



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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Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS), Kenya
17th October, 2024**

**Strengthen
Capacities for ASF
Preparedness and
Response**



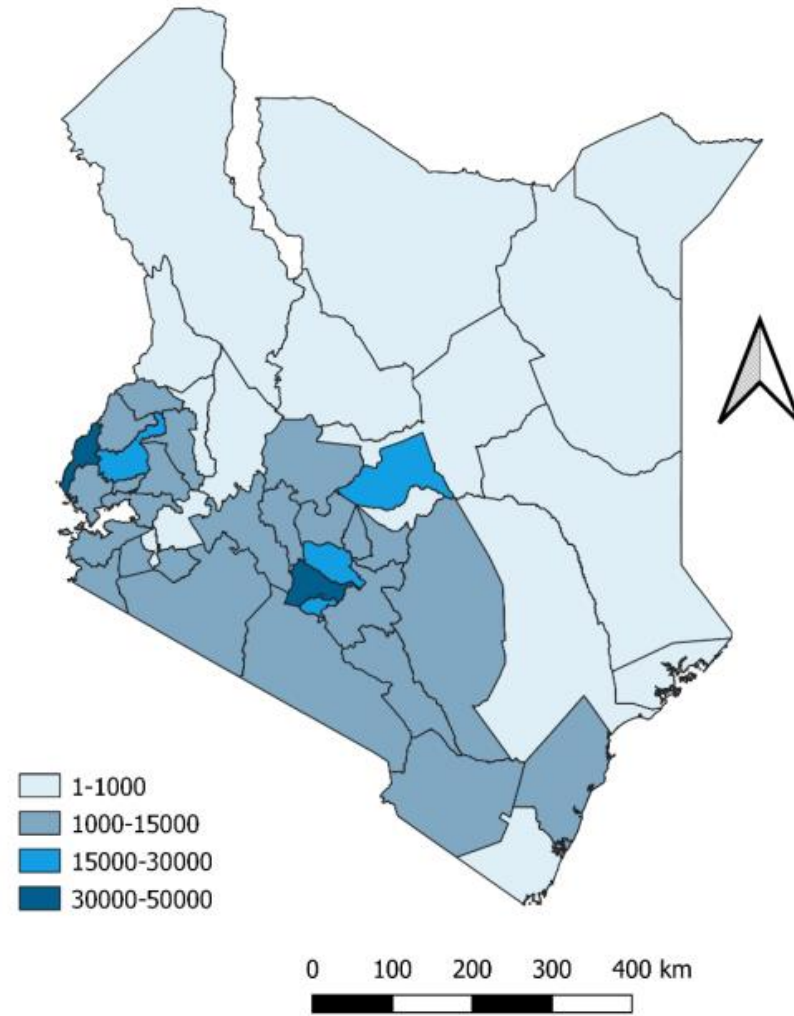
Background

- ▶ 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.

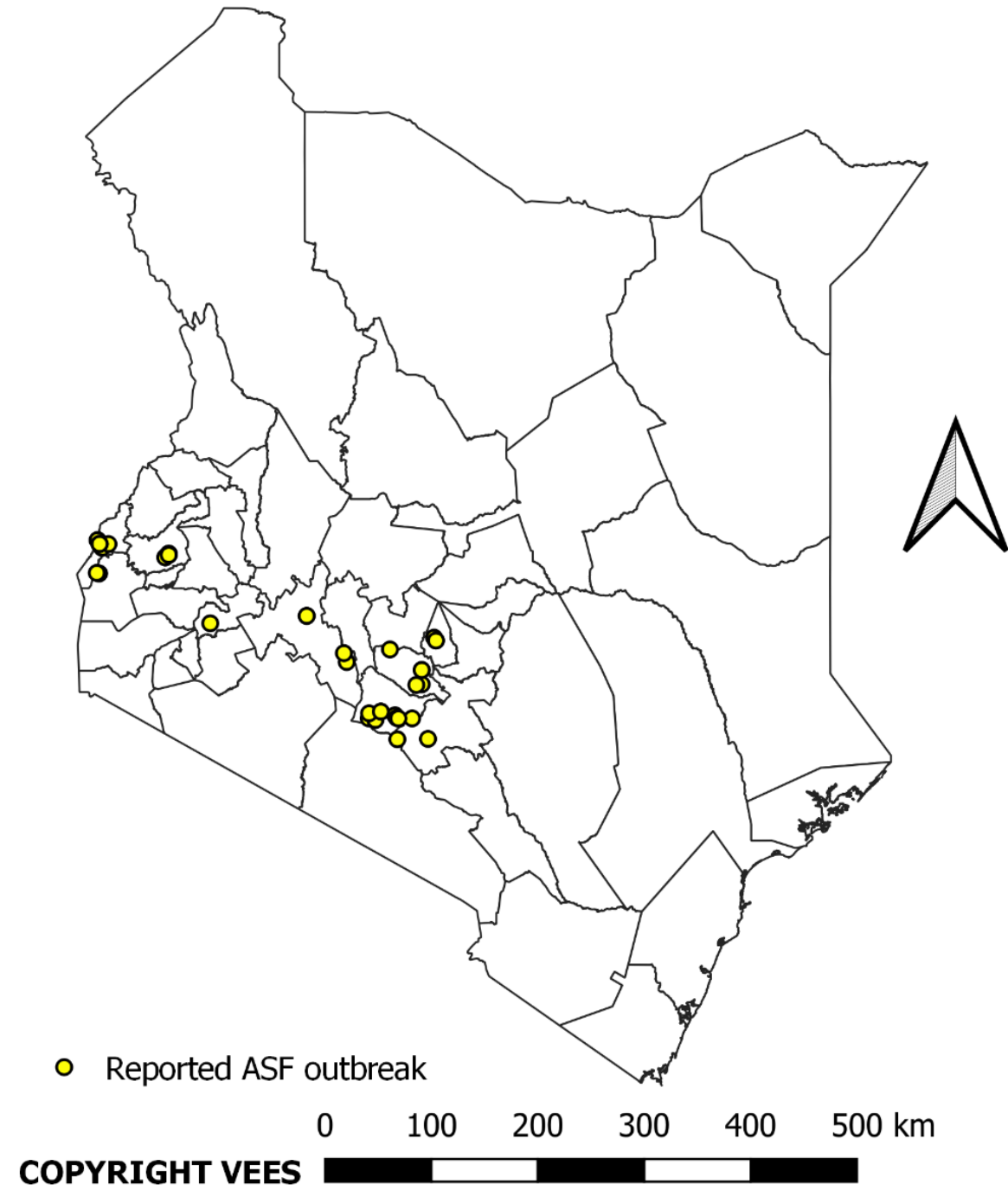
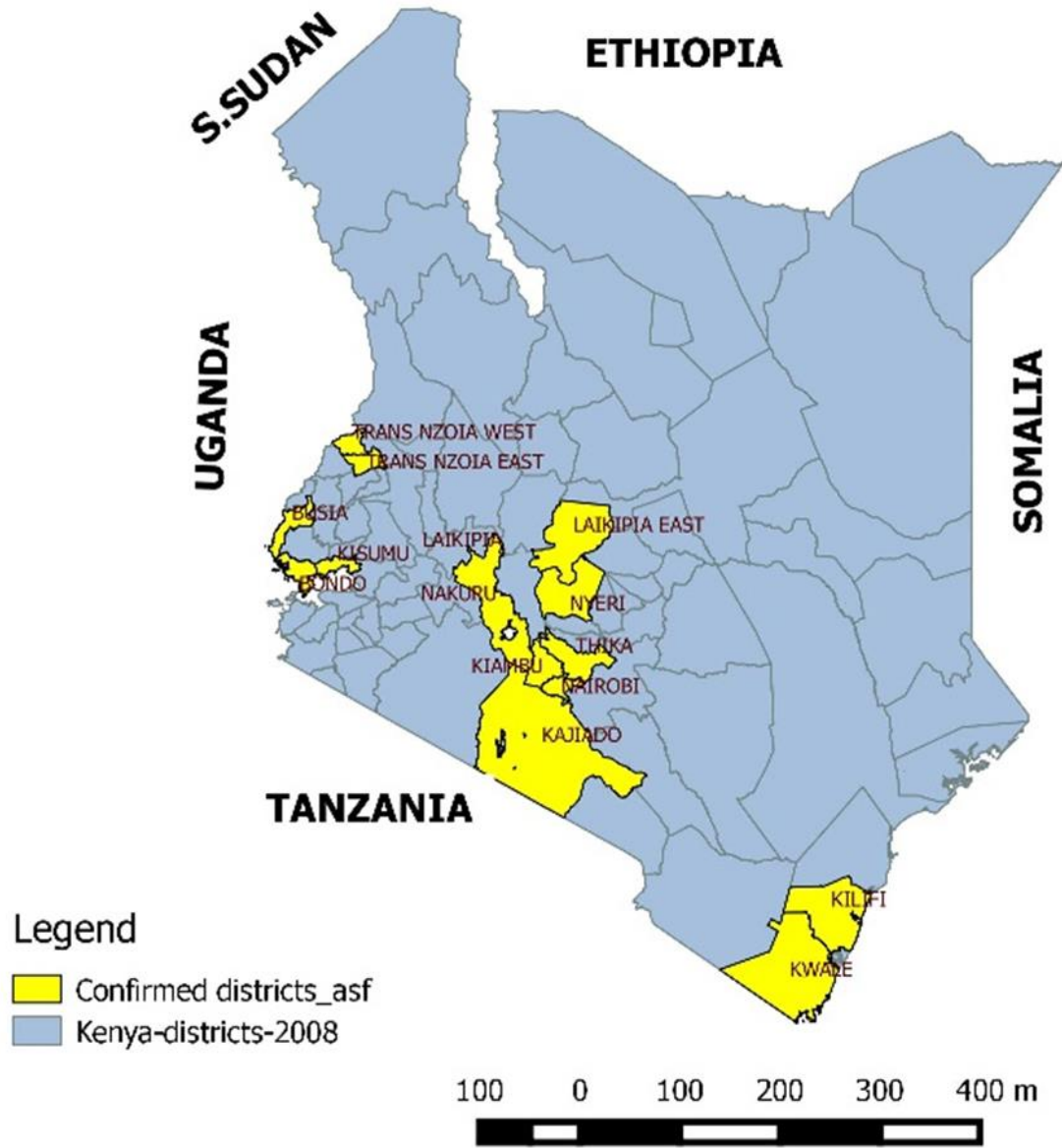
Introduction

- ▶ 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.

DISTRIBUTION OF PIG POPULATION IN KENYA



ASF in Kenya since 1960 to 2015



Preparedness

Kenya has developed a National strategy for the control of ASF for the period 2021-2026

1. CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Vision of the strategy

- A Kenya pig population free of African Swine Fever or
- A healthy and productive pig population in Kenya or
- A nation free from ASF

1.2. Mission of the strategy

- To control occurrence of ASF infections through segregation of pig populations and fostering production practices that diminish potential for ASF outbreaks. or
- To prevent and control outbreaks of ASF in Kenya by 2025 in order to *reduce the adverse impacts on smallholder livelihoods, trade and pig health.* or
- To reduce ASF incidence and impact while aiming at ultimately eliminating the disease from Kenya



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND COOPERATIVES

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER 2021-2026



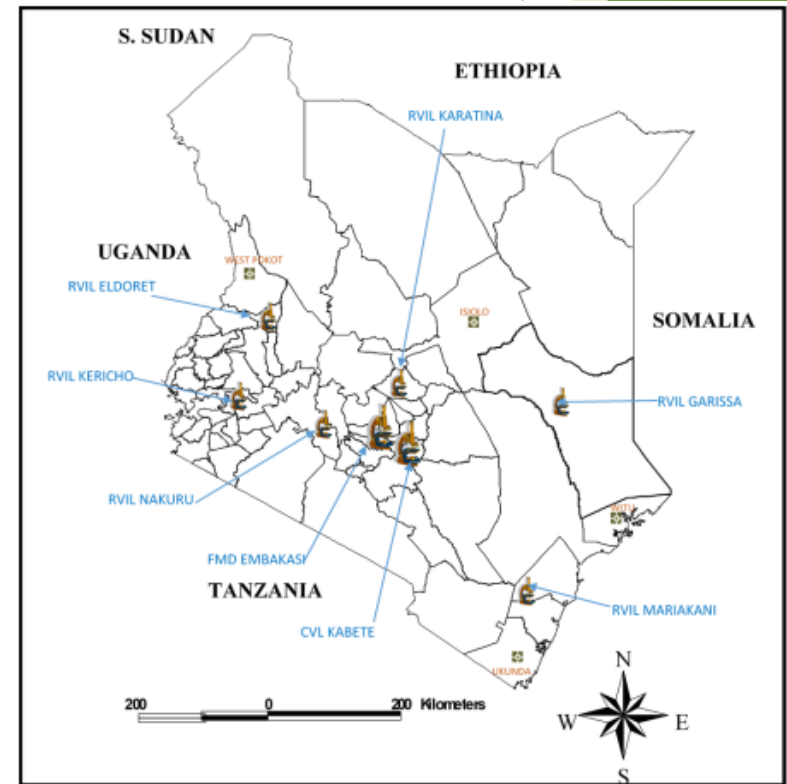
DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES;
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
DECEMBER 2017

Current Capacity and Activities to Control

► Laboratory Diagnostic System

Kenya has two laboratories, the Central Veterinary Laboratories (CVL) in Kabete and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) that handle ASF diagnosis.

In addition there are six Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratories (RVILs) in Eldoret, Garissa, Karatina, Kericho, Mariakani and Nakuru that have capacity for preliminary diagnosis.



Current Capacity and Activities to Control...

- ▶ **Field epidemiology/Early warning/Surveillance System**

Animal disease surveillance is primarily conducted through passive reporting using the standardized Kenya sanitary reporting templates provided to all counties by the DVS.

Once data is collected by field actors, the data is completed by the sub-county veterinary officers (SCVOs),

collated at the county level by the County Director of Veterinary Services and submitted to the DVS

The reports are collated at the national database and then analysed to give an indication of new outbreaks and resurgence of endemic diseases forming the basis of the country's early warning system.

Field epidemiology/Early warning/Surveillance System

To improve ASF surveillance in the country the following activities should be implemented as recommended by the OIE.

1. Develop a formal and ongoing system for detecting and investigating cases of ASF
2. Develop an integrated system for recording, managing and analysing diagnostic and surveillance data for ASF in the country.
3. Conduct two clinical inspections and laboratory testing of high-risk groups (for example, where swill feeding is practised), or those adjacent to an ASF infected country or zone (for example, bordering areas where infected wild and feral pigs or African wild suid are present)
4. Conduct random surveillance of high-risk population once a year.
5. Conduct outbreak investigation and follow-up of positive serological results.
6. Conduct a random serological and molecular surveys in wild and domestic pigs annually.
7. Generate knowledge of the presence, distribution and identity of *Ornithodoros*, taking into account climatic or habitat changes that may affect distribution.
8. Conduct training of field officers in field syndromic diagnosis (which is a prerequisite to laboratory diagnosis to direct the decision to conduct a laboratory investigation). Training of extension officers and farmers, to recognize the signs of the disease and take appropriate samples for laboratory testing.

Risk communication, prevention and Control

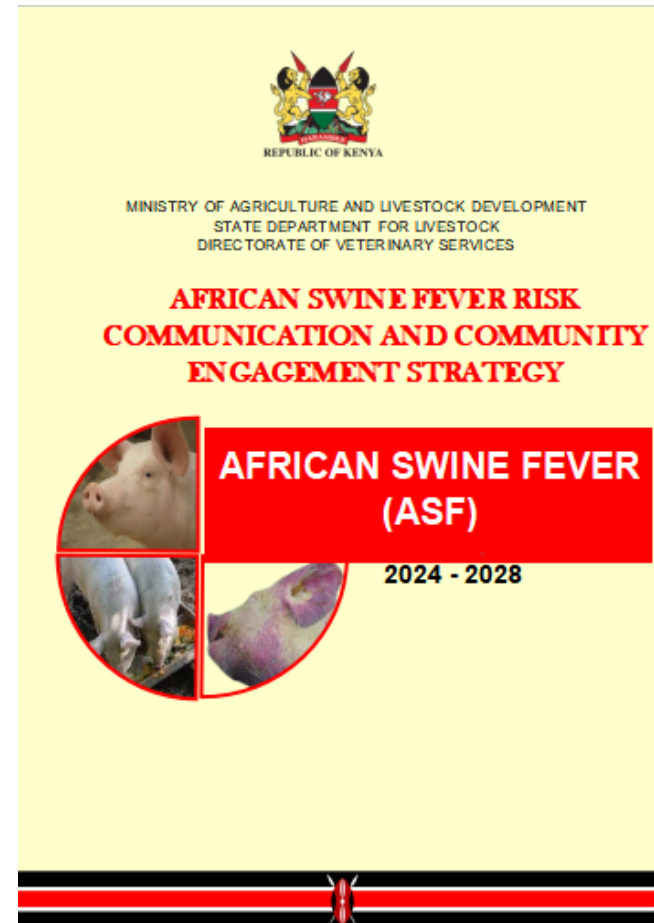
To increase awareness of the risk, prevention, control and impact of African Swine Fever (ASF) along the pig value chain in Kenya through effective communication.

I. Develop communication tools and avenues of the risk, prevention, control and impact of ASF among the pig value chain actors

II. Strengthen communication on ASF risk, prevention, control and impact between the two levels of government and across counties.

III. Establish and maintain collaboration with development partners and other pork value chain stakeholders to enhance communication on risk, prevention, control and impact of ASF.

IV. Advocate for facilitative policy and legislative frameworks on risk, control, prevention and impact of ASF.



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

RADIO MESSAGE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

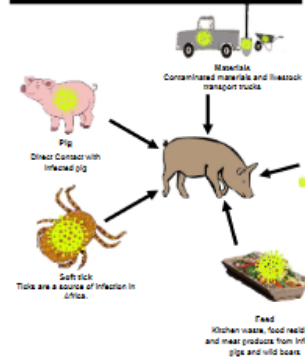
RADIO	TIME	BODY MESSAGE
Sound	2"	Sound of pigs / with traditional music
Introduction	10"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly contagious viral disease of pigs. In its acute form the disease generally results in high mortality causing huge economic losses. The virus does not affect humans. This disease can be spread through direct contact with infected pigs, indirect contact via fomites such as contaminated materials and livestock transport trucks, contaminated pig meat and products, ticks and soft ticks. How do wild boar become infected? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carcass: Carcass or pus-like blood from an infected wild boar Mechanics: Contaminated materials of humans for example Feed: Kitchen waste, food residues and meat products from infected pigs and wild boars Bees: Contaminated with infected wild boar Soft tick: Ticks are a source of infection in Africa Feed: Kitchen waste, food residues and meat products from infected pigs and wild boars Soft tick: Ticks are a source of infection in Africa

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

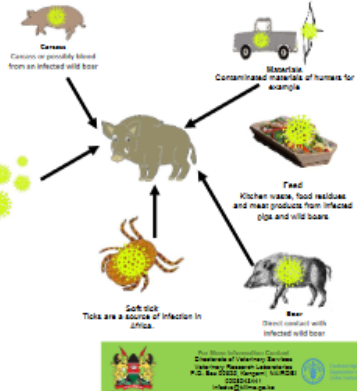
ASF HUA NGURUWE - ZUIA KUENEA KWA ASF

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

How do pigs become infected?



How do wild boar become infected?



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

Je, nguruwe huambukizwa aje?

Je, nguruwe wa pori huambukizwa aje?



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

GUIDELINES ON BIOSECURITY

Do not feed swill. Choose the right feed for your pigs

Ensure your breeder is healthy. Observe quarantine before releasing new pigs to your herd.

Disinfect the equipment used in your farm and always clean and disinfect the inside of the pig sty including its surroundings

Strictly control the entry of visitors to your farm. Disinfect all vehicles entering your farm.

Take a bath and change your clothes when entering the farm. Use a separate set of clothes when in your farm. Take a bath once again after leaving your farm

Place a fence and/or net around your farm to stop wild animals and insects from entering your farm.

If your pigs become ill or die, contact the Local Veterinary Office that is nearest to you

For More Information Contact
 Directorate of Veterinary Services
 Veterinary Research Laboratories
 P.O. Box 00625, Kangemi, NAIROBI
 0208043441
 infodvs@kilimo.go.ke



Other areas

► Farm biosecurity

- Report all notifiable diseases to a government veterinary officer;
- Isolate sick pigs from the healthy ones;
- Accommodate the pigs in approved housing;
- Uphold pig welfare,

► Legal Framework

The national ASF control Strategy for Kenya is aligned to the global, continental and regional ASF control strategies for ASF and other priority pig diseases hindering pig production at both small and large scale.

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
- ▶ Devolution



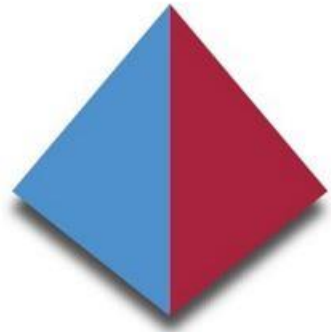
Vision for Kenya

- ▶ Resource mobilization for implementation of the strategy
- ▶ Development of a CP for the areas perceived to be clean
- ▶ Implementation of the ASF communication strategy



Expectations

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



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Thanks!