



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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ASF STATUS IN KENYA



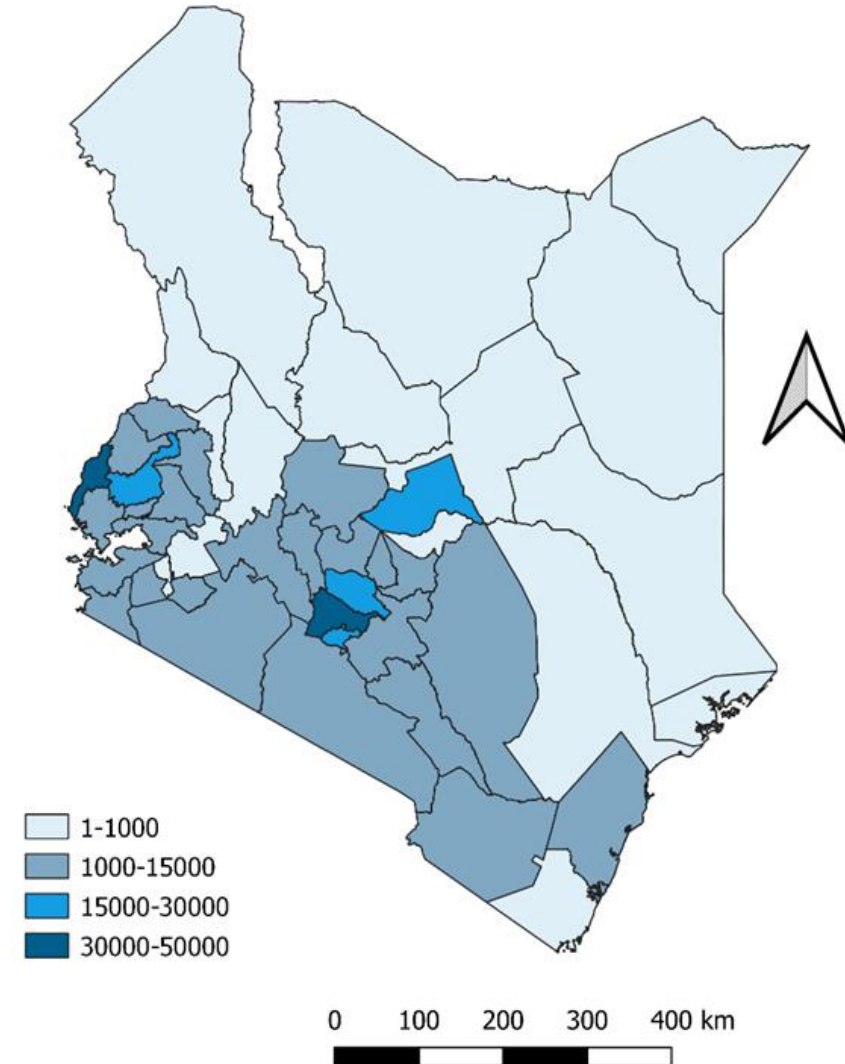
Background

- ▶ Pig production in Kenya started in 1904 - imported from Seychelles.
- ▶ In 1907 the Upland Factory was constructed and in 1940 farmers started the Pig Producers Association.
- ▶ The association was dissolved in 1959 and Uplands Factory became a parastatal.
- ▶ In 1964 indigenous Africans started producing pigs. They were mainly small scale farmers around Kiambu, Nakuru and Murang'a.
- ▶ In 1972 Uplands became a large scale factory with some government support.

Background

- ▶ In 1986 the Uplands Factory was closed and the pig industry declined - processing limited to one company.
- ▶ Kenya's pig population is estimated at about half a million pigs.
- ▶ Small scale farmers constitute about 70% of the total pig farmers.
- ▶ Most commercial pigs in Kenya are of exotic breeds, intensively managed and concentrated around Nairobi County and its environs.
- ▶ Pig production in Kenya has grown steadily in the last 10 years the main obstacles in the industry currently is the high feed prices to introduction of taxes on animal feed.

DISTRIBUTION OF PIG POPULATION IN KENYA



Introduction

- ▶ First described from Kenya in 1910 (Montgomery, 1921)
- ▶ Defined as a highly contagious viral disease with high mortality
- ▶ Natural hosts are pigs, warthogs, bush pigs, and giant forest hogs.
- ▶ The argasid tick (*ornithodoros moubata porcinus*) can serve both as vectors & reservoirs
- ▶ It is a notifiable disease in Kenya -suspect cases must be reported to the DVS.

Background of ASF outbreaks in Kenya

- The disease has been reported on and off since the first outbreak in 1910.
- In Kenya the disease is believed to have resulted from movement of infected pigs from enzootic areas



Progress of ASF outbreaks over the years...

- ▶ 1946 and 1950 Nanyuki area - free range pigs
- ▶ 1954 in Laikipia district - 170 pigs slaughtered
- ▶ 1958 in Kiambu district
- ▶ 1964 on a farm in Trans Nzoia district
- ▶ 1994 farms in Kiambu, Thika, Kajiado and Nairobi
- ▶ 2001 farms in Kiambu, Thika and Nairobi - Ugandan pork material
- ▶ 2006/2007 farms in Kiambu, Thika, Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru
Kisumu, Busia

Progress of ASF outbreaks over the years...

- ▶ The outbreak in 1994 was traced to pigs from Uganda/Rwanda region ferried illegally into Nairobi. The outbreak involved mainly small scale farmers.
- ▶ The disease was eliminated through slaughter of sick animals and in-contact animals.
- ▶ Some resistance from farmers was experienced, mainly due to lack of economic defined compensation rates - the legislated rates are long outdated!

Progress of ASF outbreaks over the years....

- ▶ Insistence on 'No Objection Letter', 'Movement Permit', and 'Health Certificate' for any pig being moved and slaughtered made illegal movement of suspect pigs difficult.
- ▶ Once the clinical cases were eliminated, extensive serology was done in weaners and adults in the previous hot spots of the disease.
- ▶ No antibodies were detected, thereby confirming control of the disease.

Progress of ASF outbreaks over the years

- ▶ The outbreak in 2001 was smaller. It was quickly stamped out. The farmers this time were cooperative, probably due to the disruption in their business that had been caused by the previous outbreak.
- ▶ The outbreak involved medium to large scale pig farmers
- ▶ The outbreak was traced to infective swill derived from Ugandan pork products imported into Kenya hotels illegally.

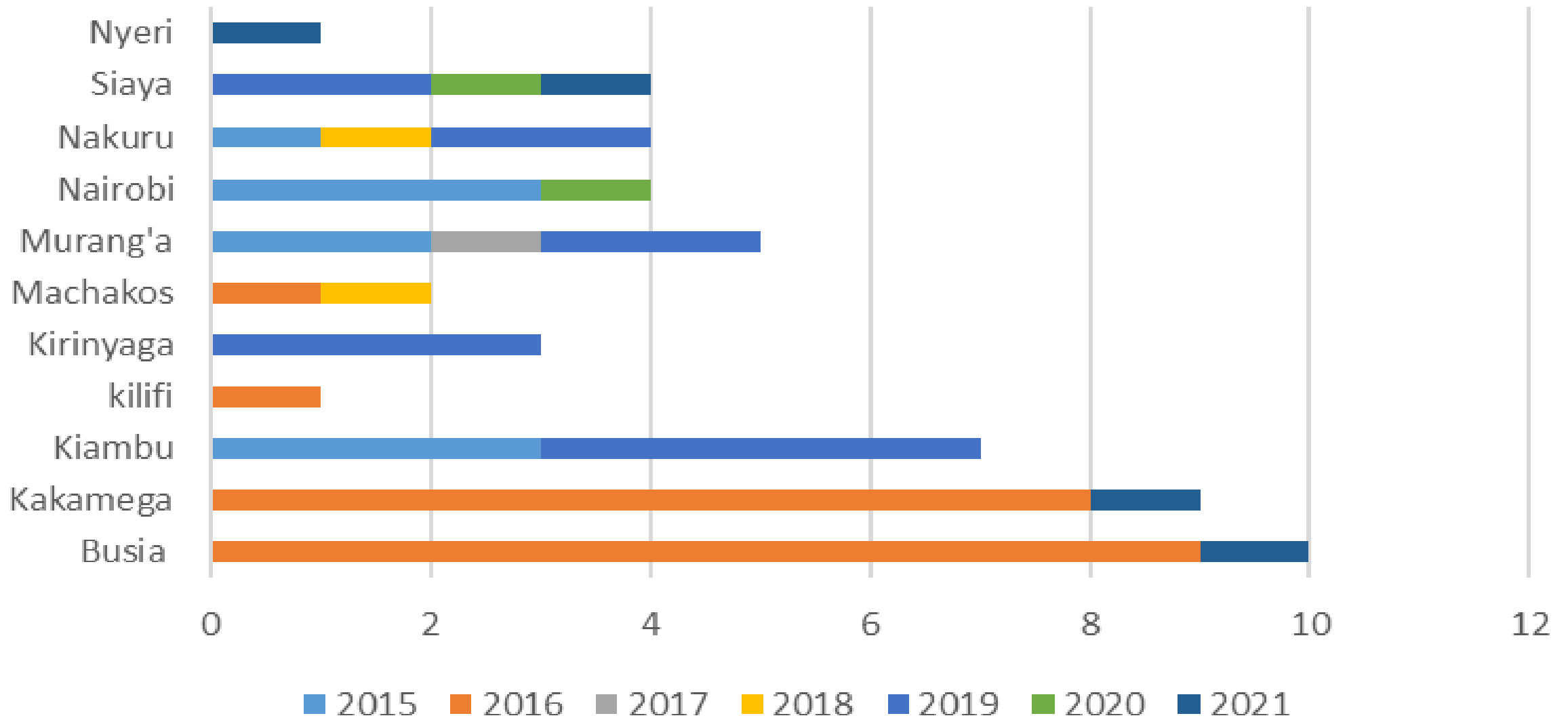
Progress of ASF outbreaks over the years...

- ▶ The latest outbreaks occurred starting in November 2010 spilling over to 2011 and 2012.
- ▶ Initial outbreaks were reported in Nyanza province (Bondo) in 2010. The farms affected had illegally imported pigs from Uganda
- ▶ This outbreak rapidly spread to several districts in Western province in 2011. Outbreaks were confirmed in several districts in Central Kenya and Nairobi, and more in Bondo and Busia
- ▶ ASF was reported first time ever in Coast province in October 2011- illegal/un-informed movement of pigs from Central Kenya

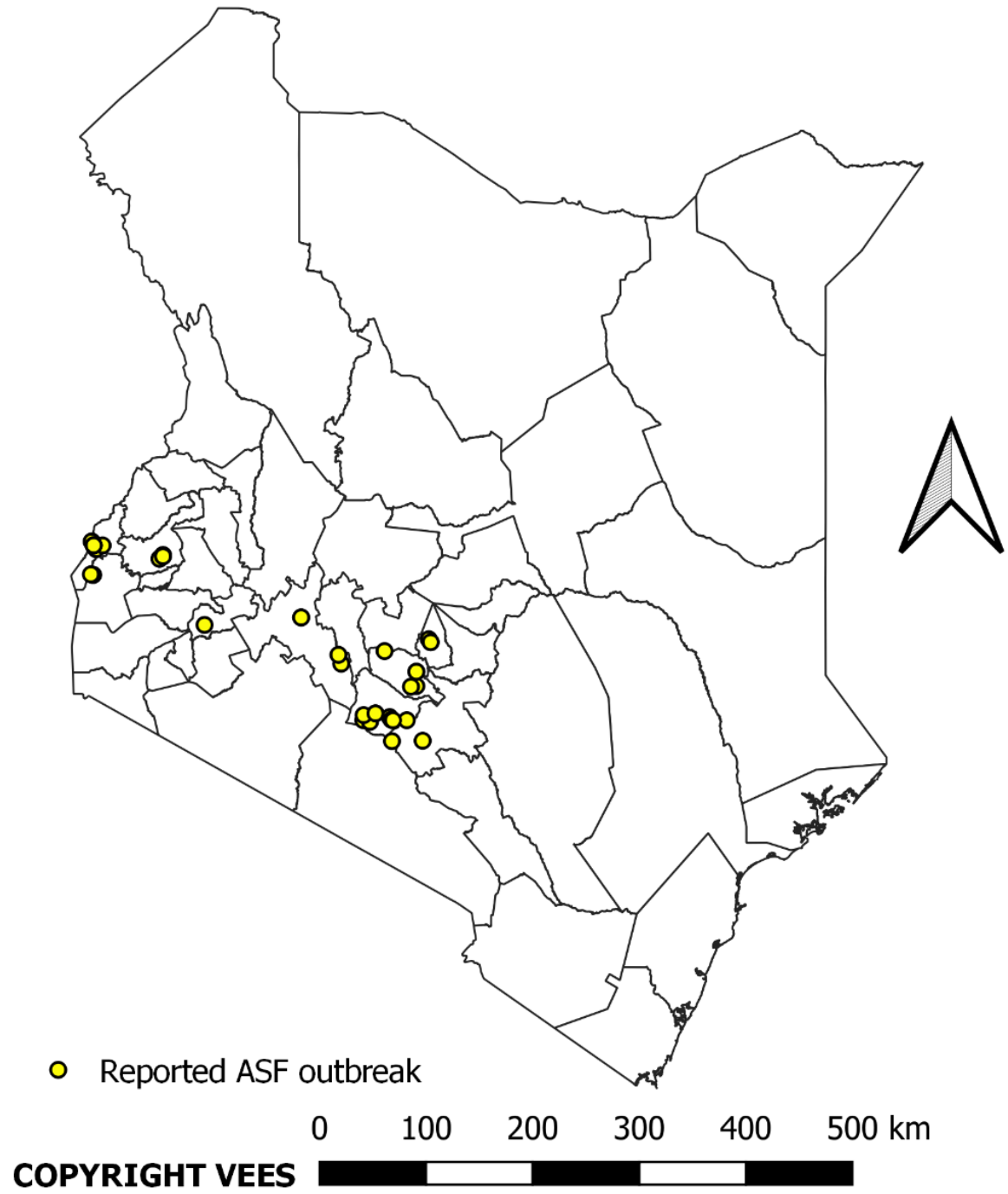
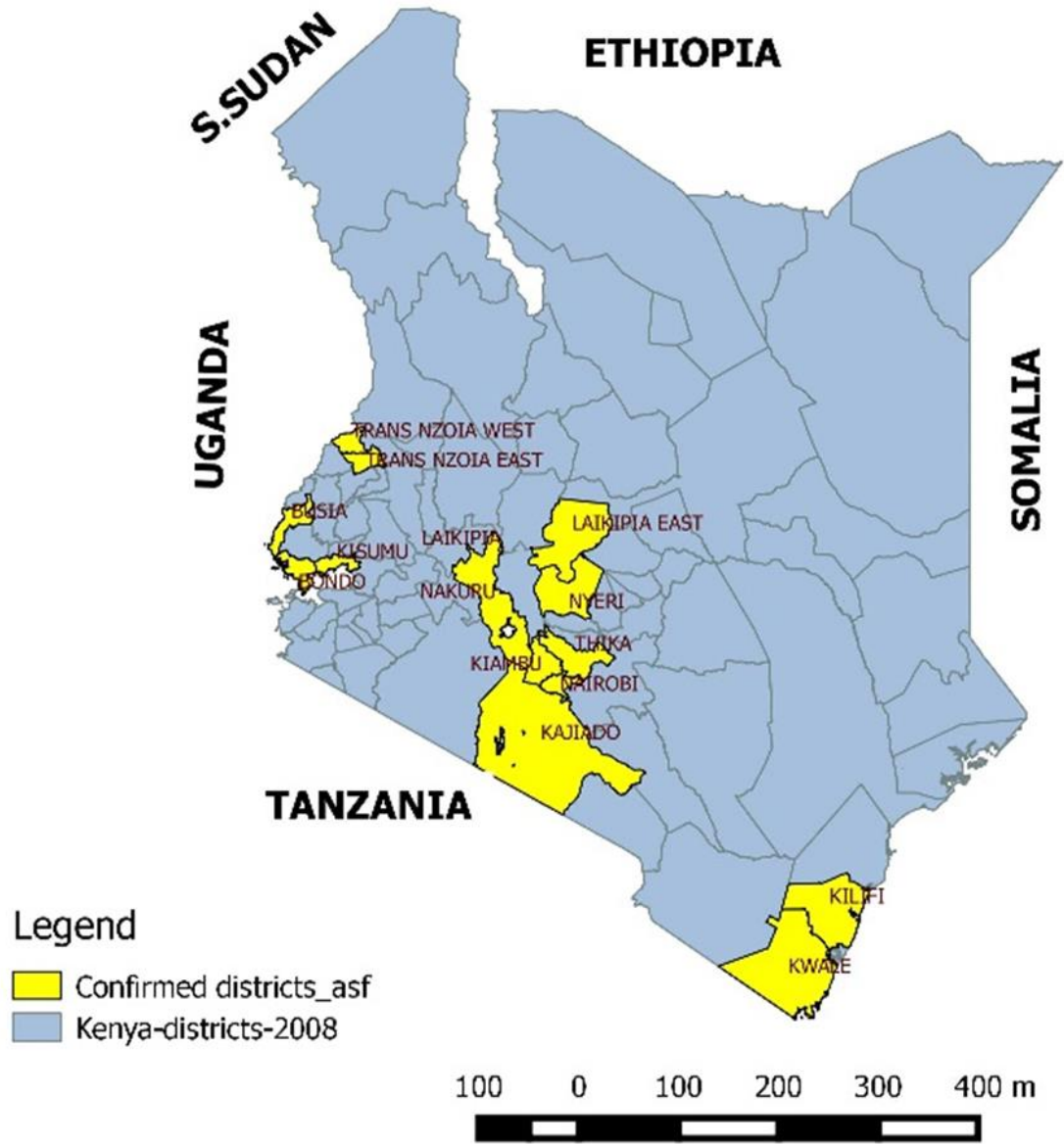
Progress of ASF outbreaks over the years

- ▶ In November-December 2011, more outbreaks were reported in Kiambu, Kikuyu and Thika (Central Kenya)
- ▶ Jan 2012, reports of unusual high number of deaths of pigs in some farms situated in Kahawa West, Congo Soweto, and Roy Sambu locations of Kasarani district. Investigated and ASF confirmed
- ▶ In April 2012, an outbreak was reported in Karatina district (Central Kenya) and in June 2012, an outbreak was confirmed in Karen, Nairobi
- ▶ In mid-July 2015, there were confirmed cases of ASF in Kikuyu Sub-County Gitaru Ward of Kiambu County. This involved some cases of pig feeding with swill from Airport and introduction of pigs from Busia with Ndumbo-ini slaughter house playing a central role in the spread
- ▶ March 2016, several farms in Kiambu and Thika turned positive for ASF, this was traced back to swill feeding from Dandora dumping site
- ▶ Nov 2020 massive deaths of pigs reported in a pig farm at Kaaga near Meru town
- ▶ November 2021 to Feb 2022 Nyeri County

REPORTED CASES OF ASF 2014 TO 2021



ASF in Kenya since 1960 to 2015



Response

Observation of
Biosecurity measures by
surveillance officers



Awareness creation on ASF prevention and control measures



Outbreak investigation and response



Main challenges

- ▶ Over-reliance on hotel left-overs (swill) by producers
- ▶ Uncontrolled and sometimes illegal movement of pigs and pig products within the country and into the country - inadequate enforcement
- ▶ Porous borders - illegal importation of pig and pig products
- ▶ No spreading into other districts due to strict quarantine procedures
- ▶ Freely roaming pigs, bush pigs and warthogs.
- ▶ Weak early warning system
- ▶ poor production system - all-in, all-out production system not common
- ▶ Biosecurity measures are poor at the pig slaughterhouses and therefore facilitating spread of ASF to other farms.
- ▶ Lack of compensation by the government



Vision for Kenya

- ▶ Validation of the ASF control strategy 2021 to 2026
- ▶ Resource mobilization for implementation of the strategy
- ▶ Development of a CP for the areas perceived to be clean



Expectations

- ▶ Collaboration in the region for control of ASF
- ▶ Capacity building for MS of management and control of ASF
- ▶ Regular ASF information sharing platform
- ▶ Regular advanced trainings for the Experts in MS



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Thanks!