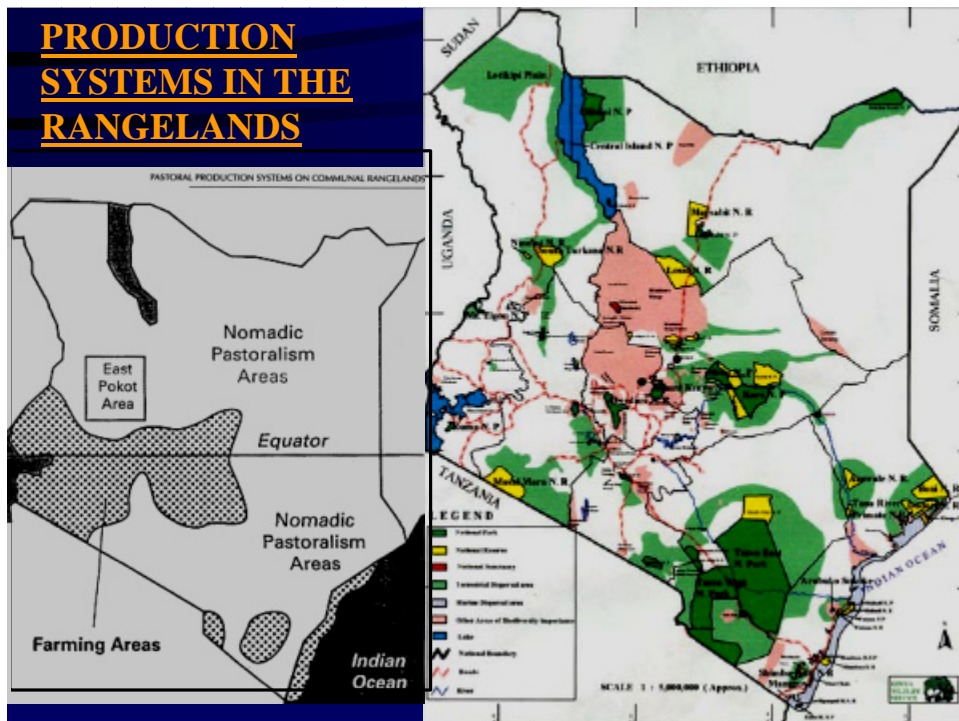


Diseases of Importance at the wildlife-livestock interface in Kenya

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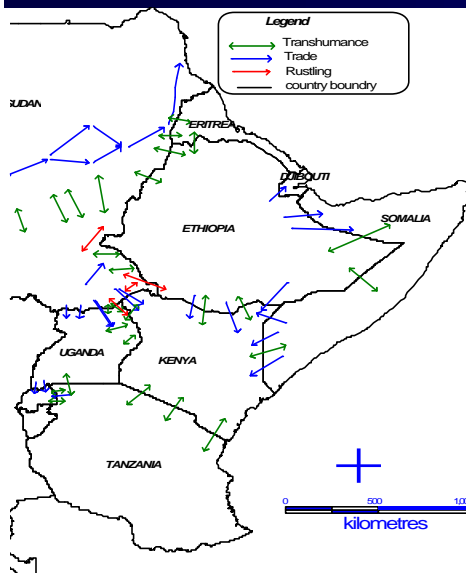


Resurgence of Disease



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

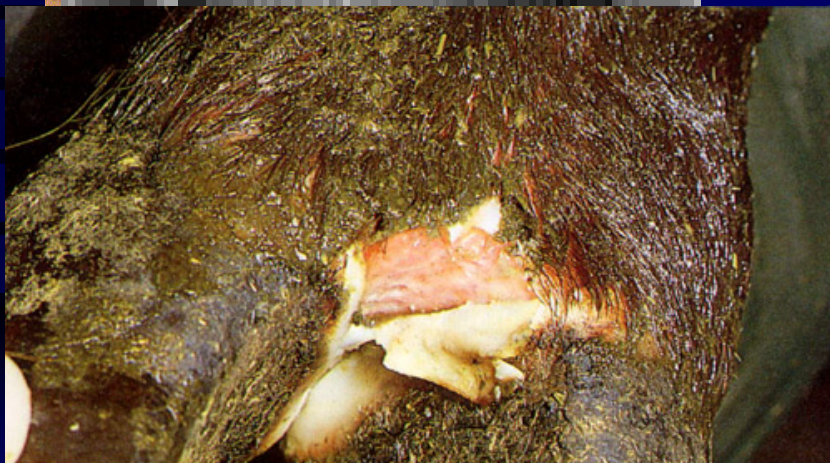
Diseases affecting Livestock trade

Mostly transboundary in nature - spread rapidly and are highly infectious

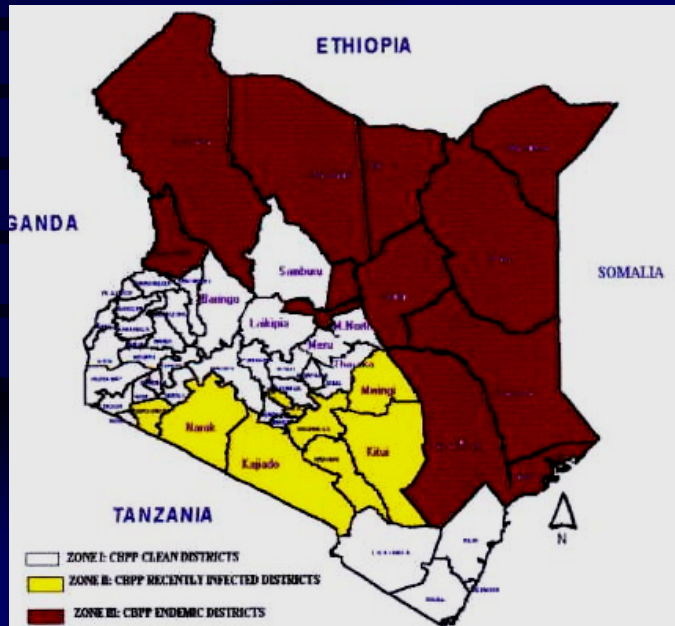
- Foot and Mouth disease
- Rinderpest
- Contagious bovine plerо-pneumonia
- Contagious caprine plerо-pneumonia
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Rift Valley fever
- African swine fever



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

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
 - (Tanzania 7 Acts, Ethiopia 5 Acts, Uganda 6 Acts, Kenya 5 Acts, Sudan 5 Acts, Eritrea and Ethiopia 12 and 5 Statutes, declarations & proclamations respectively)

Recommendations (continued..)

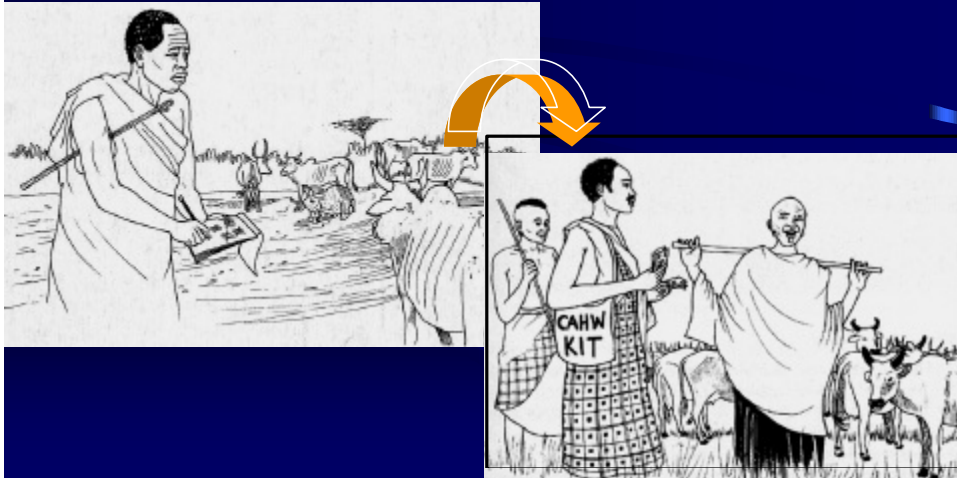
- **Develop an effective national disease surveillance and reporting system**
 - Currently supported under PACE program



- **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 ROUTES



Livestock movement control

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



Acknowledgements:

IUCN - VSG

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Thank you for your attention

