



30 November 2024

African Swine fever (ASF) is a controlled disease in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984). It is an acute, highly contagious and fatal disease of pigs, carried by warthogs and transmitted in its sylvatic cycle by tsetse flies (soft ticks). Contact between infected wild suids (bushpig and warthog) and domestic pigs usually initiates an outbreak, thereafter, it is, however, transmitted to other domestic pigs from infected pigs via their tissues or bodily fluids, via contaminated feed and fomites such as contaminated objects e.g., equipment, vehicles, clothing or footwear. Feeding swill (food waste) including infected tissues and poor biosecurity are important in its transmission from pig to pig and place to place.

It is reported that no new outbreaks were reported in the Kwazulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North West, Free State and Northern Cape, Provinces during the month of November.

However, the following provinces had outbreaks reported to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), during the month of November 2024:

- Gauteng had two new outbreaks located in the Rand West City area.
- Western Cape had two new outbreaks in the City of Cape Town
- Eastern Cape had two new outbreaks. One in Stutterheim and one in Engcobo.

Confirmation of diagnosis is achieved by positive PCR organ samples at the ARC Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Transboundary Animal Diseases Laboratory (OVR-TAD)

There is no effective preventative vaccination or treatment available for ASF and control measures are based on quarantine and movement controls. Furthermore, any suspect cases of ASF must be reported immediately to the responsible state veterinary office for investigation and the imposition of measures to control the spread thereof.

Read the full report here.

# African swine fever outbreak and surveillance update report

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30 November 2024



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

## 1. Introduction and summary

African Swine fever (ASF) is a controlled disease in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984). Historically, ASF only occurred within the legislated ASF controlled area in South Africa, as described in Table 1 of the Animal Diseases Regulations (R.2026 of 1986). Specific additional control measures are described for this area in Table 2 Animal Diseases Regulations, due to the presence of the sylvatic cycle of ASF (between warthogs and soft ticks) in this area.

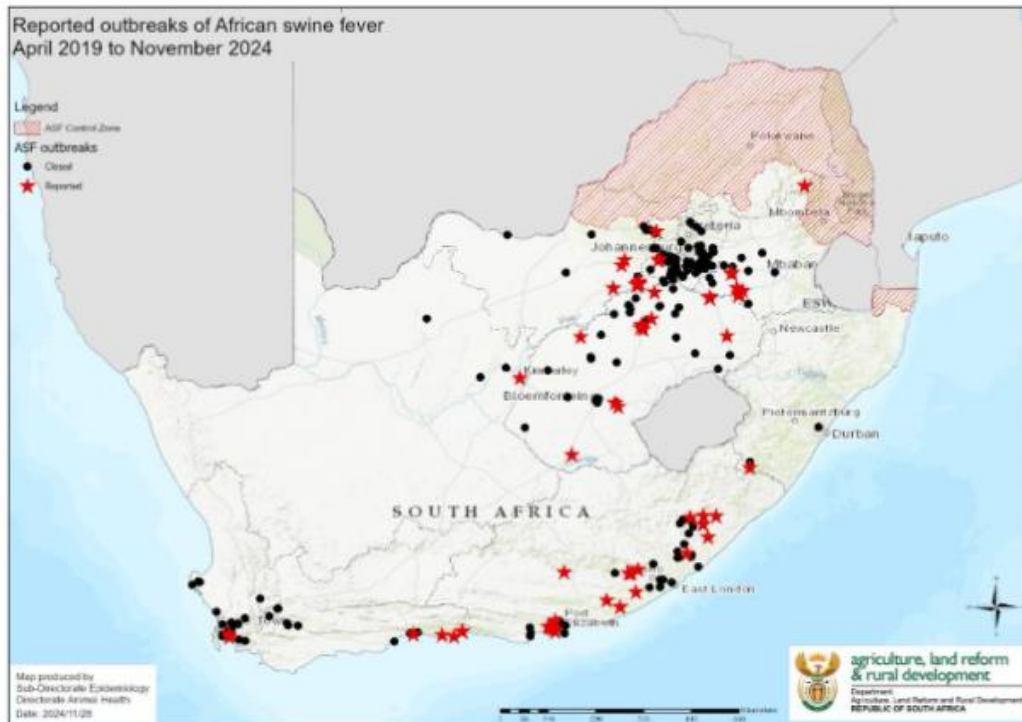
More recently, two main epidemics of ASF in domestic pigs were identified outside of the South African ASF-controlled area. The first occurred in 2012 with outbreaks in Gauteng and Mpumalanga provinces, and the second occurred in 2016–2017 with outbreaks in the North West, Free State and Northern Cape provinces. These outbreaks involved ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs, in the area previously free from ASF, by means of the domestic cycle of ASF (spread via pig to pig contact and contact with pig products). Since 2019, South Africa has experienced wider spread outbreaks of ASF in North West, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Free State and Northern Cape Provinces, with the Western Cape and Eastern Cape Provinces affected for the first time.

Outside of the legislated ASF controlled area, 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 202 reported outbreaks (35 open and 167 resolved).
- The second outbreak event started in 2020 and is in Eastern Cape Province with 51 reported outbreaks (19 open and 32 resolved).
- The third outbreak event started in 2021 and is in Western Cape Province with 59 outbreaks (7 open and 52 resolved).
- The fourth outbreak event started in 2022 and is in KwaZulu-Natal Province with 2 reported outbreaks (both resolved) and has been closed.
- The fifth outbreak event started in 2023 in KwaZulu-Natal with 2 reported outbreaks (1 open and 1 resolved).

There were four ASF outbreaks 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 (occurred in 2023).

**Figure 1: Map of reported outbreaks of ASF, April 2019 – November 2024**



**Table 1: 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	19	32	51	15 September 2024
Free State	14	34	48	15 May 2024
Gauteng	3	104	107	14 October 2024
KwaZulu-Natal	1	1	2	28 September 2023
Mpumalanga	7	19	26	12 May 2023
North West	10	8	18	20 March 2024
Northern Cape	1	2	3	12 May 2024
Western Cape	7	52	59	24 October 2024
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>314</b>	

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

## **2. Details of new outbreaks**

### **2.1 Status update since the last update report issued on 31 October 2024**

No new outbreaks were reported in the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North West, Free State and Northern Cape, Provinces during the month of November 2024.

#### Gauteng

Two new outbreaks located in the Rand West City area were reported to WOAHP during the month of November 2024.

#### Western Cape

Two new outbreaks located in the City of Cape Town were reported to WOAHP during the month of November 2024.

#### Eastern Cape

Two new outbreaks were reported during the month of November 2024. One in Stutterheim and one in Engcobo.

### **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). Serology is not indicated for confirmation of an acute outbreak.

### **2.3 Control measures implemented**

There is no effective vaccination or treatment available for ASF. 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);

- Carcasses of infected pigs must be disposed of in a responsible manner to prevent further spread of disease, and must be in line with local environmental legislation.

### **3. Details of closed outbreaks**

#### **3.1 Status update since the last update report issued on 31 October 2024**

##### Gauteng

Five outbreaks were closed with WOAHP during the month of November 2024. Three in Rand West City, two in the Germiston area and one in Midvaal area.

##### Eastern Cape

Seven outbreaks were closed with WOAHP during the month of November 2024. Five in Gqeberha and two in East London.

##### Mpumalanga

Seven outbreaks were closed with WOAHP during the month of November 2024. One in Govan Mbeki and six in eMalahleni.

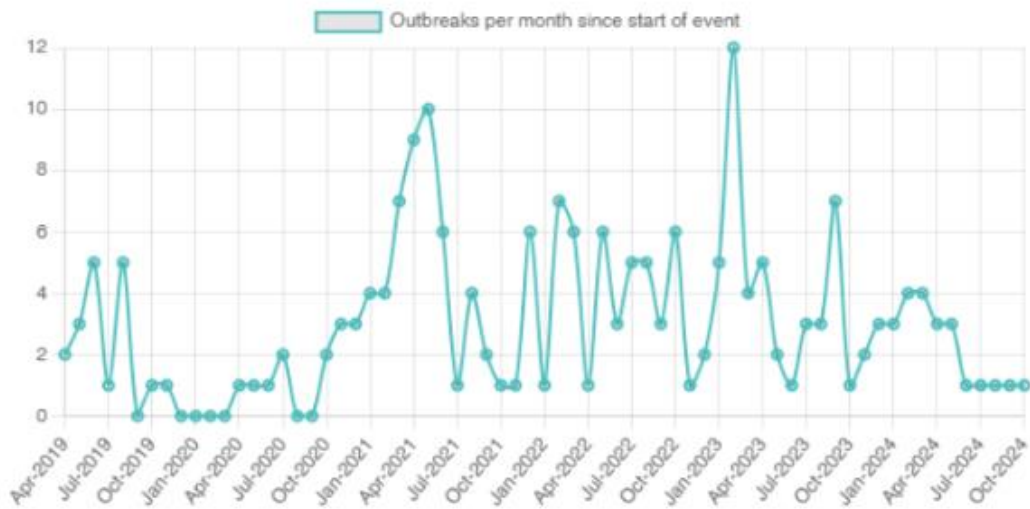
### **4. Epidemiology**

Through sequencing of relevant ASF outbreaks, the OVR-TAD has determined that two genotypes are currently involved:

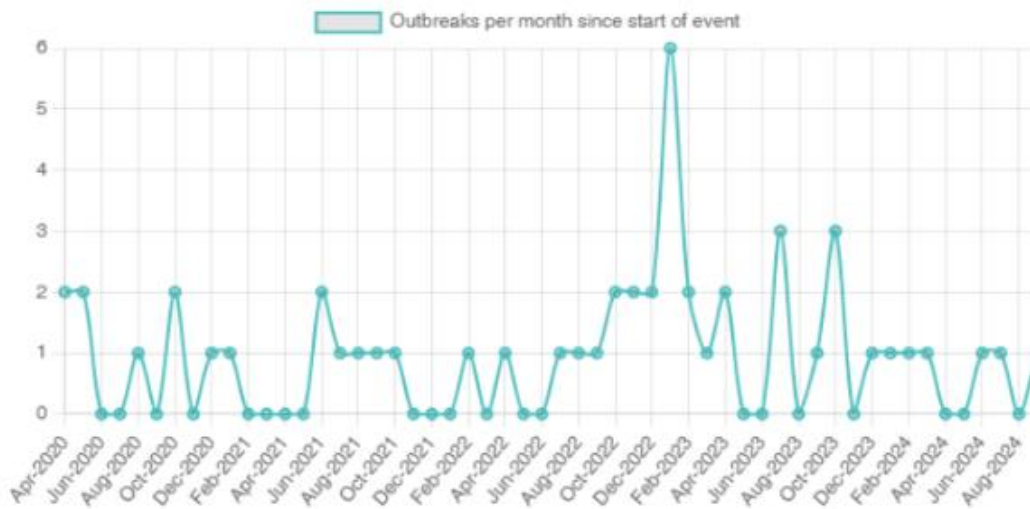
- The outbreak event in Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, and North West have been caused by both Genotype I and II viruses.
- The Eastern Cape and Western Cape outbreak events have been caused by Genotype II only.

The epidemiological curves show the trend of ASF outbreaks reported per month per outbreak event. Figure 2 shows that the Mpumalanga, Free State, North West, Gauteng and Northern Cape Provinces outbreaks are ongoing, but seem to be decreasing and remains stable after the major peaks in May 2021 and February 2023. Figure 3 shows that the Eastern Cape Province outbreaks are ongoing at a stable level, despite a peak of cases in January 2023. Figure 4 shows that the Western Cape Province outbreaks have been resolving and remains stable, after a peak incidence of cases were reported in January 2023. Figure 4 shows that the Kwa Zulu Natal Province outbreaks that were reported seem to have been once off events in June 2023 and September 2023, with no recent cases reported.

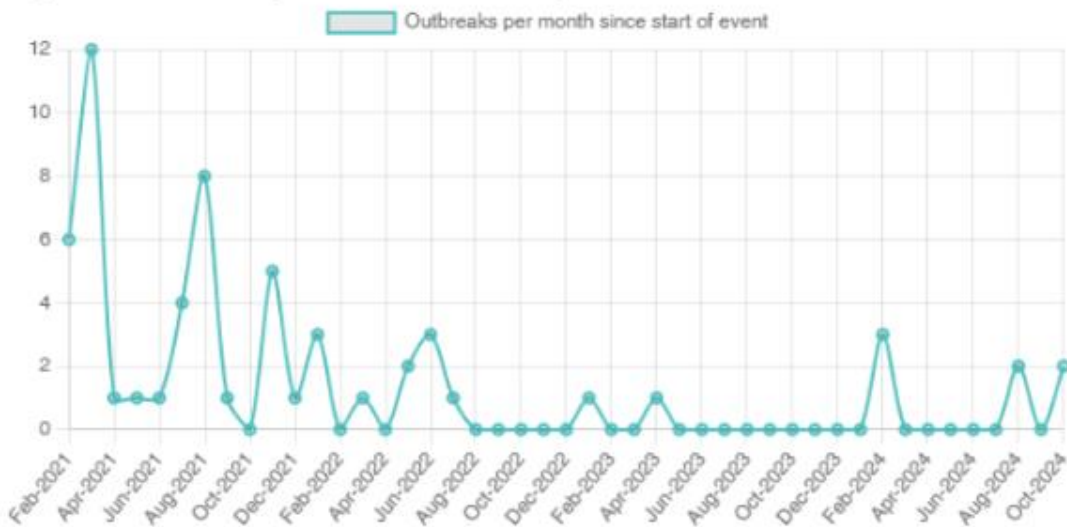
**Figure 2: Mpumalanga, Free State, North West, Gauteng and Northern Cape Provinces outbreaks per month since start of event in 2019**



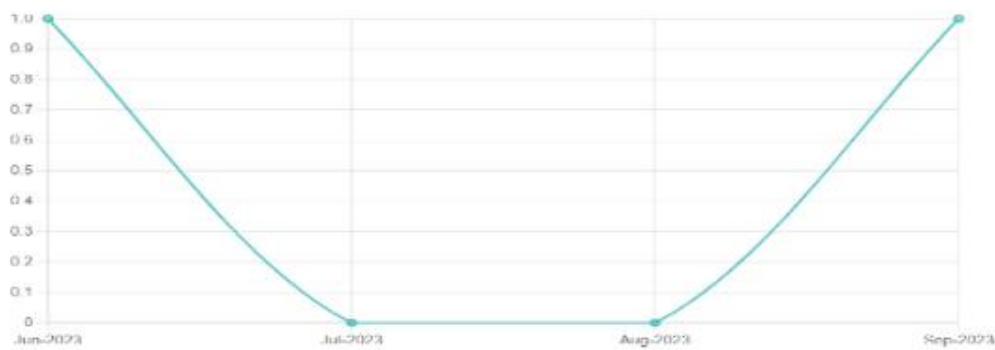
**Figure 3: Eastern Cape Province outbreaks per month since start of event in 2020**



**Figure 4: Western Cape Province outbreaks per month since start of event in 2021**




**Figure 5: Kwa Zulu Natal Province outbreaks per month since start of event in 2023**



## 5. 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. Furthermore, any suspect cases of ASF must be reported to the responsible state veterinary office for investigation. This includes any sudden increase in mortalities of unknown cause.

  
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