

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak report

30 November 2024



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

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

Report compiled by:
Directorate: Animal Health

1. Introduction and summary

Prior to January 2019, South Africa maintained a Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)-free zone without vaccination. However, since then, the country has reported ten outbreaks' events that have affected this FMD-free zone. Currently, three outbreaks remain unresolved in the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape provinces, while seven have been successfully managed and closed with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Details of the resolved outbreaks, which have been closed with the WOAH, were included in earlier technical update reports and can be provided upon request.

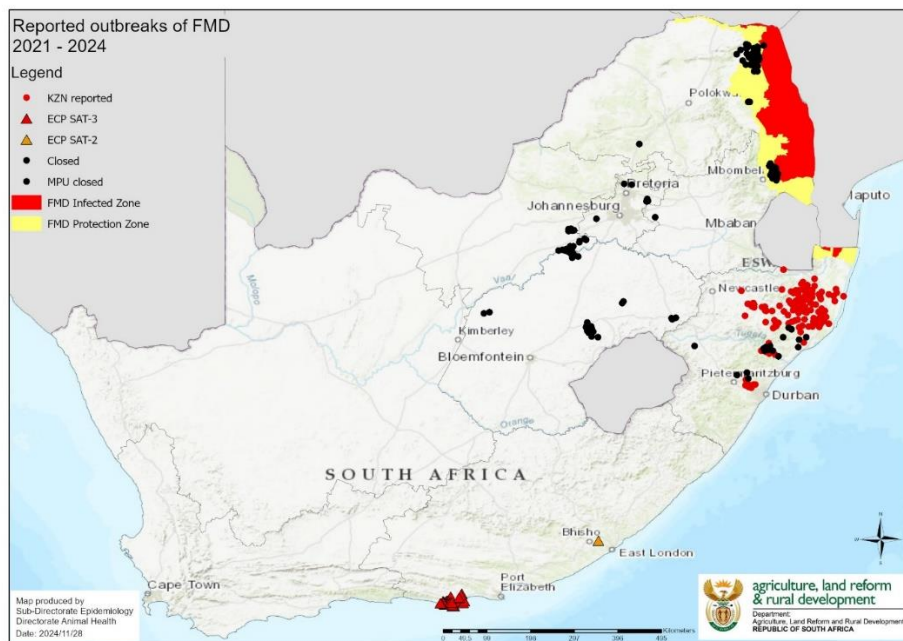
The details of the following outbreak events are included in this report.

- SAT2 FMD outbreak event in KwaZulu Natal Province
- SAT3 FMD outbreak event in the Eastern Cape Province
- SAT2 FMD outbreak event in the Eastern Cape Province

Table 1: Summary of open and closed outbreaks per province since 2021

Province	Number of open outbreaks	Number of closed outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks	Date on which all outbreaks were resolved	Start date of last reported outbreak
Eastern Cape	38	1	39	-	05 Sep 2024
KwaZulu Natal	140	17	157	-	08 Nov 2024
Free State	0	41	41	18 Oct 2024	07 Feb 2024
Gauteng	0	7	7	13 Mar 2024	30 Aug 2022
Limpopo	0	8	8	29 Aug 2023	25 Apr 2022
Mpumalanga	0	21	21	26 Jun 2023	2 Aug 2022
North West	0	18	18	5 Mar 2024	22 Nov 2022
Totals	178	113	291		

Map 1: Open and closed FMD outbreaks since 2021



2. Provinces with no outbreaks/resolved outbreaks

2.1 Northern Cape Province and Western Cape Province:

No cases of FMD were reported in these two provinces and they remain FMD free without vaccination.

2.2 Free State Province:

There have been no clinical or serological signs of virus circulation since September 2022. All outbreaks in the province were resolved and the Free State Province is considered as FMD free as from 18 October 2024.

2.3 Gauteng Province:

There have been no clinical or serological signs of virus circulation since August 2022. All outbreaks in the province were resolved and Gauteng Province is considered as FMD free as from 13 March 2024.

2.4 Limpopo Province:

There have been no clinical or serological signs of virus circulation since April 2022. All outbreaks in the province were resolved on 29 August 2023. Limpopo Province has a

legislated FMD controlled area, with a protection zone, where routine vaccination is done in diptanks close to the FMD infected zone. In addition, a Disease Management Area, encompassing parts of the previous FMD free zone without vaccination, was declared following the January 2019 SAT2 FMD event and has remained in place with slightly amended boundaries following the 2022 multiple province SAT3 FMD events.

2.5 Mpumalanga Province:

The historical FMD free zone of Mpumalanga Province is regarded as FMD free from 26 June 2023. A SAT1 FMD outbreak event was detected in the FMD protection zone in January 2024. The last clinical cases were reported on 26 February 2024 and the outbreak was resolved on 31 May 2024.

2.6 North West Province:

There have been no clinical or serological signs of virus circulation since November 2022. All outbreaks in the province were resolved and North West Province is considered as FMD free as from 5 March 2024.

3. Provinces with unresolved outbreaks

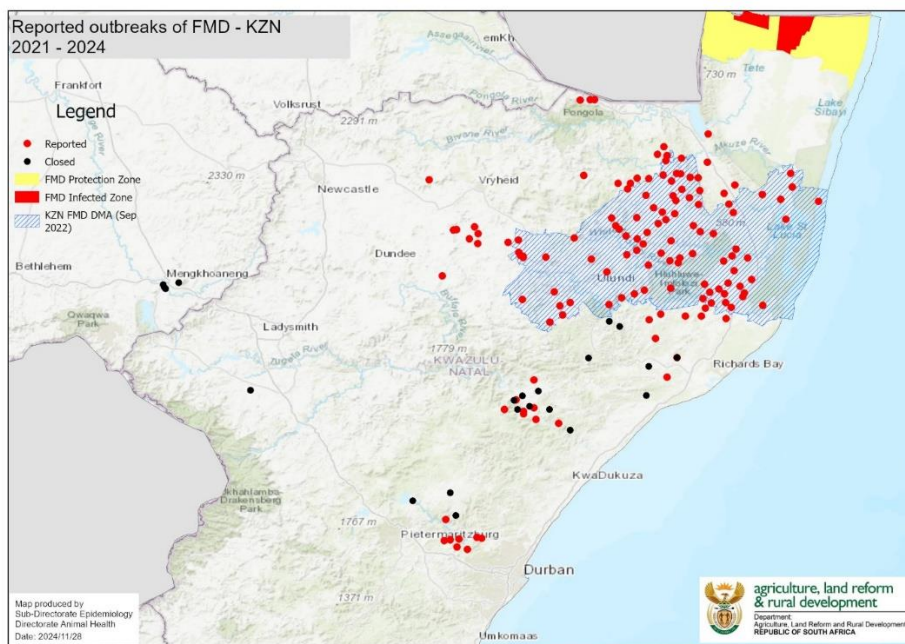
3.1 KwaZulu Natal Province:

In KwaZulu-Natal, the disease spread to the uPongolo Local Municipality, with three new outbreaks reported to the WOAHA in November 2024. This brings the total number of reported outbreaks to 157 as part of the SAT2 FMD event that began in May 2021. Currently, there are still 135 open outbreaks in communal dip tanks and several small-scale farms, as well as five affected game reserves, all located in close proximity to one another. The resolution of this event is being complicated by the FMD carrier status of the buffalo populations in these affected game reserves.

Seventeen outbreaks in KZN have been resolved and closed with the WOAHA. Two feedlots outside the main outbreak area were depopulated through controlled slaughter and closed with the WOAHA in 2021. Quarantine was also lifted on fifteen diptanks after negative testing and absence of clinical disease, and consequently closed with the WOAHA on 3 April 2024.

Movement control is applied on affected locations. Stringent control measures remain in place in the Disease Management Area (DMA) that was instituted in 2021, with amended boundaries in 2022 (see 4.1.2). Infected locations outside the DMA are similarly quarantined until the disease is eradicated. Clinical surveillance is ongoing to ensure early detection of disease, and to determine absence of disease in previously affected diptanks. Vaccination is continuing in diptanks around infected game reserves.

Map 2: Open and closed FMD outbreaks in KwaZulu-Natal Province



3.2 Eastern Cape Province

3.2.1 SAT3 outbreak event in Humansdorp

Clinical signs of FMD were detected on 30 April 2024 on a farm in Humansdorp in the Eastern Cape Province. Samples were submitted to the laboratory at Onderstepoort Veterinary Research and tested positive for FMD SAT3 on serology and PCR. The virus responsible for the outbreak is similar to the one that caused the 2021 Multiple Province outbreak event referred to earlier in this report.

A total of 73 farms have been placed under quarantine following FMD outbreak in the Eastern Cape since May 2024. To date, at least 96,000 cattle and 635 sheep have been vaccinated against the disease. Additionally, 48 000 initially vaccinated cattle received a second dose of

3.2.2 SAT2 outbreak event in East London

A serologically positive location was identified in the East London area of the Eastern Cape Province. Surveillance of the surrounding farms have identified a second positive location, but further testing on this farm and adjacent farms have not yielded any positive results and this farm was resolved with the WOA. The virus on the index farm was identified as a SAT2, similar to the SAT2 virus that caused the 2021 KZN SAT2 event. In parallel, a SAT 3 virus was also identified in this location, which is the same as virus that caused the outbreaks in Humansdorp, described above.

4. Control Measures implemented in recent FMD outbreaks

4.1 Movement control

4.1.1 Quarantine of affected farms and feedlots:

All affected farms and feedlots are placed under quarantine, with strict movement control, census of animals on the farm and individual identification where possible. These locations are well fenced and movement of animals from these farms can be effectively prevented.

4.1.2 Declaration of Disease Management Areas:

Where the outbreaks occurred in communal grazing land in KZN Province and Limpopo Province, the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development declared Disease Management Areas (DMA) in the Government Gazette to cover the wider epidemiologically high-risk areas.

Both the KZN and Limpopo DMAs were made smaller in October 2022, based on risk assessment and surveillance of the areas involved. The movement of cattle, sheep and goats in the DMAs remains under state veterinary permit control but is allowed if deemed low risk and under specific risk mitigation conditions. As noted above, a DMA was declared in the Eastern Cape on 26 July 2024 to prevent outward spread of the outbreaks and to decrease the viral load and infection pressure of the area.

4.1.3 Movement control in unaffected locations:

Since October 2022, all livestock owners must provide a declaration of health and origin and must obtain the necessary Stock Theft documents for all cattle, sheep, and goats to be moved from their property of origin onto other properties. Recipients of such animals must give written

agreement to isolate new livestock for 28 days before introducing them into the main herds of the destination farm. This requirement was again emphasized in the Government Gazette Notice of 26 July 2024.

The control measures for movement of cloven-hoofed animals and products out of the FMD protection zones have not changed. All cattle presented at auctions are inspected before being admitted to the auction pens. If any animal presents with clinical signs, the auction is suspended while investigations are conducted, including laboratory confirmation ruling out FMD.

4.2 Vaccination

Approximately 634 000 animals have been vaccinated to control the 2021-2022 FMD outbreaks. Cattle in communal areas were vaccinated on a risk-based approach, to ensure that the areas at highest risk are vaccinated first. Cattle on affected farms and feedlots were also vaccinated to reduce the viral load and lower the risk of spreading of disease while the controlled slaughter processes are ongoing.

Routine vaccination in the FMD protection zones in Limpopo Province and Mpumalanga Province is continuing, as well as in the at-risk areas in KwaZulu Natal Province. The vaccine being used is procured from the Botswana Vaccine Institute and encompasses all three SAT types. Only government officials are allowed to vaccinate animals as per the outbreak control plans.

4.3 Controlled slaughter

Controlled slaughter was approved for 31 farms affected by FMD in the 2024 Eastern Cape outbreaks. Three designated abattoirs in Humansdorp and East London are continuing to slaughter cattle to assist farmers in depopulating their farms. The risk materials are processed or disposed of and only known safe products are released into the local market. No meat from affected animals may enter the export market.

Around 200 000 animals were sent for controlled slaughter to depopulate farms during the 2021-2022 outbreak events. Affected feedlots and some commercial farms were depopulated through controlled slaughter at designated abattoirs. The infected properties remained under

quarantine until 28 days after depopulation and disinfection. The outbreaks on the properties were officially closed once the disinfection process had been concluded.

4.4 Resolution of outbreaks

Outbreaks on individual premises are resolved and closed with the WOAHP in one of the following manners:

4.4.1 Depopulation

Depopulation can be achieved either through controlled slaughter, or by removing animals with prior permission of the Director Animal Health to another approved property, such as another property also under quarantine for FMD. Once the affected premises is no longer populated by any FMD susceptible livestock, cleaning and disinfection for the purpose of lifting quarantine can commence. If the premises can be effectively cleaned and disinfected, then application for lifting of quarantine can be made 28 days after cleaning and disinfection. In the case of extensive kraals/camps which cannot be effectively disinfected, such kraals/camps will be regarded as disinfected if there have been no FMD susceptible species in the kraal/camp for at least 42 days.

4.4.2 Post-12 months testing

Premises like breeding farms and diptank areas, that are not depopulated following an outbreak of FMD, are subjected to rigorous laboratory testing of the remaining cloven-hoofed livestock to confirm cessation of virus circulation more than 12 months after the outbreak. Adult animals present during the outbreak are likely to test serologically positive due to infection and/or vaccination and the sensitivity of agent identification testing is not considered sufficient. Thus, serological surveillance is conducted more than 12 months after an outbreak, with sampling of young animals that were born after presumed cessation of virus circulation and/or vaccination and that, at the time of sampling, are already more than 6 months old to avoid detection of maternal antibodies. If the serological test results duly confirm the absence of FMD virus circulation, quarantine is lifted, but the adult sero-positive animals remain subject to life-long traceability requirements based on individual animal identification.

5. Confirmation of diagnosis

Confirmation of disease is done using a combination of the Solid Phase Competition ELISA (SPCE), Non-Structural Protein (NSP) ELISA, and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). All diagnostic tests are performed at the ARC Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Transboundary Animal Diseases laboratory (OVR-TAD).

6. Epidemiological investigation

The FMD outbreaks that were detected in the country since 2021 have been caused by SAT 1, 2 and 3 viruses. The origin of all outbreaks could not be traced, but the viruses identified seem to be originating from the Kruger National Park. The clinical presentation of the disease in different locations varies, from the classical clinical picture in some locations, to absence of clinical signs in others. Surveillance is therefore based on both clinical inspections, including moulting, as well as serology and agent identification.

A SAT 3 virus originated in early 2022 in Limpopo Province, causing an event in that province and then spread to North West Province, and from there to Free State, Gauteng and Mpumalanga Provinces as the 2022 multi-province SAT3 FMD event.

The source of introduction of this virus into the previously FMD free zone of Limpopo Province could not be determined, as the virus is not closely linked to any viruses recently identified in the infected or protection zones of South Africa. The animals that caused the outbreak in North West Province moved from an area in Limpopo Province that was not under restriction at the time of the movement. This same virus has been identified in the outbreak event in the East London and Humansdorp areas in the Eastern Cape Province, which started in May 2024.

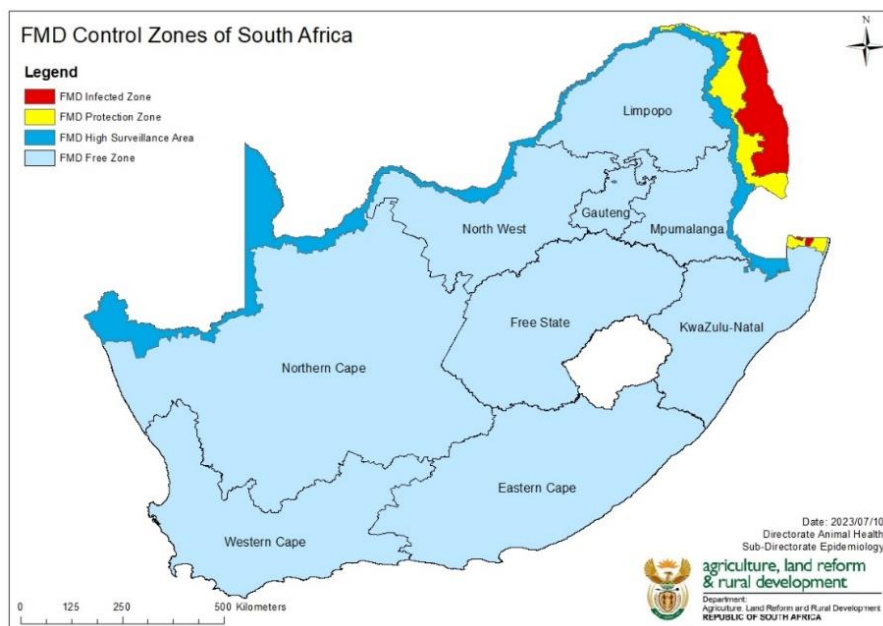
In KwaZulu Natal Province, epidemiological investigations to date have not revealed a source for the 2021 SAT2 FMD event. However, the virus responsible for the event is closely related to a SAT 2 virus responsible for an outbreak that occurred in the Protection Zone in northern Limpopo Province in 2019. It is therefore most likely that illegal movement of animals from the Protection Zone in Limpopo to KZN Province, may have been the cause of the outbreak in KZN.

This same virus has been identified in the outbreak event in East London in the Eastern Cape Province, which started in May 2024. The virus responsible for the outbreak in the FMD Protection zone in Mpumalanga in January 2024 was confirmed as SAT-1. The origin of this virus has not yet been determined but considering the proximity of the area to the Kruger National Park, this would be the most likely source.

7. FMD Control Zones in South Africa

Although the FMD free zone without vaccination status was lost in 2019, the control measures for FMD remain in place as stipulated in the Veterinary Procedural Notice for the Control of FMD in South Africa. The map hereunder illustrates the FMD control zones that remain in place and references in this report to free zone, protection zone and infected zone must be regarded in this light. For the purposes of trade, this means that export is permanently prohibited from the FMD infected zone and the FMD protection zone.

Map 4: FMD Control Zones




Director Animal Health