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ASF Surveillance and diagnostic capacity in Kenya

Background & introduction.



Pig production in Kenya has grown steadily in the last 10 years the main obstacle in the industry currently is the high feed prices

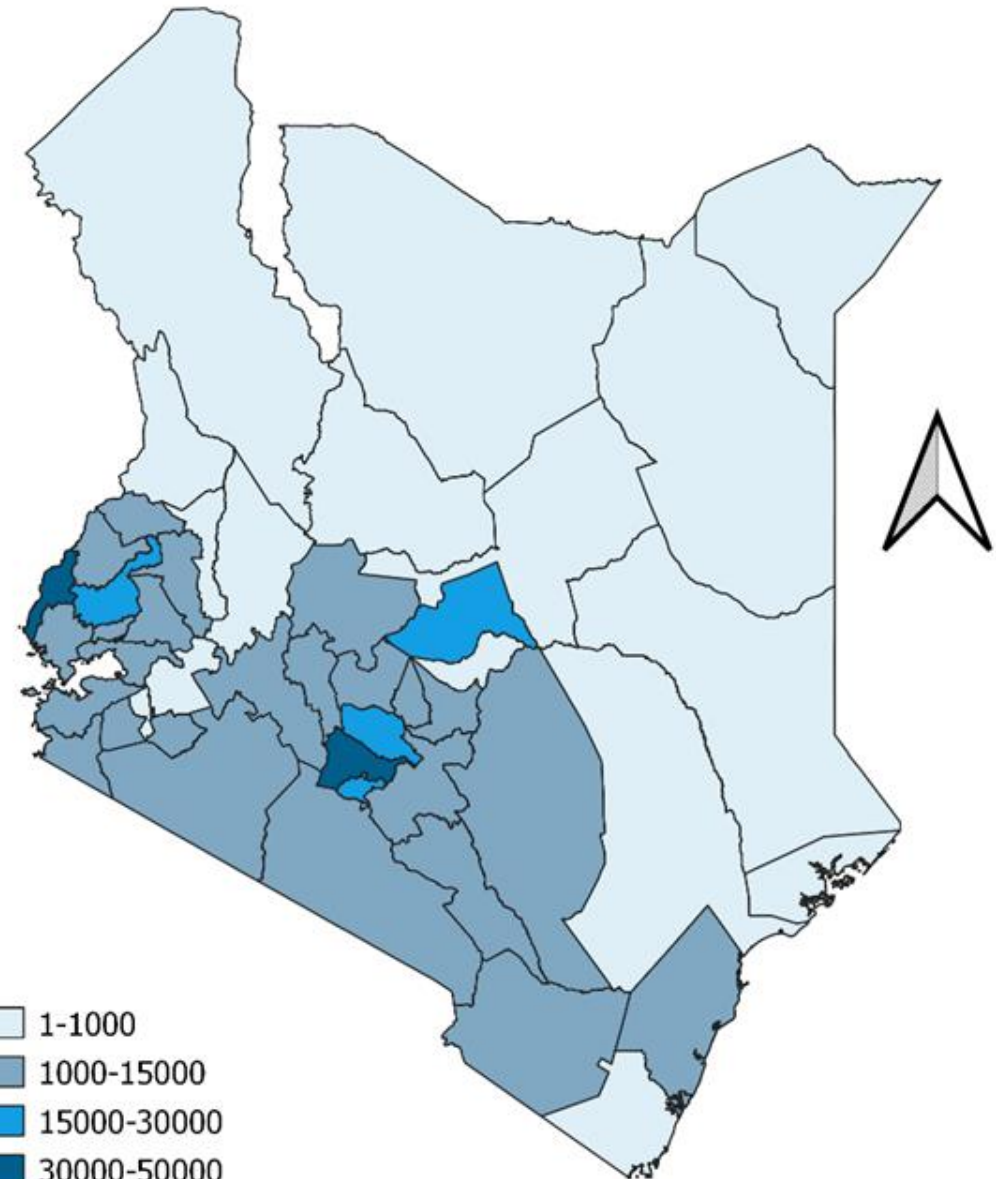
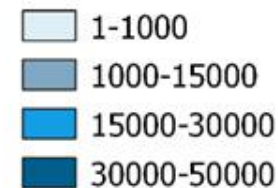
Most commercial pigs in Kenya are of exotic breeds, intensively managed and concentrated around Nairobi County and its environs.

Small-scale farmers constitute about 70% of the total pig farmers

Characterized by minimal or no health care, supplementary feeding, poor housing and high level of inbreeding

Kenya's pig population is estimated at about 800,000 pigs.

Western, Rift Valley, Nyanza, Eastern, Central, and Nairobi are the regions with significant pig populations



0 100 200 300 400 km



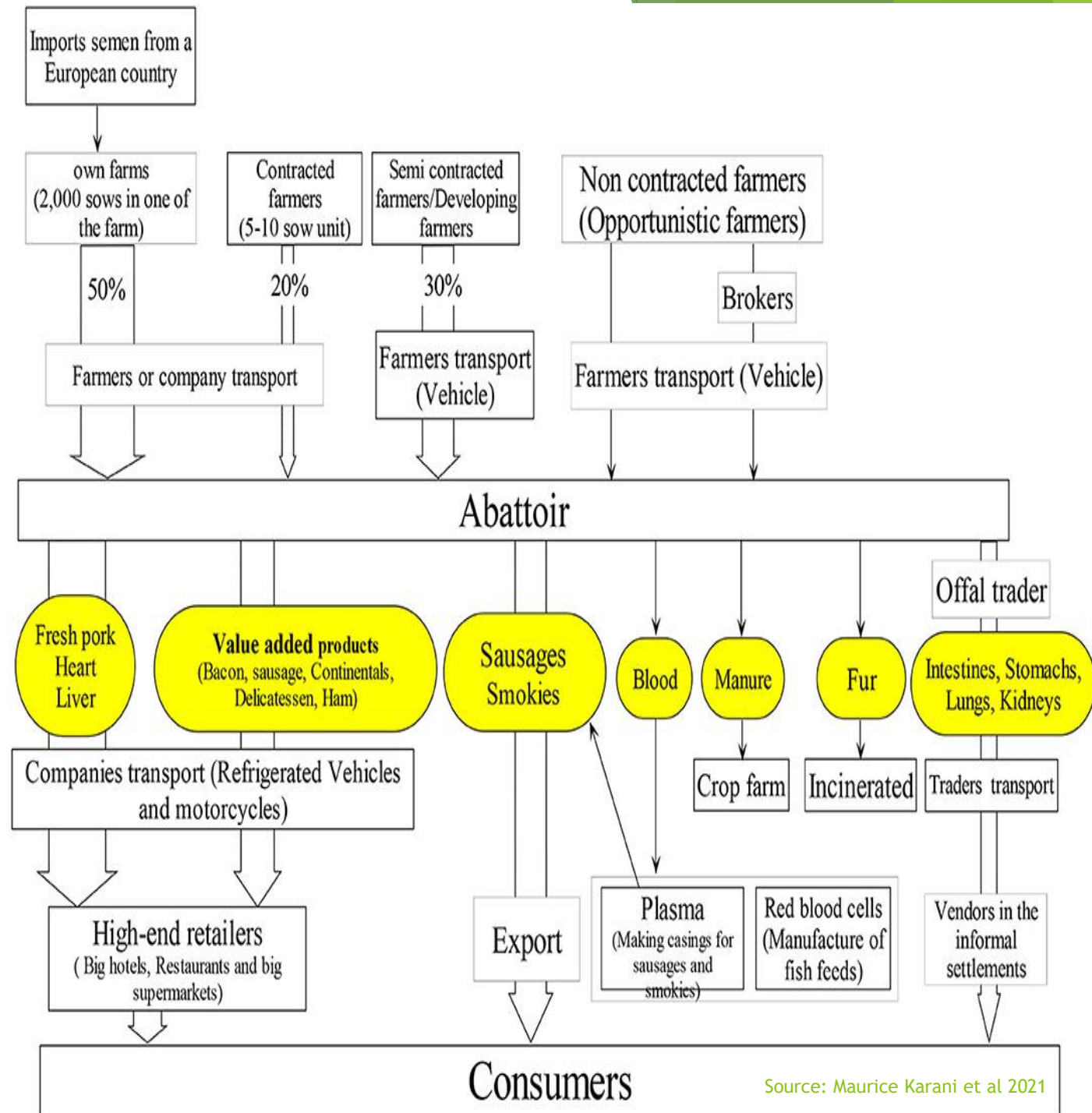
Value chain Biosecurity concerns...

Farm level

- ▶ Free-ranging pigs and poor housing
- ▶ Untreated swill feeding predominant -
- ▶ Some interactions with wild boars - infection
- ▶ Minimal/no access control to farms - Entry to fomites
- ▶ Minimal/no use of foot/wheel baths
- ▶ No access to extension services

Service providers and input supply

- ▶ Little attention to appropriate Bio-risk measures - capacity gap?
- ▶ Minimal use of PPEs, Disinfectants
- ▶ Failure to create awareness among producers on need for biosecurity



Value chain Biosecurity issues

Traders/ Brokers/ Aggregators

- ▶ Free movement from potentially infected farms to clean farms
- ▶ Facilitate movement and trekking of pigs - aggregating

Breeding

- ▶ Sharing of boar very common practice
- ▶ Introduction of breeding stock directly from other farms

Transporters

- ▶ Combining pigs from different sources for transportation
- ▶ Mostly no disinfection of the vehicles before and after transporting

Abattoirs and processors

- ▶ Some have inadequate waste and effluent management system
- ▶ Competition - Source from potentially infected areas
- ▶ Poor enforcement of mandatory bio-risk measures - lapses





Enhanced surveillance for ASF



Surveillance is predominantly passive



Information sources - producers, government veterinarians, and private veterinarians



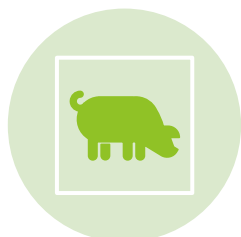
Producers hesitate to report due to fear of the repercussions - gross under-reporting



Active surveillance is mainly undertaken during outbreak investigation



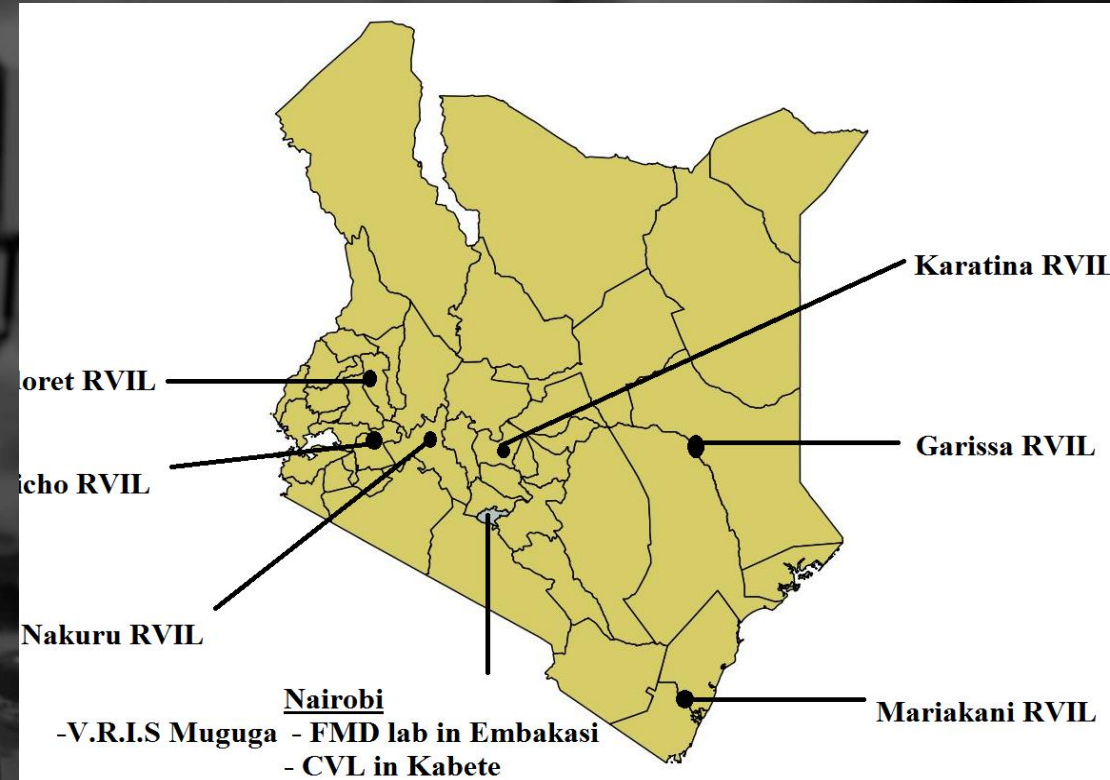
Routine active survey constrained by limitation of resources



Control measures complicated by the uncontrolled movement and free roaming pigs

Diagnostic capacity for ASF

- ▶ Currently have the capacity for real-time PCR - National level
- ▶ 2 regional labs have capacity for ELISA
- ▶ Currently no use of pen-side test kits for screening
- ▶ Sparse distribution of laboratories
- ▶ Limited capacity among field technical staff on sampling
- ▶ Inadequate laboratory supplies and reagents
 - ▶ Limited resources
 - ▶ Cumbersome procurement processes
- ▶ Virus Isolation and Culture -lack of BSL3 done at ILRI study mutations
- ▶ Presence of Subclinical cases - Genotype 10 (Lambwe) and careers (genotype 9) complicates diagnosis





Key Opportunities



TRAINING TECHNICAL
PERSONNEL ON FIELD
SAMPLING AND DIAGNOSIS



AWARENESS CREATION ON
THE UNIFIED CONTROL
MEASURES DURING ASF
OUTBREAKS



FINALIZATION OF THE ASF
CONTROL STRATEGY TO
HARMONIZE THE
APPROACH TO ASF
CONTROL IN KENYA



ORGANIZATION AND
COORDINATION OF THE
VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AWARENESS CREATION
AMONG THE PUBLIC AND
PRODUCERS TO DE-
STIGMATIZE ASF
REPORTING



REGULAR STAKEHOLDER'S
PLATFORM TO DESIGN
STRATEGIES AND
ENHANCE COORDINATION

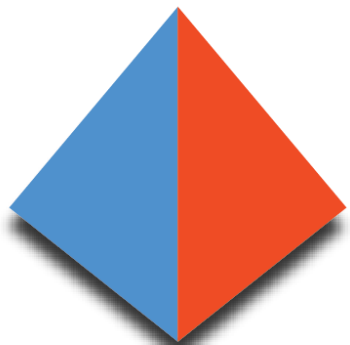


EQUIPPING OF THE
VETERINARY
LABORATORIES AND
AVAILING THE PEN-SIDE
TESTS IN HOTSPOT
COUNTIES



ROLL OUT THE
COMMUNITY DISEASE
REPORTING PLATFORM TO
STRENGTHEN EARLY
WARNING SYSTEM

Thanks!



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African
Union 