

Kenya's Coordination and Harmonization Practices for FMD control

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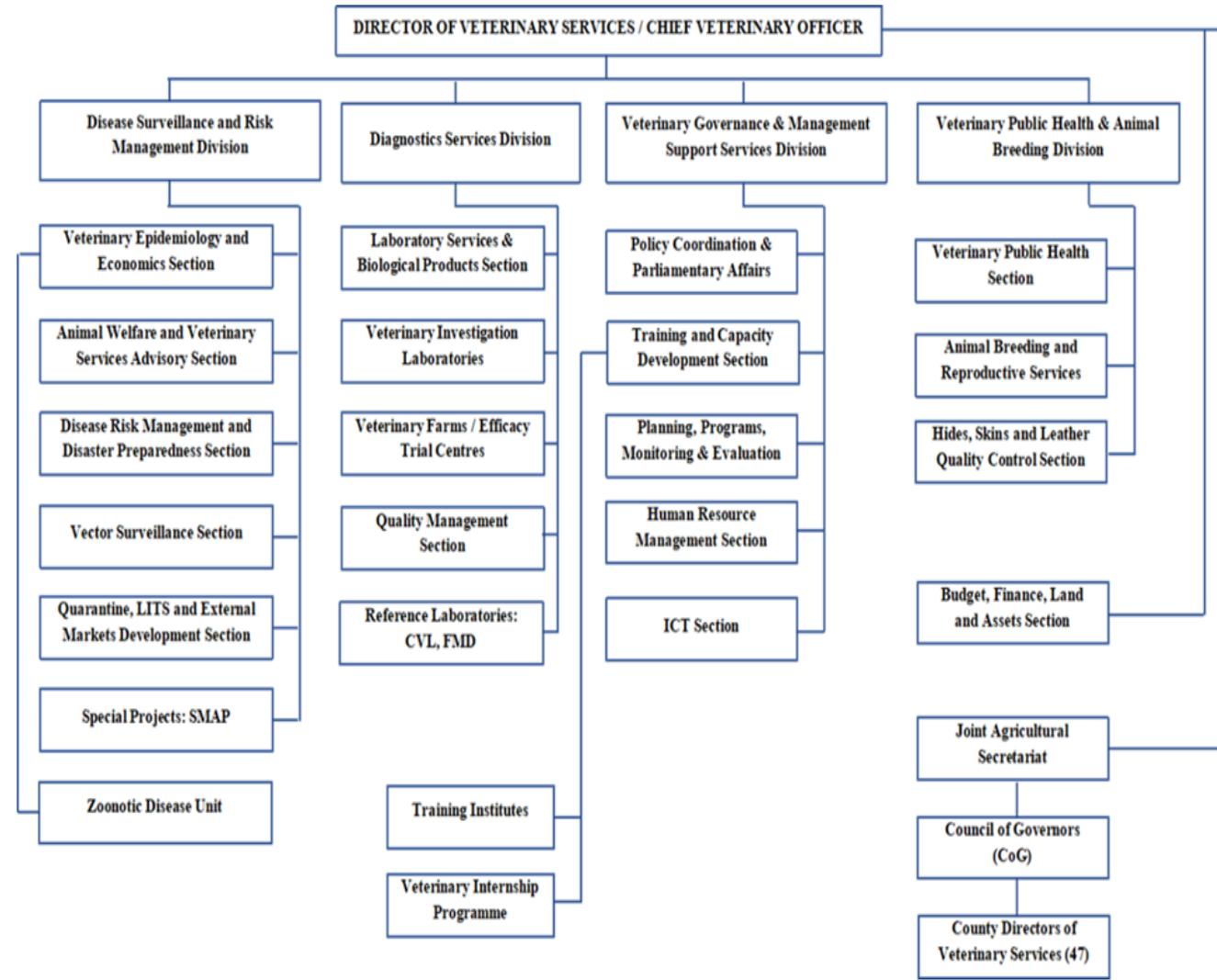
**Workshop on FMD Epidemiology, Surveillance, and
Diagnostics to Strengthen Control Efforts in Eastern Africa**

21st - 23rd October 2025, Mombasa, Kenya



Coordination

- Roles of national government (Director of Veterinary Services)
 - Policy formulation, regulation, and coordination
 - Oversight of border controls, quarantine stations, and export certification
 - Capacity building
- Roles of county government (County Directors of Veterinary Services)
 - Implementation of laws and regulations
 - Routine surveillance, vaccination, and animal movement control
 - Implements veterinary programs at the county level

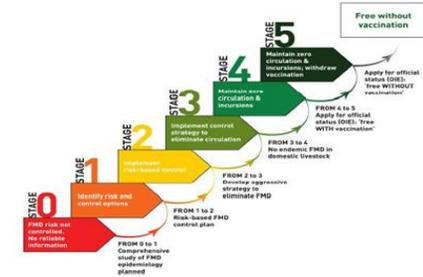


Coordination cont..

- Risk-based strategic plan for control of FMD (2020 – 2025) is in place
- Multi-stakeholder engagement - National, County, private, and farmers
- Coordinated disease surveillance and reporting at the national level
- Real-time disease reporting, analysis, and feedback via the Kenya Animal Bio-surveillance System (KABS)
- **Challenges:**
 - Weak chain of command
 - Differing county priorities

RISK-BASED STRATEGIC PLAN FOR CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

2020-2025



Country Name: KENYA

Date of Submission: 09/12/2019



Harmonized activities

- Nationwide vaccination campaigns targeting high-risk production systems – ongoing FMD vaccination exercise
- Capacity building and training
- Partial interoperability of KABS with other surveillance systems – LIMS, m-Dharura (event-based surveillance system under the Ministry of Health – collection, assessment and interpretation of data), DOHP under AU-IBAR
- Data sharing platform - Weekly bulletins, Monthly virtual meeting, Quarterly bulletins, WAHIS
- Laboratory surveillance – National Veterinary Reference Laboratory for FMD



Animal movement

- Mainly driven by the search for pasture and water, trade, and cultural practices (e.g., dowry)
- Movement between Counties requires a movement permit.
 - The destination County provides a **no-objection certificate** prior to entry
 - The County of origin issues the **movement permit**
- Regulation – The Animal Disease Act (Cap 364)
- On-farm quarantine of animals and quarantine stations (public and private)
- **Challenge:** Weak enforcement and illegal animal movement (facilitates the spread of disease)



Border control

- Veterinary officers man thirteen border posts (JKIA, Namanga, Busia, Lamu, Mombasa, Taita Taveta, Isebania, Malaba)
- Border inspections of live animals as well as animal products
- Limited border surveillance and joint vaccination campaigns conducted with neighboring countries under existing MoUs (Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania)
- **Challenges:**
 - Porous borders
 - Limited quarantine stations
 - Limited resources



In any correspondence on this subject please quote . DAH2024020800396

21st February, 2024

Mr. Lwanjo Simon Peter
Director Mpala Farm Ltd
P.O. Box 22604
KAMPALA - UGANDA

IMPORT PERMIT FOR HEIFERS (60) FROM KENYA INTO UGANDA

With reference to your letter dated 19th February, 2024, permission is granted to you for import permit for heifers (60) from Kenya in to Uganda on the following conditions;

S/No	Breed	Quantity
1	Heifers	60

1. The Veterinary Authorities of Kenya to confirm that the cows come from a zone free of OIE listed diseases for cattle including;

- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP)
- Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)
- Bovine Tuberculosis
- Rift Valley fever (RVF)
- All reproductive Diseases of cattle

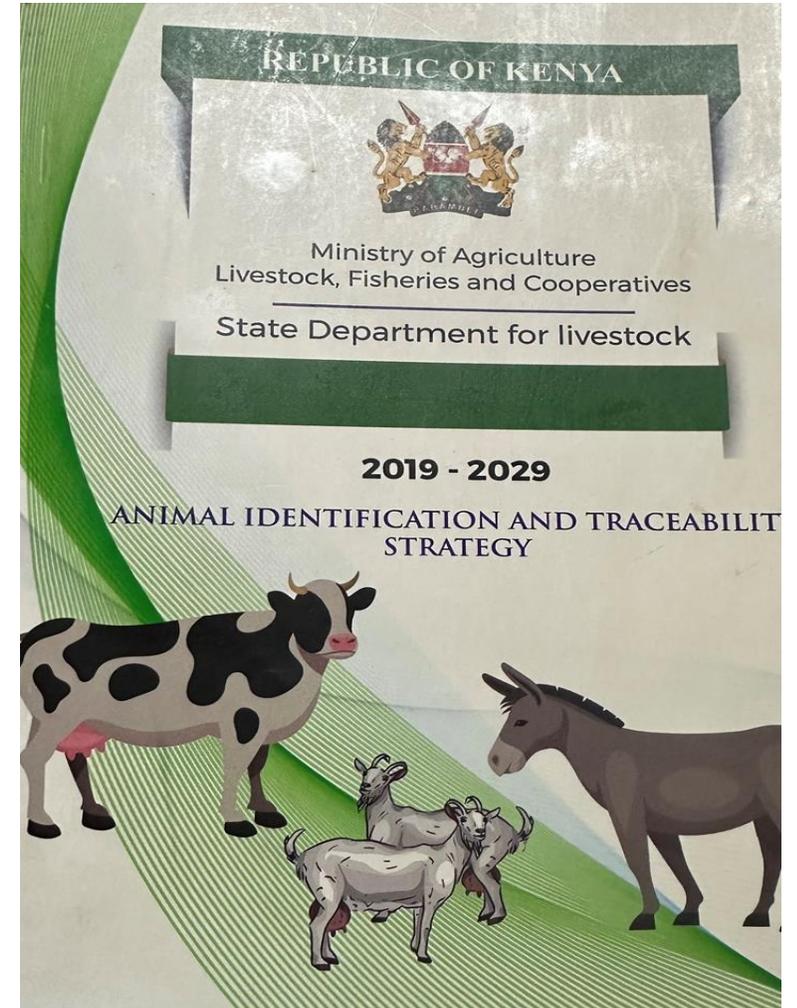
IMPORT CONDITIONS FOR CATTLE INTO KENYA;

The consignment shall be accompanied by an international veterinary certificate issued by the exporting country attesting that;

1. The animals showed no clinical sign of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) on the day of shipment AND were kept in the establishment of origin since birth or for the past 3 months and that FMD has not occurred within a ten-kilometre radius of the establishment of origin during that period AND were isolated in an establishment for the 30 days prior to shipment, and all animals in isolation were subjected to diagnostic tests (probang and serology) for evidence of FMD Virus infection with negative results at the end of that period.

Animal identification and traceability (ANITRAC)

- Traditional Methods: Branding, ear tags and tattoos
- ANITRAC uniquely identifies animals and tracks their movement and health status
- Modern Animal Identification Methods
 - RFID Tags: Electronic devices for remote data scanning
 - Microchips: Implanted under the skin for individual tracking
 - Biometric ID: Uses unique traits like iris or hoof prints
- Technological Integration:
 - Use of mobile applications for data recording
 - GPS tracking for real-time movement monitoring



ANITRAC cont..

- Currently under piloting in government farms – next month National launch
- Benefits
 - Disease control - rapid outbreak detection and trace-back for targeted response
 - Food safety - guarantees safe, traceable animal products and consumer confidence
 - Trade & export - support compliance with international market requirements
- Legal backing: Branding of Stock Act (Cap. 357)
- Challenge: Adoption by stakeholders and cost implications



Challenges

- Weak coordination between the National and County levels
- Inconsistent enforcement of animal movement and disease control regulations
- Limited resources for surveillance, vaccination and laboratory capacity
- Inadequate border surveillance and informal cross-border trade



Thank You!

Asante

