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
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
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)
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
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
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
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)
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
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 an diagnosis
- Movement control
Regulatory systems and policy in control of avian influenza

- Poultry sector is poorly regulated despite governance by various rules and regulations.
- Current regulatory framework 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.
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
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
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)
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)
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
THANK YOU