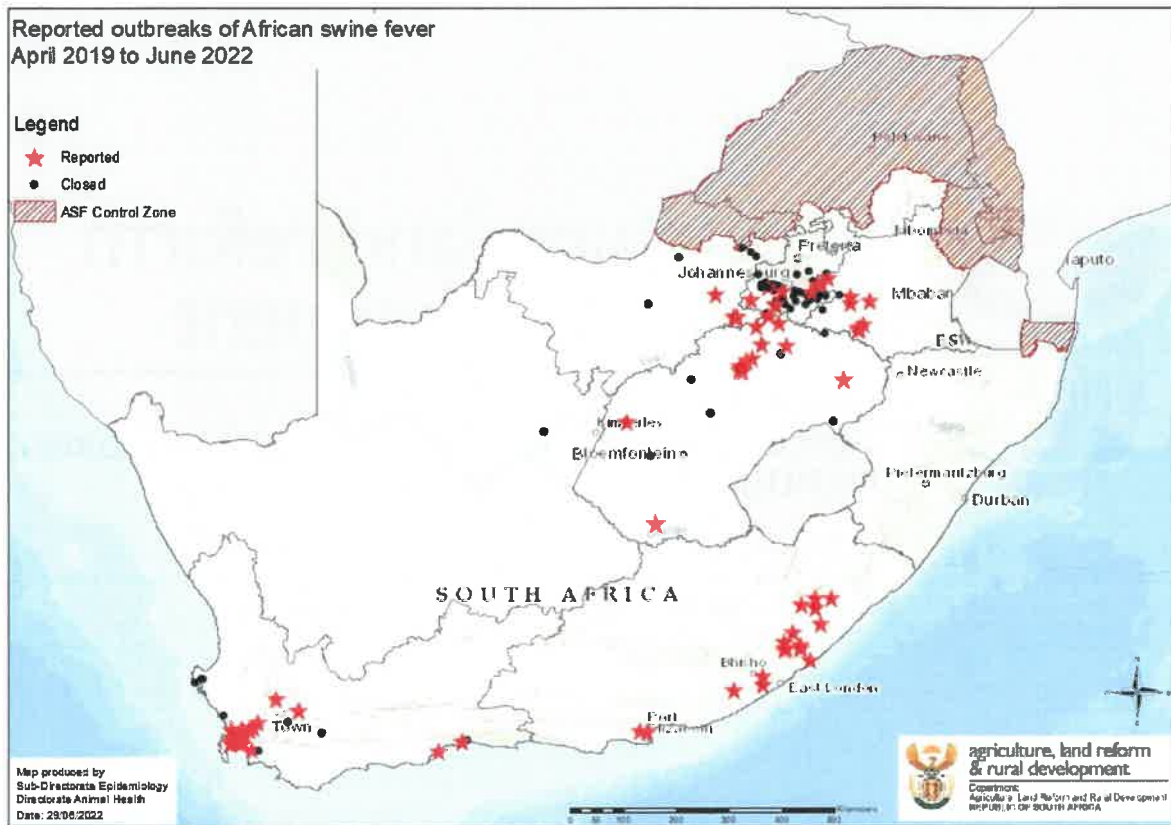
Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Report compiled by:
Directorate: Animal Health
30 June 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 104 reported outbreaks (35 open and 69 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 47 outbreaks (32 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	51	59	19 May 2022
Mpumalanga	9	7	16	30 May 2022
North West	4	4	8	22 April 2022
Western Cape	32	15	47	30 May 2022
Total	84	84	168	

2. Details of open outbreaks

2.1 Affected localities

Western Cape

The first outbreaks of African swine fever (ASF) were reported in the Western Cape Province in February 2021. The initial areas of infection were small holding farms in Mfuleni, north of Khayelitsha, but has since spread to various areas in the City of Cape Town, also affecting Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Breede Valley, Langeberg and Theewaterskloof. In January 2022, outbreaks were reported in Mossel Bay, George and City of Cape Town. There was another outbreak reported in the City of Cape Town which affected a smallholder piggery in April 2022. The latest outbreaks, reported in May 2022, are affecting informal pig farmers in the Breede Valley and Witzenberg local municipalities.

Mpumalanga

In Mpumalanga mostly communal and smallholder farmers have been affected since 2019, with some bigger farms recently affected. The latest outbreak was reported in the Victor Khanye local municipality end of May 2022 and affected small scale informal pig farms.

Free State

From April - July 2021 five outbreaks have been reported Kroonstad area in Moghaka local municipality with communal and smallholder farms affected. One outbreak was also reported in the Philippolis area in July 2021 in pigs that roam freely at times, with suspected contact with warthog. Outbreaks were also reported amongst communal and smallholder farmers in Sasolburg (September 2021), Kroonstad area (reported in March 2022) and Ventersdorp (April 2022). The latest outbreaks are in the Phumelela and Ngwathe local municipalities and are mainly affecting mainly small scale farmers (June 2022).

Eastern Cape

The first reported outbreaks of ASF in the Eastern Cape were reported in Mquma municipality from May 2020, with subsequent reports in Great Kei and Buffalo City Municipalities in 2020, and in King Sabata Dalindyebo municipality, Ngobo municipality and Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality in 2021. These outbreaks occurred in the free-roaming, communal and smallholder pig sector. Outbreaks were reported in villages in the Ngqushwa local municipality in October 2021. Communal farmers were affected in Port Elizabeth (February 2022). An outbreak reported in May and confirmed in June 2022, affected a commercial piggery in the Mquma local municipality.

Gauteng

No change since the previous update.

North West

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

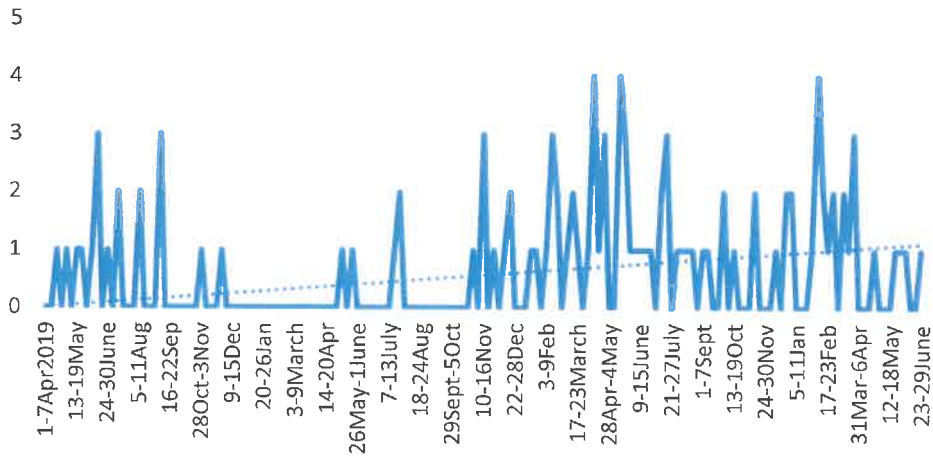
Most of the reported outbreaks have had the ASF virus sequenced. OVR-TAD has determined two genotypes involved:

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

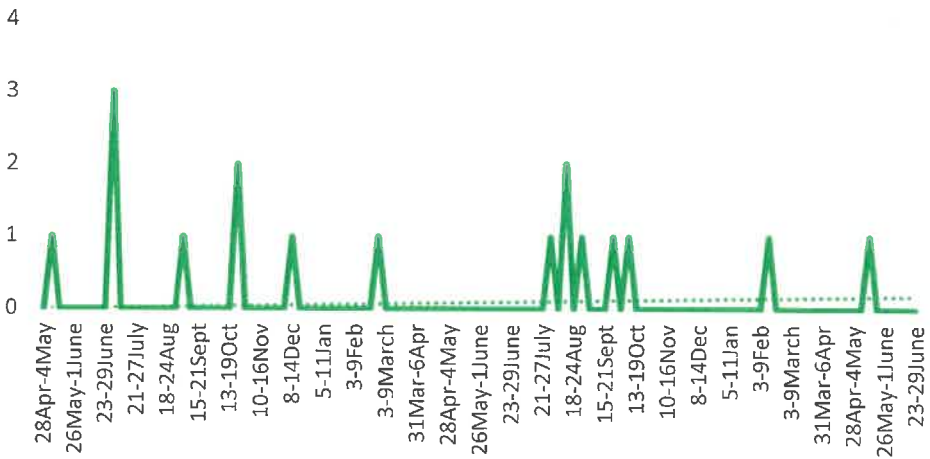
The Eastern Cape and Western Cape outbreak events are affected only by Genotype II.

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

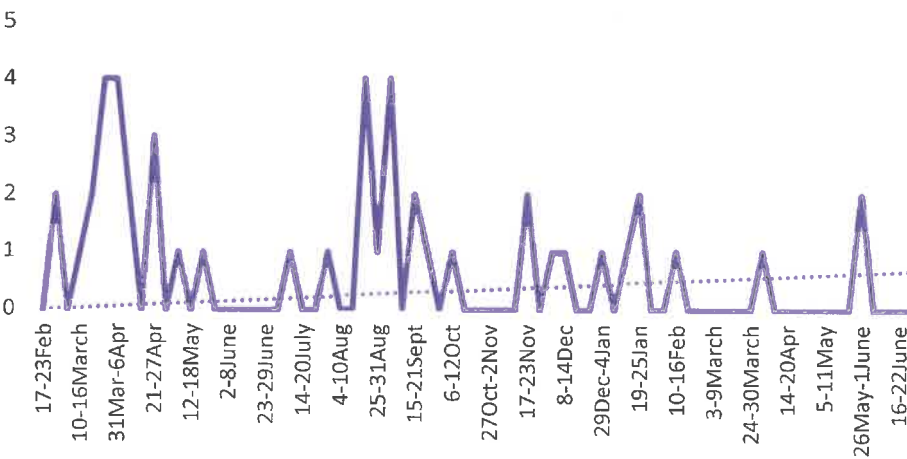
MPU_2019 number of outbreaks per week



ECP_2020 number of outbreaks per week



WCP_2021 number of outbreaks per week



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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