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Tool for the evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services

oie PVS Tool

PVS Follow-up Evaluation Report

March 2011

Kenya

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Dr. Francisco D'Alessio
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OIE - PVS FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION

REPORT OF THE

VETERINARY SERVICES OF KENYA

14 – 25 March 2011

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Disclaimer

This evaluation has been conducted by an OIE PVS Evaluation Team authorised by the OIE. However, the views and the recommendations in this report are not necessarily those of the OIE.

The results of the evaluation remain confidential between the evaluated country and the OIE until such time that the country agrees to release the report and the terms of such release.

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List of acronyms and/or abbreviation & special terms used in the report

AHA(s)	Animal Health Assistant(s)
AHITI	Animal Health and Industry Training Institute
AI	Artificial Insemination
ALLPRO	ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AU-IBAR	African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
BIP	Border Inspection Post
CBAHWs	Community Based Animal Health Workers
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro-pneumonia
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
DFZ	Disease Free Zone
DPT	Digital Pen Technology
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services – Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO)
ECF	East Coast Fever
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FARM-Africa	Food and Research Management-Africa
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GO(s)	Government Organization(s)
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IT	Information Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KVA	Kenya Veterinary Association
KVB	Kenya Veterinary Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
LSRIM	Livestock Surveillance, E-Reporting and Information Management
MoF	Ministry of Fisheries
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLD	Ministry of Livestock Development Kenya
MTI	Meat Training Institute
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCD	Newcastle Disease
ND	Notifiable Disease
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIE-PVS	OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Evaluation Tool
PAS	Performance Appraisal System
PDVS	Provincial Director of Veterinary Services – also PVO
PPB	Pharmacy and Poisons Board
PPR	Peste des petits ruminants
PVO	Provincial Veterinary Officer
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification Device
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
RVIL	Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory
SMS	Short Message Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TADs	Trans-boundary Animal Diseases
TAHS	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code
VEEU	Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics Unit
VMP	Veterinary Medicinal Product
VPH	Veterinary Public Health
VS	Veterinary Service(s)
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body as per OIE *Code* definition
VSDF	Veterinary Services Development Fund

Acknowledgements

The use of the PVS for evaluation purposes by Dr. Herbert Schneider and Drs.Francisco D´Alessio and Antoine Maillard (hereinafter called **"the Team"**) has been formally authorized by the OIE.

The Team wishes to express their appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Kenya, **Ministry of Livestock Development** and the **Department of Veterinary Services** for their full support, logistical assistance and willingness to provide all information needed in a frank, cooperative and transparent manner. Likewise the Team wishes to thank all Veterinary Offices in Kenya visited for their commitment and assistance to facilitate the Evaluation within the limited time available.

The cooperation and assistance accorded to the Team by private sector representatives (veterinary service providers, livestock owners, abattoir operators and wildlife conservancies) greatly contributed to the evaluation efforts, understanding of the inter-sectorial relationships and their specific needs. The Team was impressed by the professionalism and dedication by all persons met and interviewed to their respective fields of responsibility and duties.

A special word of thanks is recorded to **Dr. Peter Maina Ithondeka, Director of Veterinary Services (DVS)** who was at all times available for assistance to the Team and to **Dr. Bernard Mugenyo and Dr. Hesbon Awando** who accompanied the Team throughout the Mission and served as a very valuable resource persons and able and competent facilitators.

PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following a request to the OIE from its Government, an evaluation of the veterinary services of Kenya, based on the *OIE-PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services)* methodology was conducted from 14 to 25th March 2011 by a team of three independent OIE-approved evaluators ("the Team").

I.1 Introduction

The OIE developed the OIE-PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) Evaluation Tool to assist Veterinary Services (VS) – both public and private - to identify their strengths and weaknesses. The OIE-PVS team conducted the OIE-PVS Follow-up in Kenya with the assistance of the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) of the Ministry of Livestock Development (MoLD) who facilitated consultations with a wide range of stakeholders throughout Kenya. The following chapters detail the results of this assessment which are summarised below.

The evaluation began with meetings with the Director of Veterinary Services (DVS-CVO), Deputy DVS´s and senior management officials of the headquarters of the Department of Veterinary Services in Kabete (Nairobi).

A program was agreed in which the OIE Evaluation Team visited sites and institutions **(public and private sector)** in the cities and rural areas of Kenya and discussed the issues with government officials, public and private sector veterinarians, farmers and producers, traders and other stakeholders.

The mission concluded in Kabete (Nairobi) with a closing meeting with the Director of Veterinary Services and Senior Management. Broad findings of the evaluation were discussed and information provided on the planned PVS Gap Analysis Mission during July 2011.

Expansions in the meat, dairy and poultry sectors, as well as agricultural and livestock developments in the Arid and Semi-arid land (ASAL) regions of Kenya (which cover around 70% of the land surface) positively contribute to poverty reduction, food security, income generation and the Gross Domestic Product [GDP]. New approaches are available for livestock production under extreme climatic conditions as experienced in the ASAL´s that enable significant increases in livestock production by both the pastoralist, small (subsistence) and commercial livestock sectors.

As land degradation in Kenya poses a great threat to future agricultural and livestock developments, efforts are underway for sustainable land use through the development of integrated wildlife and livestock conservancies.

The efforts to develop a viable export industry for animal products to regional and international markets require the support of fully functional and efficiently performing VS.

In addition to the critical role of the VS for improved livestock production, there is increasing global awareness of the importance of the VS for the control of diseases transmissible between animals and humans. 70% of all the newly emergent zoonotic disease worldwide are believed to be of animal origin. With the tourist industry playing an important role in the economy of Kenya, food safety is a critical issue and it is thus imperative to increase veterinary capacity for veterinary public health, combined with a risk analysis unit, as a priority.

The Kenya 2030 Vision Project[1] identifies the following target as a **flagship project**: ***"Disease-Free Zones:*** *The Government will establish at least four Disease-Free Zones including in the ASAL regions. The performance of the livestock sector has been below potential because of limited investments in past decades. To revive the sector and turn Kenya into an exporter of*

[1] EM.54

high-quality beef and other livestock products, targeted livestock development programmes will be implemented revolving around a series of strategically-placed Disease-Free Zones. A nationwide livestock census will be undertaken to facilitate the selection and location of the Disease-Free Zones. Within the zones, abattoirs and storage facilities will be established. The facilities will include a tannery to begin the process of formalization and of the leather sector, and to stimulate its growth".

Measured against this target, it is crucial to address deficiencies noted by this OIEPVS Evaluation, in particular for the Fundamental Components (2) Technical Authority and Capability, and (4) Access to Markets

During 2010 a new National Constitution for Kenya has been adopted. The implementation of this document will lead to a major reorganization of all the governmental structures including the Veterinary Services. How and when this new organization will be implemented is not yet clear and consequently its impact is not possible to be evaluated at this stage, but it certainly will have a profound impact on the present chain of command of the VS.

It is further impossible at this stage to estimate the demands on human, physical and financial resources this future constitutional development will have.

It is the declared policy of the MoLD/ Veterinary Services Department to privatize non-core functions such as, inter alia, veterinary clinical services. However, in the ASAL's, which comprise around 70% of Kenya's land surface, this seems to be very unlikely given the absence, or very limited possibilities, to establish commercially viable private veterinary services.

At all times the Team was impressed with the high level of professionalism and competence shown by all members of the VS they were privileged to meet.

I.2 Key findings of the evaluation

I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources

Since the lifting of the government ban on new posts/employment in the Public Service of Kenya, the Team noted the new appointment of a significant number of veterinarians to DVO offices, as well as appointments of veterinary para-professional staff.

The large number of non-university degrees (certificate and diploma levels) existing in Kenya related to the fields of animal health and production, and the lack of regulation of these practitioners, result in a situation where some veterinary activities in the private sector are conducted without the supervision of a veterinarian, a requirement indicated in the OIE Code.

There is no structured Continuing Education (CE) programme currently in place in the VS of Kenya, although the team has been informed that the KVA and KVB are working towards implementing such a programme.

In respect of external coordination, it is noted that all cooperation should be subject to a formal agreement between the parties, including clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of each part; and standard operation procedures should be defined for all the activities to be conducted under each agreement. Both the agreement and the procedures should be transparent and made available to all the interested parties, especially to the field officers and to relevant stakeholders.

Every VS building visited by the team showed a total lack of maintenance, and some of them were even closed and abandoned, or used for other purposes. **In the opinion of the Team this situation, which has a detrimental effect on all veterinary professional activities under the mandate of the VS, should receive priority corrective attention.** Some explanatory details are:

- The laboratory equipment available in the visited laboratories is mostly obsolete, unmaintained or out of service. None of the visited laboratories has any proper structure to perform a post mortem examination with the minimal biosecurity measures.
- The District Veterinary Offices are tasked to be the first line of action of the DVS, providing clinical services, vaccination, animal disease surveillance and meat inspection, among other core activities of the VS. None of the visited offices has the appropriate instruments or facilities available to perform any professional activities, including guaranteeing the maintenance of the cold chain of vaccines, medicines, samples, etc. The same situation was observed at the Provincial Veterinary offices.
- The number of vehicles assigned to the different offices is clearly insufficient to accomplish the expected tasks, and most of those seen by the Team were seriously unmaintained and many of them out of service.
- Informatics and telecommunication equipment is also inappropriate. Officers work with self-procured computers and cell phones.

As to financial resources, the Team considers that current funding does not allow the DVS to properly carry out its activities other than the administrative ones.

The operational budget should be planned following a comprehensive plan of activities to be performed for each of the levels of the VS according to the national priorities.

- Administrative procedures and expenditures should be reviewed as they appear to be the main activity and cost of the DVS nowadays.
- As the operational funding does not appear to have been increased in the recent times, prioritization of activities and careful balance between capital investment and operational funding should be achieved for the mid-long term.

A routine and well documented reporting practice between all the organizational levels of the DVS, following a defined chain of command, has been noted. However, the Team has not been informed on any actions pertaining to feedback to the lower levels or any evaluation of the results.

- All levels of the DVS are highly focused in administrative tasks, which leave little room for direct veterinary professional activities.
- There is no evidence of actions following the great volume of information obtained from meat inspection and animal disease surveillance.

I.2.B Technical authority and capability

In respect of the capacity and quality of veterinary laboratories and vaccine production units, the following represent key findings:

- The laboratory / disease investigation facilities visited in general, but in particular at the RVIL´s visited, the lack of maintenance of infrastructures and the presence of either obsolete or outdated laboratory instruments or equipment was evident.
- Good laboratory practice is hampered by infrastructural defects like broken floor tiles, flaking paint, defective ceilings, wooden non-disinfectable table tops and chairs.
- Post mortem facilities at both RVLI´s visited were found to meet no standards of bio-security, hygiene or normal operational capacity.
- The virtual absence of Standard Operating Manuals was found to be a major deficiency in respect of Good Laboratory Practices. Only in one instance (Karatina RVIL) were loose leaflets with some examination procedures displayed.

The Team noted with concern, that according to information provided, a Complement Fixation Test (CFT) is used for CBPP under field conditions at livestock markets (Garissa) without any form of efficacy verification nor under the proper conditions to fulfill the methodology prescribed in the OIE Terrestrial Manual.

The Team noted the absence of documented risk management decisions, based on the provisions of the OIE Code, which for the purpose of consistency and transparency are essential tools in the risk analysis process.

The Team visited the border inspection post (BIP) between Kenya and Uganda at Busia and noted the absence of any form of inspection and quarantine infrastructure.

- The officer in charge of the BIP has no relive staff and is on duty during the total opening hours of the BIP (0700h – 2200h)
- The BIP veterinary officer carries no identification badge or any form of written authorization

Animal disease surveillance, both active and passive, are crucial elements in disease prevention, control and eradication. The Team was informed at almost all field veterinary offices visited that because of either inadequate (single vehicles) or absence of vehicles, the execution of structured and regular, area-covering passive surveillance is severely hampered. Basic passive surveillance done is only based on clinical diagnosis

The surveillance for major animal diseases by the public veterinary service at district level (DVO) is severely restricted due to the unavailability of adequate transport and funding deficiencies. This, as well the absence of any documented and up-to-date contingency plans for the major diseases such as FMD,CBPP, CCPP,PPR etc, have a negative impact on the ability of the veterinary service to perform their duties.

The presence of CBAHW´s in the pastoralist areas providing basic animal health measures and disease reporting to the relevant DVO is seen as a positive action to widen the scope and improve capacity of surveillance activities. The process of accommodating CBAHW´s under the supervision and guidance of DVO´s, with the aim to channel them through the AHITI training system, will greatly assist in filling the void of veterinary professionals in the ASALs.

Prophylactic, routine vaccinations against the major diseases present in some, or all provinces of Kenya, will greatly enhance disease control. The execution of such campaigns depends on the availability of physical and financial resources. The Team noted that although such activities are predominantly carried out by private veterinary service providers under DVO supervision, vaccination coverage and the monitoring of vaccine efficacy and immunity development need to be addressed as a priority.

A key finding in respect of FMD relates to the in-field containment measures of outbreaks. Early response actions, movement control with animal identification, clinical endpoint determination and additional restrictive measures on the movement of animal products needs to be based on the OIE Code standards.

Except at the export establishments, at all other slaughterhouses and slabs the veterinary inspection and food safety function is limited to the issuing of a movement licence for the animal product in question, with limited follow-up on suspect disease conditions.

In the case of the Kenya dairy industry, the Team noted that:

- there is no veterinary involvement after the sale – after the “farm gate” for dairy products, and
- no DVS programmes are in place in respect of zoonoses control in dairy herds (bovine TB, bovine brucellosis) and non pasteurised milk (cows and goats) is widely consumed.

At present there is a virtual absence of regulatory and administrative control over VMP´s in accordance with OIE standards. The Team noted that new legislation is before Parliament to address this serious deficiency.

The Team noted the uncontrolled movement of livestock in large parts of the ASAL regions by pastoralists and nomads and police personnel at road checkpoints have no written authorization by the DVS, nor is livestock movement control applied in a consistent and transparent manner (no written records are kept of any livestock moving through checkpoints)

I.2.C Interaction with stakeholders

The Extension Unit of the DVS has developed extension messages for use by farmers and field staff. The messages are aimed to inform the public, including the farming community, about: disease occurrence and major clinical signs; what to do in case a suspicious case is noted (report to the nearest Veterinary office, location, division or district).

- As an example of positive interaction between public and private veterinary service providers, the MoLD sees the "World Veterinary Day" as one of the best practical models of private-public sector partnerships which are important in sustainable service delivery for Kenya in the livestock sector.
- All stakeholders met during the mission expressed their satisfaction on the level and degree of the collaboration with the VS

The Team noted numerous intra-Kenya road police control points. No evidence was presented that there exists a MoU between the Commissioner of Police and DVS, nor is there any written authorization for the police to act on behalf of the DVS. In addition, activities currently being delegated are directed to undertake specific actions or short term plans (i.e. vaccination campaigns), but there are no formal procedures for permanent delegation.

The present Veterinary Surgeons Act – Cap 366 - does not meet the OIE Code requirements as contained in Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services; article 3.2.12, with particular reference to autonomy, regulatory authority of the whole veterinary profession (which has to include the official veterinary sector) and veterinary para-professionals. The Team took note that a new Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Bill is at present before Parliament.

The MoLD has a policy in place for the out-sourcing of non-core functions such as veterinary clinical services, AI, auction yards and holding grounds. The Team noted no particular programmes to formulate and implement these actions

I.2.D Access to markets

Effective legislative controls over and compliance by stakeholders with legislation governing veterinary medicines are not enforced. Given the high number of AGROVET shops throughout Kenya, any kind of inspection or the enforcement of legislation is an impossible task.

The Team noted the absence of protocols / inspection reports / prosecution and conviction details regarding the enforcement of veterinary legislation at PDVS, DVO or stakeholders level.

The Team was informed that there are no specific administrative or legal manuals available to DVS field staff to consult in cases of prosecution procedures regarding contraventions of veterinary legislations.

As detailed in many CC´s, regulatory framework is lacking to support VS activities in some important areas. For example: Residue testing, delegation of activities, animal identification, traceability of animal products and laboratory quality assurance among others.

Kenya Vision 2030 is an economic development plan by the Kenyan government to develop several different economic zones in various parts of the country, with 6 disease free zones (DFZ) to be put in place by 2030.

- The DVS has taken the initiative to identify certain provinces to apply the concept of DFZ´s, the first one to be in the Coast Province;
- The detailed management procedures regarding the prospective implementation for a DFZ are not yet finalized through an active participatory approach with all stakeholders, in particular the livestock-wildlife farming sectors.

The Team noted the unhindered trans-boundary movement across Kenya´s international boundaries by game and livestock.

The Team could not find any evidence of convictions following prosecutions in terms of veterinary laws. In a single incident at the Port of Mombasa relating to the import of food for human consumption containing animal products not covered by the import license, the final decision is still pending after many months.

The Team noted the implementation of the principle of compartmentalization at a wildlife-livestock conservancy in the Laikipia district.

- Although not recognized as a compartment, the South African veterinary authorities have accepted the quarantine area of “Ol Pejeta” ranch for the export of bovine embryos to their country.
- Private initiatives with the real involvement of the DVS demonstrate the possibility of establishing disease controlled compartments

It is worthwhile to note, that none of the Levels of Advancement for the 8 critical competencies under the Fundamental Component: Access to Markets, have changed since the 2007 evaluation

The following tables present the overall results of the OIE-PVS Follow-Up Evaluation, indicating the level of advancement accorded to each critical competency. The OIEPVS 2007 results, where applicable, are detailed in column 2.

Specific recommendations for action in relation to these findings are detailed in PART III of this Report

TABLE 1: The overall results of the OIE-PVS Follow-UP Evaluation: Kenya

Human, Physical and Financial Resources											
Critical competency	**Level of advancement 2011**					***Level of advancement 2007***					
I-1: Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services											
A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)				4							
B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel				4							
I-2: Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals											
A. Professional competencies of Veterinarians				4			2				
B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals				4				3			
I-3: Continuing education		2					2				
I-4: Technical independence			3								5
I-5: Stability of structures and sustainability of Policies			3					3			
I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services									4		
A. Internal coordination (chain of command)				4							
B. External coordination			2								
I-7: Physical resources	1										
I-8: Operational Funding		2					2				
I-9: Emergency Funding		2					2				
I-10:Capital investment	1						2				
I-11: Management of resources and operations		2									

Technical Authority and Capability											
Critical competency	**Level of advancement 2011**					***Level of advancement 2007***					
II-1: Veterinary Laboratory diagnosis		2							4		
II-2: Laboratory quality assurance	1										
II-3: Risk analysis		2				1					
II-4: Quarantine and border security	1					1					
II-5: Epidemiological surveillance									4		
A. Passive epidemiological surveillance		2									
B. Active epidemiological surveillance		2									
II-6: Early detection and emergency response		2					2				
II-7: Disease prevention, control and eradication		2									
II-8: Food safety											
A. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises			3								
B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin		2									
II-9: Veterinary medicines and biologicals		2				1					
II-10: Residue testing		2									
II-11: Emerging issues	1						2				
II-12: Technical innovation			3						4		
II.-13: Identification and Traceability							2				
A. Animal identification and movement control		2									
B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin	1										
II-14: Animal Welfare		2									

Interaction with Stakeholders											
Critical competency	**Level of advancement 2011**					***Level of advancement 2007***					
III-1: Communications				**4**				**3**		
III-2: Consultation with stakeholders				**4**				**3**		
III-3: Official representation			**3**					**3**		
III-4: Accreditation/Authorisation/Delegation			**3**					**3**		
III-5: Veterinary Statutory Body							**2**			
A. VSB Authority		**2**								
B. VSB Capacity		**2**								
III-6: Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes		**2**					**2**			

Access to Markets										
Critical competency	**Level of advancement 2011**					***Level of advancement 2007***				
IV-1: Preparation of legislation and regulations			**3**					**3**		
IV-2: Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance		**2**					**2**			
IV-3: International harmonisation			**3**					**3**		
IV-4: International certification			**3**					**3**		
IV-5: Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements			**3**					**3**		
IV-6: Traceability **See II.13**							**2**			
IV-6: Transparency			**3**					**3**		
IV-7: Zoning		**2**					**2**			
IV-8: Compartmentalisation		**2**					**2**			

I.3 Key recommendations

I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources

Most of the Veterinarians in Kenya are graduated from the University of Nairobi, a recognized local institution with a long history of training professionals for the region. This degree provides the graduated persons with the required competences and entitles them to conduct all professional/technical activities in the country.

The legislation regulating the practice of activities related to animal health and production should be updated in order to regulate the work performed by veterinary para-professionals by submitting all veterinary associated practices to the supervision of a registered veterinary professional as indicated in the OIE Code.

Practice of veterinary para-professionals should be registered and regulated by the VSB (**see CC. III.5**). The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional should be defined by the VSB depending on qualifications and training, and according to need**.**

The team also noted, that the KVB is addressing the need in order to supervise the quality of the training being offered by the other institutions. Such actions should be formalized and properly regulated in order to homogenize, oversee and guarantee the services provided by the veterinary para-professionals

Science based guidelines, manuals and standard procedures should be prepared for the activities of the Veterinary Services, taking into account international standards when

applicable. This will give solid support for any decision to be taken in a transparent way, and free of any forms of commercial, financial, hierarchical or political influences

The single most important constraint identified by the Team is the state of physical resources available to the DVS in general. Actions required are:

- Develop a comprehensive plan of activities to be performed for each of the levels of the VS according to the national priorities and estimate the resources needed to perform these activities.
- Develop a database of the existing resources aiming to identify those existing and working, those that could be recoverable and those that should be written off.
- Rationally adjust the physical (and human) resources to the planned activities and develop a progressive plan to restore the operative capacity to the DVS in the coming years while assuring the provision of the most important services. The operational budget should be taken into account in order to be able to use and maintain the resources once in place.

I.3.B Technical authority and capability

In order to be able to comply with OIE Code standards regarding the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases and zoonoses, it is imperative that:

- priority attention is paid to the much needed infrastructural rehabilitation of existing facilities;
- the provision of standard laboratory equipment, consumables, laboratory disposables and reagents is executed in a timely manner;
- a quality assurance system and procedures for Good Laboratory Practice in accordance with the OIE Code is established;
- BIPs for trans-boundary animal disease control are identified and are provided with the necessary veterinary infrastructure in accordance with OIE Code Chapter 3.2, article 3.2.7;
- the veterinary public- private partnership linkages in all provinces in the country are strengthened to ensure prompt disease outbreak reporting;
- measures are undertaken to increase vaccination coverage in general to optimize disease control;
- the movement of animals from an infected FMD zone to other parts of Kenya for slaughter meets the OIE Code requirements of Chapter 8.5.10;
- SOP´s and "Contingency Plans" for all animal diseases of importance in Kenya are compiled and available; and
- all frontline/border veterinary offices are equipped with the necessary early disease detection equipment as well as emergency control/quarantine/ movement restriction facilities.

In view of the "vision 2030" policy for the establishment of Disease-Free-Zones (DFZs), active surveillance protocols should be designed and implemented in accordance with the relevant OIE Code provisions

Introduce regulatory and administrative controls over VMPs as a matter of priority.

The establishment of formal linkages with institutions having sanitary data, such as the Ministry of Health, should be attended to as this will greatly enhance early awareness of emerging diseases, such as zoonoses.

As a major tool in the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, animal identification is a high priority action. To achieve this, it is recommended to:

- Design and implement an animal identification system to achieve animal traceability in accordance with Chapter 4.2 of the OIE Code.
- Develop procedures in accordance with the OIE Code in respect of on-farm disease control measures targeting products of animal origin (meat, dairy products, poultry products, venison products, hides & skins, animal waste etc.)

I.3.C Interaction with stakeholders

Adequate financial resources should be given to DVOs and PVOs so as to strengthen links with farmers. As a result, it will improve, for instance, passive surveillance.

It is recommended that high priority action is instituted in order to investigate and ensure that the anticipated new Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Bill is in compliance with the OIE Code standards

I.3.D Access to markets

Address existing and future veterinary legislation as to its compliance with OIE international standards, with particular reference to Chapter 3.2, article 3.2.7

Institute an administrative control and verification system at PDVS and DVO level regarding the enforcement of veterinary legislation and the compliance thereof by stakeholders, which would include records of legal action and prosecutions made

The proposed DFZs must meet in detail the OIE Code standards in order to achieve OIE "free" certification.

Ensure timely reporting of animal disease outbreaks to the OIE.

PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

At the request of the Government of Kenya, the Director General of the OIE, Dr. Bernard Vallat, appointed an independent OIE-PVS team consisting of Dr Herbert Schneider (Team leader), Dr Francisco D'Alessio (Technical Expert) and Dr. Antoine Maillard (Observer) to undertake an evaluation of the veterinary services of Kenya. The evaluation was carried out against the OIE criteria (chapters 3.1 and 3.2 of the 2010 OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code), using the 2010 OIE-PVS Tool as a guide.

The evaluation was carried out from 14th to 25th March 2011.

II.1 OIE PVS Tool: Method, Objectives and Scope of the Evaluation

The present report is the result of a two-week evaluation of the veterinary services (VS) of Kenya, both public and private, as requested by the Government of Kenya and being a Follow-Up Evaluation based on the OIEPVS Evaluation undertaken during May 2007. The evaluation was conducted by using the OIE-PVS tool. The OIE-PVS Evaluation was conducted from 14th to 25th March 2011and started in Nairobi, the seat of the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) of the Ministry of Livestock Development (MoLD).

To assist countries to establish their current level of performance the OIE has developed an evaluation tool called the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool[2]) which comprises four *fundamental components*:

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with stakeholders
- Access to markets

These **4** ***fundamental components*** encompass **46** ***critical competencies***, for each of which **5** ***qualitative levels of advancement*** are described. For each *critical competency*, a list of suggested indicators was used by the OIE Evaluation Team to help determine the *level of advancement*.

A glossary of terms is provided in Appendix 2.

The report follows the structure of the OIE PVS Tool and the reader is encouraged to consult that document to obtain a good understanding of the context in which the evaluation has been conducted .

The objective and scope of the OIE PVS evaluation includes all aspects relevant to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the quality of Veterinary Services. In addition, the scope and objectives were clarified before the mission (see Appendix 7) as appropriate to the mandate and context of the VS in this country.

[2] http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/A_2010_PVSToolexcludingindicators.pdf

II.2 General Country data (Geography, Administration, Agriculture and Livestock)

II.2.A Geographical and physical features3

MAP 1: Topographical Map of Kenya4

Located on the eastern part of the African continent, Kenya is bordered by Tanzania in the southwest and Indian Ocean in the southeast. Sudan and Ethiopia lie to the north and Uganda to the west, while Somalia lies to the east of the geographical location of Kenya. Lake Victoria also lies to the west of Kenya. The geographical coordinates of the country are Latitude 4° North to 4° South and Longitude 34° East to 41° East.

The land surface is **572 241km²** and land boundaries total **3 477 km**, being with Ethiopia 861 km, Somalia 682 km, Sudan 232 km, Tanzania 769 km, and Uganda 933 km. The coastline has a length of 536 km[5].

[3] http://www.mapsofworld.com/kenya/geography -accessed 7 MAR 11
[4] http://mappery.com/map-of/Kenya-Tourist-Map-2
[5] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ke.html

The country stretches from the snow-capped mountains in the north to the sea in the east. The terrain gradually changes from the low-lying coastal plains to the Kenyan highlands. Coastal Kenya is a highly fertile low-lying area. There is a dry coastal plain covered by thorny bushes and savanna over here. Mount Kenya is the highest point of the country and is 5,199 meters high. Mount Elgon and Mount Kilimanjaro are the other mountain ranges in Kenya.

The Great Rift Valley, located in the western and central part of the country, is one of the striking features of the geography of Kenya. The valley divides the Kenyan highlands into east and west. The highlands are an important agricultural region of the country as they have a cool climate and a highly fertile soil. There are a good number of swamps in the Loraine Plain, sited in the northeastern part of Kenya.

Several big and small lakes and rivers form part of the geography of Kenya. Lake Turkana is found in the northern part of the country, whereas Lake Victoria lies to its west. Other important lakes include Lake Naivasha and Lake Nakuru. There are numerous rivers in Kenya also. The rivers Nzoia, Yala and Gori flow across the country before draining into Lake Victoria. Rivers Tana and Athi flows in the southeastern part, while Ewaso Ngiro is found in the northeastern part of the country.

The country has three main geographic regions, each characterized by its own unique climate and vegetation[6]:

Kenya's climates range from semi-arid to tropical, temperate to alpine, and also include arctic[7]. The climate of the northern plains is the most extreme in Kenya with temperatures ranging from 400 C during the day to 200 C at night.

a) *The Coast*

Kenya's coastal region extends along the Indian Ocean from the Somalian border in the north to the wilds of Tanzania in the south. This region is world famous for its mangrove swamps, rocky inlets, and palm trees. The beaches are protected from destructive ocean waves by extensive coral fringe and barrier reefs. The reefs also shelter hundreds of aquatic species and are home to three marine national parks, Kisite, Watumu, and Malindi. Rainfall along the coast is abundant, but often occurs in short bursts except during the April to June monsoon season. This narrow coastal region is low-lying and fertile making it ideal for sugar cane and sisal plantations.

b) *The Interior*

The plateau beyond the coastal plain rises gradually to the central Highlands in the south and extends through Ethiopia in the north. The northeastern region of the plateau has only a few low valleys and monotonous vegetation marked by sparse savannah, thorn trees, huge baobab trees and scrub. This vast arid and semi-arid zone is agriculturally unproductive and therefore sparsely populated. This area is Kenya at its most remote with few roads, only a smattering of villages and huge tracts of land that remains unmarked. Because ground water and rainfall are sparse in this region, only pastoral nomads inhabit the area. The nomads are always on the move, eternally searching for water for themselves and their subsistence cattle.

The landscape changes in the northwest where the Rift Valley and Lake Turkana cross the plateau. Vegetation is much the same but sparser, indicative of Kenya's growing desert region. This area is home to Lake Turkana, the largest of the lakes in the Rift Valley. Unfortunately, it is little use to man because of its alkaline water.

The **Great Rift Valley** runs north-south almost the entire length of Kenya. The valley varies in width from 48 to 128 km (30 - 80 miles) and is over 2,000 m (6,560 feet) deep

[6] http://www.jambokenya.com/home.html
[7] http://www.jambokenya.com/home.html

near Lake Naivasha. Throughout the Rift Valley there are numerous freshwater and alkaline lakes as well as remnants of long extinct volcanoes.

The Aberdare Mountains and Mount Kenya border the Rift Valley to the east while to the west is the Mau Escarpment. Rich volcanic soil coupled with frequent rain (courtesy of easterly air masses meeting the Aberdares) makes this region of Kenya very fertile. As a result, these eastern Highlands have long been intensively cultivated by Europeans and Kenyans alike. This region of south-central Kenya was popularized during the colonial days by Europeans who settled there and dubbed it the **Highlands.** The region is characterized by savannah grassland, deep green valleys, narrow canyons, and steep rugged mountains. Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, is located on the southern end of the Highlands. This region is the most fertile and, as a result, it remains the most densely populated. The Highlands are known for their temperate climate although there is major contrast between the floor of the valley and the summit of Mount Kenya. There are two rainy seasons: the "long rains" between March and May, and the "short rains" which fall between October and December.

c) *Western Kenya*

This region of the country is characterized as a gentle plateau running the length of the country. This area is generally hot and humid, with an abundance of rainfall throughout the year. The land is especially fertile as lava deposits and volcanic activity have fortified the soil over the years.

The world's second largest lake can be found in this region of Kenya on the western slope of the Rift Valley. Lake Victoria covers 42 900km^2 and its islands, creeks, bays and beaches have created a tropical micro-climate. The shores of Lake Victoria and the surrounding hills of Kakamega are home to abundant wildlife and dense tropical forests.

To the north of Lake Victoria is Mount Elgon, the second highest mountain in Kenya. The land south of Mount Elgon gradually becomes less fertile as agriculture gives way to scrubland. This southern stretch of Kenya is home to a vast expanse of game preserves. An endless parade of animals roam about in the country's major wildlife sanctuaries including Maasai Mara, Amboseli, and Tsavo.

II.2.B Constitutional and demographic features

Government and Political system[8]

The political system of Kenya is characterized by democratic republic government whereby the President is both chief of state as well as head of government. There is also a vice president and members of the Cabinet who make up the executive branch. The powers of the government in Kenya are distributed among the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. In the political system of Kenya, the judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature.

Kenya is divided at present into 8 administrative regions consisting of 7 provinces and Nairobi the capital city. The 7 provinces of Kenya are Central, Coast, Eastern, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, and Western. The government of Kenya takes charge of administration of districts and provinces.

[8] http://www.123independenceday.com/kenya/political-system.html

MAP 2: Provincial Map of Kenya9

Following a High Court ruling in September 2009, there are 46 legal districts in Kenya[10].

It is, however, of cardinal importance to take note of the envisaged administrative reforms under Kenya´s new (and adopted) Constitution. During the opening of Parliament on 23rd March 2011 the President referred to these changes by stating[11]: " ***We have the rare opportunity to participate in the enactment of the new laws*** **(**which are crucial to the to the implementation of the Constitution) ***which are intended to transform our governance architecture and which will change our social, economic and political interactions…"***

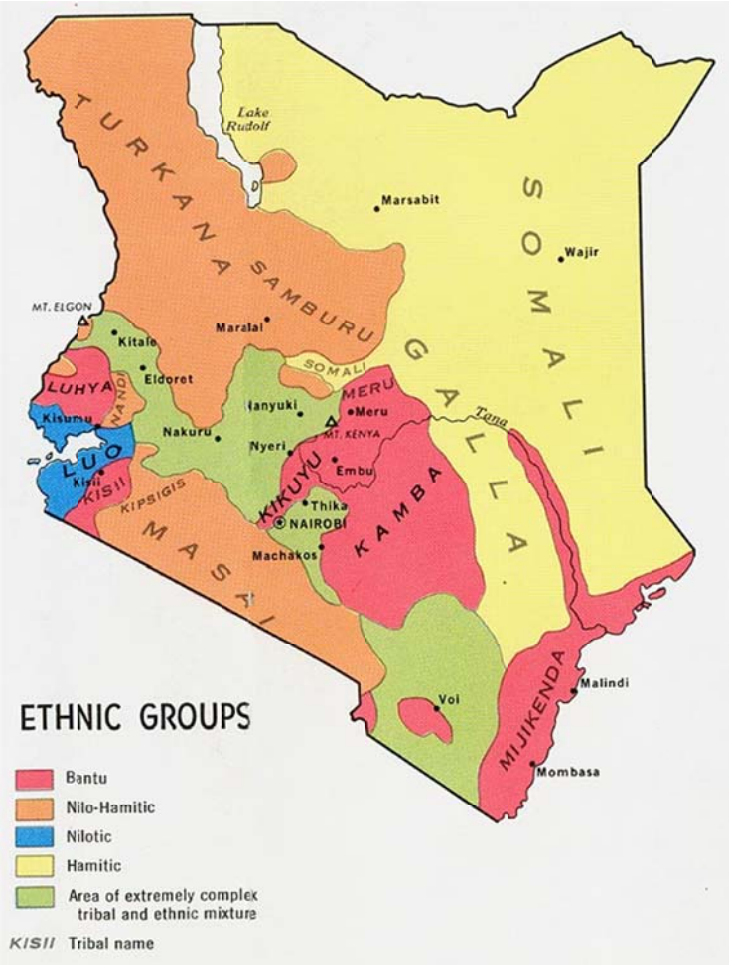
New, envisaged County Governments, Assemblies and the Senate are all provided for in the Constitution, but the specific Acts of Parliament empowering the establishment of different institutions and their functions, necessary to be in place before the implementation of the New Constitution, are not yet in place. Schedule 5 of the Constitution contains a list of the laws that are required to implement the new Constitution. A simple count of the laws in the list adds up to 49 Acts of Parliament[12].

[9] http://mappery.com/map-of/Kenya-Overview-Map
[10] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ke.html
[11] DAILY Nation 23 MAR 2011
[12] http://nairobilawmonthly.com/index/content.asp?contentId=19

The deadline for new elections is between August and December 2012, with the new administrative system having to be in place by end 2013.

The devolvement of power from the National Government to the 46 Counties will also directly affect veterinary governance in Kenya (details in Section II.3.B.c below)

MAP 3: Ethnic Groups in Kenya[13]



[13] http://www.whale.to/b/kenya_maps.html

TABLE 2: Human Population by Province ('000)14

	1979	1989	1999
Central			
Total Population (x 1000)	2 344	3 116	3 705
Male (x 1000)		1 531	1 811
Female (x 1000)		1 586	1 894
Coast			
Total Population (x 1000)	1 342	1 829	2 491
Male (x 1000)		921	1 251
Female (x 1000)		908	1 240
Eastern			
Total Population (x 1000)	2 719	3 769	4 643
Male (x 1000)		1 826	2 249
Female (x 1000)		1 942	2 394
Nairobi			
Total Population (x 1000)	828	1 325	2 137
Male (x 1000)		753	1 150
Female (x 1000)		572	987
North Eastern			
Total Population (x 1000)	374	372	961
Male (x 1000)		193	508
Female (x 1000)		178	453
Nyanza			
Total Population (x 1000)	2 645	3 507	4 391
Male (x 1000)		1 679	2 093
Female (x 1000)		1 828	2 298
Rift Valley			
Total Population (x 1000)	3 242	4 982	6 991
Male (x 1000)		2 512	3 495
Female (x 1000)		2 470	3 496
Western			
Total Population (x 1000)	1 833	2 544	3 354
Male (x 1000)		1 214	1 605
Female (x 1000)		1 330	1 749

Source: KNBS, Statistical Abstracts (countrystat.kenya@kilimo.go.ke)

II.2.C Economy, Agriculture and livestock resources

a) *Economy*

Kenya has overcome the quadruple shock of 2008 and 2009 (post-election violence, drought and the global food and financial crises) and achieved balanced growth in all sectors. Favorable weather conditions have led to the recovery of agriculture and also contributed to more reliable energy which has an immediate positive impact on the manufacturing sector. In addition, the economic stimulus programme, which only came into full effect in 2010, is now also contributing to the economic rebound[15].

[14] http://www.countrystat.org/ken/cont/pxwebquery/ma/114cpd035/en
[15] E.46 2010 World Bank Kenya Economic Update

TABLE 3: Economic Data[16]

	2010	2011
Real National GDP	5,0	5,3
Nominal GDP (US$)	33 523,1	35 940.8

GDP Contribution by sector (2010 estimate)[17]	%
Agriculture	22
Industry	16
Services	62

Contribution to the National GDP[18]	%
Livestock sector (estimate)	12
Contribution to the Total Agricultural GDP	%
Livestock sector (estimate	42

2010-2011 Annual public sector contribution to agriculture[19]	30 336 mill. KSh
2009-10 VSDF Annual budget of the Veterinary Services[20]	160 mill. KSh

Source: KNBS, DVS and World Bank staff estimates

b) *Agriculture*

Kenya's Agriculture Performance in 2010[21]: The agriculture sector has been rebounding in 2010 and is expected to grow by 5 percent. This is an important development after two consecutive years of decline, when the sector contracted by a combined 6.7 percent. Favourable weather conditions and specific policy interventions under the government's economic stimulus programme helped turn the sector around. The performance of Kenya's main agriculture exports in 2010 was strongest for tea which recovered rapidly from 2009 weather conditions. A combination of volume and price increases will see the sector perform even better than in 2008, which had previously been the best year for the sector. Although coffee is benefitting from an increase in global prices, output contracted as coffee production was slow to recover from the prolonged drought in early 2009. Horticulture exports contracted for the third consecutive year. The sector continued to be affected by a muted recovery in Europe, especially the fruits and vegetables. In addition, the volcanic ash crisis in April 2010 disrupted access to the key source markers in Europe.

The summary below presents production of the 20 most important food and agricultural commodities (ranked by value) in Kenya for 2008. When applicable International commodity prices are used, to calculate the total value of each commodity produced by each country and subsequently used in the ranking of commodities and countries. They are applied in order to avoid the use of exchange rates for obtaining continental and world aggregates, and also to improve and facilitate international comparative analysis of productivity at the national level.[22]

FAOSTAT

[16] E.46 2010 World Bank Kenya Economic Update
[17] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ke.html
[18] EM.1
[19] http://www.parliament.go.ke/ - EM.59
[20] EM.52
[21] E.46 2010 World Bank Kenya Economic Update
[22] http://faostat.fao.org/site/339/default.aspx

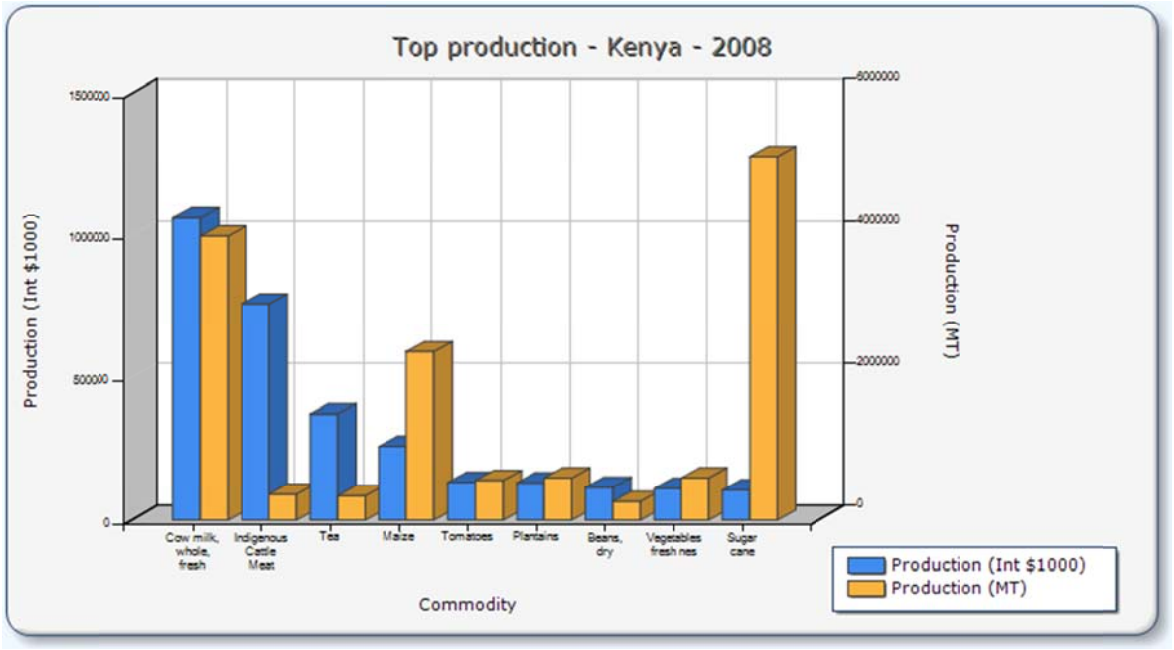


TABLE 4: Food & Agricultural Commodities Production 2008 Data[23]

Rank	Commodity	Production (Int $1000)	Flag	Production (MT)
1	**Cow milk, whole, fresh**	**1061100**	*	**3990000**
2	**Indigenous Cattle Meat**	**760048**	*	**367478**
3	Tea	374331	*	345800
4	Maize	259502	*	2367237
5	Tomatoes	132604	*	559680
6	Plantains	131615	*	593370
7	Beans, dry	115452	*	265006
8	Vegetables fresh nes	111651	*	595000
9	Sugar cane	106176	*	5112000
10	Mangoes, mangosteens, guavas	93612	*	384461
11	Sweet potatoes	89916	*	894781
12	Cabbages and other brassicas	89505	*	609292
13	Bananas	84561	*	593370
14	Pineapples	82976	*	429065
15	Potatoes	71944	*	600000
16	**Indigenous Goat Meat**	**70319**	*	**46184**
17	**Indigenous Sheep Meat**	**66469**	*	**33599**
18	Avocados	60175	*	93639
19	Hen eggs, in shell	55105	*	69000
20	Cassava	54114	*	750964

* : Unofficial figure F : FAO estimate
[ ]: Official data Fc: Calculated data

c) *The Livestock Sector*[24,25]

The Livestock sub-sector contributes about 10 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounts for over 30 percent of farm gate value of agricultural commodities.

[23] http://faostat.fao.org/site/339/default.aspx
[24] http://www.communication.go.ke/ministry.asp?ministryid=14
[25] EM.40

Livestock production is a major economic and social activity for the communities that live in the high rainfall areas for dairy production, and in the arid and semi-arid areas (ASALS) for beef production.

The production of major livestock species is estimated at 17,5 million cattle, 17,1 million sheep, 27,7 million goats, 2,9 million camels, 330 000 pigs, over 31 million chicken and 500 000 rabbits(Table 4).

Dairy Industry:

The total approximate milk production is 2.8 billion litres per annum, of which 1.3 billion litres representing 60 percent is from grade dairy cattle and their crosses. Zebu cattle contribute 40 percent of the total cattle milk production. The milk industry is the most developed within the livestock sub sector and is dominated by the small scale producers who account for 80 percent of the dairy industry's output. As a result of liberalisation in milk processing in 1992, there are 45 private creameries licensed countrywide for the production of milk products. It is expected that these processors will develop to offer good sustainable market for all locally produced milk.

Beef Production:

Beef production in Kenya is practiced primarily in the ASAL areas of the country. Although Zebu cattle in the ASAL dominate the national beef herd, there is a significant proportion of beef coming from dairy bull calves and cull cows. The marketing of beef animals currently is conducted on an ad hoc basis with pastoralists, middlemen and butchers playing a major role. The increase in beef consumption is higher than the increase in production and demand is expected to outstrip supply in the near future. This will lead ultimately to an increase in consumer prices.

Beef is derived from three major livestock production systems i.e. Extensive Pastoral Beef, Dairy Bull Calves and Commercial Beef Production System. Kenya's beef cattle population stands at over 17,5 million, most of which are kept in the rangelands.

Currently, most of the beef produced is consumed locally. There is high potential for export whose exploitation is limited by market accessibility and diseases. The total Beef production is currently estimated at 320,000 Metric Tonnes.

Camel Production:

Camels are potentially the most valuable species of livestock for over 75 per cent of Kenya land area which is ASAL. Their value is seen both in their production and in ensuring a balanced ecosystem of the rangelands in the long term.

Overall Northern Kenya is the most important camel producing area in the country, keeping over 95 percent of the national herd. The camel is a more reliable milk provider than other classes of livestock during dry seasons and drought years. The importance of camel as food security animal is evident in its ability to survive and continue to be productive under drought periods. Although the camel is an important animal in the ASALs, few development interventions have been carried out in the past. Extension staff lack adequate training coupled with inadequate technical materials on husbandry, management and health. In addition there is insufficient market promotion of camel products in the country.

Camel population is estimated to be about 2,9 million animals which represent approximately 6% of the total domestic herbivore biomass in the country but more than 25% in the Arid lands where they are kept. At present, camels are reared in 17 districts in the country.

Sheep and Goats Production:

The sheep and goat industry contributes about 30% of the total red meat consumed in the country. In addition, the industry produces other products such as wool, skins and milk.

The bulk of the hair sheep and meat goats are reared in the arid and semi-arid areas (ASAL) under nomadic pastoralism and limited ranching systems. Wool sheep and dairy goats are reared in the medium and high potential areas of the country under intensive/semi-intensive systems.

The population of sheep and goats is estimated at about 44,8 million heads, comprising 17,1 million sheep and 27,7 million goats.

White Meat Production

Poultry Industry:

Kenya, has an estimated total poultry population of 31,7 million birds (2009). Of these 81 percent consist of the local or indigenous chicken kept under free range conditions (25,7 million). Most homes in the country have at least 10 indigenous birds, as they require little capital. The production from these local birds is normally poor but can be improved drastically if management is improved. At present, very few farmers carry out any management practices on their birds. Commercial birds consisting of hybrid broilers and layers are kept at the periphery of the main towns such as Nairobi, Nakuru and Mombasa. This is mainly for ease of marketing and procuring of inputs. These commercial birds make up to 19 percent of the poultry population (6 million).

Farmers keep from 100-1,000 birds per batch and in most cases less than 500 birds. The poultry population is estimated to be 30 million of which approximately 2,3 million are layers 5,3 million broilers and 5,3 million indigenous. The balance is comprised of other poultry species such as ducks, geese, ostriches, pigeons, turkey, quails etc. The estimated poultry meat production is 19,058 metric tons. Chicken stand out as the most popular poultry species in the country.

Ostrich farming is expensive and marketing procedures are complex thus it still remains a preserve for rich farmers.

Pig Industry:

Pig production in Kenya has grown steadily in the last 10 years despite some obstacles in the sector the main ones being the collapse of the tourist industry in 1998 and high feed prices.

Pig production in Kenya has been in the hands of the private sector for many years, apart from the time when Uplands Bacon factory under the Pig Industry board had the monopoly. The factory collapsed and was wound up in 1987. After the collapse of Uplands Bacon Factory, pig processing has mainly remained with the Farmers Choice. The Government has continued to encourage pig production as it plays a major role in the tourism sector. Small-scale production constitutes up to 70 percent of the total pig farmers. As per 2009, the total pig population stood at 335 000.

Farmers rely to a high degree on external sources such as the feed millers and other feed and equipment outlets. Feeds and feeding constitutes about 80 percent of the total production cost, hence many producers are finding cheaper ways of feeding their animals. Most of these large-scale farmers are mixing their rations and the small-scale farmers have formed co-operative societies and opened feed mills for example Meru Central Co-operative Society. The feed milled by the farmers themselves or their co-operative societies are mostly more superior in quality and cheaper in price. The main feed ingredient is the cereals mainly maize and wheat. Soya and fishmeal are used as sources of protein.

Beekeeping:

Beekeeping is well established in Kenya, and can be successfully carried out in about 80 percent of the country. It is especially suitable in the semi-arid areas where other modes of agriculture are not very possible. Beekeeping contributes to incomes as well as food security through provision of honey, beeswax and pollen as food and propolis, bees venom and royal jelly in medicine. It also contributes to seed and food production through crop pollination and conserves the natural environment.

The country's potential for apiculture development is estimated at over 100,000 metric tons(mt) of honey and 10,000 mt. of beeswax. At the moment only about one fifth of this potential is being exploited. The total number of bee-hives is around 1,8 million.

Emerging Livestock

Emerging Livestock are animals that have not received adequate attention in terms of research and development. These include the ostrich, guinea fowls, donkeys, buffalo, crocodiles and snakes.

Ostrich farming is the major enterprise in this sub-sector due to the current awareness of its immense potentials in the global market. To-date there are about sixty (60) ostrich farmers in Kenya concentrated in the arid and semi-arid lands with a population of approximately 10,000 birds valued at about Ksh. 1 billion.

Livestock Breeding[26]

Artificial Insemination Services were started in 1935 to improve the genetic potential of livestock and control breeding diseases. The Central A.I. Station was started in 1946. The Government in 1991 handed over the services to farmer's cooperatives, own farm and individual private providers, but continues to serve areas where privatization has not taken root so that no dairy potential area is marginalized and there is integration and cohesion.

Privatization of AI services continues to promote genetic improvement of cattle and stimulate increased production and household incomes. Most of the private A.I. service providers are the youth so the programme has created employment.

Division officers have been trained in Embryo transfer technology and will be able to offer services and do better extension and supervision of the technology delivery. Extension has been done on goat A.I. and farmers are picking up the technology in dairy goat production. These two activities have been undertaken to diversify breeding from the traditional artificial insemination technology in cattle only.

Various organizations have been developed in the country over the years that undertake and support livestock breeding activities. Currently, six districts offer breeding services, namely:

- Kenya Stud Book (KSB)
- Dairy Recording Service of Kenya (DRSK)
- Central Artificial Insemination Station (CAIS)
- The Kenya National Artificial Insemination Services (KNAIS)
- The Breed Societies

All these Livestock Breeding Organizations have crucial and complementary roles to play in the implementation of livestock breeding programmes and do undertake their activities with one common goal: Improvement of production characteristics of individual and hence national herds through the collection, processing and analysis of livestock data.

Major Constraints in Livestock Industry (by MoLD)

[26] EM.28

1. Fluctuations in weather: Droughts, floods and unpredictable weather patterns have direct effect on livestock feed and water supply and consequently the quality and quantity of production.
2. Marketing: Many farmers cannot access markets due to poor infrastructure. Some roads are impassable during the rainy season, hence a lot of waste of livestock products.
3. Disease control: There is inadequate disease control due to high cost of drugs in relation to farmers' incomes.
4. Expensive breeding services such as A.I. service as well as expensive quality breeding stock.
5. Unavailability of suitable credits to livestock farmers especially the small-scale sector.
6. Lack of commercialization of the smallholder sector.
7. Poor storage facilities for farm produce. There is a lot of wastage during times of plenty and very high demand during times of scarcity.
8. Unfavorable international trade environment and trade barriers

The future of the Livestock Industry in Kenya (by MoLD)

Kenya is still very much an agriculture-based economy and the vast majority of Kenyans depend directly on agriculture and livestock production. Even our commercial and industrial base is more or less dependent on agriculture and livestock production. The challenge facing Kenya today is to reduce poverty and achieve sustained economic growth for healthy national development. By implication the future of Kenya's economic stability largely depend on improvement in livestock production as the agricultural and Rural Development sectors contribute 80 percent of employment and 60 percent of National income (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper). Therefore in order to improve performance in livestock production the government will:

- Develop a clear policy on milk production processing and marketing emphasizing health and safety standards.
- Promote animal health by reactivating and expanding dipping, breeding and clinical services including monitoring and control of animal diseases. In this regard, the government will consider allowing the stocking of animal drugs by animal health technicians to enhance availability to farmers.
- Promote dairy goats as an emerging source of milk as well as small stock activities such as poultry farming and bee keeping.
- Support the development of facilities for milk handling such as collection and cooling centres.
- Encourage the private sector and local authorities to establish small abattoirs and meat processing facilities.
- Encourage the establishment of value adding process. In conclusion growth in Agriculture and Livestock production and improved rural incomes has a significant and direct impact on reducing overall poverty in Kenya.

TABLE 5: Livestock Census[27]

Number of Live Animals by Product and Year[28]

	2009
Cattle	17 467 774
Sheep	17 129 606
Goats	27 740 153

[27] http://www.countrystat.org/ken/cont/pxwebquery/ma/114cpd035/en
[28] EM40

Pigs	334 689
Rabbits	500 000
Donkeys	1 832 519
Camels	2 971 111
Chickens	31 827 529

Source: Ministry of Livestock (countrystat.kenya@kilimo.go.ke)

Livestock Industry EXPORT

Kenya has a quota of 142,000 metric tonnes of meat which is provided under the African Caribbean Pacific preferential beef export agreement which cannot be accessed due to prevalence of trade sensitive diseases in the country. According to the statistics released by the Livestock Ministry last year, the Middle East alone has a net demand of 122,000 Metric tonnes.

The region was one of the traditional markets in the 1980s when the country could meet international standards.

The animals the country is exporting to Mauritius are sourced from ranches and according to authorities, the export permit does not allow the exporter to source animals elsewhere in the country despite the fact that there may be plenty of animals meeting the required fat content.

Kenya's Livestock Ministry earlier announced Iran's intention to venture into local livestock products processing for purpose of serving the export market. Kenya recently also secured an export deal to Egypt, where 10 tonnes of beef are exported every week.

The country is also exporting up to eight tonnes of mutton to Qatar and Dubai weekly. Between March and July 2010 , Kenya exported 4,950 cattle to Mauritius, according to statics provided by KLMC. The growing market has already raised the price of livestock for export. Kenya is angling for a slice of the fast growing demand for animal protein in Arab countries as livestock traders seek an alternative market amid drought and squeezed domestic market[29].

II.3 Context of the evaluation

II.3.A Availability of data relevant to the evaluation

A summary of some of the requested data was provided on the team's arrival in Kenya and further documents were provided during the visit.

In accordance with the provisions of the OIE-PVS Manual, pre-mission requests for data and background information were submitted immediately on receipt of the go-ahead for the mission from OIE.

Due to the very limited pre-mission time available not all data could be provided before the start of the mission, however data gaps were filled during the mission where necessary.

A pre-mission internet search was conducted on relevant material as available on the OIE and other websites such as FAO and EU.

A list of documents received before and during the OIE-PVS Evaluation mission by the Team is provided in **Appendix 6.** All documents listed in **Appendix 6** are referenced to relevant critical competencies to demonstrate the levels. Documents are also referenced to relevant critical competencies to support the related findings.

[29] http://asldubai.blogspot.com/2011/01/livestock-beef-exports-to-mauritius.html African Shipping JAN 2011

II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services in Kenya

a) *Present Organisation*

Official Veterinary Service

The Veterinary Services Department of the Ministry of Livestock Development is responsible for[30]:

- Veterinary Disease Control: to control and eradicate epizootic notifiable diseases in collaboration with stakeholders, facilitate and regulate trade in animals and animal products.
- Vector Control: to control and eradicate vectors such as tsetse and ticks in collaboration with stakeholders.
- Veterinary Laboratory Services: to undertake disease diagnosis, epidemiological surveys quality assurance of veterinary inputs, and acquire, test and adopt new technologies.
- Veterinary Epidemiology: Surveillance and Economics, to undertake disease surveillance
- Veterinary Public Health: to ensure safety of food of animal origin
- Veterinary Training and Clinics: to undertake human resource development
- Artificial Insemination Services: to regulate the provision of A.I. services
- Veterinary Extension: to provide extension services
- Veterinary Project Management Support Unit: to coordinate project planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Veterinary Administration and Management Support Services: to provide support services.

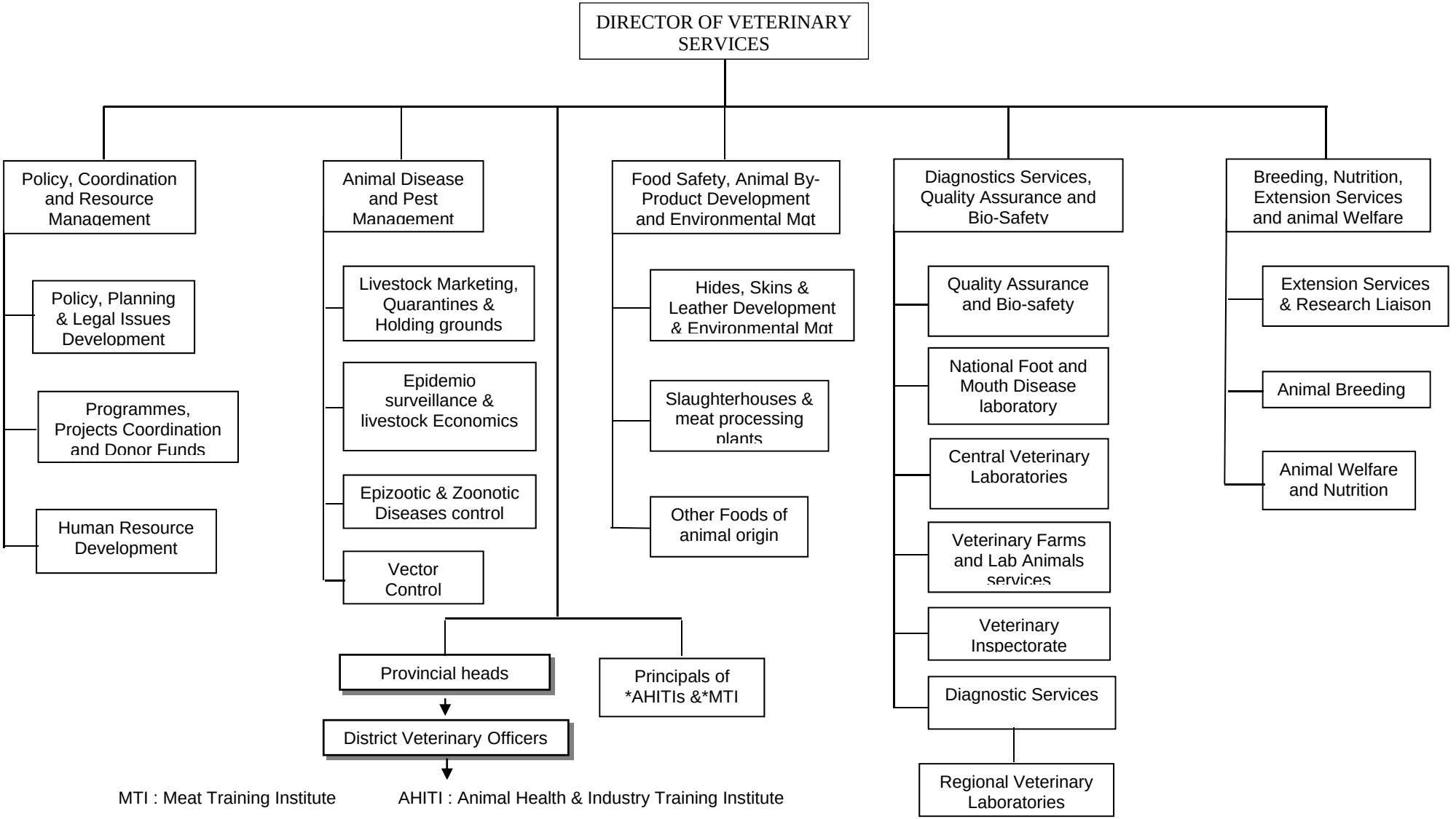
The structure and organogram of the VS is illustrated in Table 6.

The national (central) VS has 6 management divisions, all of which report directly to the Director of VS. They are:

1. Policy, Coordination and Resource Management
2. Animal Disease and Pest Management
3. Food Safety, Animal By-product development and Environmental Management
4. Diagnostic Services, Quality Assurance and Bio-Safety
5. Breeding, Nutrition, Extension Services and Animal Welfare
6. Provincial /District VO & Principals of Training Institutes (MTI & AHITI)

[30] E.21 – Ministry of Livestock Development

TABLE 6: Organogram of the VS of Kenya (Current Organization Structure[31])



[31] E.48

The following provincial and district veterinary offices are established throughout Kenya:

- Provincial Veterinary Offices
- District Veterinary Offices
- Divisional Veterinary Offices

Veterinary Laboratories of the VS

The main animal diagnostic facility of the VS is the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) at Kabete.

Other regional veterinary diagnostic facilities are situated in Mariakani, Garissa, Karatina, Nakuru, Kericho and Eldoret.

Other Veterinary institutes and facilities

A number of specialized institutions and institutes are under the jurisdiction of the VS. They include:

1. National FMD Laboratory
2. Veterinary Farms (Kabete, Ngong and Maseno)
3. Vaccine Institutes (KARI & Embakasi)
4. Training Institutions (AHITI and MTI)

TABLE 7: The 2011 number of personnel[32] of the Veterinary Department

Cadre	Number	Totals
Veterinarians		
Director of Veterinary services	1	
Deputy Directors of Veterinary Services	27	
Senior Assitant Directors of Veterinary Services	65	
Assistant Director of Veterinary Services	143	
Principal Veterinary Officers	1	
Chief Veterinary Officers	119	
Senior Veterinary Officers	4	
Veterinary Officers	212	**572**
Animal Health Assistants		
Animal Health Assistant	1	
Junior Animal Health Assistants	16	**17**
Livestock Officers		
Junior Livestock Health Assistants	493	
Junior Livestock Production Assistants	31	
Senior Livestock Health Assistants	1289	
Senior Livestock Production Assistant	28	
Assistant Livestock Production Officers	4	
Livestock Health Assistant	208	
Assistant Livestock Health Officers	105	
Chief Assistant Livestock Health Officer	3	
Senior Assistant Livestock Health Officer	42	
Principal Assistant Livestock Health Officers	2	
Chief Livestock Production Assistant	18	
Chief Livestock Production Offficer	23	**2246**
Lab Technologists		
Deputy Principal Laboratory Technologist	1	
Chief Lab Technologists	4	
Assistant Chief Lab Technologists	10	
Senior Lab Technologist	2	
Lab Technologists 1	1	
Lab Technologists 3	41	**59**

[32] E.49 & EM.11 DVS Number of Officers and cadres by Workgroup

Lab Technicians		
Chief Lab Technicians	7	
Senior Lab Technicians	12	
Lab Technicians 1	24	
Lab Technicians 2	16	
Lab Technicians 4	1	**60**
Zoologists		
Principal Zoologist	1	
Assistant Chief Zoologists	2	
Senior Zoologists	3	
Zoologists 1	1	
Zoologists 2	21	**28**
Senior Hides & Skins Inspectors	49	**49**
Leather Development Officers		
Senior Leather Development Officer	1	
Senior Assistant Leather Development Officers	4	
Leather Development Officer 1	2	
Leather Development Officer 2	2	
Assistant Leather Development Officer 1	2	
Assistant Leather Development Officer 2	6	**17**
Lecturers		
Senior Lecturers	6	
Lecturers 1	2	
Lecturers 2	12	**20**
Agricultural Officers		
Principal Agricultural Officer	1	
Chief Agricultural Officer	1	
Senior Agricultural Officer	1	**3**
Support Staff		**354**
Drivers		**162**
Clerical officers		**288**
Secretaries		**69**
Artisans		**6**
Others		**960**
GRAND TOTAL		**4 031**

Veterinary paraprofessionals

Livestock Health Assistants / Livestock Health Officers (AHAs)[33]

These personnel represent the frontline staff in the field and are in direct contact with farmers who report disease to them. They are involved in passive surveillance and active surveillance through disease search and sample taking. They are involved in meat inspection, meat grading and abattoir surveillance.

They treat animals under veterinary supervision and are obliged to report disease. They are involved in vaccinations and pre and post-vaccination monitoring. They are part of rapid response teams (RRTs) at the district level.

The veterinary paraprofessional national total is 3 860, of which 2 167 (56.1%) are in the public veterinary service with a gender balance of 1 627 men and 506 women.

There is a national, standardized curriculum for training at the 3 Animal Health and Industry Training Institutes (AHITI), training levels within the public veterinary sector being:

- Diploma : Livestock Health Officers : 109
- Certificate: Livestock Health Assistants: 2 024

TOTAL: 2 133

[33] EM.40

Livestock Production Officers / Assistant Production Officers[34]

This category is involved and deployed in the livestock production sector, holding a wide spectrum of qualifications such as in: Agriculture, Range management, Animal Science, Agricultural Economics, Animal Production, Dairy technology, farm management, animal husbandry, poultry management, food science and technology

- Livestock Production Officers: 238 with B.Sc. / M.Sc. degrees
- Assistant Production Officers: 765 with Diploma Certificate / B.Sc.
- Livestock Production Assistants: 530 with a Certificate

TOTAL: 1 533

Private Veterinary Practitioners and Companies[35]

A great range of veterinary service providers such as veterinary clinics, hospitals and veterinary pharmaceutical distributors are found in Kenya. According to the OIE WAHID database, there are 37 independent private practitioners and 75 private practitioners in the pharma industry

Services rendered are *inter alia* the following:

- import and re-export of veterinary products
- wholesale agent and distributor in the Gulf region for multinational manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, consumer, veterinary & medical supplies and equipment;
- general veterinary medicine, vaccinations & preventive medicine, spay / neuter, anaesthesia, surgery, dentistry, imaging, x-rays, endoscopy etc.

AGROVets[36]

Following the government policy changes in the early 1990s, service such as clinical services, AI and tick control were privatized. What followed was a mushrooming of AGROvet shops (approx. 5000) some of which were owned and run by people who had limited or no knowledge at all on the running of AGROvets as far as handling and dispensing of the products in both Agrochemicals and Veterinary products are concerned i.e. teachers, policemen, hardware merchants, kiosk owners etc. The outcome was misuse of drugs/pesticides due to poor or no advise given to the farmers leading to great losses in livestock in terms of deaths and productivity and many complaints by farmers.

To address the above problems, the veterinary inspectorate unit was started in March 2004 and was given the mandate of regulating /inspecting the AGROvets in liaison with other stakeholders, the main ones being the Agrochemical Association of Kenya, the Pest Control Products Board, the Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB), the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services and the Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB) and Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

AGROvets/drug outlets play an important role as the main link between the manufacturers of the various veterinary and agricultural inputs and the farmers /consumers. It is therefore important that the outlets are manned by personnel who have relevant knowledge of the various products so that they can give correct and effective advice on proper usage, safe handling and disposal of used containers, withdrawal periods and other relevant information as per the attached labels.

As the name implies an AGROvet is a shop where agrochemicals, veterinary products, seeds, fertilizers and feeds are stocked. The veterinary products are limited to part two poisons only. Part one poisons which includes the antibiotics, hormones, anesthetics among others should not be stocked for sale in the agrovets as per Cap 244 (the pharmacy and poisons act). The veterinarians and the veterinary para-professionals in the Agrovets should only handle part one poisons for their own use and they should keep them under lock and key.

[34] EM.40
[35] E.19 Kenya Veterinary Board Register
[36] EM.38

The AGROvets are licensed by the Pest Control Products Board.

As per March 2010 the KVB has registered the following number of Veterinary Clinics and AGROVets:

- Nairobi and vicinity : 27
- Mombasa and Malindi: 11
- North-East 1
- Eastern & Western 45

TOTAL 84

Other community workers / "veterinary scouts" / "frontline workers"

Community Based Animal Health Workers (CBAHW´s)[37]

Mainly in the remote areas these CBAHWs have been established by NGOs as basic animal health providers. Present in 24 out of 290 districts in Kenya, they total 906. They are not integrated in the official veterinary network, however collaboration with DVOs is taking place.

Main activities include some treatments and vaccinations under veterinary supervision, disease reporting, passive surveillance and participation at times in NGO projects.

Community Based Production Assistants[38]

These Community Based Production Assistants are equivalent to CBAHWs for example those working with a Dairy Goat Project called Dairy Goat assistants. They are trained in dairy goat AI, fodder production, kid rearing, marketing and registration as well as value addition. 120 have been trained and 96 are active in Central, Eastern, Western and Nyanza provinces.

They perform passive surveillance in the form of reporting diseases to veterinarians when farmers report to them, as the level of interaction of livestock production assistants and veterinary staff in the field is very high. The reason being that they are often housed in the same premises and hold farmer activities such as shows, farmer field days, community mobilization and extension together. They are jointly frontline field staff and are therefore common interest groups.

Reporting channels are not formalized but they will report diseases to the veterinarians. These need to be initiated by veterinarians. Collaboration is needed as farmers in the field cannot distinguish between livestock production assistants and veterinary personnel. Often agricultural extension staff plays the role of production staff and veterinarian. It is important to remember that these persons are trained in livestock diseases to some level at undergraduate level. Under the National Poultry Development Programme, Livestock Production personnel do vaccinate against poultry diseases but are not actively involved in outbreak response and disease control in any species

[37] EM.40
[38] EM.40

TABLE 8: OIE 2009 WAHID Data Base

The OIE data base WAHID lists the following information in respect of **Veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals:**

Country	Personnel	Per square Km		Per 10,000 LSU*	
		Number	Rank	Number	Rank
Kenya	**5286**	**0.0091**	**95**	**3.48**	**61**

This given total number of personnel reflects the following number of **Veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals** per category:

Veterinarians	
Animal health public	409
Animal health private	Not available
Public health activities government	84
Public health activities private	Not available
Laboratories government	40
Laboratories private	Not available
Academics or training institutions	132
Private practitioners in the pharma industry	75
Independent private veterinarians	37
Others	Not available
TOTAL	**777**
Veterinary paraprofessionals	
Animal health activities	2511
Community Animal Health Workers	1013
Involved in food hygiene, incl. abattoirs	985
Others	Not available
TOTAL	**4509**

Veterinary Statutory Body[39]

The Kenya Veterinary Board was established on 13th October 1953 under section 5 of the Veterinary Surgeons Ordinance legislated by the British Colonial Government, with the mandate to regulate the veterinary profession and education. By then the law only recognized veterinary qualifications, acceptable for registration in the United Kingdom. Several amendments and rules were made after independence, in 1964, 1967, 1980, 1993 and 1996, respectively.

Currently the Veterinary Surgeons Act Cap 366 of the Laws of Kenya is undergoing a major review which is expected to culminate in the Veterinary Surgeons and the Veterinary Para-Professional Act.

[39] E.15 Kenya Veterinary Board

b) *Future Organisation under the New 2010 Constitution*[40]

The new 2010 Constitution of Kenya makes provision for devolving authority, functions and responsibilities from the National Government to the to-be proclaimed Counties.

This devolvement (delegation of authority) will have a profound influence on the existing public veterinary services structure and the delivery of services.

The First Schedule of the Constitution describes the 47 counties which have to be established.

The Fourth Schedule lays down the Distribution of functions between the National Government and the County Governments. With reference to veterinary and related functions and services the following is stipulated:

Part 1—National Government

- Protection of the environment and natural resources with a view to establishing a durable and sustainable system of development, including, in particular (*a*) fishing, hunting and gathering; (*b*) protection of animals and wildlife;
- **Veterinary policy.**

Part 2—County Governments

The functions and powers of the county – related to agriculture and veterinary services -are:

- **Agriculture**, including (a) crop and animal husbandry; (b) livestock sale yards; (c) county abattoirs; (d) plant and animal disease control; and (e) fisheries.
- **County health services,** including, in particular (a) licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; (b) veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession); (c) Animal control and welfare (including (a) licensing of dogs; and (b) facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals); and (d) Control of drugs

The transfer of functions is contained in **Part 4—Devolved Government**, and stipulates:

- Parliament shall, by legislation, make provision for the phased transfer, over a period of not more than three years from the date of the first election of county assemblies, from the national government to county governments of the functions assigned to them under Article 185.
- The legislation mentioned in subsection (1) shall:
    a. provide for the way in which the national government shall (i) facilitate the devolution of power; (ii) assist county governments in building their capacity to govern effectively and provide the services for which they are responsible;
    b. establish criteria that must be met before particular functions are devolved to county governments to ensure that those governments are not given functions which they cannot perform;
    c. permit the asymmetrical devolution of powers to ensure that functions are devolved promptly to counties that have the capacity to perform them but that no county is given functions it cannot perform; and…

Veterinary policy (including the regulation of the veterinary profession) will be an exclusive function of the National Government, whereas plant and animal disease control, livestock sale yards and county abattoirs will be exclusive functions of the County Governments. Protection of animals and wildlife, as well as fishing, will be a shared function.

[40] EM.21 & 53

II.3.C Animal disease occurrence in Kenya based on the OIE WAHID

The OIE WAHID Database lists the occurrence data of the following diseases in Kenya for **2010**:

Diseases present in the Country

	Domestic		Wild		
Disease	Notifiable	Status	Notifiable	Status	Note
Anthrax	✓	Clinical Disease	✓	Not reported for this Period (since 20090923)	
Bovine anaplasmosis	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)	
Bovine babesiosis	✗	Clinical Disease	✗	Not reported for this Period	
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)	✗	Clinical Disease	✗	Not reported for this Period	
Contagious bov. pleuropneumonia	✓	Clinical Disease	✓	Suspected (not confirmed)	
Contagious cap. pleuropneumonia	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✓	Not reported for this Period	
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)	
Foot and mouth disease	✓	Clinical Disease	✗	Disease limited to one or more zones	
Fowl cholera	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)	
Heartwater	✓	Suspected (not confirmed)	✓	Not reported for this Period	
Infec bursal disease (Gumboro)	✓	Clinical Disease	✓	Not reported for this Period	
Marek's disease	✗	Clinical Disease	✗	Not reported for this Period	
Newcastle disease	✓	Clinical Disease	✓	Not reported for this Period	
Peste des petits ruminants	✓	Confirmed infection (no clinical disease)	✓	Not reported for this Period	
Porcine cysticercosis	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)	✗	Not reported for this Period	
Rabies	✓	Clinical Disease	✗	Not reported for this Period	
Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)	✓	Suspected (not confirmed)	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)	
Theileriosis	✓	Clinical Disease	✓	Not reported for this Period	
Trypanosomosis	✓	Suspected (not confirmed)	✓	Suspected (not confirmed)	

Diseases (selected) not reported in 2010and date of last occurrence

	Domestic			Wild			
Disease	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance	Note
Acarapisosis of honey bees	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	Not Applicable			
African horse sickness	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	
African swine fever	✓	**11/2007**	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	
Aujeszky's disease	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	
Avian chlamydiosis	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	
Avian infect. laryngotracheitis	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	
Avian infectious bronchitis	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	
Avian mycoplasmosis (M.synoviae)	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	
Bluetongue	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	

Bov. genital campylobacteriosis	✗	**03/2007**	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Bovine tuberculosis	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Bovine viral diarrhoea	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Brucellosis (Brucella suis)	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Camelpox	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	Not Applicable		
Contagious equine metritis	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Dourine	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Enzootic abortion (chlamydiosis)	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Equine infectious anaemia	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Equine influenza	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Equine piroplasmosis	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Equine rhinopneumonitis	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Equine viral arteritis	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Fowl typhoid	✗	**05/2009**	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Glanders	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	✗	**2002**	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Leptospirosis	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Lumpy skin disease	✓	02/2007	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Mycoplasmosis (M. gallisepticum)	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Nairobi sheep disease	✗	**2003**	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Ovine epididymitis (B. ovis)	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	
Paratuberculosis	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Pullorum disease	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Q fever	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Rift Valley fever	✓	**06/2007**	General and targeted surveillance	✓	06/2007	General Surveillance
Rinderpest	✓	**2003**	General and targeted surveillance	✓	2003	General and targeted surveillance
Sheep pox and goat pox	✓	**2003**	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Trichinellosis	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance
Varroosis of honey bees	✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	Not Applicable		

Diseases (selected) never reported

Disease	Notifiable	Type of surveillance	Note
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	✓	General Surveillance	
Classical swine fever	✓	General Surveillance	
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	✗	General Surveillance	
Encephalomyelitis (West.)	✗	General Surveillance	
Enzootic bovine leukosis	✗	General Surveillance	
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)	✗	General Surveillance	
Highly path. avian influenza	✓	General and targeted surveillance	
Inf.bov.rhinotracheit. (IBR/IPV)	✗	General Surveillance	
Japanese encephalitis	✗	General and targeted surveillance	
Leishmaniosis	✗	General Surveillance	
Maedi-visna	✗	General Surveillance	
N. w. screwworm (C. hominivorax)	✗	General Surveillance	
Nipah virus encephalitis	✗	General Surveillance	
O. w. screwworm (C. bezziana)	✗	General Surveillance	
Scrapie	✓	General and targeted surveillance	
Swine vesicular disease	✗	General Surveillance	
Transmissible gastroenteritis	✗	General Surveillance	
Tularemia	✗	Targeted Surveillance	
Venezuelan equ.encephalomyelitis	✗	General Surveillance	
Vesicular stomatitis	✗	General Surveillance	
West Nile Fever	✗	General Surveillance	

II.4. Organisation of the evaluation

II.4.A Timetable of the mission

Appendix 3 provides a list of persons met; **Appendix 4** provides the timetable of the mission and details of the facilities and locations visited by the OIE-PVS Team and Appendix 5 provides the international air travel itinerary of team members.

Map 4 indicates the travel undertaken by the assessors.

All local **air** (Nairobi-Kisumu-Nairobi / Mombasa-Nairobi) and **road** travel was provided for by the DVS.

The OIEPVS Follow-Up evaluation of the veterinary services of Kenya, which was conducted from 14th to 25th March 2011, began with meetings with the Director of Veterinary Services and senior staff in the headquarters of the Department of Veterinary Services.

A programme for the mission was agreed in which the OIE-PVS Evaluation Team visited sites and institutions (public and private sector) in **Nairobi and rural areas** , veterinary laboratories, quarantine stations and border inspection points, government veterinary clinics and hospitals, public abattoirs, livestock markets, small holder and commercial farming units. (see **Map 4** below and **Appendix 4** for details of the facilities and locations visited by the OIE-PVS Team).

The Team discussed the issues with politicians, government officials, public and private sector veterinarians, farmers and producers, private dairy company employees, traders and other stakeholders, as described in the report (see **Appendix 3** for the full list of persons met).

Drs. Bernard Mugenyo and Hesbon Awando, served as focal contact points for the OIE-PVS Mission and accompanied the OIE-PVS Mission throughout.

All meetings and field visits were conducted by the OIE-PVS Team as a team.

Political office bearers were met when and where possible or requested, such as the District Commissioner in Busia.

A closing meeting to discuss the broad findings and recommendations of the evaluation was held in Nairobi on 24th March 2011 just prior to the conclusion of the mission. The meeting was attended by the DVS and senior management personnel of the Department. During this meeting the broad findings and key recommendations for action of the evaluation were discussed and the OIE-PVS Team explained the process of finalization of the report.

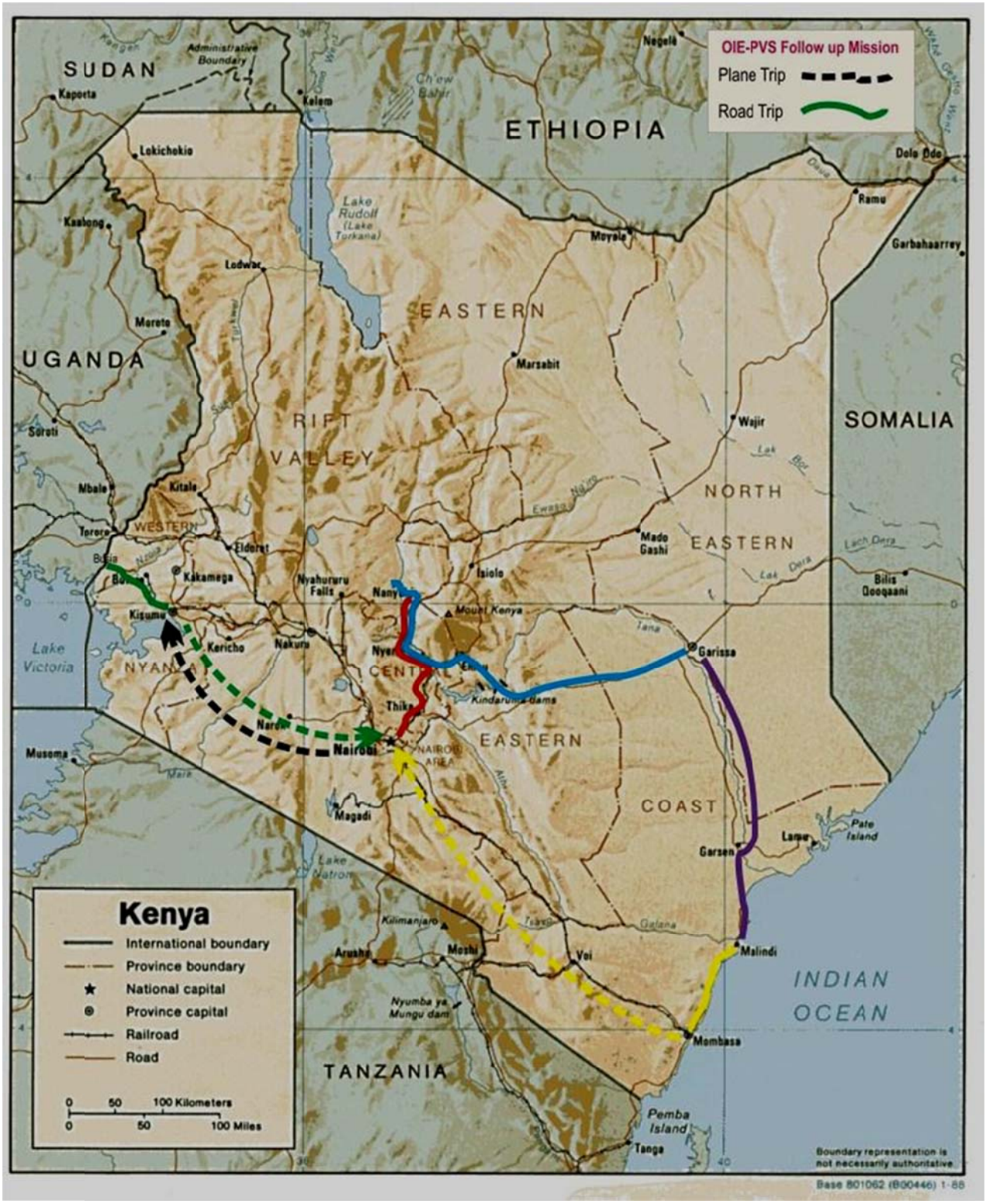
In addition the Team specifically addressed the procedure for and information needed for the forthcoming PVS Gap Analysis Mission.

Whenever possible daily meetings were held between members of the OIE-PVS Team for the purposes of information and observations exchanges. Brief memos of these meetings assisted greatly in the final compilation of the Evaluation Findings and Report.

TABLE 9: On-site mission programme, as conducted during the mission.

Day	Month	Date	Activities
Saturday	**March**	**12**	**Arrival of the team members in Nairobi**
Sunday	March	**13**	Meeting with liaison persons of the VS
Monday	March	**14**	**Opening Meeting** with the DVS and senior personnel of the Department in Nairobi/Kabete
Tuesday	March	**15**	Meeting with VS Management and stakeholders in Nairobi
Wednesday	March	**16**	Stakeholders (KVB and KVA etc) in Nairobi. Evening flight to Kisumu
Thursday	March	**17**	Visit Nyanza and Western Province. PDVS Kisumu, DVO Busio, BIP Busia, various slaughter facilities & Agrovets. Evening return flight to Nairobi
Friday	March	**18**	Visit Ndomba AHITHI, RVL Karatina, DVO Njeri, PDVS & DVO Nanjuki
Saturday	March	**19**	Visit Wildlife-Cattle Ranch Ol Pejeta, visit PDVS Embu and travel to Garissa
Sunday	March	**20**	Garissa, North-Eastern province visit PDVS & DVO and RVIL
Monday	March	**21**	Travel to Malindi; DVO Malindi
Tuesday	March	**22**	Dairy establishment (Kilifi Plantations), report writing
Wednesday	March	**23**	Mombasa PDVS, DVO and Port Veterinary Office. Return to Nairobi by air
Thursday	March	**24**	**Closing Meeting – Nairobi/Kabete**
Friday	March	**25**	**Departure of Team**

MAP 4: Field Trips undertaken during the OIE-PVS Mission to Kenya



I.4.B Categories of sites and sampling for the evaluation

In order to prevent bias in the selection of sites to be visited, the following criteria were applied *inter alia*:

- **zone with a province that presents a particular sanitary risk** – Garissa in the North-Eastern Province; Malindi in Coast Province and Busia in the Western Province
- **major agricultural and agro-alimentary activities in areas that have high density animal populations / major processors**- livestock holdings in the Western, Nyanza; Nairobi, Eastern and Central Province
- **particularly broad scope of activity for a local service, giving risk to a risk of personnel failing to manage all elements of their work** –Veterinary Field Services and private veterinary practitioners in the provinces/districts visited;
- **different levels of agricultural production and diverse livestock populations** – wildlife-livestock interface in the Laikipia district, nomadic livestock owners (Garissa area) and abattoirs (Athi River).

In order to assess epidemiological surveillance and public-private stakeholder relationships a number of visits were conducted at holding grounds, district veterinary offices, veterinary border inspection points and on private livestock holdings.

PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

This evaluation identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the veterinary services in Kenya and makes general recommendations.

FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

I.	HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES
II.	TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY
III.	INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS
IV.	ACCESS TO MARKETS

Veterinary services are recognised by the international community and by OIE Member Countries as a 'global public good'. Accordingly, it is essential that each country acknowledges the importance of the role and responsibilities of its veterinary services and gives them the human and financial resources needed to fulfil their responsibilities.

This OIE-PVS Evaluation examined each critical competency under the 4 fundamental components, listed strengths and gaps where applicable, and established a current level of advancement for each critical competency. Evidence supporting this level is listed in Appendix 6. General recommendations were provided where relevant.

The current level of advancement for each critical competency is shown in cells shadowed in grey (15%) in the table.

III.1 Fundamental Component I: human, physical and financial resources

This component of the evaluation appraises the institutional and financial sustainability of the Veterinary Services as evidenced by the level of professional/technical and financial resources available and the capacity to mobilize these resources. It comprises eleven critical competencies:

Critical competencies:

Section I-1	Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
	A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)
	B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel
Section I-2	Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
	A. Professional competencies of veterinarians
	B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals
Section I-3	Continuing education
Section I-4	Technical independence
Section I-5	Stability of structures and sustainability of policies and programmes
Section I-6	Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the Veterinary Services
	A. Internal coordination (chain of command)
	B. External coordination
Section I-7	Physical resources
Section I-8	Operational funding
Section I-9	Emergency funding
Section I-10	Capital investment
Section I-11	Management of resources and operations

Terrestrial Code References:
Points 1-7, 9 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity / Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards / Human and financial resources.
Article 3.2.2. on Scope.
Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.
Point 2 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality system: "Where the Veterinary Services undergoing evaluation… than on the resource and infrastructural components of the services".
Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources.
Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial / Administrative / Technical.
Points 3 and Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance / In-Service training and development programme for staff.
Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.
Points 1-5 and 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Financial management information / Administration details / Laboratory services / Performance assessment and audit programmes.

I-1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services *The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.* **A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)**	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.
	2. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.
	3. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) level.
	4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals.
	5. There are effective management procedures for performance assessment of veterinarians and other professionals.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)**: EM5; EM10; EM11; EM13; EM14; EM17; EM18; EM19; EM20; EM49; EM.57; H1; H2; H7; H13; H14**

Findings **:**

The level of advancement assigned refers only to the Public sector.

The staffing ban signalled by the OIE-PVS Evaluation in 2007 for the public sector has been lifted, and numerous staff has been appointed in the last years. New appointments are planned for the upcoming years aiming to cover vacant and new positions.

Nowadays, the DVS counts on 572 veterinarians and 28 zoologists covering most of the required technical positions in its organogram.

Most of the Districts have a District Veterinary Office directed by a Veterinary officer, providing adequate presence of veterinarians and supervision of veterinary para-professional activities of the public sector at field level.

The private sector has grown significantly during the last years due to the impossibility of the public sector to hire new staff and to specific programmes directed to privatize the veterinary services in Kenya. Today Kenya count on 2200 registered practitioners, mostly concentrated in the more productive areas, e.g. Central and Nairobi provinces

Strengths **:**

- All employees of the DVS (as all public servants) are subjected to a Performance Assessment System (PAS)[41] that includes the definition of every position, definition of specific objectives and goals for every employee and twice yearly evaluation of their performance (mid-term review). The PAS is primarily meant to measure the performance of an individual for the improvement of the performance of the Public Service of Kenya. It is meant to recognize, reward and sanction performance. It is also meant to identify and address job related staff development
- Every newly appointed DVO is provided with a manual of administrative procedures.

Weaknesses**:**

- The difficulty of sustaining a private practice in the ASAL regions due to the low income generated by private practice seriously threaten the efficient provision of veterinary service by leaving it almost entirely to the public sector.

[41] http://www.docstoc.com/docs/3468500/REPUBLIC-OF-KENYA-Guide-to-the-Performance-Appraisal-System-GP

I-1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services *The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.* **B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel**	**Levels of advancement**
	1. The majority of technical positions are not occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.
	2. The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.
	3. The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.
	4. The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.
	5. There are effective management procedures for formal appointment and performance assessment of veterinary para-professionals.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **E54; E55; EM2; EM5; EM10; EM11; EM13; EM14, EM17; EM18; EM19; EM20; EM.57; H1; H2; H3; H7; H12; H13; H14**

Findings **:**

The level of advancement assigned refers only to the Public sector.

Nowadays, the DVS counts on 2499 veterinary para-professionals comprising Animal Health Assistants, livestock officers, agricultural officers, hides and skins inspectors, leather development officers, laboratory technologists and laboratory technicians. All are holding certificates or diploma degrees issued by DVS training institutes (MTI, AHITI) or local universities.

All veterinary para-professionals within the DVS work under the supervision of a veterinarian, and are subjected to the same Performance assessment system.

With regard to the private sector, many veterinary para-professionals work as private practitioners (among the above mentioned categories), but their practice is not regulated and thus their supervision by a veterinarian as indicated in the OIE TAHC is not guaranteed.

In the more distant communal areas, especially within the ASAL, some animal health related activities are conducted by non-formally trained individuals commonly named Community based animal health workers (CBAHW).

Strengths **:**

- AHAs and Livestock production diplomats working in the private sector, as well as the CBAHW, are in contact with the corresponding DVO and normally report the occurrence of notifiable animal diseases.
- The team was informed of the participation of DVOs in the training of CBAHWs, and of the training of existing CBAHWs in the AHITIs. These initiatives represent an interesting way for the DVS to supervise and improve the delivery of veterinary services in the less reachable populations.

Weaknesses**:**

The large number of non-university degrees (certificate and diploma levels) existing in Kenya related to the fields of animal health and production, and the lack of regulation of these practitioners, generate that some veterinary activities in the private sector are conducted without the supervision of a veterinarian as indicated in the OIE Code.

Recommendations:

The legislation governing the regulating of the practising of activities related to animal health and production should be updated in order to regulate the work performed by veterinary para-professionals by submitting all veterinary associated practices to the supervision of a registered veterinary professional as indicated in the OIE Code.

Practice of veterinary para-professionals should be registered and regulated by the VSB (see CC. III.5). The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional should be defined by the VSB depending on qualifications and training, and according to need**.**

I-2. Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals *The capability of the VS to efficiently carry out their veterinary and technical functions; measured by the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary and technical positions*[42] **A. Professional competencies of veterinarians**	Levels of advancement
	1. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a variable standard that usually allow for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	2. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a uniform standard that usually allow for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	3. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).
	4. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialized activities as may be needed by the VS.
	5. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are subject to regular updating, or international harmonisation, or evaluation.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: LEVEL 2

The professional and technical competence of the VS in the country could be concluded from the following data:
Out of approximately 2000 persons, the VS accommodates the following numbers of veterinary staff, technicians, skilled workers and auxiliary staff:

Veterinary officers	*410 (21.6%)*
Zoologists	*9 (0.5%)*
Livestock officers	*153 (8.1%)*

However the zoologists are in areas where tsetse fly is a problem. It is estimated that more than 22% of the VS staff hold a university degree.
The ban on employment since 1989 resulted in a severe adverse impact on the veterinary service delivery. It worth mentioning, that the retirement age in the public sector is 55 years. Those who retire have not been replaced by others
through new recruitment. This has created vacancies at the field level in the provinces and districts and at the vital management bodies like quarantine stations and disease control.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6):**EM5, EM10, EM13, EM14, EM20, H1, H2, H7, H13**

Findings **:**

Most of the Veterinarians in Kenya are graduated from the University of Nairobi, a recognized local institution with a long history of training professionals for the region. This degree provides the graduated persons with the required competences and entitles them to conduct all professional/technical activities in the country.

The University of Nairobi (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine) produces 70 to 80 Veterinarians per year and also offers post graduate training.

Some of the Professionals working for the DVS hold after graduate degrees (MSc, PhD) from national and international institutions.

Details on the curricula offered are available on the official website of the University of Nairobi[43]

Strengths **:**

Since its inception, the Faculty has continued to diversify it's teaching in both undergraduate and postgraduate programs in the field of Veterinary Medicine, Biomedical Sciences and Wildlife Sciences. Initially only planned to train veterinarians, the Faculty now conducts two additional undergraduate degree programs namely Bachelor of Science in Biomedical Technology and Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Management and Related Options. In addition, the Faculty is running several postgraduate, diploma and certificate courses

42 Not all professional positions require an academic degree. Nonetheless, the proportion of academic degrees serves as an indicator of professional quality of the VS.
43 http://www.uonbi.ac.ke/faculties/?fac_code=22

***Weaknesses*:**

The University of Nairobi is the sole institution in the country offering a Veterinary degree, but many other public or private institutions or universities in the country (University of Mount Kenya, Egerton University, among others[44]) offer many veterinary para-professional certificates or diplomas. In recent years, the number of these graduates outnumbers that of veterinarians, becoming an important player in the delivery of veterinary services, which are, however, not yet clearly regulated. (See CC.I1)

[44] Edgerton University http://www.egerton.ac.ke/ - University of Mount Kenya (http://www.mku.ac.ke)

B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of veterinary para-professionals have no formal entry-level training.
	2. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a very variable standard and allows the development of only limited animal health competencies.
	3. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic animal health competencies.
	4. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of some specialist animal health competencies (e.g. meat inspection).
	5. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard and is subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 3**

Livestock health assistants *1257 (66.3%)*
Laboratory technicians *67 (3.5%)*
Total *1896 (100%)*
The above mentioned veterinary and technical staff is distributed in headquarters and field offices of districts and provinces.

Evidence: (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)

- **EM2, EM5, EM9, EM10, EM13, EM14, EM20, H1, H2, H3, H7, H13**

Findings :

The DVS relies on a well-defined and organized system to train veterinary para-professionals based in two institutions: the Meat Training institute (MTI) and the Animal Health and Industry Training Institutes (AHITI).

The MTI is directed to train for meat inspection, and it is reserved for civil servants holding at least a two year certificate in animal health and production. It offers a structured progressive programme comprising:

1) Meat Inspection, 6 Months (Capacity 70 Students)
2) Abattoir Inspection, 3 Months (Capacity 12 Students)
3) Meat Graders, 3 Months (Capacity 12 Students)
4) Also offer short courses for interested parties in the meat industry.

The DVS runs three AHITIs (Kabete, Ndimba, Nyahururu) They offer the following training:

1. Animal health and production
2. Range management and animal production
3. Leather technology
4. Artificial insemination

Other public or private institutions or universities (University of Mount Kenya, Egerton University, among others) offer many veterinary para-professional certificates or diplomas in the field of animal health and production.

***Strengths* :**

- MTI training is a *sine qua non* condition to work as meat inspector.

***Weaknesses*:**

- MTI courses are paid by the students, and achieving higher levels of training in the MTI does not imply a difference in the salaries, as all of them are still “certificate level” trainings.
- The team was informed of work being done between the MTI and the University of Nairobi to develop a Diploma Level training that would allow the training to be recognized with an increase in the salaries level of the civil servants.

Recommendations:

The team also noted that the KVB is addressing the need in order to supervise the quality of the training being offered by the other institutions. Such actions should be formalized and properly regulated in order to homogenize, oversee and guarantee the services provided by the veterinary para-professionals

I-3. Continuing education (CE)[45] *The capability of the VS to maintain and improve the competence of their personnel in terms of relevant information and understanding; measured in terms of the implementation of a relevant training programme.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no access to continuing veterinary, professional or technical CE.
	2. The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.
	3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented only for some categories of the relevant personnel.
	4. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for all categories of the relevant personnel.
	5. The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented for all relevant personnel and is submitted to periodic evaluation of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 4 - DVS Proposed LEVEL 2**

Regarding the continuing education; the VS is training its staff to the following levels: PhD and MSc, (these are locally in the University of Nairobi and internationally in recognized academic institutions). And to the BSc level in leather science and technology in the University of North Upton, Diploma in Egerton University, Polytechnics and Bukura Institute. Short professional courses for the various categories of veterinary staff are conducted locally and abroad.
Administrative management training is done locally at the Kenyan Institute of Administration and also abroad. The VS is developing links with the national institutions to obtain training opportunities for the veterinarians and para-professionals. However, the financial limitations always affect the execution of the training programs. The Animal Health and Industry Training Institute (AHITI) is one of the Ministry's institutes with a mandate to train animal health technicians and meat inspectors. However, the VS conducts ongoing training for its staff whenever resources are available.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM13, EM14, EM41, EM46, H1, H2, H3, H7, H13, H14**
Findings **:**
The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPV, as proposed by the DVS

The DVS proposed to reduce the level of advancement from 4 to 2, as it was felt that financial limitations significantly affect the execution of training programs. This situation is, in the opinion of the team, still the same.
The Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Nairobi offers MSc, and PhD level degrees, as well as other Faculties in the country do for other fields.

The DVS does not have a structured plan or programme for continuing education of its staff. However, specific trainings are occasionally organised under specific programmes and when funds are available.

The Team was informed that Senior Officers in the DVS are frequently trained in management in collaboration with the Kenya Institute of Management.

KVA organises trainings, seminars and scientific meetings mainly directed to the private sector. The DVS is normally consulted on this matter, but there is no training organised by the DVS regarding disease surveillance for the private sector.

During 2009 the National FMD Vaccine Production Unit at Embakasi offered 3 training courses in FMD surveillance to field veterinary officers (DVOs). None such courses were offered in 2010.

Strengths **:**

- Yearly reports of the different DVS officers include a specific section specifying continuing education needs for its staff for the upcoming year.

Weaknesses**:**

- There is no Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programme currently in place in Kenya, although, the team was informed that the KVA and KVB are working towards implementing such a programme.

[45] Continuing education includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for veterinary, professional and technical personnel.

I-4. Technical independence *The capability of the VS to carry out their duties with autonomy and free from commercial, financial, hierarchical and political influences that may affect technical decisions in a manner contrary to the provisions of the OIE (and of the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The technical decisions made by the VS are generally not based on scientific considerations.
	2. The technical decisions take into account the scientific evidence, but are routinely modified to conform to non-scientific considerations.
	3. The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.
	4. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.
	5. The technical decisions are made and implemented in full accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 5**

In reference to the Technical Independence, the DVS is chosen from a list of Kenyan veterinarians based on scientific competence, field experience and recognized personality. There are specific procedures followed in the selection of the DVS. The process is initiated by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry who declares the vacancy of the DVS to the Kenyan Public Service Commission (KPSC). The latter is an independent body established by the Kenyan constitution to oversee the public services. The committee then advertises the post in the media. The qualification requirements of the post which are mentioned in the advertisement include, as a minimum a BVSc degree certificate from a recognized university and professional experience of at least 10 years. Interested applicants apply for the post. Then an interview panel from the commission will be organized. The interview panel is usually chaired by the chairperson of the KPSC with the Dean of the Faculty of veterinary medicine, University of Nairobi, and the Permanent Secretary as members in addition to other members of the commission. Then selection is carried out based on the merits. Whenever the appropriate candidate is selected, the commission immediately declares the appointment of the DVS, and the Permanent Secretary finalizes the procedures of recruitment with the Ministry of Public Services. The DVS is only removed from his post in the public interest if he proves that he is not performing well, reaches retirement age or due to sickness. The DVS takes decisions pertinent to his duties, in particular disease declaration, based on scientific and legal basis. The decision is completely independent of any other influences and is supported by the articles of the Animal Disease Act Cap 364

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **EM13, EM14, EM25, EM26, EM27, H2, H3, H7, H8, H13, H14**

Findings **:**

The scientific basis of the actions of the VS are well supported by the good level of qualification of the Kenyan veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

A routinely and well documented reporting practice between all the levels of the DVS, following a defined chain of command, backs the decisions taken by the DVS.

Public sector salaries are up to date and represent a significant income (around 40,000 ksh/400 Euros per month, including a housing allowance, for a newly appointed veterinary officer).

The execution of DVS plans are commonly affected by the lack of funding and other resources needed, being these the most important non-scientific factors influencing its actions. Presently, most of the VS actions are conducted following initiatives from the private sector and/or NGOs.

Strengths **:**

- All animal movements as well as import permits are issued after a "Non-objection" permit is obtained from the competent Veterinary authority at destination or the DVS in the case of imports. This permit includes specific requirements based on a technical analysis of the conditions at origin as relevant for animal and public health.
- However, these conditions are standardized and are applied throughout Kenya, without addressing any particular animal disease conditions at destination, except for possible quarantine measures in force.

- Meat and abattoirs inspections are conducted by DVS officials and paid by the DVS.

***Weaknesses*:**

- There are no defined written procedures or guidelines for any veterinary actions, either for the public or private practitioners.
- There is no definition or procedures for official delegation of activities to the private sector, even when it is being heavily involved in many core functions such as vaccination and disease surveillance, among others.
- The DVS have agreements with several private and public partners in order to accomplish its objectives in all different fields (i.e.: Kenya Wildlife Service, Customs, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation.), however, they do not include defined procedures or guidelines to support any action taken.

Recommendations:

Science based guidelines, manuals and standard procedures should be prepared for the activities of the Veterinary Services, taking into account international standards when applicable. This will give solid support for any decision to be taken in a transparent way, and free of any forms of commercial, financial, hierarchical or political influences.

I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies *The capability of the VS structure and/or leadership to implement and sustain policies over time.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually) resulting in lack of sustainability of policies.
	2. The organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS is substantially changed each time there is a change in the political leadership and this has negative effects on sustainability of policies.
	3. Significant changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS occur rarely, but this stability does not have a positive impact on the sustainability of policies.
	4. Some changes occur in the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS following a change in the political leadership, but these have little or no negative effect on sustainability of policies.
	5. The organisational structure and leadership of the public sector of the VS are generally stable. Modifications are based on an evaluation process, with positive effect on the sustainability of policies.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 3**

The stability of the policies of the VS has been affected by the restructuring and reorganization. This adversely affected the sustainability of the policies and plans. The average office life of a DVS has been about three years in maximum. This did not enable the director to implement the programmes he has planned.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.48; EM.40; H1; H2**,

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

No substantial changes have been observed in the organogram since 2007, even when the country has undergone major political changes during these last years. However, this stability is not reflected in the development of significant new, long term policies or plans.

Strengths **:**

- Following the lifting of the ban on public employment, the number of staff has increased significantly, without affecting the existing structure or altering the chain of command.

Recommendations:

See I.6.A

I-6. Coordination capability of the VS **A. Internal coordination (chain of command)** *The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) with a clear chain of command, from the central level (CVO), to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).*	**Levels of advancement**
	1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.
	2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.
	3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities.
	4. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities.
	5. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 4: In 2007 this CC was not split into A & B**

The coordinating capability of the sectors and the institutions of the veterinary VS is quite satisfactory from the data collected. It is clear from the interviews and visits the team has undertaken, that the VS is developing links with all the institutions and sectors relevant to the VS. The university in collaboration with the VS is actively involved in organizing joint training workshops and seminars in different subject lines. One of the outstanding outputs of such collaboration is that the university in close consultation with the VS is planning to establish a centre for the monitoring and management of emerging and re-emerging livestock diseases. In addition it released one of its staff to work intimately with the VS in planning the prevention and control of avian influenza. The private sector at the field level is working in harmony with the VS especially in areas of disease notification and control. The same fact is also applicable to the pastoralist associations and livestock marketing organization.

The team also paid courtesy calls to AU/IBAR, FAO, World Bank and European Union's offices resident in Kenya. They confirmed their contribution to the VS through a variety of projects of a regional and local nature. This support is sometimes provided in the form of technical and logistical inputs as was done during avian influenza and RVF emergencies. All verified the existence of the technical capabilities in the VS, however they related the substantial is a big shortage in the number of professionals and technicians.

The producers are always alert for disease reporting. They recognize that it is in their interest to report disease to the government or private veterinarian, to the provincial or district director of VS or sometimes directly to the D VS.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM13, EM14, EM20, EM21, EM24, H1, H2, H7, H13, H14**

Findings **:**

The organogram shows a clear chain of command within the DVS that is fully respected in the practice.

The Private sector recognizes the authority of the DVS. Private practitioners report monthly to the DVO and any activity organized by KVA is done in consultation with the DVS.

Meat and meat products inspection in almost all public or private plants is conducted by a Veterinary officer from the DVS (90 % as 10% is still under the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation).

Strengths **:**

- The chain of command within the DVS is well documented thanks to a regular reporting practice between all the organisational levels of the DVS.

Weaknesses**:**

- The involvement of the VS, and consequently the chain of command, is not clearly defined in the case of veterinary activities related to dairy production and dairy industry.

Recommendations:

During 2010 a new National Constitution has been adopted. **The implementation of this Constitution will lead to a major reorganisation of all the governmental structures including the Veterinary Services**. How and when this new organisation will be implemented is not yet clear and consequently its impact is not possible to be evaluated at this stage, **but it certainly will have a profound impact on the present chain of command of the VS.**

B. External coordination	Levels of advancement
The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) at all levels with other relevant authorities as appropriate, in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes). Relevant authorities include other ministries and competent authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions.	1. There is no external coordination.
	2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.
	3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements for some activities and/or sectors.
	4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.
	5. There are national external coordination mechanisms for all activities and these are periodically reviewed and updated.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM13, EM14, EM20, EM25, EM26, EM27, EM34, H1, H2, H7, H8, H12, H13, H14**

Findings **:**

The DVS widely cooperates with other governmental structures as well as with non-governmental organisations in order to achieve its mission.

Examples of this cooperation are, among other, the following:

- Fisheries administration is under the authority of the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Livestock, but the CVO is part of the Fisheries Board, and the DVS is responsible for issuing export certificates and for import inspection.
- DVS is extensively involved in the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC). In Kenya, this programme implies the cooperation between the DVS, the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, the KWS, neighbouring countries and other stakeholders.
- The team visited a zoonosis research laboratory in Busia belonging to a programme founded by the Wellcome Trust, working in close cooperation with the DVS and the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation.
- All veterinary activities related to wildlife are carried on by KWS veterinarians. However, they work in close cooperation with the DVS laboratories and report occurrence of notifiable animal diseases monthly to the DVS.
- Import controls in the sea port of Mombasa are regulated by the Customs Authority; however, a Veterinary Officer from the DVS is there to conduct inspection of import/export of animals and animal products.
- Cooperation between AHITIs and University of Nairobi to develop the Diploma in Animal Health and production

Strengths **:**

- OIE Focal Point for Wildlife Diseases is part of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and the OIE Focal Point for Aquatic Animal diseases is part of the Veterinary Faculty; however both of them report to the DVS and he coordinates the communications with the OIE.
- Regarding VPH and zoonoses, a steering committee has been established between the MoH and DVS

Weaknesses**:**

- There are no formal procedures defined for any cooperation agreement.
- The team was not provided with any formal agreement for the above mentioned cases.

Recommendations:

All cooperation should be subject to a formal agreement between the parties, including clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of each part; and standard operation procedures should be defined for all the activities to be conducted under each agreement. Both the agreement and the procedures should be transparent and made available to all the interested parties, especially to the field officers and to relevant stakeholders.

I-7. Physical resources *The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels, and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.
	2. The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some regional levels, and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, regional and some local levels and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.
	5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, sub-national and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced and sophisticated items become available.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM.12, EM13, EM14, H1, H2, H7, H13, H14**

Findings **:**

Every VS building visited by the team showed a total lack of maintenance, and some of them were even closed and abandoned, or used for other purposes.

The laboratory equipment available in the visited laboratories is mostly obsolete, unmaintained or out of service. None of the visited laboratories has any proper structure to perform a post mortem examination with the minimal bio-security measures.

The District Veterinary Offices are tasked to be the first line of action of the DVS, providing Clinical services, vaccination, animal disease surveillance and meat inspection, among other core activities of the VS. None of the visited offices has the appropriate instruments or facilities available to perform any professional activities, including guaranteeing the cold chain of vaccines, medicines, samples, etc. The same situation was observed at the Provincial Veterinary offices.

The number of vehicles assigned to the different offices is clearly insufficient to accomplish the expected tasks, and most of those seen by the team were seriously unmaintained and many of them out of service.

Informatics and telecommunication equipment is also inappropriate. Officers work with self-procured computers and cell phones.

Resources are also poor for private practitioners, who are concentrated to the most productive areas and big cities, being practically absent in the ASAL area.

Strengths **:**

- The Team was informed that during the financial year 2009-2010 157 motorbikes had been procured and were in the process of being distributed to DVOs
- Kenya Livestock Finance Trust (K-LIFT) is a para-statal organization that promotes sustainable private animal health services by giving financial support to animal health service providers. Soft loans are given to start such services.

Weaknesses**:**

- Lack of maintenance of buildings
- Lack of maintenance and replacement results in inappropriate laboratory equipment and structures.
- No instruments or structure to perform any professional activities at DVO level
- Insufficient transport and IT resources.

Recommendations:

Develop a comprehensive plan of activities to be performed for each of the levels of the VS according to the national priorities and estimate the resources needed to perform these activities.

Develop a database of the existing resources aiming to identify those existing and working, those that could be recoverable and those that should be written off.

Rationally adjust the physical (and human) resources to the planned activities and develop a progressive plan to restore the operative capacity to the DVS in the coming years while assuring the provision of the most important services. The operational budget should be taken into account in order to be able to use and maintain the resources once in place.

I-8. Operational Funding *The ability of the VS to access financial resources adequate for their continued operations, independent of political pressure.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Funding for the VS is neither stable nor clearly defined but depends on resources allocated irregularly.
	2. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations (i.e. disease surveillance, early detection and rapid response and veterinary public health).
	3. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, and is adequate for their base operations, but there is no provision for new or expanded operations.
	4. Funding for new or expanded operations is on a case-by-case basis, not always based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.
	5. Funding for all aspects of VS activities is adequate; all funding is provided under full transparency and allows for full technical independence, based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIE-PVS 2007 findings: This CC was not split as now and thus only FUNDING was assessed in 2007 : Level 2

FUNDING: *Funding of the VS activities is considered to be the focus of concern for most of the public sectors in Kenya. The team met with The Ministry of Finance and Planning. The authorities expressed their commitment to livestock. They disclosed that, although the funding of the livestock sub-sector was only 3 – 4% of the GDP in the past, but it had been increased to 6% in the previous budgetary year and that they are targeting to achieve 10% in the coming budget which will begin in 2008. The livestock sub-sector is now enjoying the contribution of seven donors who contribute 1.3 billion Kenyan shillings (Ksh) (20 million US$). These funds are targeted towards dairy development in the highlands with the objective of poverty alleviation. This is in addition to FAO support on avian influenza and RVF emergency campaigns. The livestock development in ASAL areas is mainly handled by The World Bank and the African Development Bank national projects.*

Furthermore, the Ministry confirmed that it had made a significant contribution of 100 million Ksh as an initial allocation to the RVF outbreak, before the intervention of the donors. The Ministry is also supporting the projects in the ASAL areas with allocations reaching 10 – 30% of the donor contribution as co-financing. The Ministry expressed its readiness to accept any feasible proposal from livestock on the development of export activities.

The claims of limitation of funding were raised everywhere in the sectors related to the VS. Although the VS has the liberty of accessing three lines of funding, namely, recurrent budget, development funds and emergency funding, however, are inadequate. The VS is competing with other sectors to access meagre national resources. This competition is unbalanced which doesn't enable the VS to obtain its appropriate share. This situation is not only observed in the central VS but it is also reflected in the provinces and districts. The ultimate outcome from this is inadequate services delivered to the users.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM13, EM14, EM20, EM39, EM42, H1, H2, H7, H13, H14**

Findings :

The DVS receives funds annually from the Government for recurrent (USD 4.9 million)[46] and development (USD 22.2 million) activities and also from development partners with financing agreements (GOs, NGOs and international organisations).

The DVS also depends on funds generated from provision of veterinary services, collected under the Veterinary Services Development Fund (VSDF) (USD 2.2 million). This aims at ensuring financial sustainability of the department independently of other funding sources.

The Team considers that current funding does not allow the DVS to properly carry out its activities other than the administrative ones.

Recent major actions executed depended on external financial support, mainly from the private veterinary sector (KVA) or Government organisations (GOs), NGOs and international organisations.

[46] Estimates for the financial year 2010/11 as provided by the DVS. In US dollars

It is almost impossible for a private veterinarian to sustain his practice in the poor ASAL regions (70% of the country). Thus, the private sector is limited to the most productive areas, being practically absent in the ASAL area.

Strengths **:**

- VSDF, a self-generated fund provides financial sustainability to the DVS activities
- K-LIFT has a MoU with the DVS by which is in charge of financially managing and auditing specific projects with external funding agencies.

Weaknesses**:**

- There are no allowances for procurement of veterinary medicines and other consumables for clinical use allocated to the DVO officers.
- There are no transport allowances allocated to the DVO officers (aside from the fuel).
- Fuel allowances allocated to the DVO are insufficient and normally cover less than 30% of their needs.

Recommendations:

The operational budget should be planned following a comprehensive plan of activities to be performed for each of the levels of the VS according to the national priorities.

Administrative procedures and expenditures should be reviewed as they appear to be the main activity and cost of the DVS nowadays.

As the operational funding does not appear to have been increased in the recent times, prioritisation of activities and careful balance between capital investment and operational funding should be achieved for the mid-long term.

I-9. Emergency funding	Levels of advancement
The capability of the VS to access extraordinary financial resources in order to respond to emergency situations or emerging issues; measured by the ease of which contingency and compensatory funding (i.e. arrangements for compensation of producers in emergency situations) can be made available when required.	1. No contingency and compensatory funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.
	2. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).
	3. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.
	4. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.
	5. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with stakeholders.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was assessed in 2007 as CONTINGENCY FUNDING: Level 2

There is no recognized fund allocated for contingency funding. During the incidence of RVF, a small amount of funding was allocated. This fund did not cover all the operational activities of the campaign. The same is happening with the avian influenza emergency preparedness campaign.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM39**

Findings **:**

The DVS currently does not have contingency funds for emergency situations. In case of emergencies the department should apply to the Government Treasury for funds for response.
The KEVEVAPI unit manages and funds an emergency stock of the following vaccines :

- ½ million doses for LSD
- 1 million doses for each 4 serotypes of FMD (4 million in total)
- CBPP and Kenya Sheep and Goat pox vaccine

Strengths **:**

- KEVEVAPI maintain an emergency stock of vaccines for LSD, FMD, CBPP, sheep and goat pox.

Weaknesses**:**

- KEVEVAPI emergency vaccines stock is not based on any planned or known future need, nor based on requirements made known by a feed-back from DVS. This expenditure is borne by the institute and the quantities manufactured depend mostly on the historical use of vaccines.

I-10. Capital investment *The capability of the VS to access funding for basic and additional investments (material and non material) that lead to a sustained improvement in the VS operational infrastructure.*	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no capability to establish, maintain or improve the operational infrastructure of the VS.
	2. The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for the establishment, maintenance or improvement of operational infrastructure but this is normally through extraordinary allocations.
	3. The VS regularly secures funding for maintenance and improvements of operational infrastructure, through allocations from the national budget or from other sources, but there are constraints on the use of these allocations.
	4. The VS routinely secures adequate funding for the necessary maintenance and improvement in operational infrastructure.
	5. The VS systematically secures adequate funding for the necessary improvements in operational infrastructure, including with participation from stakeholders as required.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not as such included, however was part of the Funding CC in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM13, EM14, EM39, EM.57, H1, H2, H7, H13, H14**

Findings **:**

Capital investment funding is handled by the Ministry of Public Works and there is no regular allocation for capital investment.

Some occasional funding from external sources such as GOs, NGOs and international organisations provides for short term capital investment, however the DVS is unable to provide the required maintenance thereafter.

I-11. Management of resources and operations *The capability of the VS to document and manage their resources and operations in order to analyze, plan and improve both efficiency and effectiveness.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have some records or documented procedures, but these do not provide for adequate management of resources and operations.
	2. The VS routinely use records and/or documented procedures in the management of resources and some operations, but these do not provide for adequate management, analysis, control or planning.
	3. The VS have comprehensive records, documentation and management systems and they regularly use records and documented procedures in the management of resources and operations, providing for the control of effectiveness and the conduct of analysis and planning.
	4. The VS have adequate management skills, including the capacity to analyse and improve efficiency and effectiveness.
	5. The VS have fully effective management systems, which are regularly audited and permit a proactive continuous improvement of efficiency and effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM13, EM14, EM20, H1, H2, H7, H13, H14**

Findings **:**

As mentioned in the previous critical competencies, financial resources are limited, but no analysis about the efficiency or efficacy of it utilization was provided to the Team.

A routinely and well documented reporting practice between all the organisational levels of the DVS, following a defined chain of command, has been noted. However, the Team has not been informed on any actions pertaining to feedback to the lower levels or any evaluation of the results.

All levels of the DVS are highly focused in administrative tasks, which leave little room for direct veterinary professional activities.

There is no evidence of actions following the great volume of information obtained from meat inspection and animal disease surveillance.

Presently, most of the VS actions are conducted following external initiatives (ie.: KVA, NGOs) and not based on the analysis of the results of previous actions.

Strengths **:**

- A Performance Appraisal System is implemented at various levels of staff categories within the Public Service of Kenya. This is not focussed on veterinary performance, but is a component of the overall human resource management function of the public Service (GP 247, revised several times, last in 2008)

Summary of the findings:

Critical competency	Level of advancement					
Human, Physical and Financial Resources						
I-1: Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services						
A: Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	*There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals*				**4**	
B: Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	*The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.*				**4**	
I-2: Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary Para-professionals						
A: Professional competencies of Veterinarians	*The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialized activities as may be needed by the VS.*				**4**	
B: Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	*The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of some specialist animal health competencies (e.g. meat inspection).*				**4**	
I-3: Continuing education	*The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.*		**2**			
I-4: Technical independence	*The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations*			**3**		
I-5: Stability of structures and sustainability of Policies	*Significant changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS occur rarely, but this stability does not have a positive impact on the sustainability of policies.*			**3**		
I-6: Coordination capability of Veterinary Services						
A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	*There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities*				**4**	
B. External coordination	*There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.*		**2**			
I-7: Physical resources	*The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels, and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.*	**1**				
I-8 Operational funding	*Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations (i.e. disease surveillance, early detection and rapid response and veterinary public health).*		**2**			
I-9: Emergency funding	*No contingency and compensatory funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.*		**2**			
I-10: Capital investment	*There is no capability to establish, maintain or improve the operational infrastructure of the VS*	**1**				
I.11 Management of resources and operations	*The VS routinely use records and/or documented procedures in the management of resources and some operations, but these do not provide for adequate management, analysis, control or planning*		**2**			

III.2 Fundamental Component II: Technical authority and capability

This component of the evaluation concerns the authority and capability of the VS to develop and apply sanitary measures and science-based procedures supporting those measures. It comprises fourteen critical competencies

Critical competencies:

Section II-1	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
Section II-2	Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3	Risk analysis
Section II-4	Quarantine and border security
Section II-5	Epidemiological surveillance
	A. Passive epidemiological surveillance
	B. Active epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6	Early detection and emergency response
Section II-7	Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8	Food safety
	A. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises
	B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin
Section II-9	Veterinary medicines and biologicals
Section II-10	Residue testing
Section II-11	Emerging issues
Section II-12	Technical innovation
Section II-13	Identification and traceability
	A. Animal identification and movement control
	B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin
Section II-14	Animal welfare

Terrestrial Code References:

Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis.
Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General Organisation / Procedures and standards.
Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality systems.
Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical.
Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.
Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems.
Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health.
Sub-point f) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Formal linkages with sources of independent scientific expertise.
Points 2 and 5-7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Laboratory services / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
Chapter 4.1. on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals.
Chapter 4.2. on Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.
Chapter 7.1. Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare.
Chapter 7.2. Transport of animals by sea.
Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land.
Chapter 7.4. Transport of animals by air.
Chapter 7.5. Slaughter of animals.
Chapter 7.6. Killing of animals for disease control purposes.

II-1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis *The authority and capability of the VS to identify and record pathogenic agents, including those relevant for public health that can adversely affect animals and animal products.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with laboratory diagnostic capability being generally unavailable.
	2. For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	3. For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	4. For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but known to exist in the region and/ or that could enter the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	5. In the case of new and emerging diseases in the region or world, the VS have access to and use a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an OIE Reference Laboratory) to obtain a correct diagnosis.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 4**

The veterinary laboratory which is a part of the VS is mandated to confirm animal disease diagnosis, disease monitoring, search and surveillance, monitor the effectiveness of vaccination campaigns, quality regulation of veterinary inputs and outputs, and certification of imports and exports.
There are seven satellite laboratories for disease investigation and diagnosis located in provinces. The total manpower in these laboratories is 136 staff members. Out of these, 39 are veterinarians, 58 are technical staff and the rest is supportive staff.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **E22, EM.16; EM.32; EM.35; EM.40**

Findings **:**

The veterinary laboratory sector comprises:

The Central Veterinary Laboratories, Kabete (CVL), the regional veterinary investigation and satellite laboratories as well as Foot and Mouth Laboratory, Embakasi. Currently the CVL carries out diagnostics and quality control of the vaccines produced by Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute (KEVEVAPI). The regional laboratories include Karatina, Kericho, Nakuru, Mariakani, Eldoret and Garissa and a number of operational satellites (Witu and Ukunda) There are six CBPP screening teams in Isiolo, Garissa, Narok, Tana-river and West Pokot. They are more of a movement control tool and are therefore under the animal disease and pest management division. The regional laboratories and CBPP screening teams are strategically placed to carry out diagnosis and surveillance for the whole country. There are three other laboratories at Lodwar, Sotik and Isiolo which the department intends to revamp. There are also plans to establish three satellite laboratories at Rongo, Maseno and Transmara and rehabilitate/establish district laboratories where laboratory services are out of reach.

There is research liaison with other laboratories such as the National Veterinary Research Centre (NVRC) at Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Nairobi, Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and Ministry of Health particularly on Zoonotic diseases.

In addition there is collaboration with various international organizations such as International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), African Union-InterAfrican Bureau for Animal resources (AU-IBAR), Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Often there is also involvement of FAO/OIE/EU and other country laboratories in various programmes.

The staff within the laboratories include veterinarians at all levels, laboratory technologists and technicians at all levels and disciplines (microbiology, analytical chemistry, parasitology, instrument technology, quality assurance) and a few veterinary health assistants and support staff.

The Team visited the CVL at Kabete, the Embakasi vaccine production laboratories, the RVIL´s at Karatina and Garissa.

Staffing seems to be at satisfactory levels at the facilities visited by the Team.

The VS have access to a number of international, regional and private animal disease investigation and diagnostic facilities, dealing not only with notifiable diseases but also zoonoses, thus ensuring correct diagnoses where and when applicable

Strengths **:**

- Adequate staffing with the necessary levels of professional competence

Weaknesses**:**

- The laboratory / disease investigation facilities visited in general, but in particular at the RVIL´s visited, the lack of maintenance of infrastructures and the presence of either obsolete or outdated laboratory instruments and equipment was evident.
- Good laboratory practice is hampered by infrastructural defects like broken floor tiles, flaking paint, defective ceilings, wooden non-disinfectable table tops and chairs.
- *Post mortem* facilities at both RVLI´s were found to meet no standards of bio-security, hygiene or normal operational capacity.
- Two so-called mobile laboratories (mobile trailers) were empty shells and in a total state of disrepair.
- **The Team notes with concern**, that according to information provided, a Complement Fixation Test (CFT) is used for CBPP under field conditions at livestock markets (Garissa) without any form of efficacy verification nor the proper conditions to fulfil the methodology prescribed in the OIE Terrestrial Manual.

Recommendations:

- It is recommended that urgent attention is paid to the much needed infrastructural rehabilitation of existing facilities.
- Provision of standard laboratory equipment, consumables, laboratory disposables and reagents is considered a priority.

II-2. Laboratory quality assurance *The quality of laboratories (that conduct diagnostic testing or analysis for chemical residues, antimicrobial residues, toxins, or tests for, biological efficacy, etc.) as measured by the use of formal QA systems and participation in relevant proficiency testing programmes.*	Levels of advancement
	1. No laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	2. Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	3. All laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	4. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA systems.
	5. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA programmes that meet OIE, ISO 17025, or equivalent QA standard guidelines.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **E.42; EM.32; EM.40**

Findings **:**
A Quality Assurance and Bio-safety unit within the CVL is responsible for quality assurance for the laboratories and for vaccines manufactured by KEVEVAPI. It has begun the process of obtaining accreditation for the CVL under ISO 17025.

The Team could not verify the existence of any kind of Laboratory Quality Assurance System or Programme.

The Team was informed that the National FMD Vaccine Production Laboratory Embakasi had a collaboration agreement with the FMD World Reference Laboratory, Pirbright, UK regarding virus typing and that KEVEVAPI has entered into Collaboration Memorandums of Understanding with NVI- Ethiopia and Onderstepoort, South Africa.

Strengths **:**

Weaknesses**:**

- The virtual absence of Standard Operating Manuals was found to be a major deficiency in respect of Good Laboratory Practices. Only in one instance (Karitani RVIL) were loose leaflets with basic procedures available.

Recommendations:

- Establish as a high priority a quality assurance system and procedures for Good Laboratory Practice in accordance with the OIE Code.

II-3. Risk analysis *The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management decisions on a scientific assessment of the risks.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Risk management decisions are not usually supported by scientific risk assessment.
	2. The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to systematically assess risks. Some risk management decisions are based on scientific risk assessment.
	3. The VS can systematically compile and maintain relevant data and carry out risk assessment. Scientific principles and evidence, including risk assessment, generally provide the basis for risk management decisions.
	4. The VS systematically conduct risk assessments in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their risk management decisions on the outcomes of these risk assessments.
	5. The VS are consistent in basing sanitary decisions on risk analysis, and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE obligations (including WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 1**

This system is not practiced by the VS. The VS lacks capacities and resources to implement an appropriate system of risk analysis and management at the national level. This may either put at risk to the sanitary status of the country or fail to achieve the benefit of international trade.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM.25; EM.26; EM.27**

Findings **:**

At the DVS Offices in Kabete no dedicated risk analysis section has been established.

The Team was informed that risk management decisions are made when a specific need arises and this also applies to the conditions for issuing of import permits (no-objection licences) whenever needed.

A system for eliminating risks posed by the movement of animals within Kenya is based on the issuing of “no-objection” permits by the DVO office of destination. Based on this “no-objection” – which is a standardized form applicable to all movements – a movement permit is issued by the DVO office of origin. As this is a standard procedure, primarily aimed on non-veterinary control measures like the prevention of overstocking at destination, its high demand on administrative resources and workload needs to be re-assessed as to real need and effectiveness regarding risk management.

Strengths **:**

- Administrative procedures for intra-Kenya risk management of animal movements
- Risk analysis mapping undertaken for RVF

Weaknesses**:**

- Absence of systematic compilation and maintenance of documented risk management decisions, based on the provisions of the OIE Code
- The Port Veterinary Office Mombasa has no direct internet access to verify disease conditions in the country of origin of imports

Recommendations:

- Establish a risk analysis and management unit to analyse and document decisions
- Provide internet facilities to the Veterinary Office Port of Mombasa

II-4. Quarantine and border security *The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.
	2. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are generally based neither on international standards nor on a risk analysis.
	3. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals and animal products.
	4. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.
	5. The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 1**

Concerning the quarantine stations and the border posts, it is indicated by the list of certificates and forms used in export/import activities are in Appendix 13. The infrastructures of the import/export facilities need significant improvement.
Concerning the legal framework which governs the activity of VS, The VS is implementing some procedures which to some extent can minimize the risks and hazards due to importation of contaminated products. However, the VS have a lack of appropriate capacities to implement a compliance programme consisting of inspection and verification of regulatory norms for selected products and processes. This was indicated in the level of staff working at the ports who are entrusted to implement such standards. The import/export facilities are in need of rehabilitation and their mandate is to be revived

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)*:* **EM.1; EM.25**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

The Team visited the border inspection post (BIP) between Kenya and Uganda at Busia and noted the absence of any form of inspection and quarantine infrastructure.

The officer in charge of the BIP has no relive staff and is on duty during the total opening hours of the BIP (0700h – 2200h)

The BIP veterinary officer carries no identification badge or any form of written authorization.

No SOPs were available.

The Team was informed that “holding grounds” were established many years ago to facilitate intra-country temporary quarantine measures. However, due to financial constraints during the past years, these holding grounds have fallen into disuse.

According to the FAO-EU Dec.2010 “Review of Current Disease Surveillance and Livestock Marketing Systems in Kenya” a total of 22 holding grounds have been in use, however facing a number of challenges such poor management, non-maintenance, vandalism, illegal invasion and squatting[47].

The Garissa DVO reported that the important Wajir holding ground, along the stock route from the north-east to Garissa, is in a state of total disrepair.

The Team was informed that the only holding ground in a reasonable working condition is at Isiolo (although not fenced)

[47] EM1

***Weaknesses*:**

- The absence of any form of veterinary infrastructure and written SOPs at BIPs
- The Team was informed that the borders between Kenya and Tanzania, Southern Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia are not fenced and consequently, movements through them are uncontrolled.

Recommendations:

- Identify the high priority BIPs for trans-boundary animal disease control and provide the required veterinary infrastructure in accordance with **OIE Code** *Chapter 3.2, article 3.2.7*

II-5. Epidemiological surveillance *The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations under their mandate.* **A. Passive epidemiological surveillance**	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no passive surveillance programme.
	2. The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.
	3. The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.
	4. The VS conduct passive surveillance and report at the national level in compliance with OIE standards for most relevant diseases. Appropriate field networks are established for the collection of samples and submission for laboratory diagnosis of suspect cases with evidence of correct results obtained. Stakeholders are aware of and comply with their obligation to report the suspicion and occurrence of notifiable diseases to the VS.
	5. The VS regularly report to stakeholders and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 4 : In 2007 this CC was not split into A & B**

The VS conduct regular surveillance and disease searching for all the 26 notifiable diseases. The surveillance formats are in Appendix 10. The VS achieved significant output in the Rinderpest eradication programme. The country is divided into two sectors. The Western sector was declared free of disease and the country received a certificate from OIE. The Eastern sector was declared provisionally free and the process of applying for freedom from this disease is ongoing

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **H.12, EM.22; EM35; EM.40;EM.42; EM.44; EM46; EM.49**

Findings **:**

The department has an epidemio-surveillance network covering most parts of the country. This is under the Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics Unit (VEEU).

The Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics Unit based at headquarters plan and coordinate surveillance in the department. The Director of Veterinary Services has appointed surveillance desk officers at the provinces and districts who supervise field surveillance activities.

Field personnel carry out disease searches for notifiable diseases and fill GIS compatible forms which are submitted to the District Veterinary Officers (DVOs).

The "Digital Pen" technology is used in 29 districts as a pilot programme.

Epi-collect technology is also in place. These techniques are aimed at reducing the risk of not detecting a problem if it is present. This information is fed into a database at the provincial headquarters and submitted to the DVS.

In addition, DVOs maintain ***disease rumour report registers*** where reported cases of notifiable and OIE listed diseases are entered and follow ups made to confirm or refute a disease situation. Depending on the nature of the findings, the report can be submitted by faster means such as telephone, fax or radio calls directly to the DVS. However in the register seen by the Team there was no documentation of actions aimed to confirm or investigate the suspicion.

The staff in this division include veterinarians at all levels at headquarters and in the provinces/regions, specialists in veterinary epidemiology, economics and zoology, livestock health assistants at all levels and livestock officers as well as support staff.

The Team was informed at almost all field veterinary offices visited that because of either inadequate (single vehicles) or absence of vehicles, the execution of structured and regular, area-covering passive surveillance is severely hampered.

The main passive surveillance activities are undertaken by livestock owners, reporting any suspected

disease incidences to either the private veterinarian (where available) or to the local DVO office. Veterinarians employed by the KWS report monthly to the DVS regarding surveillance activities in wildlife.

The Team noted that for all intends and purposes most passive surveillance activities which are undertaken are done by the private veterinary sector in cooperation with livestock breeders or - owners. Any suspicious findings are reported to the DVO, this includes biological samples taken.

The Team noted the absence of surveillance manuals at DVO level.

CBAHWs, particularly in the northern districts of Rift Valley, Eastern and North-Eastern Provinces, report to the relevant DVO´s on a monthly basis.

Passive surveillance through meat inspection at abattoirs and slaughter slabs is in place.

The official VSs maintain a very detailed, monthly disease reporting system, with a direct flow of data from DVO to PDVS to DVO (VEEU) level.

Strengths **:**

- Mayor role of private veterinary service providers in passive surveillance activities and monthly report-back to DVO´s (animal diseases, vaccinations, etc)
- CBAHW´s cooperation with DVO´s
- Existence of field surveillance network throughout Kenya

Weaknesses**:**

- No structured annual programme for passive surveillance was presented to the Team.
- Basic passive surveillance at markets and holding grounds is done based on clinical diagnosis
- The surveillance for major animal diseases by the public veterinary service at district level (DVO), as well as the support from Headquarters to this end, is severely restricted due to the unavailability of adequate transport and funding deficiencies.

Recommendations:

- Planned, regular and targeted passive surveillance activities for diseases such as FMD, CBPP, PPR and CCPP by the official veterinary service are essential for control and eradication measures and should thus receive high priority attention.

II-5. Epidemiological surveillance *The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations under their mandate.* **B. Active epidemiological surveillance**	**Levels of advancement**
	1. The VS have no active surveillance programme.
	2. The VS conduct active surveillance for some relevant diseases (of economic and zoonotic importance) but apply it only in a part of susceptible populations and/or do not update it regularly.
	3. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations but do not update it regularly.
	4. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases, apply it to all susceptible populations, update it regularly and report the results systematically.
	5. The VS conduct active surveillance for most or all relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations. The surveillance programmes are evaluated and meet the country's OIE obligations.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **H.12; E.22; E.42; EM.36; EM.43; EM.49.**

Findings **:**
Active surveillance activities indicated to the Team include:

- structured surveys including:
  - Cross-sectional surveys- Prevalence surveys, Pre and Post vaccination surveys
  - Risk- based surveys e.g. Participatory Disease Searches
- Maintenance of sentinel flocks/herds for RVF monitoring
- Abattoir surveillance by follow-up on suspect lesions

In the case of FMD outbreaks direct surveillance measures are instituted, assisted by the National FMD Vaccine Production Unit.

The Team noted, that following vaccinations against FMD and CBPP no post vaccination surveillance on the vaccine efficacy has been undertaken**.**

Strengths **:**

Weaknesses**:**

- No structured plan or programme for active surveillance was presented to the Team.
- The targeted active surveillance for major animal diseases by the public veterinary service at district level (DVO) is severely restricted due to the unavailability of adequate transport and funding deficiencies

Recommendations:

- In view of the "vision 2030" policy for the establishment of Disease-Free-Zones (DFZs), active surveillance protocols should be designed and implemented in accordance with the relevant OIE Code provisions

II-6. Early detection and emergency response *The authority and capability of the VS to detect and respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency (such as a significant disease outbreak or food safety emergency).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.
	2. The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists, but lack the necessary legal and financial support to respond appropriately.
	3. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies, but the response is not coordinated through a chain of command.
	4. The VS have an established procedure to make timely decisions on whether or not a sanitary emergency exists. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through a chain of command. They have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases.
	5. The VS have national contingency plans for all diseases of concern through coordinated actions with all stakeholders through a chain of command.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 2**

In addressing the issue of early detection of animal diseases in Kenya, there is a central veterinary laboratory in Kabete, and a Foot and Mouth Disease laboratory in Embaksi. They are both for disease diagnosis and the latter is also for vaccine production.
The VS possesses to some extend the necessary legal authority to contain any disease outbreak. This has been efficiently achieved during the recent outbreak of RVF. However inadequacy of financial resources always stands as the main handicap in implementing and securing the sustainability and continuity of the control programmers.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **EM.1; EM.22; EM.35; EM.45; EM.46; EM.49**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

The Team noted that at present no “Animal Disease Contingency” plans are available, however some are in preparation.

The DVS field network is extensive and presently expanded by the employment of additional veterinary professional and para-professional staff in all provinces. However the lack of adequate physical and financial resources severely impede on the work performance.

Disease SOPs are not available, however a “Folder of Important Circulars” is aimed at addressing this deficiency.

Due to the absence of physical fencing of the international borders with Southern Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda, free trans-boundary movement of animals exists, complicating any form of early detection of animal diseases.

The weekly Garissa livestock market is the first veterinary opportunity to visibly inspect animals from the north-eastern region, including trans-boundary animals which have moved previously without any movement permit or record. Random, visual examination of these around 4 000 animals is an impossible task

The potential emergence, re-emergence and/or persistence of epizootic and zoonotic diseases, including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Kenya requires early warning systems to be put in place through effective disease surveillance and reporting. However, the current reporting system of the DVS system is untimely, labour intensive and costly[48].

[48] EM.1

Strengths **:**

- The system of CBAHWs in the pastoralist areas providing basic animal health measures and disease reporting to the relevant DVO
- The process of accommodating CBAHWs under the supervision and guidance of DVO´s, with the aim to channel them through the AHITI training system

Weaknesses**:**

- Inadequate physical and financial resources
- Absence of "Animal Disease Contingency" plans for the major diseases such as FMD, CPP, PPR and CCPP.
- The African Swine Fever outbreak of December 2010 was only reported to the OIE beginning of March 2011

Recommendations:

- Provide SOPs and "Contingency Plans" for all animal diseases of importance in Kenya
- Equip all frontline/border veterinary offices with the necessary early disease detection equipment as well as emergency control/quarantine/movement restriction facilities

II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication *The authority and capability of the VS to actively perform actions to prevent, control or eradicate OIE listed diseases and/or to demonstrate that the country or a zone are free of relevant diseases.*	**Levels of advancement**
	1. The VS have no authority or capability to prevent, control or eradicate animal diseases.
	2. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with little or no scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
	3. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
	4. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for all relevant diseases but with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency of some programmes.
	5. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for all relevant diseases with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency consistent with relevant OIE international standards.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **H.8; H12; E.22; E.23; EM.13; EM.15; EM16; EM.22; EM.35; EM.36; EM.49; EM.51**

Findings **:**

Disease reporting is accomplished by:

- Narrative monthly reports from DVO to PDVS to DVS
- Notifiable Disease reporting forms (ND1) forms- are GIS compatible, very detailed, includes other important epidemiological information
- telephones, email
- Digital pen technology – internet based (29 districts)

Under the laws of Kenya Cap 364, reporting of **Notifiable** diseases is mandatory.

The major epizootic animal diseases include Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Rinderpest, Rift Valley Fever (RVF), African Swine Fever (ASF), and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD). Other important diseases are Rabies, Anthrax/Blackquarter, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia and Newcastle Disease. Most of the veterinary vaccines are currently being produced by KEVEVAPI, a parastatal company under the Ministry of Livestock Development.

Eleven types of animal vaccines are produced at KEVEVAPI for the following diseases:

1. Lumpy Skin Disease.
2. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia.
3. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia.
4. Rift Valley Fever
5. Kenya Sheep & Goat Pox.
6. Blue Tongue vaccine (composed of 7 strains i.e 1,2,3,4,8,12,13).
7. Contagious Ecthyma (Orf).
8. PPR.
9. Newcastle disease.
10. Fowl typhoid
11. Fowl pox vaccine.

Quantities produced annually are:

Vaccine	**No.of doses**	**Vaccine**	**No. of doses**
Lumpy skin disease vaccine	1 612 005	Fowl pox disease vaccine	293 300
Sheep and goat pox disease vaccine	1 811 500	Fowl Typhoid disease vaccine	5 349 800
Rift valley disease vaccine	4 419 400	Turkey pox disease vaccine	60 800
Orf disease vaccine	120 000	Blue tongue disease vaccine	100 000
PPR disease vaccine	765 000	FMD vaccine (O, A, SAT1, SAT2)	4 000 000

Newcastle disease vaccine strain – F	513 050	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia disease vaccine	6 855 100
Newcastle disease vaccine strain – L	468 000	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia disease vaccine	513 200

The Team was informed that due to an erratic supply chain of vaccines based on non-availability for any given time period, vaccination programme execution as well as vaccination coverage is inadequate and does not meet disease control targets[49]

Disease notification for Kenya December 2010 to AU-IBAR reported e.g. ECF, FMD, Trypanosomiasis, Newcastle disease and rabies, all based on clinical diagnosis, non on any laboratory confirmation.(EM:22)

During the period October to December 2010 all districts in the individual provinces were expected to carry out reporting on diseases using the following formats: Notifiable disease reporting forms – ND1; Laboratory sample collection forms- LB1; Abattoir surveillance forms- PP1 and Zero reporting for priority diseases (Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth disease, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza disease), as well as Digital Pen reporting . Results per some Provinces are as follows:

ND1 Central Province 23% of districts reported

Western Province 71% of districts reported

The Team was informed that there are no compulsory, annual disease vaccinations in Kenya.

The greatest majority of annual animal disease vaccinations are carried out by the private veterinary sector, notably in terms of a MoU between the DVS and KVA. These vaccinations specifically address FMD / CBPP/PPR in the endangered populations

The Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign- Kenya (PATTEC) is currently implementing its activities in three regions namely Lake Victoria basin, Meru/Mwea and the Lake Bogoria tsetse belts.

ASAL[50] Based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project (**ALLPRO**) is a six year initiative of the Ministry of Livestock Development (MoLD) started in July 2004 and designed to improve the livelihoods of communities living in the Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs) of Kenya through improved incomes from their livestock and building their capacities to cope with adverse environmental shocks like droughts, floods and livestock disease outbreaks. The project is implemented by the Departments of Veterinary Services and Livestock Production of the MoLD with Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya Camel Association, University of Nairobi and Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority as the main collaborators. Under this project some 12,066 livestock keepers at the district level have been trained on various aspects of animal husbandry and health.

Findings by the FAO/EU DEC. 2010 **Review of Current Disease Surveillance and Livestock Marketing Systems in Kenya**[51] indicated "...*that the current disease surveillance and reporting system is not satisfactory nor is it efficient because of among other reasons: too much paper work; low levels of funding for disease control activities; inadequate staffing levels for the amount of work required to be carried out; dispatch of completed disease reporting forms via normal post which is too slow; vast regions to cover / supervise; inadequate facilitation; delayed feedback from higher up; too long a time between collection of disease information and its analysis and feedback; lack of a "strong response centre" or "mechanism" to respond to urgent or emergency situations; lack of equipment to facilitate collection and dispatch of information in an efficient manner and; lack of regular training for all stakeholders".*

Strengths **:**

- Monthly reports from the private practitioners to the DVO (animal diseases, vaccinations, etc)
- Interaction with CBAHW in the northern provinces. Monthly reports made to the DVO

Weaknesses**:**

- Absence and/or non-execution of planned and structured animal disease control/ prevention programmes or vaccination campaigns.

[49] Laikipia DVO Brief 17 March 2100
[50] E.23
[51] EM.1

- FMD outbreak control measures need to meet the relevant OIE Code requirements (Chapter 8.5)

Recommendations:

- Strengthening the veterinary public- private partnership linkages in all provinces in the country to ensure prompt disease outbreak reporting
- Undertake measures to increase vaccination coverage in general to optimize disease control.
- Movement of animals from an infected FMD zone to other parts of Kenya for slaughter to meet the OIE Code requirements of Chapter 8.5.10

II-8. Food safety **A. Ante and post mortem Inspection at abattoirs and associated premises (e.g. meat boning / cutting establishments and rendering plants).** *The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the inspection of animals destined for slaughter at abattoirs and associated premises, including for assuring meat hygiene and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and zoonoses. This competency also covers coordination with other authorities where there is shared responsibility for the functions.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards only at export premises.
	3. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for major abattoirs producing meat for distribution throughout the national market.
	4. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for all abattoirs producing meat for distribution in the national and local markets.
	5. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including family and on farm slaughtering) and are subject to periodic audit of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.24; EM.10; EM.20; EM.37; EM.40**

Findings **:**

Before 1972, veterinary public health services were restricted to export slaughterhouses comprising of the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) and Uplands Bacon Factory. The rest of the country was covered by the Ministry of Health and Local Government.

However, the Meat Control Act Cap. 356 enacted in 1972 transferred the mandate of meat inspection from Ministry of Health and Local Government to the Veterinary Department. Since then, the department has been taking over the function.

The department currently covers 95% of all the districts in the country and expects to take over the remaining districts during the Strategic Plan period.

There is liaison with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and the Ministry of Health particularly on zoonotic diseases. A zoonotic disease technical working group as well as a zoonotic disease coordination committees are in place. The staff in this division include veterinarians at all levels, hides and skins and leather development officers, livestock health assistants specializing in meat inspection and meat grading and support staff.

To ensure sustainability of the public health function, the department has been building capacity through training meat inspectors, abattoir instructors, meat graders and other players in meat industry. The process to extend this capacity to the inspection and certification of game meat, fish, milk, honey and other emerging livestock is ongoing.

- **EXPORT SLAUGHTERHOUSES AS AT DECEMBER 2010**

ABATTOIR	LOCATION	SPECIES	CAPACITY
Kenya Meat Commission	Athi River- Machakos,Eastern Province	Bovine Caprine Ovines	1000 per day 1000 per day 1000 per day

Kenya Meat Commission	Kibaarani- Coast Province	Bovine Ovines Caprine	250 per day 250 per day 250 per day
Quality Meat Packers	Njiru- Nairobi Province	Bovine Ovines Caprine Chicken(Avian)	200 per day 400 per day 400 per day 1000per day
Farmers Choice Limited	Kahawa West- Nairobi Province	Porcine	600 per day
Choice Meat Slaughterhouse	Kahawa West-Nairobi province	Beef	100per day
Kenchic Limited	Tigoni- Kiambu, Central Province	Chicken (Avian)	12,000 per day
Nightingale slaughterhouse	Naivasha- Rift Valley Province	Turkeys (Avian)	300 per day
Mombasa slaughterhouse	Mombasa- Coast Province	Bovine Caprine Ovines	200 per day 400 per day 400 per day

- **LOCAL SLAUGHTERHOUSES DISTRIBUTION AS AT DECEMBER 2010**

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES	NUMBER OF SLAUGHTER SLABS	TOTAL
Nairobi	11	None	11
Rift Valley	43	327	370
Western	5	237	242
Nyanza	2	135	137
Coast	8	58	66
Central	55	242	297
Eastern	22	183	205

The average capacity of local slaughterhouses is between 100 to 150 carcases daily while slaughterslabs average 1 to 10 carcasses.

The Team was informed that ALL meat inspection in Kenya is undertaken by officials of the DVS and no private meat inspectors are involved. In addition the DVO are charged with the annual re-licensing of slaughterhouses and slabs in their respective districts, with regular inspections at least twice per annum.

Senior veterinary staff from DVS conduct annual inspections at export abattoirs

Strengths **:**

- *Ante* and *post* mortem meat inspection under the control of the DVS

Weaknesses**:**

- Physical and financial resources to conduct VPH at all required levels

B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin *The authority and capability of the VS to implement, manage and coordinate food safety measures on processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific foodborne zoonoses and general food safety programmes. This competency also covers coordination with other authorities where there is shared responsibility for the functions.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Implementation, management, and coordination (as appropriate) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose.
	3. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.
	4. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.
	5. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (including on farm-processing and farm gate sale).

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.24; E26**

Findings **:**

At export slaughterhouses the DVS implements food safety measures with regard to the processing and distribution of products of animal origin, based on the conditions laid down by the importing country. HACCP plans are introduced on a voluntary basis

At all other slaughterhouses and slabs the veterinary inspection and food safety function is limited to the issuing of a movement licence for the animal product in question.

The Team was informed, that there is no veterinary involvement after the sale – after the “farm gate” for dairy products.

No DVS programmes are in place in respect of zoonoses control in dairy herds (bovine TB, bovine brucellosis) and non pasteurised milk (cows and goats) is widely consumed.

The team noted based in discussion with relevant stakeholder and information screened from the Kenya dairy board internet site that there is little if any involvement of the VS in the dairy sector of Kenya.

Recommendations:

- Introduce Bovine TB and Bovine/Caprine/Sheep Bucellosis surveillance for dairy herds

II-9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals *The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and biologicals, i.e the authorisation, registration, import, production, labelling, distribution, sale and use of these products.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot regulate veterinary medicines and biologicals.
	2. The VS has some capability to exercise administrative control over veterinary medicines and biologicals.
	3. The VS exercise effective administrative control and implement quality standards for most aspects of the regulation of veterinary medicines and biologicals.
	4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory control of veterinary medicines and biologicals.
	5. In addition to complete regulatory control, the VS systematically monitor for adverse reactions (pharmacovigilance) and take appropriate corrective steps. The control systems are subjected to periodic audit of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 1**

The VS carries out its duties in relation to veterinary medicines and biological products in close collaboration and interaction with Pharmacy and Poisons Board under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and the Kenyan Agricultural Research Institute (KARI). It does not have authority to control veterinary medicines.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)**: E.54; H13; EM.10; EM16; EM.19; EM.23; EM38; EM.50; EM.51**

Findings **:**

The VPH section of the DVS informed the Team that it monitors chemical residues of the commonly used drugs in Kenya. The service for testing samples collected by the department is through contracted Laboratories with relevant competency capacity. This has been undertaken annually since the 2004.

AGROVETS: As the name implies an agrovet is a shop where agrochemicals, veterinary products, seeds, fertilizers and feeds are stocked. The veterinary products which can be sold are those contained in Part 2 of Cap 244 (Pharmacy and Poisons Act) - "over-the-counter" poisons (medicines). Part 1poisons (medicines) under this Act includes the antibiotics, hormones, anaesthetics and they, among others, should not be stocked for sale in the Agrovets. **However**, the Team was offered Penicillin-Streptomycin injectable solution and Terramycin injectable during a visit to an Agrovet.

The veterinarians and the veterinary para-professionals in the Agrovets should only handle Part 1 poisons (see above) for their own use and they should keep them under lock and key. The veterinary Part 1 poisons in the chemist should also be treated like the human part 1 poisons and not displayed as has been the case. The Agrovets are licensed by the Pest Control Products Board

During 2010 the Inspection Unit of the DVS carried out a number of activities in various districts, such as

- Sensitization meetings for Animal Health Service Providers
- Supervision/ Inspection of Drug outlets, AI service providers, Feed millers and Hatcheries

The Team was informed that the Veterinary Inspection unit is during inspections accompanied by an authorized person of the KVB.

In terms of the Kenya National Drug Policy (1994)[52] veterinary medicines are subject to a number of conditions such as:

[52] http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/documents/s16443e/s16443e.pdf

- The veterinary pharmaceutical services will be subject to the provisions of the Kenya National Drug Policy.
- The Ministry responsible for veterinary services shall be involved in the implementation of this policy.
- The Essential Drugs concept shall equally apply in the control and utilization of veterinary drugs.
- The Veterinary Essential Drug List (KVEDL) will be updated regularly by a National Veterinary Drugs and Therapeutics Committee as constituted by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry responsible for veterinary services.
- Procurement of veterinary drugs will conform Good Pharmaceutical Procurement Practice to ensure efficiency procurement and distribution of drugs in veterinary pharmaceutical services.

However, the Team was informed that a new VMP Control Bill has been drafted and submitted to Parliament in order to ensure veterinary control over VMPs.

Commercial vaccines are available from private veterinary pharmaceutical companies and imports are authorized through a recommendation by KEVEVAPI and permit issued by the DVS. There exist no controls on efficacy, safety, potency by evaluation of dossiers.

During visits to AGROVETS the Team noted that all kinds of veterinary medicines, including antimicrobials, are freely available by over-the-counter sales.

A private initiative, "SIDAI" co-founded by an international donor, is establishing a network of 150 branded stores selling VMP under veterinary supervision with the main objective of providing quality assured veterinary products as a sustainable business for private entrepreneurs.

Strengths **:**

Weaknesses**:**

- Absence of regulatory and administrative control over VMPs in accordance with OIE standards

Recommendations:

- Introduce regulatory and administrative controls over VMPs as a matter of priority.

II-10. Residue testing *The capability of the VS to undertake residue testing programmes for veterinary medicines (e.g. antimicrobials and hormones), chemicals, pesticides, radionuclides, metals, etc.*	Levels of advancement
	1. No residue testing programme for animal products exists in the country.
	2. Some residue testing programme is performed but only for selected animal products for export.
	3. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and some for domestic use.
	4. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and/or internal consumption.
	5. The residue testing programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **EM.1; EM.10**

Findings **:**

The Team noted that at KMC, as well as the visited Farmer´s Choice abattoir, yearly, random testing for hormones, pesticides, heavy metals and antibiotics is undertaken.

These tests are undertaken on a voluntary basis, as there is no regulation existing on this matter.

II-11. Emerging issues	Levels of advancement
The authority and capability of the VS to identify in advance, and take appropriate action in response to likely emerging issues under their mandate relating to the sanitary status of the country, public health, the environment, or trade in animals and animal products.	1. The VS do not have procedures to identify in advance likely emerging issues.
	2. The VS monitor and review developments at national and international levels relating to emerging issues.
	3. The VS assess the risks, costs and/or opportunities of the identified emerging issues, including preparation of appropriate national preparedness plans. The VS have some collaboration with stakeholders and other agencies (e.g. human health, wildlife and environment) and with stakeholders on emerging issues.
	4. The VS implement, in coordination with stakeholders, prevention or control actions due to an adverse emerging issue, or beneficial actions from a positive emerging issue. The VS have well-developed formal collaboration with stakeholders and other agencies (e.g. human health, wildlife and environment) and with stakeholders on emerging issues.
	5. The VS coordinate actions with neighbouring countries and trading partners to respond to emerging issues, including audits of each other's ability to detect and address emerging issues in their early stages.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 2**

In attempting to address the emergency preparedness particularly for avian influenza, the VS hasn't received sufficient funding as yet to implement the strategy which was developed through the assistance of international and regional organisation (refer to above fundamental component).

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.47**

Findings **:**

The Team noted at all facilities of the DVS visited, that a major constraint exists regarding the sufficient and timely provision of physical and financial resources needed to address national and international veterinary issues.

Although mobile phone technology is widely available, cell phone expense allowances and/or INTERNET access at field level is not always provided.

No Animal Disease Contingency plans are yet available, although some are in the process of being drafted.

Access to international journals, databases or libraries is not available at any level of the public VS.

Recommendations:

The establishment of formal linkages with institutions having sanitary data, such as the Ministry of Health, should be attended to as this will greatly enhance early awareness of emerging diseases, such as zoonoses.

II-12. Technical innovation[53] *The capability of the VS to keep up-to-date with the latest scientific advances and to comply with the standards of the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission where applicable).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have only informal access to technical innovations, through personal contacts and external sources.
	2. The VS maintain a database of technical innovations and international standards, through subscriptions to scientific journals and electronic media.
	3. The VS have a specific programme to actively identify relevant technical innovations and international standards.
	4. The VS incorporate technical innovations and international standards into selected policies and procedures, in collaboration with stakeholders.
	5. The VS systematically implement relevant technical innovations and international standards.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 4**

The VS carries out a specific programmes that identifies technical innovations which can improve its operation and procedures. Despite all this the team observed that the knowledge about the OIE and its standards and norms among the field staff is very limited

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.47; EM.1; EM.33; EM.35**

Findings **:**

The Department of Veterinary Services [DVS] initiated a series of Livestock Disease Surveillance and Reporting Working Group [LSRWG] meetings to discuss how Livestock Surveillance, E-Reporting and Information Management [LSRIM] can be enhanced to provide greater support for livestock health, productivity and value at district leading to national levels.

Within the DVS the Deputy Directors of Veterinary Service [DDVS], Chief Veterinary Field Office [CVFO], Principal Directors of Veterinary Service [PDVS] and District Veterinary Officers [DVOs] have contributed to the development of the LSRIM programme with inputs by key stakeholders such as FAO Kenya and Farm Africa.

The LSRIM programme has primarily been an initiative of the DVS, through the LSRWG, which has actively contributed and shaped the ideas articulated in the working draft of the document. The LSRWG has been discussing the review findings of the use of “Digital Pen” (DP) and Mobile Phone (MP) devices and the wider issue of disease surveillance and reporting in general with the following outputs:

- A prioritized list categorizing diseases affecting livestock/public health, productivity and value in Kenya
- A working draft for a unified District Monthly Report that will lead into an **e-report format**
- A working plan linking knowledge acquisition and training by state and private veterinarians for disease recognition reporting and information management to earning CPD points and meeting performance appraisal targets
- Identification of capacity building needs to develop strong ICT compliant skills within the livestock sector
- A proposed Livestock Surveillance, E-Reporting and Information Management [LSRIM] programme to pilot LSRWG recommended approaches

The Digital Pen Technology was introduced after a pilot study had been undertaken from May to August 2009.

The use of mobile phones (which are in use throughout Kenya) in surveillance activities through SMS and modem technology is presently being investigated.

The DVS conducted an animal identification studying 2008 in Garissa market, Malindi (Chakama Ranch), other Coastal ranches, Mombasa Port and Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) Athi River. The study targeted 2,500 head of cattle, using Rumen Boluses in 52% of them and Ear Tags in the remaining 48% of cattle.

[53] Technical innovation includes new disease control methods, new types of vaccines and diagnostic tests, food safety technologies, and connections to electronic networks on disease information and food emergencies.

Strengths **:**

- The capability and capacity to embrace new technological developments

II-13. Identification and traceability **A Animal identification and movement control** *The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with stakeholders, to identify animals under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution for the purpose of animal disease control, food safety, or trade or any other legal requirements under the VS/OIE mandate.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify animals or control their movements.
	2. The VS can identify some animals and control some movements, using traditional methods and/or actions designed and implemented to deal with a specific problem (e.g. to prevent robbery).
	3. The VS implement procedures for animal identification and movement control for specific animal sub populations as required for disease control, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	4. The VS implement all relevant animal identification and movement control procedures, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	5. The VS carry out periodic audits of the effectiveness of their identification and movement control systems.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 4 : In 2007 this CC was not split into A & B**
DVS proposed LEVEL 2

The VS has started to impose some regulatory procedures which identifies animals to the level of location, districts, and provinces by branding, according to specific procedures. The brand comprises of two letters and one number e.g. KG7.
The symbol K stands for Kenya, G, for a district and 7 for location. Thus the VS has procedures in place and can track selected animals to the level of location and their related products across that portion of the agri-food chain covered under its mandate. It is not possible as yet to identify individual animals. The VS has identified those national regulatory norms that are not in line with international norms, guidelines and recommendations.
The DVS proposed Level 2 as" *it is generally not possible to trace products to the original animal, lot or farm in accordance with international standards. The Veterinary Services is only able to document the history of some animals and animal products*"

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **EM.1; EM.37; EM.48; EM.49**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the suggested level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS by the DVS

Evidence provided to the Team indicates that an Animal Identification System, using the "reticular bolus" method, underwent a field trial a few years ago. The details of this pilot project can be found in the FAO-EU Dec. 2010 Market study (EM.1 page 11). Challenges identified include: *the challenges of the pastoral environment; limitations of human, financial and physical resources; non-supportive policy environment and; cultural issues.*

The DVS informed the Team that at present tenders are called for the implementation of an Animal ID System

Movement control measures are implemented for animals and animal products and are based on

- Issue of a non-objection permit by the DVO at destination; and
- Followed by the issue of a movement permit at origin

Livestock brands are not indicated on movement permits, as this is issued on a "batch" basis

Ear tags are used by some private livestock owners, as well for stud book animals.

There exist numerous police road checkpoints throughout Kenya. Also police are supposed to also check veterinary movement permits, it is doubtful that this is applied generally and in a consistent manner.

Strengths **:**

- The DVS regulate the movement of animals and animal products by the application of an intensive administrative regulatory approach

Weaknesses**:**

- The Team noted the uncontrolled movement of livestock in large parts of the ASAL regions by pastoralists and nomads
- Police personnel at road checkpoints have no written authorization by the DVS, nor is livestock movement control applied in a consistent and transparent manner (no written records are kept of any livestock moving through checkpoints)

Recommendations:

- Design and implement an animal identification system to achieve animal traceability in accordance with *Chapter 4.2* of the **OIE Code.**

B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin *The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with stakeholders, to identify and trace products of animal origin for the purpose of food safety, animal health or trade.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify or trace products of animal origin.
	2. The VS can identify and trace some products of animal origin to deal with a specific problem (e.g. products originating from farms affected by a disease outbreak).
	3. The VS have implemented procedures to identify and trace some products of animal origin for food safety, animal health and trade purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	4. The VS have implemented national programmes enabling them the identification and tracing of all products of animal origin, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	5. The VS periodically audit the effectiveness of their identification and traceability procedures.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.24; EM.48; EM.49**

Findings **:**

The Team visited a parastatal (KMC) and private (Farmer´s Choice) abattoir and processing facility.

Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) has a huge production capacity and infrastructure. It has a slaughter capacity of 1,000 large animals per day and 1,500 small stocks per day. KMC produces fresh meat, canned meat products and a range of by products to ensure optimal production.

The Team noted that at KMC product traceability meets some basic demands, e.g. labeling.

The product traceability at the private abattoir was found to be of an international standard of detailed product tracing through bar code identification, date of slaughter/ manufacture etc. However, this procedure is undertaken on a voluntary basis, as there is no regulation existing on this matter.

The Team noted with concern that, in general, the identification and tracing of animal products such as meat or milk from holdings being suspected to be or are infected with an animal disease and/or zoonoses, is very limited. Although e.g. movement permits are issued for meat from a slaughterhouse or hides and skins from farms/premises etc., it seems improbable according to the limited physical, financial and infrastructural resources available at DVO level, that identification and trace-backs are possible at any given time.

Recommendations:

Develop procedure in accordance with the OIE Code in respect of on-farm disease control measures targeting products of animal origin (meat, dairy products, poultry products, venison products, hides & skins, animal waste etc.)

II-14. Animal welfare *The authority and capability of the VS to implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The OIE standards are generally not implemented.
	2. Some of the OIE standards are implemented, e.g. primarily for the export sector.
	3. All of the OIE standards are implemented but this is primarily for the export sector.
	4. All of the OIE standards are implemented, for the export and the domestic sector.
	5. The OIE standards are implemented and implementation is periodically subject to independent external evaluation.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

This CC was not included and thus not assessed in 2007

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **EM.8; EM.40**

Findings **:**

The Animal Welfare Unit of the Department of Veterinary Services is responsible for ensuring adequacy and appropriate level of execution of laws on animal welfare and cruelty to animals. It offers public awareness on animal welfare related issues and guidelines on housing and urban livestock keeping. It is also involved in issues on human/animal conflicts, roadside sales and handling, holding and transportation of pets and slaughter animals. Other issues handled are use of experimental animals, animal management procedures, use of draught power and offering of advice on development of curricula on laboratory animal care and handling by relevant institutions. The staff include veterinarians at all levels and livestock production officers at all levels.

The OIE Focal Point for Animal Welfare has been established at the Animal Welfare Unit

The Team noted the existence of humane slaughter (with captive-bolt stunning) at the export abattoirs visited. The Kenya Society for the Protection and Care of Animal" (KSPCA) is actively involved in auditing these procedures and visiting slaughterhouses countrywide. The KSPCA is also involved in undertaking "Donkey Field Days" where owners/users are informed about the animal welfare five freedoms[54].

Strengths **:**

- Establishment of an OIE Focal Point for Animal Welfare
- Creation of an Animal Welfare Unit within the management structure of the DVS
- CHAPTER 360 - Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1962)[55]
- KSPCA

[54] http://www.kspca-kenya.org/campaigns.htm
[55] http://www.kenyalaw.org/kenyalaw/klr_app/frames.php

Summary of the findings:

Critical competency	Level of advancement						
Technical Authority and Capability							
II-1: Veterinary Laboratory diagnosis	*For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis*		**2**				
II-2: Laboratory quality assurance	*No laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.*	**1**					
II-3: Risk analysis	*The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to systematically assess risks. Some risk management decisions are based on scientific risk assessment.*		**2**				
II-4: Quarantine and border security	*The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.*	**1**					
II-5: Epidemiological surveillance							
A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	*The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.*		**2**				
B. Active epidemiological surveillance	*The VS conduct active surveillance for some relevant diseases (of economic and zoonotic importance) but apply it only in a part of susceptible populations and/or do not update it regularly.*		**2**				
II-6: Early detection and emergency response	*The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists, but lack the necessary legal and financial support to respond appropriately.*		**2**				
II-7: Disease prevention, control and eradication	*The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with little or no scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.*		**2**				
II-8: Food safety							
A. *Ante* and *post* mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises	*Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for major abattoirs producing meat for distribution throughout the national market.*			**3**			
B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin	*Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose*		**2**				
II-9: Veterinary medicines and biologicals	*The VS has some capability to exercise administrative control over veterinary medicines and biologicals*		**2**				
II-10: Residue testing	*The VS do not have procedures to identify in advance likely emerging issues.*		**2**				
II-11: Emerging issues	*The VS do not have procedures to identify in advance likely emerging issues.*	**1**					
II-12: Technical innovation	*The VS have a specific programme to actively identify relevant technical innovations and international standards.*			**3**			
II.-13: Identification and Traceability							
A. Animal identification and movement control	*The VS can identify some animals and control some movements, using traditional methods and/or actions designed and implemented to deal with a specific problem (e.g. to prevent robbery).*		**2**				
B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin	*The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify or trace products of animal origin.*	**1**					
II-14: Animal Welfare	*Some of the OIE standards are implemented, e.g. primarily for the export sector.*		**2**				

III.3 Fundamental Component III: interaction with stakeholders

87. This component of the evaluation concerns the capability of the VS to collaborate with and involve stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and activities. It comprises six critical competencies

Critical competencies:

Section III-1	Communications
Section III-2	Consultation with stakeholders
Section III-3	Official representation
Section III-4	Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation
Section III-5	Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB
	A. VSB Authority
	B. VSB Capacity
Section III-6	Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programmes

Terrestrial Code References:
Points 6, 7, 9 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards / Communication.
Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.
Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the VS.
Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications.
Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities.
Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.
Points 4, 7 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details / Animal health and veterinary public health controls / Sources of independent scientific expertise.

III-1. Communications *The capability of the VS to keep stakeholders informed, in a transparent, effective and timely manner, of VS activities and programmes, and of developments in animal health and food safety.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no mechanism in place to inform stakeholders of VS activities and programmes.
	2. The VS have informal communication mechanisms.
	3. The VS maintain an official contact point for communications but it is not always up-to-date in providing information.
	4. The VS contact point for communications provides up-to-date information, accessible via the internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes.
	5. The VS have a well developed communication plan, and actively and regularly circulate information to stakeholders.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 3**

The VS maintains an official communication outlet, which users can consult regarding standards, regulations and notifications. However due to lack of appropriate transportation, the VS is unable to cover remote areas where pastoralists and herders have a critical need of communication and extension services.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.36; EM.34**

Findings **:**

The Extension Unit of the DVS has developed the following extension messages for use by farmers and field staff. The messages inform the public including the farming community about: disease presentation and major clinical signs; what to do in case a suspicious case is noted (report to the nearest Veterinary office, location, division or district). The Veterinary Staff then take up the necessary investigations always in conjunction with the Laboratory and Epidemiological unit. For a disease that has been eradicated like rinderpest, clinical signs are emphasized with a view to aiding surveillance.

- Foot and Mouth Disease: posters, brochures
- Rinderpest: posters, brochures and vehicle stickers. Emphasis is now on surveillance
- Rift Valley Fever
- Trypanosomiasis
- Avian Influenza
- Anthrax
- Rabies
- CBPP: messages on zonal freedom and subsequent control measures are being developed
- Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia and Peste des Petits Ruminants: message packaging is ongoing in consultation with VACNADA (Vaccines for the Neglected Diseases in Africa) project
- Animal Welfare: pamphlets- AWAKE (Animal Welfare Action Kenya – Chairman is the DVS): messages that are anchored on the five freedoms of animals guide production, transport and slaughter of food animals. For non-food animals, humane care is emphasized.

The website for the Ministry of Livestock Development is: www.livestock.go.ke, and contains up-to-date information, as well as downloadable forms and links to other institutions. It further contains a complaints and feedback section.

In Kenya "World Veterinary Day" (WVD) has been hosted by the KVA consistently since 2001 throughout the country and this has been increased public response towards the improvement of the livestock sector since their interest has been increased through information dissemination and the availability of technical support from MoLD and relevant stakeholders. The MoLD sees the WVD as one of the best practical models of private-public sector partnerships which are important in sustainable service delivery for Kenya in the livestock sector. In this event, the pharmaceutical industry, public servants, private sector veterinarians, researchers, non-governmental organizations and the members of public play complimentary roles in bringing out the importance of livestock in our economy while proposing measures for growth.

Strengths **:**

- Extension Unit within the DVS
- MoU with the KVA
- Active website

Recommendations:

- Adequate financial resources should be given to DVOs and PVOs so as to strengthen links with farmers. As a result, it will improve for instance passive surveillance.

III-2. Consultation with stakeholders *The capability of the VS to consult effectively with stakeholders on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with stakeholders.
	2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with stakeholders.
	3. The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with stakeholders.
	4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with stakeholders.
	5. The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from stakeholders regarding proposed and current activities and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, interventions at the OIE (Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable), and ways to improve their activities.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 3**

Summary : The Team visited the Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Nairobi; the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI).; met with the chairman of Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC); the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC); the Meru Dairy Goat Breeders Association (MDBA) in Meru and the team was able to meet pastoralist organisation in Isiolo (Eastern Province). The team also visited a number of private veterinary practitioners, ranches, holding grounds, proposed export quarantine and dairy plants in Eastern, Rift Valley and Coast provinces.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **EM34**

Findings **:**

KVA has a MoU with the DVS which is annually reviewed (ie vaccination against FMD in the two aeras where it is compulsory).

KVA works proactively in identifying weaknesses and gaps in the profession and starting animal health activities as vaccinations

During the annual regional/national Kenya Veterinary Association conferences, consultations among veterinary officers occur on different aspects of Animal Health alongside Continuous Professional Development

The DVS entered into a number of MoUs with NGOs regarding consultation and implementation of programmes. DVS is further consulted by and is consulting with relevant NGOs and GOs before any project regarding animal health is undertaken

The Team noted at various DVO offices the good interaction and close contact with pastoralists farmers, KVA, NGO, local government

Strengths **:**

- All stakeholders met during the mission expressed their satisfaction on the level and degree of the collaboration with the VS.
- DVOs organise regular meetings with private veterinarians.
- DVOs and PDVSs are in regular consultation with all other livestock professionals and KWS personnel

III-3. Official representation	Levels of advancement
The capability of the VS to regularly and actively participate in, coordinate and provide follow up on relevant meetings of regional and international organisations including the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable).	1. The VS do not participate in or follow up on relevant meetings of regional or international organisations.
	2. The VS sporadically participate in relevant meetings and/or make a limited contribution.
	3. The VS actively participate[56] in the majority of relevant meetings.
	4. The VS consult with stakeholders and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings.
	5. The VS consult with stakeholders to ensure that strategic issues are identified, to provide leadership and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 3**

The VS is so active in the meetings organized by the above mentioned organizations. However, sometimes the financial constraints do not allow the VS to participate in some meetings.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6: **OIE web site, AU-IBAR web site**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

The following Kenyan OIE Focal points have been appointed :

- Food safety,
- animal welfare,
- animal health information,
- aquatic animal diseases, and
- wildlife.

Kenya actively participates at the annual OIE General Session; OIE Regional Meetings, FAO meetings etc.

Strengths **:**

- Kenya is part of the PAN-SPSO EU-funded project implemented by AU-IBAR. All African countries, thanks to this project, meet at regular intervals so as to define a common position on standards proposed by the OIE regarding animal health, or proposed by the Commission of Codex Alimentarius regarding food safety.

[56] *Active participation* refers to preparation in advance of, and contributing during the meetings in question, including exploring common solutions and generating proposals and compromises for possible adoption.

III-4. Accreditation / authorisation / delegation *The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories), to carry out official tasks on its behalf.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.
	2. The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector, but there are no current accreditation / authorisation / delegation activities.
	3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.
	4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.
	5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, in order to maintain the trust of their trading partners and stakeholders.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 3**

The VS has the authority to accredit third parties but no specific accreditation activities are practiced.
The Kenyan Veterinary Board is the statutory body mandated to regulate and control the veterinary profession. The Kenyan Veterinary Association on the other hand is mandated to achieve the welfare of both the veterinarians and the animal. These two bodies are working closely with the VS.
The role of private veterinarians in the delivery of veterinary services is highly appreciated. The private veterinarians continuously interact with the producers and they are considered as the main veterinary service providers in high livestock potential areas. The private veterinarian in the area is often the first to report disease incidence to the district veterinary officer. This was clearly observed in areas of high livestock production, which were visited by the team in the Rift Valley and in Coast and Eastern Provinces

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.11; EM.8**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS
All *ante* and *post-mortem* meat inspections are the sole responsibility of the VS and no delegation to the private veterinary sector

The MoU between the DVS and KVA enable the DVS to delegate the routine vaccinations of livestock to the KVA members.

Strengths **:**

- MoU between DVS and KVA so as to delegate to KVA animal health activities (vaccination, support during an outbreak)

Weaknesses**:**

- There are numerous intra-Kenya road police control points. There is no MoU between the Commissioner of Police and DVS, nor is there any written authorization for the police to act on behalf of the DVS.
- Activities currently being delegated are directed to undertake specific actions or short term plans (i.e. vaccination campaigns) but there are no formal procedures for permanent delegation.

III-5. Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) **A. VSB authority** *The VSB is an autonomous authority responsible for the regulation of the veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. Its role is defined in the Terrestrial Code.*	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no legislation establishing a VSB.
	2. The VSB regulates veterinarians only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or do not systematically apply disciplinary measures.
	3. The VSB regulates veterinarians in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and apply disciplinary measures.
	4. The VSB regulates functions and competencies of veterinarians in all relevant sectors and veterinary para-professionals according to needs.
	5. The VSB regulates and apply disciplinary measures to veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in all sectors throughout the country.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 4 : In 2007 this CC was not split into A & B**
DVS proposed LEVEL 3

Concerning the role of veterinary statutory body, the team also met with Kenyan Veterinary Board (KVB) which is the only veterinary statutory body entrusted to regulate the veterinary profession through regular review and revision of the Veterinary Surgeons Act Cap 366. Also its mandate is to promote continuous professional development. The board is also entitled to review the quality of the veterinary education through active involvement in evaluation of the curriculum, staff and training facilities on a regular basis. The board as well is also responsible for the registration of veterinarians and for deciding whether veterinary graduates from outside Kenya have equivalent degrees or need for a qualifying examination

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.14 to E.20; EM.2; EM.3; EM.4; EM.5; H9; H10; H11**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the suggested level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS by the DVS

The veterinary statutory body – Kenya Veterinary Board – has been established by the 1993 Veterinary Surgeons Act. Cap.366. The KVB registers (keeps records of) all veterinarians, however only licenses (requirement to practice) veterinarians in private practice.
At present, under the current Cap 366, the KVB has no authority over veterinary para-professionals.

The Team has been informed that a new Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-professionals Bill is under consideration by Parliament.

Strengths **:**

- A functional VSB who has the authority for regulatory actions in respect of "licensed" veterinarians

Weaknesses**:**

- The present Veterinary Surgeons Act does not meet the OIE Code requirements as contained in Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services; article 3.2.12, with particular reference to autonomy, regulatory authority of the whole veterinary profession (which has to include the official veterinary sector) and veterinary para-professionals.
- The composition of the Board does not represent all the involved parties equally (with an over-representation of the public sector) and can thus not be considered as an autonomous authority as defined by the OIE code.

Recommendations:

- Investigate and ensure that the anticipated new Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Bill is in compliance with the OIE Code standards

B. VSB capacity *The capacity of the Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) to implement its functions and objectives in conformity with the OIE standards.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VSB has no capacity to implement its functions and objectives.
	2. The VSB has the functional capacity to implement its main objectives.
	3. The VSB is an independent representative organisation with the functional capacity to implement all of its objectives.
	4. The VSB has a transparent process of decision making and conforms with OIE standards.
	5. The financial and institutional management of the VSB are submitted to external auditing.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.14 to E.20; EM.2; EM.3; EM.4; EM.5; EM.23; H9; H10; H11**

Findings **:**

The KVB has the functional capacity to register and licence (only the private veterinary sector) veterinarians and implement its functions and responsibilities.

The KVB participates in the inspection of AGROVETS by the Veterinary Inspection Unit of the DVS, however, given the very high number of these facilities throughout Kenya, satisfactory inspection coverage is impossible.

The KVB formulates and enforces a code of ethics named Guide to Professional Conduct, and it is authorized by the Veterinary Surgeons Act Cap 366 sec 5 to oversee its implementation. In so doing it is mandated to exercise disciplinary actions agains any registered surgeon. The Team noted the capacity of the KVB to de-licence veterinarians (E.20).

The KVA has no capacity to force registered members to pay their annual retention fees, with the result that out of 2 200 only 1 101 are paid-up.

Strengths **:**

- The KVB is a functional VSB who has the authority for regulatory actions in respect of “licensed” veterinarians

Weaknesses**:**

- The present Veterinary Surgeons Act does not meet the OIE Code requirements as contained in Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services; article 3.2.12, with particular reference to autonomy, regulatory authority of the whole veterinary profession (which has to include the official veterinary sector) and veterinary para-professionals.

Recommendations:

- Investigate and ensure that the anticipated new Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Bill is in compliance with the OIE Code standards

III-6. Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes *The capability of the VS and stakeholders to formulate and implement joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Producers and other stakeholders only comply and do not actively participate in programmes.
	2. Producers and other stakeholders are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programme in the field.
	3. Producers and other stakeholders are trained to participate in programmes and advise of needed improvements, and participate in early detection of diseases.
	4. Representatives of producers and other stakeholders negotiate with the VS on the organisation and delivery of programmes.
	5. Producers and other stakeholders are formally organised to participate in developing programmes in close collaboration with the VS.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 2**

The department of veterinary public heath in the VS leads an optimistic programme to explore its role in the protection of human and animal health. The department coordinates closely with the Ministry of Health in matters associated with food inspection and hygiene. The department through its technical arms distributed in all districts is controlling meat inspection and hygiene in seven export abattoirs and a considerable number of slabs.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.21; E.23**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

The MoLD has a policy in place for the out-sourcing of non-core functions such as veterinary clinical services, AI, auction yards and holding grounds. The Team noted no particular programmes to formulate and implement these actions.

The DVS participates under the ALLPRO programme in the facilitation of stakeholder awareness creation workshops on the importance of livestock movement and disease control

Joint Kenya succeeded in eradicating Rinderpest as a result of good collaboration between stakeholders.

The eradication of trypanosomoses in some areas (PATTEC programme) is a good example of collaboration between stakeholders (Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Public Health, KWS, Institutes, Laboratories …).

The Team noted, that due to physical resource and financial constraints joint programmes for early detection of diseases is severely curtailed.

Strengths **:**

- The delivery of vaccinations is negotiated between KVA and the DVS.
- "One health Kenya" initiative establishes strong links between the health services and the veterinary services
- Programmes aiming at controlling zoonoses have been successfully implemented between the health services and the veterinary services (RVF, HPAI).

Weaknesses**:**

- Limited veterinary involvement in the dairy sector
- At DVO Field level stakeholder participation in the formulation of disease control strategies is limited.
- At field level support to or links with farmers associations are limited. This limits livestock owners/ farmers to be actively participating.

Summary of the findings:

Critical competency	Level of advancement						
Interaction with Stakeholders							
III-1: Communications	*4. The VS contact point for communications provides up-to-date information, accessible via the internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes*				**4**		
III-2: Consultation with stakeholders	*4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with stakeholders*				**4**		
III-3: Official representation	*3. The VS actively participate[57] in the majority of relevant meetings.*			**3**			
III-4: Accreditation/Authorisation/Delegation	*3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.*			**3**			
III-5: Veterinary Statutory Body							
A. VSB Authority	*2. The VSB regulates veterinarians only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or do not systematically apply disciplinary measures.*		**2**				
B. VSB Capacity	*2. The VSB has the functional capacity to implement its main objectives*		**2**				
III-6: Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes	*2. Producers and other stakeholders are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programme in the field.*		**2**				

[57] *Active participation* refers to preparation in advance of, and contributing during the meetings in question, including exploring common solutions and generating proposals and compromises for possible adoption.

III.4 Fundamental component IV: access to markets

89. This component of the evaluation appraises the authority and capability of the VS to provide support in order to access, expand and retain regional and international markets for animals and animal products. It comprises eight critical competencies.

Critical competencies:

Section IV-1	Preparation of legislation and regulations
Section IV-2	Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance
Section IV-3	International harmonisation
Section IV-4	International certification
Section IV-5	Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
Section IV-6	Transparency
Section IV-7	Zoning
Section IV-8	Compartmentalisation

Terrestrial Code References:
Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.
Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.
Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems.
Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history.
Article 3.2.11. on Participation in OIE activities.
Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.
Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation.
Chapter 4.4. on Application of compartmentalisation.
Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification.
Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures.
Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.
Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.

IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations *The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations in domains that are under their mandate, in order to warranty its quality with respect to principles of legal drafting and legal issues (internal quality) and its accessibility, acceptability, and technical, social and economical applicability (external quality).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, which result in legislation that is lacking or is outdated or of poor quality in most fields of VS activity.
	2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations and can largely ensure their internal quality, but the legislation and regulations are often lacking in external quality.
	3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.
	4. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with a relevant formal methodology to ensure adequate internal and external quality, involving stakeholder participation in most fields of activity.
	5. The VS regularly evaluate and update their legislation and regulations to maintain relevance to evolving national and international contexts.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 3**

Concerning the legal framework which governs the activity of VS, the VS is implementing some procedures which to some extent can minimize the risks and hazards due to importation of microorganisms. The legal framework which governs the activity of VS, the VS is implementing some procedures which to some extent can minimize the risks and hazards due to importation of microorganism contaminated products. However, the VS has a lack of appropriate capacities to implement a compliance programme consisting of inspection and verification of regulatory norms for selected products and processes. This was indicated in the level of staff working at the ports who are entrusted to implement such standards.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.15; EM.2; EM.5; EM.21**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

KVA initiated and is directly involved in the development of review and drafting of existing legislation regarding the regulation of the veterinary profession undertaken by the KVB

The Team was informed that there are no specific administrative or legal manuals available to DVS field staff to consult in cases of prosecution procedures regarding contraventions of veterinary legislation.

The VS has been active in the formulation and assisted in drafting a new VMP Bill.

Recommendations:

- Address existing and future veterinary legislation as to its compliance with OIE international standards, with particular reference to Chapter 3.2, article 3.2.7

IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance *The authority and capability of the VS to ensure that stakeholders are in compliance with legislation and regulations under the VS mandate.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no or very limited programmes or activities to ensure stakeholder compliance with relevant legislation and regulations.
	2. The VS implement a programme or activities comprising inspection and verification of compliance with legislation and regulations and recording instances of non-compliance, but generally cannot or do not take further action in most relevant fields of activity.
	3. Veterinary legislation is generally implemented. As required, the VS have a power to take legal action / initiate prosecution in instances of non-compliance in most relevant fields of activity.
	4. Veterinary legislation is implemented in all domains of veterinary competence and the VS work with stakeholders to minimise instances of non-compliance.
	5. The compliance programme is regularly subjected to audit by the VS or external agencies.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 2**

Farmers usually hide some information associated with disease outbreaks if these outbreaks affect their movement from an area to another although this is not in line with the national sanitary regulations.. The VS in remote areas hardly discover this pattern of information hiding. However, if the VS discover this, through its regular surveillance and monitoring, it can implement the legislative procedures which can eliminate and contain disease outbreak.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **EM.1; EM.24; EM.38**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

The Team noted the unhindered trans-boundary movement across Kenya´s international boundaries by game and livestock.

The Team could not find any evidence of convictions following prosecutions in terms of veterinary laws. In a single incident at the Port of Mombasa relating to the import of food for human consumption containing animal products not covered by the import licence, the final decision is still pending after many months.

Residues controls are performed in export slaughterhouses only, coordinated by the veterinary services, once a year.

Strengths **:**

- In export facilities, veterinarians of the veterinary services ensure that the slaughterhouse complies with the regulations.
- A private export slaughter and processing facility has introduced ISO 22 000 certification on a voluntary basis, audited by an external agency-Veritas Kenya.

Weaknesses**:**

- Effective legislative controls over and compliance by stakeholders with legislation governing veterinary medicines are not enforced. Given the high number of AGROVET shops throughout Kenya, any kind of inspection or the enforcement of legislation is an impossible task.
- The Team noted the absence of protocols / inspection reports / prosecution and conviction details regarding the enforcement of veterinary legislation at PDVS, DVO or stakeholders level.
- As detailed in many CC, regulatory framework is lacking to support VS activities in some important areas. For example: Residue testing, delegation of activities, animal identification, traceability of animal products and laboratory quality assurance among others.

Recommendations:

Institute an administrative control and verification system at PDVS and DVO level regarding the enforcement of veterinary legislation and the compliance thereof by stakeholders, which would include records of legal action and prosecutions made.

IV-3. International harmonisation *The authority and capability of the VS to be active in the international harmonisation of regulations and sanitary measures and to ensure that the national legislation and regulations under their mandate take account of relevant international standards, as appropriate.*	Levels of advancement
	1. National legislation, regulations and sanitary measures under the mandate of the VS do not take account of international standards.
	2. The VS are aware of gaps, inconsistencies or non-conformities in national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures as compared to international standards, but do not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems.
	3. The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards, but do not actively comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
	4. The VS are active in reviewing and commenting on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
	5. The VS actively and regularly participate at the international level in the formulation, negotiation and adoption of international standards58, and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 3**

The import/export facilities are in need of rehabilitation and their mandate is to be revived. However, the VS has a lack of appropriate capacities to implement a compliance programme consisting of inspection and verification of regulatory norms for selected products and processes. This was indicated in the level of staff working at the ports who are entrusted to implement such standards. The import/export facilities are in need of rehabilitation and their mandate is to be reviewed.

***Evidence*:** (References of documents listed in Appendix 6)

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS The DVS is aware of the OIE Code standards and other such relevant standards by CODEX etc.

The Team noted that efforts are being undertaken to harmonise existing legislation (e.g. Veterinary Medicines Bill) according to relevant international standards

Strengths **:**

- Participation of Kenya in the PAN-SPSO programme.
- Participation in OIE and Codex regional or global meetings.

Recommendations:

Scrutinize the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Bill as to its meeting OIE Code standards.

58 A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The capacity to implement changes nationally is an important element of this competency.

IV-4. International certification[59] *The authority and capability of the VS to certify animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate, in accordance with the national legislation and regulations, and international standards.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to certify animals, animal products, services or processes.
	2. The VS have the authority to certify certain animals, animal products, services and processes, but are not always in compliance with the national legislation and regulations and international standards.
	3. The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
	4. The VS develop and carry out all relevant certification programmes for any animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
	5. The VS carry out audits of their certification programmes, in order to maintain national and international confidence in their system.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 3**

The VS formulates and adopts regulatory norms, applying procedures that take into consideration the opinions of its users

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.22; EM.32; EM.37**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIE-PVS

The Team noted, that although the fisheries sector is under a different Ministry, the DVS is still the competent authority as far as export certification is concerned.

Veterinary Health Certificates for the export of live animals (bovines) to Mauritius and meat to various destinations in the Middle East. were presented to the Team, based on the import requirements of the importing countries and in accordance with international standards.

Strengths **:**

- Export abattoirs are licensed as provided for under regulation of the Meat control (export slaughterhouse) regulations
- A certification procedure is implemented for certain animals and animal products.

59 Certification procedures should be based on relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements *The authority and capability of the VS to negotiate, implement and maintain equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to negotiate or approve equivalence or other types of sanitary agreements with other countries.
	2. The VS have the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but no such agreements have been implemented.
	3. The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes.
	4. The VS actively pursue the development, implementation and maintenance of equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on all matters relevant to animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.
	5. The VS actively work with stakeholders and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 3**

The VS has the authority to negotiate and approve equivalency agreements with other countries. This has only been practiced to a limited degree since livestock export stopped in 1996. Only small consignments have been sent to a limited number of countries, namely, Qatar, Mauritius, Burundi and Egypt.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.24; E.36; E.56; EM.1**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

The Team noted that MoUs regarding sanitary and equivalence agreements in respect of the trade in animals and animal products have been entered into with Rwanda.

Recent visitations by the Veterinary Authorities of Egypt and UAE aim at reaching similar agreements regarding trade in animals and animal products

Kenya is a member of the East African Community (EAC) with a population of about 80 million. It is also a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) with a population of about 380 million. Exports and imports within member countries enjoy preferential tariff rates. EAC Member States have signed a Protocol to establish a Customs Union.

IV-6. Transparency *The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of their sanitary status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO SPS Committee where applicable), in accordance with established procedures.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS do not notify.
	2. The VS occasionally notify.
	3. The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.
	4. The VS regularly inform stakeholders of changes in their regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status, and of changes in the regulations and sanitary status of other countries.
	5. The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their transparency procedures.

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 3**

The VS notifies the WTO/SPS and the OIE of its regulatory norms, and the OIE of its sanitary status, in full compliance with the criteria established by these organizations.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **E.45; EM.6; EM.22**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

Kenya notifies regularly to the OIE WAHID and WTO (as applicable)

Kenya is up to date (2010) with OIE WAHID notifications

Strengths **:**

- The DVS reports not only to the OIE, but also in the same way to AU-IBAR.
- Notifications are done regularly and in accordance with OIE requirements

Weaknesses**:**

- Kenya reported an *Exceptional Epidemiological Event* to the OIE WAHID data base relating to an African swine fever outbreak in the Western and Nyanza Provinces on March 4th 2011, however, the outbreaks started already during December 2010.
- Timely reporting of animal disease and zoonotic incidents is the very basic and elementary action of international reporting requirements

Recommendations:

- Ensure timely reporting of animal disease outbreaks to the OIE.

IV-7. Zoning *The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free zones, as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot establish disease free zones.
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.
	3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zones and can gain recognition by trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

OIEPVS 2007 Findings: **LEVEL 2**

The VS can identify areas to be regionalized, and establish the current sanitary status of selected animals and their related products originating from these prescribed areas.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **EM.1; EM.47; EM.54; H.8**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

Kenya Vision 2030 is an economic development plan by the Kenyan government to develop several different economic zones in various parts of the country, with 6 disease free zones (DFZ) to be put in place by 2030.

The DVS has taken the initiative to identify certain provinces to apply the concept of DFZ´s, the first one to be in the Coast Province.

Strengths **:**

- Kenya is an OIE recognized country free from Rinderpest infection since May 2009 in compliance with the OIE standards.
- Some preparatory work has been launch for the Mombasa DFZ (sensitisation of leaders, social and environmental impact assessment survey, mapping of boundaries …).

Weaknesses**:**

- The detailed management procedures regarding the prospective implementation for a DFZ are not yet finalized through an active participatory approach with all stakeholders, in particular the livestock-wildlife farming sectors.

Recommendations:

- The proposed DFZ´s must meet in detail the OIE Code standards to achieve OIE “free” certification

IV-8. Compartmentalisation *The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free compartments as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable)*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot establish disease free compartments.
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.
	3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free compartments and can gain recognition by other countries that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code References (s): Annex 1

***OIEPVS 2007 Findings*: LEVEL 2**

The VS is aware of the concept. However, due to limitation of financial resources and lack of capacities, the approach has been implemented in limited range in the Western part of the country. This area is considered as livestock high potential area.

Evidence (References of documents listed in Appendix 6): **H.8; EM.54**

Findings **:**

The Team confirms the level of advancement of the 2007 OIEPVS

The Team noted the implementation of the principle of compartmentalisation at a wildlife-livestock conservancy in the Laikipia district. Although not recognized as a compartment, the South African veterinary authorities have accepted the quarantine area of "Ol Pejeta" ranch for the export of bovine embryos to their country.

Strengths **:**

- Private initiatives, with the active involvement of the DVS, demonstrate the possibility of establishing disease controlled compartments.

Weaknesses**:**

- Compartmentalization is a costly and complex concept to put in place.

Recommendations:

- The comparative advantages of disease free compartments compared to DFZ could be further investigated.

Summary of the findings:

Critical competency	Level of advancement					
Access to Markets						
IV-1: Preparation of legislation and regulations	*3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.*			**3**		
IV-2: Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance	*2. The VS implement a programme or activities comprising inspection and verification of compliance with legislation and regulations and recording instances of non-compliance, but generally cannot or do not take further action in most relevant fields of activity*		**2**			
IV-3: International harmonisation	*3. The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards, but do not actively comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.*			**3**		
IV-4: International certification	*3. The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards*			**3**		
IV-5: Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	*3. The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes*			**3**		
IV-6: Transparency	*3. The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations*			**3**		
IV-7: Zoning	*2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.*		**2**			
IV-8: Compartmentalisation	*2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.*		**2**			

PART IV: CONCLUSIONS

This OIEPVS Evaluation is a Follow-Up on the OIE-PVS Evaluation undertaken in May 2007. Considering the time elapsed since the previous evaluation and taking into account that the 5th Edition (2010) of the OIE-PVS tool comprises now 15 new critical competencies, all 46 critical competences were evaluated by the mission

Under this 2011 Evaluation the following 20 Critical Competencies were found to have the **same *Level of Advancement* as accorded in 2007,** however findings and evidences have been updated**.** The levels of advancements assigned by the 2007 evaluation to these critical competences had been accepted by the DVS Kenya, considering the proposed amendments as per DVS letter of October 2010 incorporated:

Fundamental Component I: Human, Physical and Financial Resources		
I-3	Continuing education (CE)	LEVEL 2
I-5	Stability of structures and sustainability of policies	LEVEL 3
I-6	Coordination capability of the VS A. Internal coordination (assessed as COORDINATION only)	LEVEL 4
I-8	Operational Funding (assessed as FUNDING)	LEVEL 2
I-9	Emergency funding (assessed as Contingency Funding)	LEVEL 2
Fundamental Component II: Technical Authority and Capability		
II-4	Quarantine and border security	LEVEL 1
II-6	Early detection and emergency response	LEVEL 2
II.13	Identification and Traceability A. Animal ID & Movement Control (assessed as Traceability)	LEVEL 2
Fundamental Component III: Interaction with stakeholders		
III-3	Official representation	LEVEL 3
III-4	Accreditation / authorisation / delegation	LEVEL 3
III-5	Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) A. VSB authority (assessed as VSB)	LEVEL 2
III-6	Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes	LEVEL 2
Fundamental Component IV: Acess to markets		
IV-1	Preparation of legislation and regulations	LEVEL 3
IV-2	Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance	LEVEL 2
IV-3	International harmonisation	LEVEL 3
IV-4	International certification	LEVEL 3
IV-5	Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	LEVEL 3
IV-6	Transparency	LEVEL 3
IV-7	Zoning	LEVEL 2
IV-8	Compartmentalisation	LEVEL 2

Thus 20 out of the 2007 31 critical competencies, or **62,5%**, remain unchanged.

It is worthwhile to note, that none of the *Levels of Advancement* for the 8 critical competencies under the Fundamental Component: *Access to Markets,* have changed since the 2007 evaluation.

The remaining 11 critical competencies of the 2007 Evaluation have been amended as follows by the 2011 Evaluation:

Fundamental Component I: Human, Physical and Financial Resources		
I I-2	Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. A. Veterinarians	LEVEL 2 to 4
I I-2	Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals B. Vet para-professionals	LEVEL 3 to 4
I-4	Technical independence	LEVEL 5 to 3
Fundamental Component II: Technical Authority and Capability		
II-1	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	LEVEL 4 to 2
II-3	Risk analysis	LEVEL 1 to 2
II-5	Epidemiological surveillance (assessed only as SURV.)	LEVEL 4 to 2
II-9	Veterinary medicines and biologicals	LEVEL 1 to 2
II-11	Emerging issues	LEVEL 2 to 1
II-12	Technical innovation	LEVEL 4 to 3
Fundamental Component III: Interaction with stakeholders		
III-1	Communications	LEVEL 3 to 4
III-2	Consultation with stakeholders	LEVEL 3 to 4

The overall results of OIE-PVS Evaluation of the Veterinary Service of Kenya are detailed under the respective Chapters of **PART III**.

The OIE-PVS Team has made some recommendations for possible actions in key areas of veterinary service delivery in Kenya. These recommendations are listed, where appropriate, under each critical competency of the fundamental components of this OIE-PVS Report.

PART V: APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code References for Critical Competencies

Critical Competences	Terrestrial Code references
Fundamental Component I: Human, Physical & Financial Resources	
I.1.A **I.1.B** **I.2.A** **I.2.B**	➢ Points 1-5 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity. ➢ Points 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Human and financial resources. ➢ Article 3.2.5. Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➢ Article 3.2.12. Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. ➢ Points 1-2 and 5 of Article 3.2.14. Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Laboratory services.
I.3	➢ Points 1, 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / General organisation / Human and financial resources. ➢ Article 3.2.5. Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➢ Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. Veterinary Services administration: In-service training and development programme for staff. ➢ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.4	➢ Point 2 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Independence.
I.5	➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➢ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.6.A **I.6.B**	➢ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Article 3.2.2. Scope. ➢ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.10 Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.7	➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.4. Evaluation criteria for quality system: "Where the Veterinary Services undergoing evaluation… than on the resource and infrastructural components of the services". ➢ Points 2 and 3 of Article 3.2.6. Evaluation criteria for material resources: Administrative / Technical. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.10. Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance. ➢ Point 4 of- Article 3.2.14. Administration details.
I.8 **I.9** **I.10**	➢ Points 6 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Human and financial resources. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.6. Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.14. Financial management information.
I.11	➢ Points 7, 11, 14 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Documentation / Human and financial resources. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. General considerations. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.2. Scope. ➢ Article 3.2.6. Evaluation criteria for material resources. ➢ Article 3.2.10. Performance assessment and audit programmes.

Fundamental Component II: Technical Authority & Capability	
II.1	➢ Point 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical. ➢ Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. Laboratory services.
II.2	➢ Point 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. Evaluation criteria for quality systems. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical. ➢ Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. Laboratory services.
II.3	➢ Chapter 2.1. Import risk analysis
II.4	➢ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➢ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
II.5.A **II.5.B**	➢ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. ➢ Sub-points a) i), ii) and iii) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. Animal health: Description of and sample reference data from any national animal disease reporting system controlled and operated or coordinated by the Veterinary Services / Description of and sample reference data from other national animal disease reporting systems controlled and operated by other organisations which make data and results available to Veterinary Services / Description and relevant data of current official control programmes including:… or eradication programmes for specific diseases.
II.6 **II.7**	➢ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. Animal health controls: Animal health status/Animal health control/National animal disease reporting systems. ➢ Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health.
II.8.A **II.8.B**	➢ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health. ➢ Points 2, 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. National information on human resources / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls. ➢ Chapter 6.2. Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
II.9	➢ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➢ Sub-point a) ii) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. Animal health and veterinary public health: Assessment of ability of Veterinary Services to enforce legislation. ➢ Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. Antimicrobial resistance.
II.10	➢ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➢ Sub-points b) iii) and iv) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary public health: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➢ Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. Antimicrobial resistance.
II.11	➢ Points 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: General

	organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health.
II.12	➢ Points 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.8. Animal health controls: National animal disease reporting systems. ➢ Sub-point f) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. Veterinary Services administration: Formal linkages with sources of independent scientific expertise. ➢ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
II.13.A **II.13.B**	➢ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➢ Chapter 4.1. General principles on identification and traceability of live animals. ➢ Chapter 4.2. Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
II.14	➢ Chapter 7.1. Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare ➢ Chapter 7.2. Transport of animals by sea ➢ Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land ➢ Chapter 7.4. Transport of animals by air ➢ Chapter 7.5. Slaughter of animals ➢ Chapter 7.6. Killing of animals for disease control purposes
Fundamental Component III: Interaction with Stakeholders	
III.1	➢ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. ➢ Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. Administration details.
III.2	➢ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. ➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➢ Point 4 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. Administration details and on Sources of independent scientific expertise.
III.3	➢ Article 3.2.11. Participation in OIE activities. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.
III.4	➢ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 7 of Article 3.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.
III.5.A **III.5.B**	➢ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➢ Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. General considerations. ➢ Article 3.2.12. Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.
III.6	➢ Points 6 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Communication. ➢ Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➢ Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. Animal health and veterinary public health controls.

Fundamental Component IV: Access to Markets	
IV.1	➢ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➢ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.
IV.2	➢ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➢ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.
IV.3	➢ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➢ Article 3.2.11. Participation in OIE activities. ➢ Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.
IV.4	➢ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➢ Sub-point b) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➢ Chapter 5.2. Certification procedures. ➢ Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. Model international veterinary certificates.
IV.5	➢ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation. ➢ Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history. ➢ Chapter 5.3. OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.
IV.6	➢ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➢ Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems. ➢ Chapter 5.1. General obligations related to certification.
IV.7	➢ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➢ Chapter 4.3. Zoning and compartmentalisation.
IV.8	➢ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➢ Chapter 4.3. Zoning and compartmentalisation. ➢ Chapter 4.4. Application of compartmentalisation.

Appendix 2: Glossary of terms

Terms defined in the Terrestrial Code that are used in this publication are reprinted here for ease of reference.

Border post

means any airport, or any port, railway station or road check-point open to international trade of commodities, where import veterinary inspections can be performed.

Compartment

means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purposes of international trade.

Competent Authority

means the Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of a Member, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code and the Aquatic Animal Health Code in the whole territory.

Emerging disease

means a new infection resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known infection spreading to a new geographic area or population, or a previously unrecognized pathogenic agent or disease diagnosed for the first time and which has a significant impact on animal or public health.

Equivalence of sanitary measures

means the state wherein the sanitary measure(s) proposed by the exporting country as an alternative to those of the importing country, achieve(s) the same level of protection.

International veterinary certificate

means a certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 5.2., describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Laboratory

means a properly equipped institution staffed by technically competent personnel under the control of a specialist in veterinary diagnostic methods, who is responsible for the validity of the results. The Veterinary Authority approves and monitors such laboratories with regard to the diagnostic tests required for international trade.

Notifiable disease

means a disease listed by the Veterinary Authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, must be brought to the attention of this Authority, in accordance with national regulations.

Official control programme

means a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the Veterinary Authority of a country for the purpose of controlling a vector, pathogen or disease by specific measures applied throughout that country, or within a zone or compartment of that country.

Official Veterinarian

means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 5.1. and 5.2. of the Terrestrial Code.

Official veterinary control

means the operations whereby the Veterinary Services, knowing the location of the animals and after taking appropriate actions to identify their owner or responsible

keeper, are able to apply appropriate animal health measures, as required. This does not exclude other responsibilities of the Veterinary Services e.g. food safety.

Risk analysis

means the process composed of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

Sanitary measure

means a measure, such as those described in various Chapters of the Terrestrial Code, destined to protect animal or human health or life within the territory of the OIE Member from risks arising from the entry, establishment and/or spread of a hazard.

Surveillance

means the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information to those who need to know so that action can be taken.

Terrestrial Code

means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Veterinarian

means a person registered or licensed by the relevant veterinary statutory body of a country to practice veterinary medicine/science in that country.

Veterinary Authority

means the Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code in the whole territory.

Veterinary para-professional

means a person who, for the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, is authorised by the veterinary statutory body to carry out certain designated tasks (dependent upon the category of veterinary para-professional) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian. The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional should be defined by the veterinary statutory body depending on qualifications and training, and according to need.

Veterinary Services

means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations, veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver the delegated functions.

Veterinary statutory body

means an autonomous authority regulating veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

Appendix 3:List of persons met / interviewed

NAIROBI (13th March 2011)

OIEPVS Programme Discussion and Planning
Dr. H. Schneider
Dr. F. D'Alessio
Dr. C. Daborn

NAIROBI - KABETE 14th March 2011)

Department of Veterinary Services

Dr. Peter Ithondeka.	Director of Veterinary Services (DVS)
Dr Azegele Alian	DVS/ VPH Kabete
Dr Harry Oyas	DVS/ epidemiology Kabete
Dr Njogu G N	DVS/ epidemiology Kabete
Dr N K Songok	PDVS – RVP Nakuru
Dr Salome Wanyoke	DVS/ VEEU Kabete
Geoffrey Motta	Kevevapi Kabete
Dr Paul Marigi	PMSU Kabete
Dr Othieno Joseph	Pattec Kabete
Dr Catheryn Wanja	DVS/ CVIO Kabete
Ms Rose Matua	DVS/ CVIO Kabete
Dr I M Gaturaga	PDVS N Eastern Garissa
Dr Maina C G	PDVS Coast Monbassa
Dr J N Karitu	PDVS Nyanza Kisumu
Dr E W Ngethe	DVS/ Tick control Kabete
Dr M K Aburi	PMSU Kabete
Dr WayMutha	DVS Admin Kabete
Dr J W Kinyere	DVS An Health and Pest managt Kabete
Dr P K Kimondo	DVS extension animal welfare Kabete
Dr T N Gichane	DVS Inspectorate Kabete
Mr J M Mbogo	Hides, skins, leather Kabete
Dr F J Mulala	PDVS Western
Dr P M Njay	PDVS central
Dr Manga T N	DVS
Dr J N Marela	DVS/ disease control Kabete
Dr S O Orot	Vet lab Kabete
Dr B M Mugenyo	PDVS Eastern
Dr S K Mburia	DVS Laboratories Kabete
Dr Mwangi	DVS Admin Kabete
Jalangio	DVS Admin Kabete
Hasma Kingia	KVB Kabete
Charles Ochodo	DVS extension
D M Mwangangi	CVL Kabete
Dr P M Mbatha	CVL Kabete
Dr Dennis Onkundi	VSDF Admin Kabete
Dr N L Ombwayo	DVS budget office
Dr D Wekesa Nyangesa	DVS breeding
Dr Wamgwe N	DVS/ VPH Kabete
Dr Njagi O	DVS/ vector control Kabete
Dr Kioko P M	DVS/ VPH Kabete
Dr Eunice Chepkwony	FMD Lab Embakasi

Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL)

Dr Peter Mbatha	CVL Kabete Bacteriology
Dr D M Mwangangi	CVL Kabete Virology Laboratory

Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institute (KEVEVAPI)

Dr. Jane Wachira	Deputy Managing Director.
Dr Kinyaka Kyangu	Production manager
	CVL Kabete o/c Pathology section
Dr Jane Githinji	

Veterinary Services Vaccine Storage & Distribution Centre

Joram Muthoga	Administrative staff.

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine – University of Nairobi

Prof. Njenga Munene	Dean
Dr. Cheboi	Registrar

NAIROBI (14th March 2011)

OIE Sub-Regional Office

Dr. W. Masiga	Sub-Regional Representative of the OIE for Eastern and Horn of Africa

ATHI RIVER (15th March 2011)

Kenya Meat Commission (KMC)

Dr Ntahga Jefferson Katoki	Assistant director of vet services
Dr Joseph Ole Sanoya	Veterinary Hygiene Officer
Dr Benjamin Kituku	Finance administrative manager KMC
Ms Mary N Maini	Production manager KMC
Mr Hassan Ali Mohamed	Managing commissioner KMC

Meat Training Institute

Dr Gathura Moses	Principal Meat Training Institute
Dr Francis Nwangi	Deputy Principal
Dr Gathogo M Stephen	Lecturer
Dr Kihanya H K	Course coordinater, lecturer
Beverly Patricia Aswani	Laboratory technology
Dr Njanja P M	Lecturer
Dr Nganga P K	Lecturer
Mr Mwawahi H M	Instructor
Mr Nicholas Ngode	Instructor
Dr Amakove O Franklin	Lecturer

EMBAKASI (15th March 2011)

KEVEVAPI FMD Laboratory

Dr Eunice Chepkwony	FMD laboratory
Barnabas Kurui	KEVEVAPI
Stephen Gitonga Njeu	KEVEVAPI
Dr Jane W Wachira	KEVEVAPI
Dr Sabenzia N Wekesa	KEVEVAPI quality

NAIROBI (15th March 2011)

Kenya Wildlife Service

Dr Ndeere	Senior veterinary officer
Dr Lekolool Francis	Senior veterinary officer

NAIROBI - KABETE (16th March 2011)

Kenya Veterinary Board

Dr H K Kirigia	Extension officer

Kenya Veterinary Association

Dr Elisabeth Ouko	KVS Chairman
Dr Geoffrey Muttai	KVA Hon Secretary
Dr Sanezia Wekesa	KVA women branch
Dr Mageno Joan	KVA Treasurer

PATTEC programme

Dr Pamela Olet	National PATTEC Co-ordinator

Kenya Livestock Finance Trust (K-LIFT)

Dr Stephen Ndungu	Chief Executive Officer

NAIROBI (16th March 2011)

African Union, International Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)

Pr Ahmed El-Sawalhi	Director of IBAR

Farmers Choice (pig slaughterhouse)

Dr Mwai W Cameline	Veterinary Officer
Dr J M Wright	Provincial Veterinary Officer (PDVS Nairobi province)
Dr L K Gateru	Veterinary Officer
Michael B Godfrey	QA Director
Mr S N Mbugna	Operation Director

LUANDA (Nyanza Province) (17th March 2011)

BEFA AGROVET

Mr Nicholas Odhinabo Oruko	Seller of veterinary medicines

JUMBO AGROVET

Mr Maltis Ochieng	Seller of veterinary medicines
Mr Daniel Ochieng	Seller of veterinary medicines
Ms Pamel Omundi	Seller of veterinary medicines

BUSIA (Western Province) (17th March 2011)

District Veterinary Office

Dr Gregory Lukhale	District Veterinary Officer, Busia district
Dr Feneas Jared Mulela	Provincial Veterinary Officer (PDVS Western Province)
Dr Denis Ochieng Odhiamho	District Veterinary Officer, Butale District

Laboratory of the DVO and the PAZ project (People Animal Zoonosis)

Dr Godfrey	Researcher

Border Post Inspection

Mr George Oumah	Inspector, border post inspection, Busia, CLHA

Slaughterhouse of Busia

Mr John N Ouko	Meat Inspector, SLHA

MATAYOS (Western Province) (17th March 2011)

Pig slaughterslab of Matayos

Mr Wiclife Utingu	Meat Inspector, SLHA

KISUMU (Nyanza Province) (17th March 2011)

Provincial Direction of Veterinary Services (PDVS) office

Dr James N Karitu	Provincial Veterinary Officer (PDVS Nyanza)

District Veterinary Office

Dr Trizz Opiyo	District Veterinary Officer, Kisumu District

NDOMBA (Central Province) (18th March 20011)

Animal Health and Industry Training Institute (AHITI)

Dr Grace GACHACHA	Principal
Dr Gathumbi J K	Diploma course co-ordinator
Mrs S N Murithi	Registrer

KARATINA (Central Province) (18th March 20011)

Karatina Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory (RVIL)

Dr Nkoroi J M	Director

NYERI (Central Province) (18th March 20011)

District Veterinary Office (Nyeri)

Dr S N Kiarago	District Veterinary Officer Nyeri Central
Dr Njao	Provincial Veterinary Officer

Private Practionner (Nyeri)

Dr J W Mamae	Private veterinary practitioner

NANYUKI (Rift Valley Province) (18th March 20011)

District Veterinary Office (Laikipia East)

Dr Kiguru Mwaura	District Veterinary Officer Laikipia East
Dr Faith W Gakura	District Veterinary Officer Laikipia Central
Dr D N Thuo	District Veterinary Officer Laikipia North
Dr D M Kadengi	Provincial veterinary office – Hygiene officer
Dr N K Slongok	Provincial veterinary officer (PDVS Rift Valley Province)

NANYUKI (Rift Valley Province) (19h March 20011)

OL PEJETA Conservancy

Giles Prettejohn	Livestock Manager

GARISSA (North Eastern Province) (20th March 20011)

Provincial direction of veterinary services Offices

Dr Napthal Mwanziki	DVO Fafi
Dr Asaava Lukai	DVO Lagdera
Dr Mark Obomyo	DVO Balambala
Dr Rashid Mohameda	DVO Garissa
Dr Imungu Gaturaga	RVIL Garissa (standing PDSV)

Garissa Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory (RVIL)

Mr Imungu Gaturaga	RVIL Garissa (standing PDSV)
Mr Situma Eclipse	Laboratory Technician
Ruyenje Vincent K	Livestock Officer
Peter Oruko	Laboratory technologist
Juster Kaari Nyaga	Secretary
Mathenge Mgati	Assistant chief techonogist
Dr Ntembei Arithi	Veterinarian

MALINDI (Coast Province) (21st March 20011)

Dr Wilson B Kenga	District veterinary officer, Malindi district

KILIFI (Coast Province) (22nd March 20011)

Dr Mwalonya H M	District Veterinary Officer, Kilifi district
Mr Eliud Enziano	Livestock Manager, Kilifi Plantations

MOMBASA (Coast Province) (23rd March 20011)

Provincial Direction of Veterinary Services Offices

Dr Maina C Gauhara	Provincial DVS – Hygiene Officer
Dr David K Kehara	District Veterinary Officer, Mombasa

Port of Mombasa, Border Post Inspection

Dr Donald M Kitti	Head, Border Post Inspection

NAIROBI (24th March 2011)

Dr. C. Peacock	Chair SIDAI Africa – FARM Africa
Dr. Thomas Musembi	CEO SIDAI Africa

NAIROBI - KABETE (24th March 2011)

CLOSING MEETING

Dr Peter Ithondeka	Director of Veterinary Services
Dr Bernard M Mugnyo	Provincial Director of VS (Eastern Province)
Dr Hesborne Awando	DVS, Animal disease and Pest Management.

Appendix 4: List of facilities / locations visited

12th March 2011

Place: **NAIROBI**
Team arrival
Facility: **Fairview Hotel** - Local Contact person & Technical Advisor
TOPIC: Discussion of needs and programme

13th March 2011

Place: **NAIROBI**
Facility: **Fairview Hotel** - Drs Schneider & D'Alessio
TOPIC: Discussion programme

14th March 2011

Place: **NAIROBI - KABETE**
Facility: **Direction of Veterinary Services** - Director of Veterinary Services (DVS)
TOPIC: Opening Meeting of OIEPVS FOLLOW-UP Evaluation
Introduction of the OIEGAP Evaluation
General information and discussion of OIEPVS 2007 Interim Report
General information and discussion with Director, Deputy Directors and Senior Management personnel

Facility: **Central Veterinary Laboratory**
TOPIC: Diagnostics and quality assurance

Facility: **Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institute (KEVEVAPI)**
TOPIC: Vaccine production (other than FMD) & vaccine distribution

Facility: **VS Vaccine Storage & Distribution Centre**
TOPIC: Vaccine storage, cold chain, distribution to field VS

Facility: **Faculty of Veterinary Medicine – University of Nairobi**
TOPIC: Pre- and post-graduate training & CE programmes with KVB & KVA

Place: **NAIROBI**
Facility: **OIE- Sub-Regional Office**
TOPIC: OIEPVS Mission planning

15th March 2011

Place: **ATHI RIVER**
Facility: **KMC Abattoir (Kenya Meat Commission)**
TOPIC: *Ante* and *post*- mortem inspection, processed products quality and inspection

Facility: **Meat Training Institute**
TOPIC: discussion related to the training of meat inspectors

Place: **EMBAKASI**
Facility: **Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institute (KEVEVAPI)**
TOPIC: FMD vaccine production & vaccine distribution

Place: **NAIROBI**
Facility: **Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS)**
TOPIC: Links between KWS and the Department of Veterinary Services

Place: **NAIROBI - KABETE**
Facility: **Kenya Veterinary Lab Research Farm**
TOPIC: Short visit of the premises

16th March 2011

Place: **NAIROBI - KABETE**
Facility: **Kenya Veterinary Board**
TOPIC: Role of the Board

Facility: **Kenya Veterinary Association**
TOPIC: Role of the Association and link with veterinary services

Facility: **PATTEC project**
TOPIC: Brief on the project

Facility: **Kenya Livestock Finance Trust (K-LIFT)**
TOPIC: Role of K-LIFT in the support of private vets

Place: **NAIROBI**
Facility: **African Union, International Bureau of Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)**
TOPIC: Link between IBAR and the veterinary services of Kenya

Facility: **Farmers Choice**
TOPIC: Visit of a private slaughterhouse of pigs with focus on traceability

Flight from Nairobi to Kisumu

17th March 2011

Travel by vehicle (round trip approx. 270km)

Place: **LUANDA (Nyanza Province)**
Facility: **AGROVET**
TOPIC: Visit of two AGROvet shops selling veterinary products.

Place: **BUSIA (Western Province)**
Facility: **District Veterinary offices**
TOPIC: Brief on activities of the district veterinary services in Busia

Facility: **Laboratory of the DVO and the PAZ project (People Animal Zoonosis)**
TOPIC: Visit of the laboratory and discussion on the research activities related to zoonosis (welcome trust funded ILRI Lab)

Facility: **Border Post Inspection**
TOPIC: Visit of the Veterinary Post Inspection between Uganda and Kenya, Role of the veterinary services.

Facility: **Municipal slaughter house**
TOPIC: Visit of the facility.

Place: **MATAYOS (Western Province)**
Facility: **Mulaya pig slaughter house**
TOPIC: Visit of the facility.

Place: **BUMALA (Western Province)**
Facility: **Bumala Auction Yard**
TOPIC: Visit of the facility (without animals during the time of the visit).

Return flight from Kisumu to Nairobi

18th March 2011

Travel by vehicle to Mombasa (Total 1 800km)

Place: **NDOMBA (Central Province)**
Facility: **Animal Health and industries Training Institute (AHITI)**
TOPIC: Role of AHITI regarding the training of veterinary professionals

Place: **KARATINA (Central Province)**
Facility: **Karatina Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory (RVIL)**
TOPIC: Role of the laboratory in the support of the veterinary services activities

Place: **NYERI (Central Province)**
Facility: **District Veterinary Offices**
TOPIC: Brief on activities of the DVO

Facility: **Private practitioner**
TOPIC: Discussion with a private vet : his activities, his link with the veterinary services

19th March 2011

Place: **NANYUKI (Rift Valley Province)**
Facility: **OL PEJETA Conservancy**
TOPIC: Compartmentalization in a FMD endemic zone. Production and export of embryos of Boran cattle breed to South Africa

20th March 2011

Place: **GARISSA (North Eastern Province)**
Facility: **Provincial Veterinary Offices**
TOPIC: Brief on veterinary activities in the Province and in some districts.

Facility: **Garissa Regional Veterinary investigation Laboratory (RVIL)**
TOPIC: Activities of the RVIL and support to veterinary services

21st March 2011

Place: **MALINDI (Coast Province)**
Facility: **District veterinary office**
TOPIC: Discussion around the DVO's activities

22nd March 2011

Place: **KILIFI (Coast Province)**
Facility: **District veterinary office**
TOPIC: Discussion around the DVO's activities

Facility: **Kilifi Plantations**
TOPIC: Visit and discussion around the milk production in a milk farm

23rd March 2011

Place: **MOMBASA (Coast Province)**
Facility: **Provincial Direction of Veterinary Services Office**
TOPIC: Discussion around activities in the Province and more specifically activities of the DVO of Mombasa

Facility: **Port of Mombasa, Border Post Inspection**
TOPIC: Discussion around Inspection of exported of imported animals, food of animal origin, veterinary products

Return by Kenya Airways flight to Nairobi

24th March 2011

Place: **NAIROBI**
Facility: **Fairview Hotel Meeting – CEO SIDAI**
TOPIC: Veterinary Medicinal Products – sale through branded stores

Place: **NAIROBI - KABETE**
Facility: **Direction of Veterinary Services**

Closing Meeting

25th March 2011

OIEPVS-FU Team departure

Appendix 5: Air travel itinerary

DAY	DATE	From	To	Flight No.	Dep	Arrive
Friday	11.3	Windhoek*****	**Nairobi via Johannesburg**	SA 77 SA 184	1725 0940+	1915 1445+
		Paris. ******	**Nairobi**	AF 8002	1100	2100
Friday	25.3	Nairobi *****	**Windhoek via Johannesburg**	SA 185 SA 74	1615 0950+	1930 1150+
Sunday	27.3	Nairobi ******	**Paris Via Amsterdam**	AF 8001	1410	1625

***** = Dr. H. Schneider ****** = Dr. F. D'Alessio **+** = next day

Appendix 6: List of documents studied / collected during the OIE-PVS Follow-Up Evaluation

E = Electronic version H = Hard copy version PP = PowerPoint Presentation = CDisk

Title	Ref	Published by / Date	ISBN / Web page	Related critical competences
A. PRE-MISSION DOCUMENTS				
OIEPVS Interim Report Kenya 2007	**E.1**	OIE	Confidential document	**Whole Report**
OIEPVS Interim Report Kenya 2007 formatted	**E.1 a**	OIE	Confidential document	**Whole Report**
OIEPVS Interim Report Kenya 2007 in WORD	**E.1 WORD**	OIE	Confidential document	**Whole Report**
Reply to the OIEPVS Interim Report by DVS Kenya	**E.2**	DVS Kenya	Confidential document	**Whole Report**
Reply to the request for baseline documents for the OIE_PVS Evaluation	**E.3**	DVS Kenya - OIE		
OIEPVS 2007 Report Exec. Summary	**E.4**	OIE		
OIE WAHID Database	**E.5**	OIE	www.oie.int	**Part 2.8.; II.5A; III.3; IV.7**
EU Mission Report DG(SANCO)/2007-7221 – MR Final Report On A Mission Carried Out In Kenya From 15 To 21 November 2007 In Order To Evaluate Controls Of Pesticides In Food Of Plant Origin Intended For Export To The European Union	**E.6**	EU Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General : FVO Office	http://europa..eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index	
*EU Mission Report DG (SANCO)/ 8163/2006 – MR Final Report Of A Mission Carried Out In **Kenya** From 21 To 31 March 2006 In Order To Assess The Public Health Controls And The Conditions Of Production Of Fishery Products*	**E.7**	EU Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General : FVO Office	http://europa..eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index	
The Mobile Veterinary Unit	**E.8**	Sheldrick Wildlife Trust	http://www.sheldrickwildlifetrust.org/mobilevet/index_new.asp	**II.5A; II.7**
Maps and General Info	**E.9**	Various		**PART 2 - 3**
Annual Report 2010	**E.10**			
Kenya Veterinary Association	**E.11**	KVA	http://www.vetkenya.co.ke	**I.1; I.2; I.3; II.9; III.2**
Kenya Women Veterinary Association	**E.12**	KWVA	http://kwva-2010.blogspot.com/	**I.1; I.2; II.11; III.2**
Community Animal Health Workers in Kenya : 2003	**E.13**	FAO 2003	http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/147085/CAHWsKenya.pdf	**I.1B; I.2.B**
Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB)	**E.14**	KVB	http://kenyavetboard.org/	**III.5; I.3**
KVB Strategic Plan 2011-15	**E.15**	KVB 2011	http://kenyavetboard.org/index.php?option=com_docman&Itemid=230	**III.5**
KVB Vet Surgeons List 2010	**E.16**	KVB	do.	**III.5**
KVB Service Charter 2011-2015	**E.17**	KVB 2011	do.	**III.5A**
KVB CPD Guidelines	**E.18**	KVB 2011	do.	**I.3; III.5B**
KVB List of Vet Clinics & Agrovets	**E.19**	KVB 2011	do.	**I.1A; III.5B**

2010				
KVA Deregistration Notice 2010	**E.20**	KVB 2010	do.	**III.5A & B**
Ministry of Livestock Development	**E.21**	Ministry of LD 2011	http://www.livestock.go.ke/index.	**PART 2**
Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC-Kenya)	**E.22**	PATTEC	http://www.patteckenya.or.ke/	**II.7; III.2; IV.3**
ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project	**E.23**	ALLPRO	http://www.allpro.go.ke/	**II.1; II.5; II.6; II.7; II.8; III.2; IV.3**
Kenya Meat Commission (KMC)	**E.24**	KMC 2011	http://www.kenyameat.co.ke/	**II.8; II.13A & B; IV.2; IV.4**
Kenya Livestock Statistics KDB	**E.25**	Kenya Dairy Board	http://www.kdb.co.ke/	**PART 2**
Kenya Dairy Board (KDB)	**E.26**	KDB	http://www.kdb.co.ke/	**II.8.B**
ILRI – FEB 2011 Agriculture-associated diseases: Adapting agriculture to improve human health	**E.27**	ILRI	http://mahider.ilri.org/bitstream/10568/3230/2/Policy_Brief_Feb_Health_WebVersion.pdf	**II.7**
Kenya Camel Association (KCA)	**E.28**	KCA	http://www.allpro.go.ke/inside.php?id=49	**PART 2**
2005 Focus on the Livestock Sector	**E.29**	Director:Livestock Production	http://www.igad-data.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=43&Itemid=44	**PART 2**
2003 Delivering Affordable And Quality Animal Health Services To Kenya's Rural Poor	**E.30**	FARM Africa	http://www.smallstock.info/reference/Farm-Africa/Delivering.pdf	**II.5, 6 &7**
2010 Livestock And Wildlife Health Training Workshop Held In Kenya	**E.31**	BVA	http://bva.co.uk/public/documents/Livestock_and_wildlife_health_training_workshop_held_in_Kenya.pdf	**II.7**
2005 FAO Livestock Sector Brief Kenya	**E.32**	FAO	http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/resources/en/publications/sector_briefs/lsb_KEN.pdf	**PART 2**
2009 World Bank- Kenya at a glance	**E.33**	World Bank	http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/ken_aag.pdf	**PART 2**
2009 Regional Policy Framework On Animal Health, For Trade And Poverty Reduction	**E.34**	Gov of Kenya	http://www.igad-data.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=66&Itemid=46	**PART 2**
2007 - The Political Economy of Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Reform in Kenya	**E.35**	IGAD LPI Working Paper No. 04 - 08	http://www.igad-lpi.org/publication/docs/IGADLPI_WP04_08_Kenya.pdf	**PART 2**
2010 KVA World Veterinary Day	**E.36**	KVA	http://vetkenya.co.ke/newstuff/report/opening_speech_world_veterinary_day_2010_kenya.html	**PART2; I.1**
2011 FAO Dairy Development in Kenya	**E.37**	FAO	http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al745e/al745e00.pdf	**PART 2**
2007 FAO Poultry Sector Review Kenya	**E.38**	FAO	ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/ai379e/ai379e00.pdf	**PART 2**

2002 Animal Health best practices from FARM-Africa's	**E.39**	FARM Africa	ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/nonfao/LEAD/X6171E/x6171e00.pdf	**I.1.B; I.2B**
2009 ILRI/FAO Sustaining communities, livestock and wildlife	**E.40**	ILRI/FAO etc	ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/i0821e/i0821e.pdf	**PART 2; I.1.B; I.2B**
2009 Letter request for GAP Mission	**E.41**	DVS Kenya		**PART 2**
2007 Overview of CVL	**E.42**	OIE	2007 Mission Docs	**II.1**
2007 List of VS Infrastructure	**E.43**	OIE	2007 Mission Docs	**PART 2**
2011 OIE DG Letter to DVS Kenya	**E.44**	OIE		**PART 2**
2011 MAR ASF Notification	**E.45**	OIE	www.oie.int	**II.5, 6 & 7**
2010 Kenya Economic Update	**E.46**	World Bank	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/KENYAEXTN/Resources/KEU-Dec_2010_with_cover_e-version.pdf	**PART 2**
2011 Livestock Surveillance, E-Reporting and Information Management [LSRIM] to Enhance Livestock Health, Productivity and Value at District leading to National Level	**E.47**	LSRIM	Ex Dr Chris Daborn	**PART 3 – 3&4 II.12**
2011 Current VS Organisation	**E.48**	VS		**I.1**
2011 VS Personnel by cadre	**E.49**	VS		**I.1**
2011 KENYA Internet General data	**E.50**	various	various	**Whole Report**
2002 Animal Health Booklet	**E.51**	FARM Africa	FARM-Africa PO Box 49502 Nairobi, Kenya tel: +254 2 501997 fax: +254 2 505288 email: kenrep@africaonline.co.ke	**II.5, 6 & 7**
2006 PVS Tool with indicators	**E.52**	OIE	www.oie.int	**PART III**
2003 Animal Health Care in Kenya: The Road to Community-based Animal Health Service Delivery	**E.53**	ODI	Working Paper 214	**I.1B**
2003 Delivering Affordable And Quality Animal Health Services To Kenya's Rural Poor Farm-Africa's Experiences	**E.54**	FARM Africa	FARM-Africa PO Box 49502 Nairobi, Kenya tel: +254 2 501997 fax: +254 2 505288 email: kenrep@africaonline.co.ke	**II.5, 6 & 7**
2003 CBAHW.s in Pastoralist areas West Pokot etc	**E.55**	AU-IBAR		**I.1B**
2005 Focus On Livestock Sector: Supply Policy Framework Strategies Status And Links With Value Addition	**E.56**	J. K. Kiptarus Director, Livestock Production		**PART 2**
2003 Policy Requirements to Accommodate Community-based Animal Health Workers in Kenya	**E.57**	Institute of Policy Analysis & Research	Policy Brief Volume 9, Issue 2, 2003	**I.1B**

B. MISSION DOCUMENTS				
2010 Review of Current Disease Surveillance and Livestock Marketing Systems in Kenya	**EM.1**	FAO/EU		**PART III II.6**
2010 The Veterinary Surgeons and Para-Professional Bill, 2010	**EM.2**	DVS		**III.5**
2010 Earning CPD Points for "Disease Recognition and Reporting	**EM.3**	R Chris Daborn		**I.3; III.5.B**
Minimum Standards by KVB re CAHW	**EM.4**	KVA		**I.2.B**
EM.5 1993 Veterinary Surgeons Act_Cap_366[1]	**EM.5**	KVA		**I.2.A; III.5.A**
EM.6 2009 Zoonoses in Humans in Kenya - OIE WAHID reports	**EM.6**	OIE	www.oie.int	**II.8.A**
EM.7 2011 DABORN Surveillance Systems Report	**EM.7**	Dr C. Daborn		**II.5B & B**
2010-2015 KVA Strategic Plan	**EM.8**	KVA		**II.7 & III.2**
Brief MTI Athi River	**EM.9**	Ex DVS		**II.8B & I.1B**
Brief on VPH Evaluation by OIE Team	**EM.10**	Ex DVS		**II.8**
No. Of officers by cadres and groups	**EM.11**	Ex DVS		**I.1 A & B**
Physical resources of the DVS	**EM.12**	Ex DVS		**I.7**
2009-2010 Annual Report Central Province	**EM.13**	Ex DVS		**II.7**
2009-2010 Annual Report DVO Njeri	**EM.14**	Ex DVS		**II.7**
March 2011 Central Province Brief	**EM.15**	Ex DVS		**II.5 & II.7**
KEVEVAPI Brief	**EM.16**	Ex DVS		**II.9**
Professionals available	**EM.17**	Ex DVS		**I.1A & B**
Recruitments since 2007	**EM.18**	Ex DVS		**I.1A & B**
2010 Veterinary Inspectorate Report	**EM.19**	Ex DVS		**II.9**
2009 VPH Annual Report Nairobi	**EM.20**	Ex DVS		**II.8**
2010 The proposed constitution of Kenya	**EM.21**	Ex DVS		**PART 2**
DEC 2010 Kenya Report to AU-IBAR	**EM.22**	Ex DVS		**II.1A, II.6,**
Registered AGROVET Shops	**EM.23**	Ex DVS		**II.9**
2008 Annual Report Veterinary Inspectorate	**EM.24**	Ex DVS		**II.9**
2008 HPAI Risk Assessment Coast	**EM.25**	Ex DVS		**II.3; II.4**
2008 HPAI Risk Assessment ALL	**EM.26**	Ex DVS		**II.3**
2008 HPAI Risk Assessment West & Nyanza	**EM.27**	Ex DVS		**II.3**
2011 Brief on Breeding Activities	**EM.28**	Ex DVS		**PART 2**
2011 Study proposal for Anthrax and Brucellosis	**EM.29**	Ex DVS		**II.7**
Cost benefit Assessment FAO 2010 re Epidemiosurveillance and NPS	**EM.30**	Ex DVS		**II.5**
2009 The Epidemiology and Socio-economics of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and Its Control by vaccination in Narok District of Kenya	**EM.31**	Ex DVS		**II.7**
2011 CVL Activities	**EM.32**	Ex DVS		**II.1**
2011 Piloting an Enhanced Livestock Disease Surveillance, Reporting and Information Management System in Isiolo and Garissa Districts in Kenya	**EM.33**	Ex DVS		**II.12**
2011 Brief Extension Division	**EM.34**	Ex DVS		**III.1 & 2**
2010 Feedback On Disease Reporting By Districts October To December 2010	**EM.35**	Ex DVS		**II.1; II.5A, II.6, II.7, II.12**

2010 Report On Foot And Mouth Disease (Fmd), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (Cbpp), And Rift Valley Fever Disease (Rvf) Prevalence Survey And Continuing Vigilance For Rinderpest In Kenya	**EM.36**	Ex DVS		**II.7 & I.5B**
2010 Gazettement Of Farmer's Choice Beef Facility -	**EM.37**	Ex DVS		**II.8A**
Notes on AGROVets	**EM.38**	Ex DVS		**II.9**
DVS Budget details	**EM.39**	Ex DVS		**I.8, I.9,I.10**
2011 DVS to OIE Baseline Info	**EM.40**	Ex DVS		**PART 2 & 3, II.2**
2009 Poultry Value Chain,Surveillance And Disease Reporting Training For Animal Health Technicians In Western,Rift Valley And Nyanza Province	**EM.41**	Ex DVS		**I.3**
2008 Rinderpest Surveillance In Randomly Selected Sublocations In West Pokot And Trans-Nzoia Districts	**EM.42**	Ex DVS		**II.5B, I.8**
2010 Report on FMD PDS in Somali Ecosystem	**EM.43**	Ex DVS		**II.5B**
2009 Participatory Epidemiology &Participatory Disease Search Training For Veterinary Personnel From Selected High Risk Districts In Kenya	**EM.44**	Ex DVS		**II.5A**
2009 Refresher Participatory Epidemiology Training Course	**EM.45**	Ex DVS		**II.6**
2007 Training for Enhancement of Rift Valley fever Surveillance in Selected districts of Kenya	**EM.46**	Ex DVS		**II.5A & I.3, II.6**
2010 Rinderpest Contingency Plan	**EM.47**	Ex DVS		**II.6**
2010 Live Bird Markets And Trade Flow Analyses In Kenya	**EM.48**	Ex DVS		**II.13A**
2011 Veterinary Epidemiology And Economics Unit – Brief For Pvs Assessment	**EM.49**	Ex DVS		**II.5A&B, II.6, II.7 & I.1A**
Farm-Africa to launch 150 branded veterinary stores across Kenya	**EM.50**	FARMAfrica	guardian.co.uk © Guardian News and Media Limited 2011	**II.9**
2009 Unlocking the potential of Africa's livestock keepers: a new approach to veterinary service delivery	**EM.51**	FARMAfrica		**II.7; II.9**
2010-2011 VDVS Budget	**EM.52**	DVS		**I.8 & 9**
Distribution of functions under the new Constitution	**EM.53**	Kenya Government		**PART 2**
2007 Kenya Vision 2030	**EM.54**	Kenya Government		**PART III**
Article re vaccine supplies	**EM.55**	Daily Nation	25 March 2011	**II.7**
Diesease Eradiction DFZs	**EM.56**	DVS		**IV.7 & 8**
MSPS STRATEGIC PLAN & PAS	**EM.57**	Min. Public Service	http://www.docstoc.com/docs/3468500/REPUBLIC-OF-KENYA-Guide-to-the-Performance-Appraisal-System-GP	**II.1A & B**
KEVEVAPI Vaccine Production data	**EM.58**	DVS		**II.7**
Budget Options 2011-2012	**EM.59**	Parliament	http://www.parliament.go.ke/	**PART 2**

C. HARD COPY DOCUMENTS				
2008 CVL Annual Report	**H.1**	DVS		**II.1**
2009 CVL Annual Report	**H.2**	DVS		**II.1**
Revised 2005 AHITI Curriculum	**H.3**	DVS		**I.2B**
2011 Brief on Livestock ID and Traceability System LITS	**H.4**	DVS		**II.13A**
2011 Mr Charo Brief on Veterinary Farms	**H.5**	DVS		**II.1**
Nov 10 to FEB 2011 RVIL Garissa Monthly Reports	**H.6**	DVS RVIL Garissa		**II.7**
Annual Report 2009-2010	**H.7**	DVS RVIL Karatina		**II.1**
2011 Draft re DFZ LWF	**H-8**	LaikipiaW ildlife Forum		**II.7**
2011 KVB List of registered vets Kenya Gazette 25 FEB 2011	**H-9**	KVB		**III,5A**
2011 KV Kenya Gazette 21 JAN re Retention Fees	**H-10**	KVB		**II.5B A**
DEC 2009 Minutes of KVB Meeting 17 DEC 09 re CAHW´s	**H-11**	KVB		**I.2B**
Oct-Dec 2010 & Jan 2011 CBAHW Treatment Form	**H.12**	DVO Garssa		**II.5A, II.7**
2010 Annual Report DVO Garissa	**H.13**	DVO Garissa		**II.9**
Brief re Port of Entry Inspectorate	**H.14**	DVO Mombasa		**II.4**
Leaflet on SIDAI project by FarmAfrica	**H.15**	FarmAfrica		**II.9, III.2**
D. MS PowerPoint ® PRESENTATIONS				
Opening presentation	**PP.1**	OIE-PVS Follow-Up Introduction		**Whole Report**

Appendix 7: Organisation of the OIE-PVS Follow-Up Evaluation of the VS of Kenya

***Assessors* Team**:

- Dr. Herbert Schneider - Team leader
- Dr. Francisco D'Alessio - Technical expert
- Dr. Antoine Maillard - Observer

***References and* Guidelines**:

- OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2010* (especially Chapters 3.1. and 3.2.)
- OIE *PVS tool for the evaluation of performance of VS*
  - Human, financial and physical resources
  - Technical capability and authority
  - Interaction with stakeholders
  - Access to the market.

Dates: **14th to 25th March 2011**

Language of the evaluation and reports: English

Services evaluated:

Veterinary services as defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

- Exclusive of aquatic animals
- Inclusive of other institutions / ministries responsible for activities of VS

Activities analysed:

All activities related to animal and veterinary public health:

- Field activities:
  - Animal health
  - Quarantine (all country borders)
  - Epidemiology
  - Control and inspection
- Data and communication
- Diagnostic laboratories
- Research laboratory
- Initial and continuous training
- Organisation, physical resources and finance

Persons met and consulted: see appendix 3

Sites visited: see appendix 4

Checklist:

- OIEPVS Kenya Interim Report 2007
- Comments by the Kenya VS re the 2007 Interim OIEPVS Report
- Consultation of data and documents
- Comprehensive field trips
- Interviews and meetings with VS staff and stakeholders

- Analysis of processes

Assistance provided by Kenya

- Provision of missing data where possible
- Administrative authorisation to visit sites
- Logistic arrangements
  - Vehicle available at all times and for filed visits
  - Air transport to/from Kisumu ex Nairobi and from Mombasa to Nairobi

Reports:

- A verbal summary has been presented at the closing session.
- A final report by one month after completion of the field visit will be sent to OIE for peer-review.
- The current levels of advancement of each critical competence have been described by the OIE-PVS Evaluators and references provided as appropriate to justify findings.
- The DRAFT 2007 OIEPVS Report has been referred to where appropriate in the critical competencies.
- General recommendations are provided where appropriate.

Confidentiality and publishing of results

- The results of the evaluation are confidential between the country and the OIE. They can be released only with formal agreement of the evaluated country.