

# African swine fever outbreak and surveillance update report

---

30 April 2024



agriculture, land reform  
& rural development

---

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

Report compiled by:  
Directorate: Animal Health

\*

---

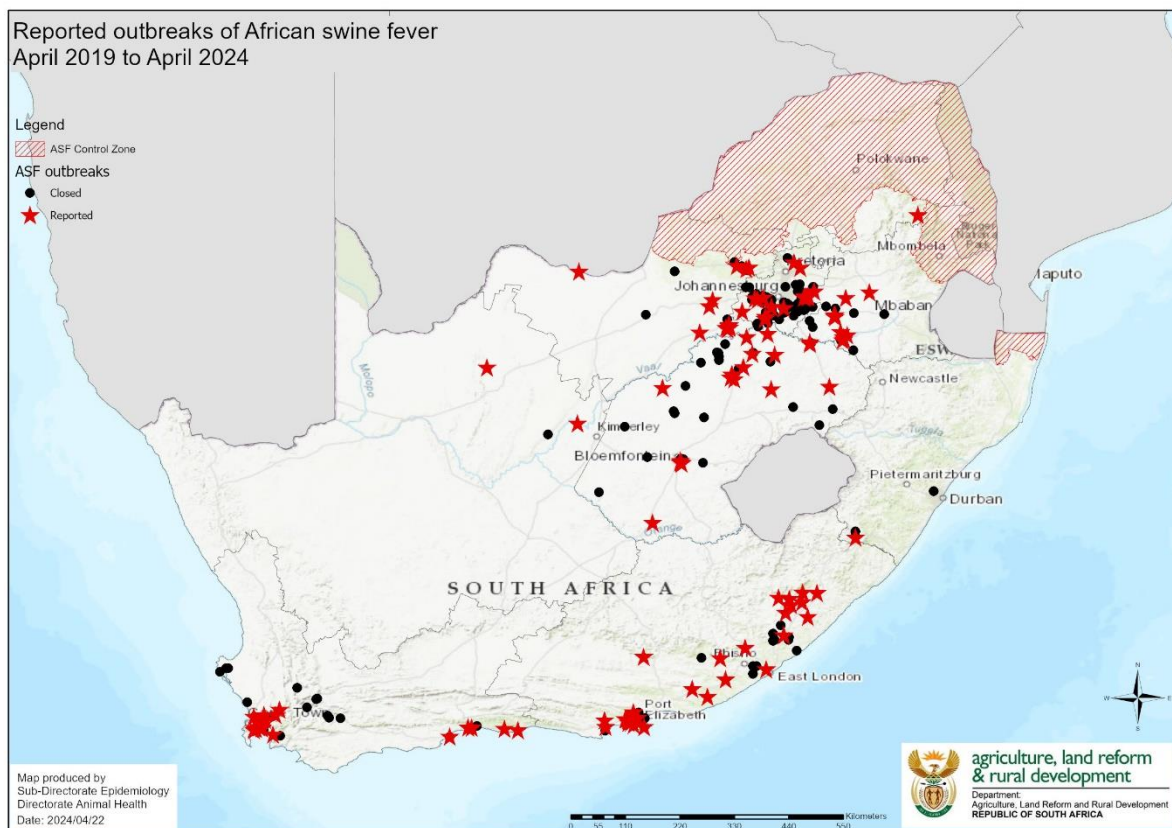
\* This report includes all information as available by close of business on the indicated date. All the updates contained in this report may not currently reflect on the OIE WAHIS system due to technical difficulties with the OIE reporting system \*

# 1. Introduction and summary

South Africa currently has 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 and Northern Cape provinces, with a total of 190 reported outbreaks (62 open and 128 resolved).
- The second outbreak event started in 2020 and is in Eastern Cape Province with 46 reported outbreaks (29 open and 17 resolved).
- The third outbreak event started in 2021 and is in Western Cape Province with 56 outbreaks (29 open and 27 resolved).
- The fourth outbreak event started in 2022 and is in 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 (1 open and 1 resolved).

There are four cases of ASF outbreak reported within the legislated ASF controlled area. Three outbreaks were reported in Limpopo, two occurred in 2022 and one in 2023; while one outbreak was reported in Mpumalanga Province and occurred in 2023.



## 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  | 29                       | 17                           | 46                        | 25 March 2024                        |
| Free State    | 19                       | 27                           | 46                        | 17 February 2024                     |
| Gauteng       | 13                       | 85                           | 98                        | 25 March 2024                        |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1                        | 1                            | 2                         | 28 September 2023                    |
| Mpumalanga    | 15                       | 11                           | 26                        | 12 May 2023                          |
| North West    | 13                       | 5                            | 18                        | 20 March 2024                        |
| Northern Cape | 2                        | 0                            | 2                         | 18 March 2024                        |
| Western Cape  | 29                       | 27                           | 56                        | 27 February 2024                     |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>121</b>               | <b>173</b>                   | <b>294</b>                |                                      |

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

## 2. Details of new outbreaks

### 2.1 Status since the last update report issued on 28 March 2024

#### Eastern Cape

One new outbreak located in Amahlati Local Municipality was reported to WOAHP during the current month of April 2024.

#### Gauteng

Two new outbreak events located in City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni Municipality were reported to WOAHP during the current month of April 2024.

#### Northern Cape

One new outbreak located in Gamagara Local Municipality was reported to WOAHP during the current month of April 2024.

#### North West

One new outbreak located in Madibeng Local Municipality was reported to WOAHP during the current month of April 2024.

No new outbreaks were reported in the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Free State and Western Cape Provinces during the month of April 2024.

## **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:

- 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;
- 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)

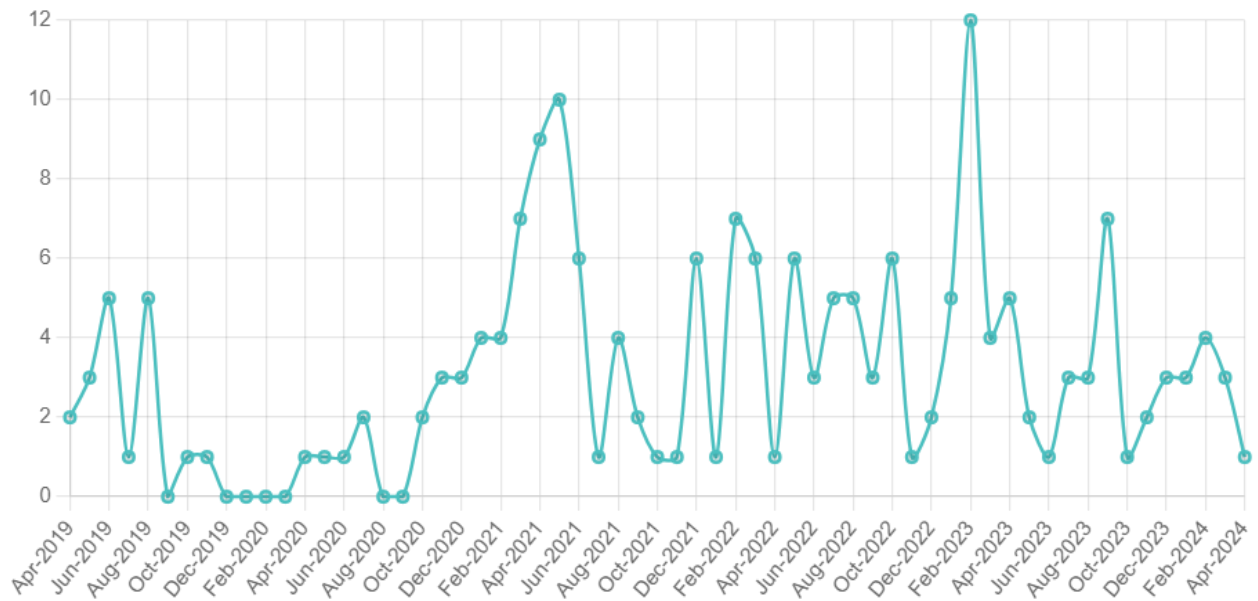
## **3. Epidemiology**

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

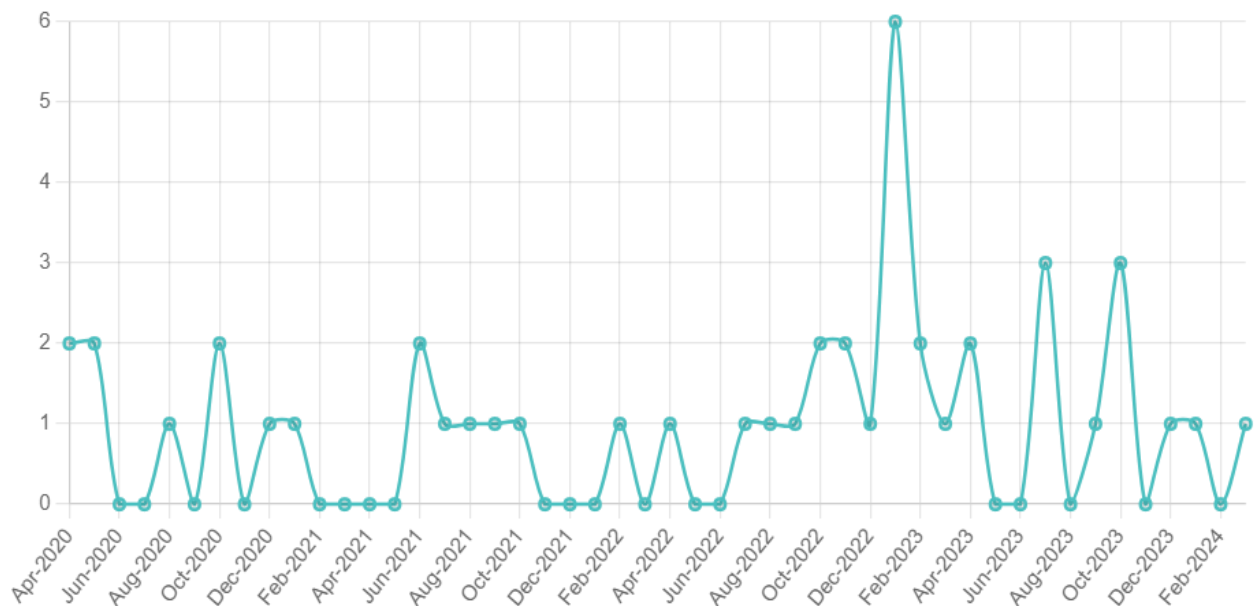
- Currently the outbreak event in Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, and North West have been affected by both Genotype I and II viruses.
- The Eastern Cape and Western Cape outbreak events are affected only by Genotype II.

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

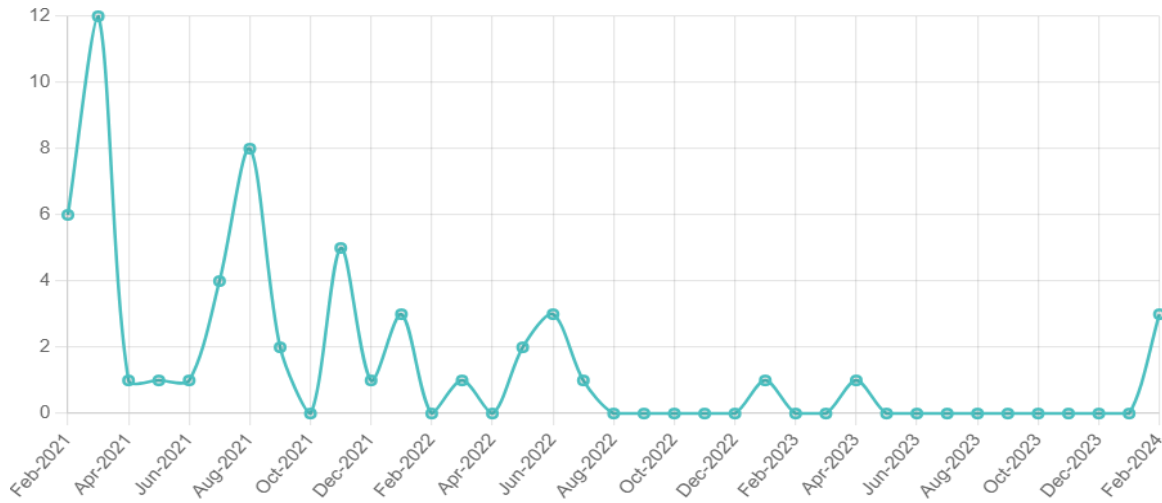
**Fig1. Mpumalanga, Free State, North West, Gauteng and Northern Cape Provinces outbreaks per month since start of event in 2019**



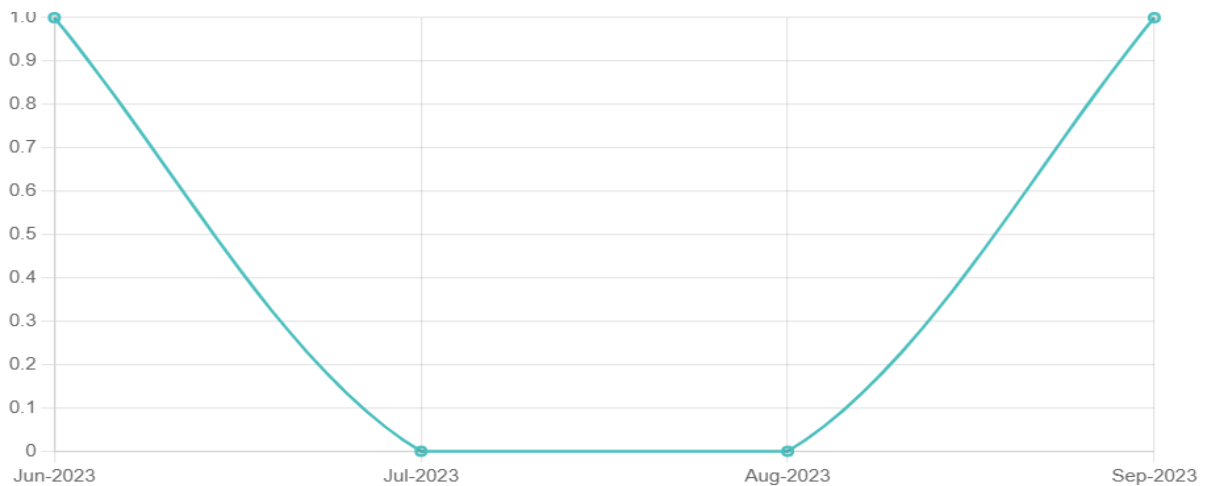
**Fig 2. Eastern Cape Province outbreaks per month since start of event in 2020**



**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 is investigated. If suspect clinical signs are observed, samples are collected to confirm the diagnosis.

ppDr Mpho Maja

**Director: Animal Health**

**Date: 30 April 2024**