Diseases of Importance at the wildlife-livestock interface in Kenya

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Factors contributing to spread of disease
Cattle movements in Eastern and Central Africa

- Cross border livestock trade - 400,000 heads of cattle per year
- Limited access to veterinary services
- Pastoralists increasingly becoming sedentary in higher potential ASALs.
- Seasonal wildlife movements
Diseases affecting Livestock trade

Mostly transboundary in nature - spread rapidly and are highly infectious

- Foot and Mouth disease
- Rinderpest
- Contagious bovine pluropneumonia
- Contagious caprine pluropneumonia
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Rift Valley fever
- African swine fever

Status of major transboundary diseases in Kenya
Current CBPP Zones in Kenya

Loss of livestock export markets from the greater horn of Africa

Markets lost over the years
- Kuwait
- Oman
- Bahrain
- Qatar

Current suppliers
- U.A.E 1.2 – 1.5m 40 – 80% 80% Australia
  20% S. Asia
- Saudi Arabia 6 – 8m 40 – 80% 60% Australia
  20% Others
  20% Africa
- Yemen 0.5 – 1.5m > 50%
  Informally from Somalia & Ethiopia

Unchartered territories
- Middle East (Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Iran)
- South East Asia
- Maghreb (Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia)
Diseases important at a national/local level

- Malignant Catarrhal fever
- African Horse sickness
- Rabies
- Theileriosis
- Trypanosomiasis
- Brucellosis
- Anthrax

Local breeds and wildlife have developed endemic stability to some pathogens that constantly cycle between them.

Many diseases involve wildlife epidemiologically but majority of species not significantly involved in transmission of disease.

- Theileriosis (Corridor disease)
- SAT type of FMD
- Malignant catarrhal fever from wildebeest calves
KWS Role

- To carry out sero-surveillance of wildlife for rinderpest

Major Constraint

- Lack of funding to expand disease surveillance activity to include other diseases

ACTIONS

- Needs to strengthen institutional linkages
- Needs to harmonize its disease control policy with the livestock subsector

Recommendations

- Review of legal and policy framework to supportive of market-oriented livestock production and health
  - Enhance delivery of health services
  - Improve disease control measures
  - Promote trade of animals and products

- Regional harmonization of the evolving legal and policy frameworks/emergency preparedness
Recommendations (continued..)

• Develop an effective national disease surveillance and reporting system
  – Currently supported under PACE program

• Wildlife sero-surveillance should be an integral component of disease sero-surveillance.

Recommendations (continued..)

• Improve the delivery of animal health services in the rangelands,
Livestock movement control

- Stock inspection
- Clinical disease search
- Serological investigation
- Slaughter houses for major production areas
- Disease free zones

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Thank you for your attention