
Kenyan poultry sector and its HPAI status

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Outline

- Biosecurity
 - Veterinary service provision
 - Animal health information
 - Poultry diseases and management
 - Status of avian influenza
 - Country response
 - Avian influenza management
 - Risk assessment
 - Kenyan risk map
 - Research gaps
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Bio-security

- Refers to bio exclusion and bio containment
 - Preliminaries studies have been carried out in the high risk areas
 - Varies between sectors from very poor to excellent
 - Also varies from production to processing
 - Status linked to the poultry sector
 - Gaps exist that should be improved on
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Bio-security levels (1)



Bio-security levels (2)



Veterinary service provision

- Mandate lies with Department of Veterinary Services
 - Control and eradicate livestock diseases
 - Public service
 - Private service
 - The department is constrained in terms of:
 - Personnel (gross understaffing)
 - Equipment (inadequate)
 - Infrastructure (mainly laboratories)
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Relevant roles (AI management)

- Disease and pest control
 - Regulatory function (VPH, meat inspection)
 - Quality control of inputs
 - Laboratory and diagnostic services
 - Provision of extension services
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Relevant roles (AI management)

- Development of veterinary policies
 - Creating an enabling environment for private sector
 - Conservation of natural resources
 - Registration of veterinarians and practices, drugs, vaccines, chemical substances and other biologicals
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Animal health information

- Few structured epidemiological studies
 - Most of the data on poultry diseases is from passive reporting at the district level and the 5 regional laboratories
 - Disease control data available is mainly from control programmes carried out by the government (underestimation)
 - Disease control data / information from private sector lacking
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Poultry diseases and management

- Major diseases are Newcastle disease, fowl typhoid, gumboro and coccidiosis
 - Disease management in sector 4 is very poor
 - Poultry disease management in sectors 1,2 and 3 is mainly by the private sector
 - Use of indigenous knowledge in disease control is a common practice
 - Farmers practice risky behaviours during disease outbreaks (sales and consumption)
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Status of avian influenza in Kenya

- Disease scare between October 2005 and April 2006 during the outbreak in Sudan
 - Led to massive losses to key stakeholders in the industry
 - Kenya is free of avian influenza
 - Various rumours of disease outbreaks (domestic and wild birds) since then
 - Investigations carried out effectively by collaborating institutions (DVS, KWS and NMK) led by the DVS
 - Gazetted as a Notifiable disease
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Country response to outbreak / threat

Integrated approach

- Based on risk reduction strategies
 - Strategy is to reduce virus circulating in poultry, farms, markets and poultry products
 - Bio-security as the first line of defence (farms, equipments, markets, vehicles)
 - Surveillance and diagnosis
 - Movement control
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Regulatory systems and policy in control of avian influenza

- Poultry sector is poorly regulated despite governance by various rules and regulations
 - Current regulatory frame work not supportive of the poultry sector in terms of
 - production
 - trade
 - marketing
 - processing (poultry and products)
 - Draft rules are with the DVS for further processing / action by the relevant authorities
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Management of avian influenza (1)

- Multi-disciplinary National Task force led by the Departments of Veterinary and Medical Services
 - Made up of 6 sub-committees
 - Capacity
 - Meetings
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Avian influenza management (2)

- Avian influenza coordination unit set up at the Department of veterinary services
 - Oversees all avian influenza activities
 - Has developed a Contingency plan in collaboration with FAO
 - Rapid response protocol
 - Compensation strategy
 - Communication strategy
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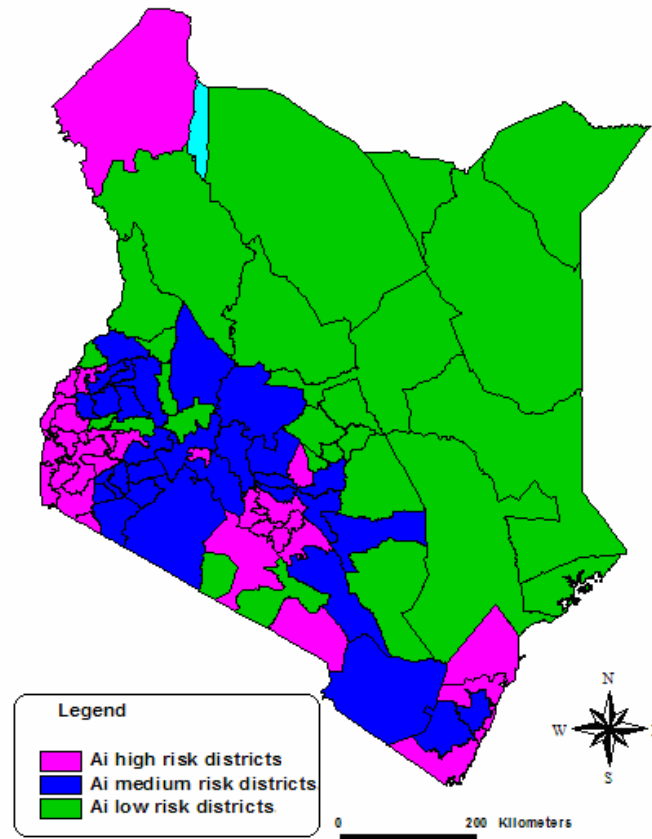
Risk assessment

- Qualitative risk assessments carried out
 - Secondary literature review and field studies
 - Sites (main ports of entry and provincial headquarters)
 - Kilindini harbour, major airports (JKIA and MIA), border towns and provincial headquarters (Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru and Kakamega)
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Risk assessment factors / parameters

- Trade (legal and illegal)
 - Wild birds (migratory and resident)
 - Mechanical transfer (from infected countries)
 - Geographical and environmental factors
 - Animal demographics
 - Veterinary services (quantity and quality)
 - Contamination (transportation and processing)
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Kenyan HPAI risk map



Research gaps (1)

- Undertake studies / assessment on bio-security and safe poultry production practices as a basis to formulate strategies on HPAI management.
- Need to identify all the actors in the formal and informal poultry sector e.g. egg and chicken sellers, their numbers, proportions, turnovers and specialization i.e. quantification (planning and policy formulation)
- Structured studies on poultry diseases (planning disease control)

Research gaps (2)

- Studies on the public/private sector linkages in the management of avian influenza
 - Risk assessments along the poultry value chain (production to consumption)
 - Studies on communication and information dissemination
 - Risk communication and management strategies inappropriate
 - Capacity of the government to manage AI is weak, institutional studies needed
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THANK YOU

