

# African swine fever outbreak and surveillance update report

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## agriculture, land reform & rural development

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

Report compiled by:  
Directorate: Animal Health  
28 November 2022\*

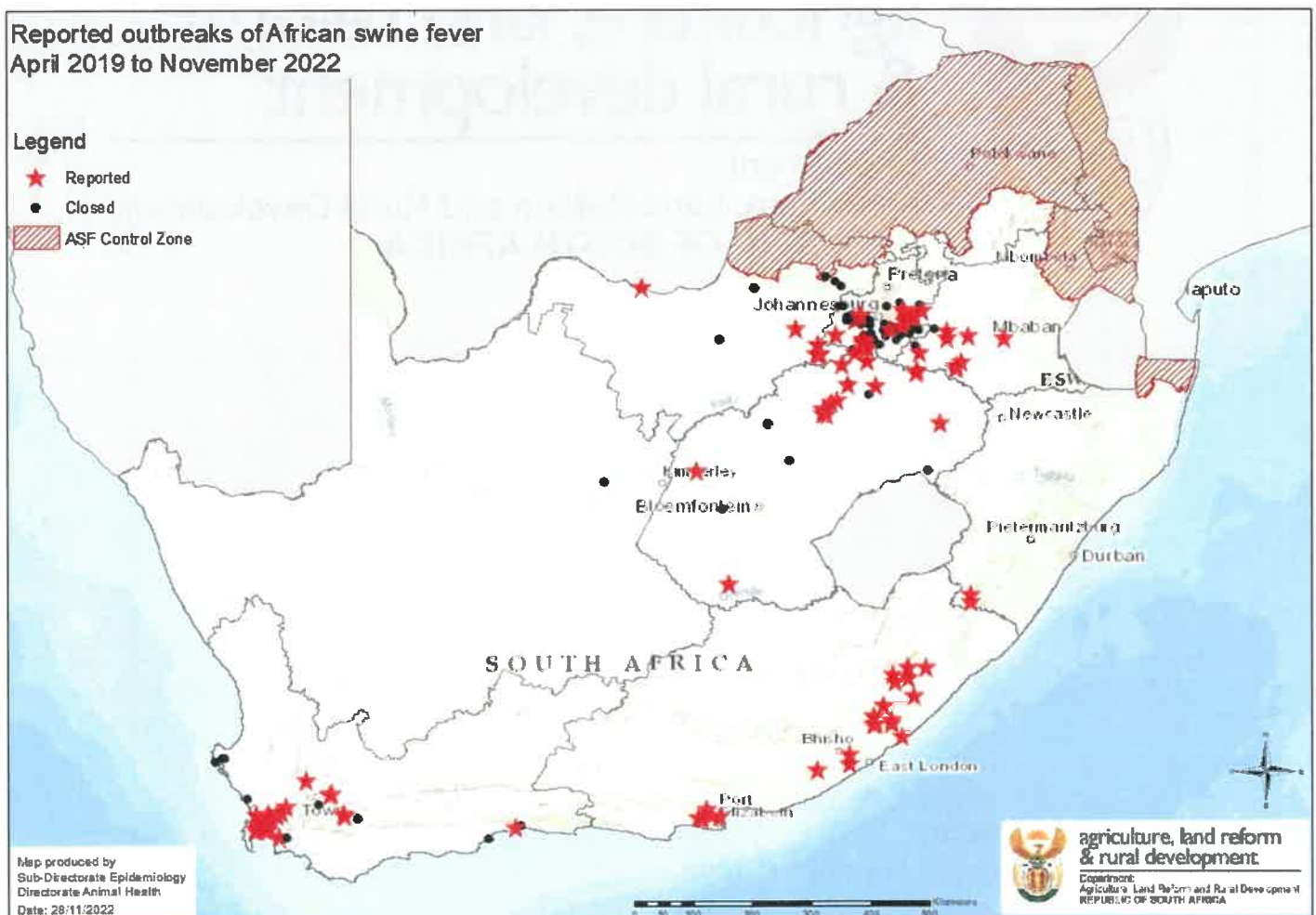
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\* This report includes all information as available by close of business on the indicated date. All the updates contained in this report may not currently reflect on the OIE WAHIS system due to technical difficulties with the OIE reporting system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

## 1. Introduction and summary

South Africa currently has four active outbreak events. The first started in 2019 and is affecting Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and North West provinces, with a total of 124 reported outbreaks (52 open and 72 resolved). The second outbreak event started in 2020 and is located in the Eastern Cape Province with 21 reported outbreaks (all open). The third outbreak event started in 2021 and is located in the Western Cape Province with 51 outbreaks (35 open and 16 resolved). The fourth outbreak event started in 2022 and is located in the KwaZulu-Natal Province with 2 reported outbreaks (open).

In 2022 there have also been two reported cases in Limpopo within the legislated ASF controlled area.



## Summary of active outbreaks per province:

Province	Number of open outbreaks	Number of resolved outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks	Last reported outbreak
Eastern Cape	21	0	21	21 October 2022
Free State	16	7	23	26 September 2022
Gauteng	18	54	72	24 October 2022
Mpumalanga	12	7	19	26 October 2022
North West	6	4	10	12 September 2022
Western Cape	35	16	51	28 August 2022
KwaZulu-Natal	2	0	2	9 September 2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>198</b>	

## 2. Details of open outbreaks

### 2.1 Affected localities

#### Mpumalanga

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

In July 2022, another outbreak was reported in the Msukaligwa local municipality in an informal pig farming area where swill feeding is practised. The most recent outbreak was reported in the Victor Khanye local municipality affecting a small-scale informal pig farmer. It is believed that the source of the infection had began at an auction. Pigs on this farm roam freely as the fence surrounding the premises, is not pig proof.

#### Eastern Cape

No change since the previous update.

#### Free State

No change since the previous update.

#### Gauteng

No change since the previous update.

#### KwaZulu-Natal

No change since the previous update.

### Limpopo

No change since the previous update.

### North West

No change since the previous update.

### Western 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)

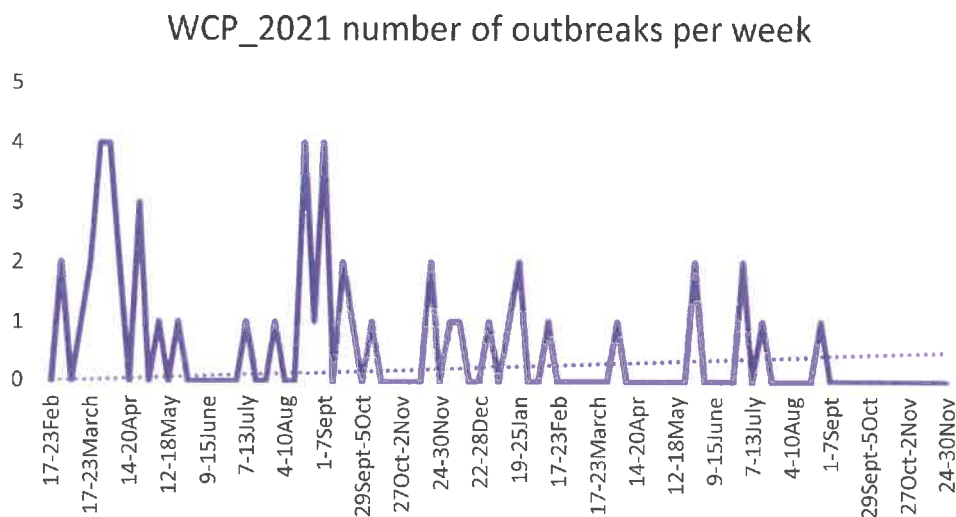
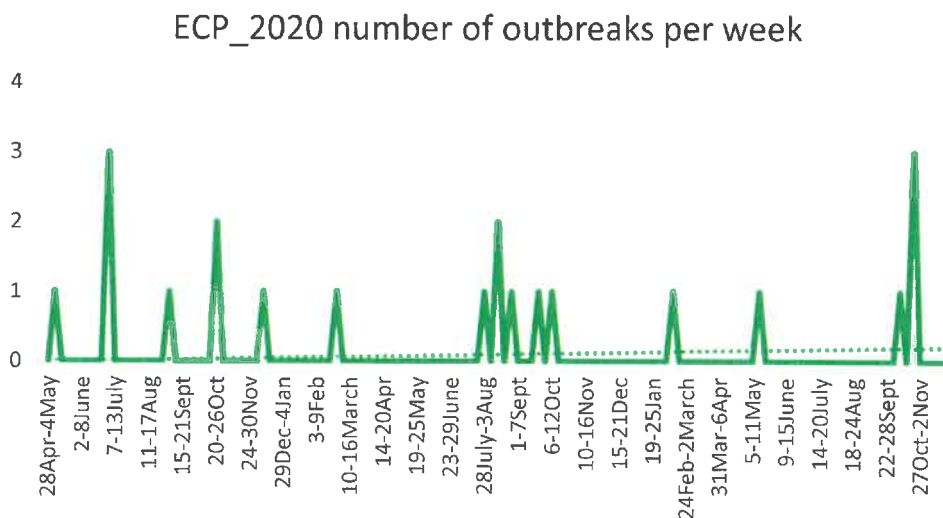
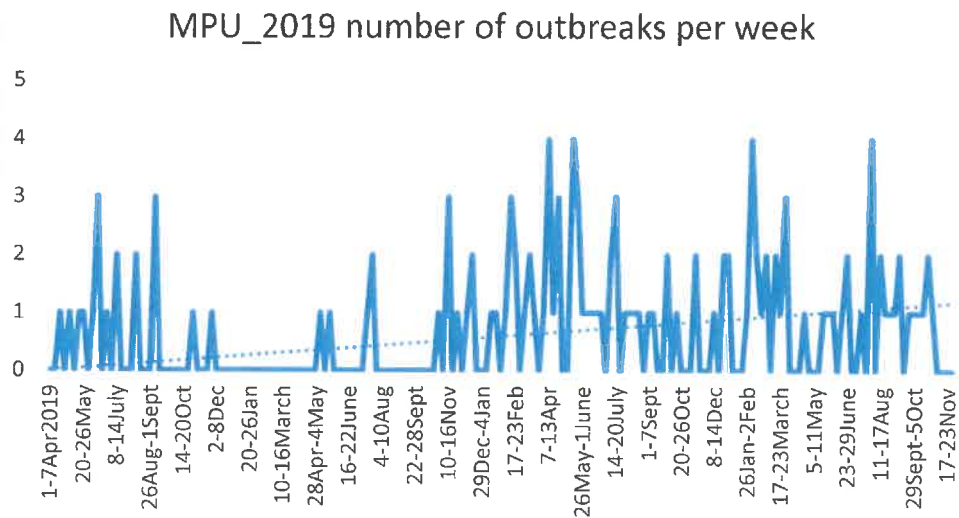
## **3. Epidemiology**

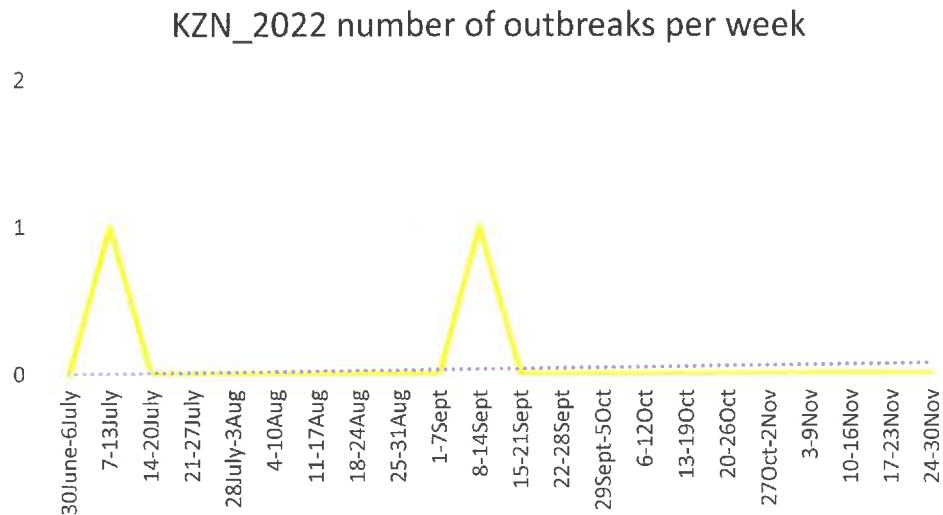
Most of the reported outbreaks have had the ASF virus sequenced. OVR-TAD has determined two genotypes involved:

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.



Dr Mpho Maja

Director: Animal Health